

IDAHO

INDEPENDENT BANK®

2015
ANNUAL REPORT
TO SHAREHOLDERS

(This Annual Report to Shareholders has not
been reviewed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.)

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March 16, 2016

Dear Shareholder(s),

2015 was a good year for Idaho Independent Bank ("IIB" or the "Bank"). That said, it is a dangerous world out there with a lot going on that either directly or indirectly affects all of us. There is the obvious connection between politics and economics, all kinds of conflict in the Middle East, the refugee crisis, China's economic situation, the burden of excessive debt being carried by many countries, including our own United States of America, and more. Add to that very low interest rates that have forced a great deal of risk into markets and the financial system as investors and lenders go looking for yield. The Federal Reserve recently moved short rates a notch higher, but it still appears as if it will be a long road back to normality. Even though Idaho has been somewhat insulated, these are the realities and the environment in which we operate.

IIB's earnings, deposits, and loans all grew at a measured pace last year. In 2015, the Bank recorded \$5.2 million net after tax income, or \$0.63 per diluted share, compared to \$5.0 million, or \$0.61 per diluted share, for 2014. It is important to note that, while after tax income in 2015 was only up \$0.2 million, pretax income of \$3.5 million compared to \$2.8 million in 2014, was an increase of \$.7 million, or 25.0%. Income tax expense for each year included a reversal of the Bank's deferred tax valuation allowance sufficient to offset income tax expense plus additional credits of \$2.2 million in 2014 and \$1.8 million in 2015. As of December 31, 2015, IIB was carrying a remaining deferred tax valuation allowance of approximately \$1.1 million that may be used to reduce tax expense in 2016.

At December 31, 2015, the Bank's total assets were \$556.0 million, an increase of \$25.6 million, or 4.8%, when compared to December 31, 2014. Deposits and repurchase agreements increased \$25.7 million, or 5.7%, to \$477.9 million; while total loans, including loans held-for-sale, increased \$26.2 million, or 9.8%, to \$292.2 million over the same timeframe. At December 31, 2015, the allowance for loan and lease losses totaled \$6.1 million, or 2.1% of total loans, excluding loans held-for-sale. Significantly, nonperforming assets improved to less than 0.2% of total assets at year-end 2015.

As of December 31, 2015, the Stockholders Equity to Average Total Assets Ratio was 11.4%, and all of IIB's capital ratios exceeded the regulatory thresholds required to be considered "Well-Capitalized." During 2015, the Bank purchased 93,778 shares of its common stock at a total cost of \$0.8 million. As of year-end 2015, IIB could purchase up to \$1.4 million worth of additional shares under its previously announced stock buyback plan.

As said before, loan growth has the most positive impact on the Bank's earnings. Consequently, the roadmap to better, long-term profitability remains directly tied to customer relationships and the related loan growth. Building strong relationships has always been very important to IIB and is one of the things we do best. This is a strength of our franchise, so I am optimistic that growth and earnings improvements will continue.

We refer to ourselves as "The Idaho Bank" because we are growing in Idaho by building those long-term, mutually beneficial relationships. The way that works for us is through superior service, high ethical standards, quality, and trust. This is combined with the ideas, coordination, and performance of our talented employees. Then, we try to manage and balance risk and strive to under promise and over deliver.

In these volatile times, it is important to think strategically, be diversified, manage risk, and stay disciplined. IIB has a high level of capital, stable core deposits, and an excellent leadership team with years of

experience and strong risk management skills. I appreciate and am proud of our management team and our dedicated Board of Directors ("Board"). They helped us through the financial crisis and have helped us build the foundation for growth and positive shareholder returns in the future.

Incentives are important, so at this year's Annual Meeting of Shareholders ("Annual Meeting"), we are asking for your approval of the IIB 2016 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (the "2016 Incentive Plan"). The purpose of the 2016 Incentive Plan is to:

1. Enable IIB to continue to attract, motivate, and retain highly-qualified employees and directors,
2. Encourage employees and directors to further link their interests with IIB's long-term financial success, and
3. Foster and promote the success of IIB and to increase shareholder value.

Our previous long-term incentive plan expired in 2014, so we are requesting your vote in favor of the 2016 Incentive Plan to help take the Bank to the next higher level of performance.

This year brings changes to our Board. Gary Mahn is retiring after 20 years of extraordinary, dedicated service to IIB. We have relied on Gary's insight and many contributions to the Bank's success throughout those years. We will miss his perspective and his wisdom on our Board. I personally thank Gary for his friendship and counsel and join the other Board members in expressing our sincere appreciation for his service.

We are losing Gary but are fortunate to be adding Richard D'Ambrosio to the Board. Rick is the Director of eCommerce for Agri Beef Co. headquartered in Boise. He brings over 18 years of experience in managing business-to-consumer ecommerce, including strategy, design, content, merchandising, and management of technical and administrative operations related to doing business online. We are looking forward to Rick joining the IIB team.

Finally, thank you for investing in IIB, for your accounts, and for your referrals. As always, if you have any questions, just call me at 208-292-1902. Also, please attend IIB's Annual Meeting to be held at our Coeur d'Alene Branch at 10:00 a.m., Pacific Daylight Time, on Tuesday, April 26, 2016. Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,



Jack W. Gustavel
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained herein concerning future performance, developments or events, expectations for earnings, growth and market forecasts, and similar statements that are not historical facts are intended to be "forward-looking statements" as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and as such, are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that might cause actual results to differ materially from expectations or our stated objectives. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, include, but are not limited to, declines in regional and general economic conditions; changes in interest rates, deposit flows, demand for loans, real estate values, competition, or loan delinquency rates; changes in accounting principles, practices, policies, or guidelines; changes in legislation or regulations; changes in the regulatory environment; changes in monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Bank; changes in fiscal policy of the Federal government and the State of Idaho; changes in other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory and technological factors affecting operations, pricing, products, and services; material unforeseen changes in the liquidity, results of operations, or financial condition of the Bank's customers. Accordingly, these factors should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. The Bank undertakes no responsibility to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

IDAHO
INDEPENDENT BANK[®]

**Report of Independent Auditors and
Consolidated Financial Statements**

December 31, 2015 and 2014

CONTENTS

	PAGE
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	3
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	4
Consolidated Statements of Income	5
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	8-9
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	10-47

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Idaho Independent Bank and Subsidiary

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Idaho Independent Bank and Subsidiary (Bank), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Idaho Independent Bank and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Moss Adams LLP

Spokane, Washington
February 5, 2016

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(In thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,654	\$ 35,212
Federal funds sold	263	291
Deposits held with other financial institutions	162,738	133,298
Trading securities, at fair value	3,687	3,851
Securities available for sale, at fair value	51,767	59,100
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	797	1,368
Loans held for sale	5,477	3,904
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of \$6,114 and \$6,447, respectively	280,581	255,691
Premises and equipment, net	16,540	16,902
Bank owned life insurance	13,774	13,310
Deferred tax asset, net	7,113	5,105
Other real estate owned	768	514
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	1,857	1,812
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 556,016	\$ 530,358
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 182,284	\$ 175,422
Interest-bearing	277,687	262,206
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, net	17,922	14,593
Notes payable	4,000	9,000
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	10,196	9,644
Total liabilities	492,089	470,865
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-
Common stock, \$5 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized;		
Issued and outstanding, net of treasury stock:	44,883	44,786
December 31, 2015 - 8,114,758 issued and outstanding		
December 31, 2014 - 8,189,108 issued and outstanding		
Capital surplus	41,866	41,809
Accumulated deficit	(10,946)	(16,184)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(67)	121
Treasury stock, at cost:	(11,809)	(11,039)
December 31, 2015 - 861,931 shares		
December 31, 2014 - 768,153 shares		
Total stockholders' equity	63,927	59,493
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 556,016	\$ 530,358

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK & SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except share data) ²

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Interest and dividend income:		
Loans receivable	\$ 15,727	\$ 14,151
Federal funds sold	41	26
Securities available for sale	757	1,150
Deposits held with other banks	1,258	866
FHLB dividends	4	1
Total interest and dividend income	17,787	16,194
Interest expense:		
Deposits	319	484
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other borrowed funds	265	465
Total interest expense	584	949
Net interest income	17,203	15,245
Provision for loan losses	-	4
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	17,203	15,241
Noninterest income:		
Service charges on deposits	750	758
Fee income on loans sold	2,886	2,230
Gain on sale or call of investments	39	6
Other income	2,509	2,617
Total noninterest income	6,184	5,611
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries	10,349	10,155
Employee benefits	2,259	2,160
Occupancy	1,789	1,780
Information technology	2,161	1,893
Furniture and equipment	461	587
Supplies and postage	430	422
Advertising and business development	697	707
Insurance and assessments	500	517
Other real estate owned, net	(42)	(1,416)
Other operating expenses	1,295	1,240
Total noninterest expense	19,899	18,045
Income before income tax	3,488	2,807
Income tax benefit	(1,750)	(2,200)
NET INCOME	\$ 5,238	\$ 5,007
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.61
Diluted	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.61
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic	8,174,902	8,185,495
Diluted	8,286,195	8,274,687

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 5,238	\$ 5,007
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities available for sale	(296)	24
Related tax benefit (expense)	112	(10)
Reclassification adjustment	(7)	73
Related tax benefit (expense)	3	(27)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 5,050</u>	<u>\$ 5,067</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except share data)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Capital Surplus</u>	<u>Retained Earnings (Deficit)</u>	<u>Treasury Stock</u>	<u>Accumulated</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				<u>Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	
Balance at December 31, 2013	8,181,109	\$44,746	\$41,762	\$(21,191)	\$(11,039)	\$ 61	\$54,339
Stock-based compensation			68				68
Issuance of common stock for stock options exercised	7,999	40	(21)				19
Net income				5,007			5,007
Change in unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale, net of \$37 tax effect						60	60
Balance at December 31, 2014	8,189,108	\$44,786	\$41,809	\$(16,184)	\$(11,039)	\$121	\$59,493
Stock-based compensation			51				51
Issuance of common stock for stock options exercised	19,428	97	(5)				92
Tax effect of exercised stock options			11				11
Treasury stock acquired, at cost	(93,778)				(770)		(770)
Net income				5,238			5,238
Change in unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale, net of \$115 tax effect						(188)	(188)
Balance at December 31, 2015	8,114,758	\$44,883	\$41,866	\$(10,946)	\$(11,809)	\$ (67)	\$63,927

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 5,238	\$ 5,007
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used)		
by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	-	4
Valuation allowance on other real estate owned	-	2
Gain on sale of or call of investments	(39)	(6)
(Gain) loss on sale of fixed assets	(6)	30
Gain on sale of repossessed assets	(52)	(1,452)
Depreciation and amortization	875	1,008
Net amortization of premium and discounts on investments	751	1,099
Benefit for deferred income taxes	(1,893)	(2,239)
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale	(2,416)	(1,834)
Originations of loans held for sale	(103,176)	(74,450)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	104,020	77,372
Stock-based compensation expense	51	68
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(11)	-
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(464)	(447)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	8	12
Other assets	(53)	1,350
Interest payable	(40)	(11)
Other liabilities	763	156
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>3,556</u>	<u>5,669</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net decrease in federal funds sold	28	3
Net increase in deposits held with other financial institutions	(29,440)	(32,213)
Securities available for sale:		
Purchases	(21,962)	(16,200)
Proceeds from maturities, calls, or sales	26,413	32,663
Principal payments	1,868	2,014
Purchases of premises and equipment	(563)	(479)
Net sales of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	571	55
Net increase in loans receivable	(25,240)	(22,565)
Proceeds from disposition of premises and equipment	56	134
Capital improvements to other real estate and property owned	-	(6)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	149	944
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>(48,120)</u>	<u>(35,650)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase in deposits	22,344	71,114
Net decrease in notes payable	(5,000)	-
Net decrease in other borrowed funds	-	(13,920)
Net increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	3,329	(1,307)
Excess tax benefits from exercise of stock options	11	-
Purchases of treasury stock	(770)	-
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	92	19
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>20,006</u>	<u>55,906</u>

(continues on next page)

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
CHANGE IN CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	(24,558)	25,925
Cash and due from banks, beginning of period	35,212	9,287
Cash and due from banks, end of period	\$ 10,654	\$ 35,212
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 625	\$ 960
Income taxes	154	70
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS DISCLOSURE ON NONCASH INVESTING TRANSACTIONS:		
Acquisition of real estate and other assets in settlement of loans	\$ 439	\$ -
Loans made to finance sales of other real estate owned	88	2,500
Fair value adjustment to securities available for sale, net of deferred income taxes	(188)	60

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of business:

Idaho Independent Bank (the “Bank”) is a state-chartered, commercial bank operating under the laws of the State of Idaho. The Bank began operations in October 1993 and has branches in Coeur d’Alene, Hayden, Boise (3), Meridian, Nampa, Caldwell, Mountain Home, Ketchum, and Star, Idaho.

Principles of consolidation:

The Bank’s consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiary, First Security Corporation. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of financial statement presentation:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities as of the date of the statement of financial condition and certain revenues and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ, either positively or negatively, from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near-term include the determination of the allowance for loan losses (“ALLL”), valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans, recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and determining fair value of financial instruments. In connection with the determination of the ALLL and other real estate owned (“OREO”), management generally obtains appraisals for significant properties.

Management believes the ALLL is adequate. While management uses currently available information to recognize losses on loans and OREO, future additions to the ALLL or valuation adjustments to OREO may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions or new information that becomes available. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Bank’s ALLL and OREO. Such agencies may require the Bank to recognize additions to the ALLL or valuation adjustments based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination.

Deferred income tax benefits and liabilities are valued using current federal and state income tax rates. Actual recognition of these deferred tax assets and liabilities will be affected by applicable future tax rates that are in effect when the assets and liabilities become current tax items. At December 31, 2015, the Bank had a net deferred income tax asset in the amount of \$7.1 million, reflecting adjustments to the Bank’s deferred tax asset accounts, and a valuation allowance of \$1.1 million. Management established the valuation allowance against the deferred income tax asset, in part, because it is uncertain when it will realize such tax benefits. In the future, the Bank may be able to reduce some or all of the valuation allowance upon a determination that, more likely than not, it will be able to realize such tax benefits.

Cash and due from banks:

Cash and due from banks include amounts on hand, due from banks, and interest-earning deposits in other banks, excluding deposits held with other banks in the form of certificates of deposit. Cash and due from banks generally have a maturity of 90 days or less. The Bank is required to maintain a reserve balance with the Federal Reserve Bank, or maintain such reserve in cash on hand. Cash balances on hand were sufficient to meet the required reserves at December 31, 2015 and 2014, of \$362,000 and \$0, respectively.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deposits held with other financial institutions:

Interest-bearing deposits held with other financial institutions generally mature within three years and are carried at cost.

Trading securities:

Trading securities consist of debt and equity securities held in Rabbi Trusts in conjunction with the Bank's deferred compensation plan and are recorded at fair value. Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC 710-10-25-15, *Deferred Compensation - Rabbi Trusts*, requires that changes in obligations associated with the deferred compensation plans be recorded in salary expense, while the corresponding change in plan assets be recorded in other income. The changes in obligations and asset values of the plan are equal and offsetting, such that there is no net impact to income. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank recorded salary expense and other noninterest income of \$146 and \$387,000, respectively.

Securities available for sale:

Available for sale securities typically consist of U.S. treasuries, U.S. agencies, corporate notes, SBA guaranteed loan pools, and mutual funds not classified as trading securities or as held to maturity securities.

Unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, on available for sale securities are reported as a net amount in other comprehensive income (loss). Realized gains and losses on the sale of available for sale securities are determined using the specific-identification method and are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income under the Other Income heading. Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income over the period to maturity.

The Bank periodically evaluates each of its investments in debt and equity securities with a decline in market value below the amortized cost of the investment, to determine if the decline is deemed to be other-than-temporary. If it is determined that the impairment is other than temporary for equity securities, the impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the difference between the investment's cost and its fair value. If it is determined that the impairment is other than temporary for debt securities, the Bank will recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment in earnings and the noncredit component in other comprehensive income (loss) when the Bank does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not the Bank will not be required to sell the security prior to recovery. In evaluating investments with declines in value, the Bank considers the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the Bank's intent or plans to sell with regard to the investment.

Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines ("FHLB") stock:

On July 1, 2015, the FHLB of Seattle merged into the FHLB of Des Moines. FHLB stock is a required investment for institutions that are members of the FHLB. The required investment in FHLB common stock is based on a predetermined formula and is carried at par value (\$100 per share) on the Balance Sheet. The Bank may request redemption at par value of any stock in excess of the amount the Bank is required to hold. FHLB stock is restricted as to purchase, sale, and redemption. The Bank views its investment in FHLB stock as a long-term investment. Accordingly, when evaluating for impairment, the value is determined based on the ultimate recovery of the par value rather than recognizing temporary declines in value.

Loans held for sale:

Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or estimated market value in the aggregate. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Loans receivable and allowance for loan losses:

The Bank grants commercial, real estate, and consumer loans to its customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by commercial and real estate loans made to borrowers and/or secured by collateral located in Idaho. The ability of the Bank's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate market and/or general economic conditions in the Bank's market areas.

Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, adjusted for partial charge-offs, deferred loan fees and related costs, and an allowance for loan losses. Interest on loans is typically calculated by using the simple interest method on daily balances of the principal amount outstanding. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid balance. Certain loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the related loan yield using the straight-line or effective interest method, depending on loan characteristics.

Loans are generally placed on a nonaccrual status when they are past due over 90 days, unless they are adequately collateralized and in the process of collection. Loans may be placed on nonaccrual status sooner than 90 days when, in the opinion of management, the collection of interest is doubtful. No interest is accounted for as income on nonaccrual loans unless received in cash or until such time as the borrower demonstrates an ability to resume payments of principal and interest. Generally, interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed and charged against income at the time a loan is placed on nonaccrual status. Loans may be returned to accrual status when none of the principal and interest is due and unpaid, and the Bank expects payment of the remaining contractual principal and interest, or when the loan otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection.

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

The ALLL is maintained at a level deemed adequate by management to provide for estimated loan losses and risk in the loan portfolio through charges to operating expense. The ALLL is based on a continuing review of loans, which includes consideration of actual net loan loss experience, changes in the size and character of the loan portfolio, identification of individual problem situations that may affect the borrower's ability to pay, and an evaluation of current economic conditions. Loan losses are recognized through charges to the ALLL.

Other Real Estate Owned acquired in settlement of loans:

OREO acquired through foreclosure or deeds in lieu of foreclosure is stated at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. When the property is acquired, any excess of the loan balance over the estimated fair value is charged to the ALLL. The Bank generally obtains independent appraisals of OREO properties at the time of acquisition to assist in estimating fair value. Holding costs, subsequent write-downs to fair value, if any, or any disposition gains or losses are included in noninterest expenses. Significant costs of development and improvement of OREO are capitalized.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Earnings per share:

Earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the total weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the additional dilutive effect of stock options during the respective periods. The dilutive effect of stock options is determined using the treasury stock method. Options to purchase 76,106 and 80,588 shares were outstanding but excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share for December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, as the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares.

Comprehensive income (loss):

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

Premises and equipment:

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization over estimated useful lives, which range from 2 to 40 years. Depreciation and amortization expense is computed using primarily the straight-line method for financial statement purposes. Accelerated depreciation methods are used for federal income tax purposes. Normal costs of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Bank owned life insurance:

The carrying amount of bank owned life insurance approximates its fair value. Fair value of bank owned life insurance is estimated using the cash surrender value, net of surrender charges, if any.

Valuation of long-lived assets:

The Bank, using its best estimates based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections, reviews assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances have indicated that the carrying amount of its assets might not be recoverable. In accordance with FASB ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, impaired assets are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, no significant property, plant, or equipment assets had been written down for impairment.

Transfers of Financial Assets:

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when: (1) the assets have been isolated from the Bank, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Bank does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity or the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets.

Advertising Costs:

Costs incurred for advertising, merchandising, community investment, and business development are classified as advertising and business development and are expensed as incurred.

Income taxes:

Deferred income taxes are reported for temporary differences between items of income or expense reported in the financial statements and those reported for income tax purposes. Deferred taxes are estimated using the asset and liability approach. Under this method, a deferred tax asset or liability is determined based on management's estimate of the enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax basis of existing assets and liabilities are expected to be reported in the Bank's income tax returns.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The deferred tax provision for the year is equal to the net change in the net deferred tax asset from the beginning to the end of the year, less amounts applicable to the change in value related to investments available for sale. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

As of December 31, 2015, management determined the amount of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance to be \$1.1 million by evaluating the nature and amount of historical and projected future taxable income, the scheduled reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the timing and amount of net operating loss carryforwards. The ability to utilize deferred tax assets is a complex process requiring in-depth analysis of, among many variables, statutory, judicial, and regulatory guidance, the level of loss carryforwards, and estimates of future taxable income and tax rates. The amount of deferred tax assets recognized in the future could be impacted by changes to any of these variables.

FASB ASC 740-10, *Income Taxes* requires recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions using a "more-likely-than-not" approach. The Bank's approach to FASB ASC 740-10 consisted of an examination of its financial statements, its income tax provision, and its federal and state income tax returns. The Bank analyzed its tax positions including the permanent and temporary differences as well as the major components of income and expense. As of December 31, 2015, the Bank did not believe it had any uncertain tax positions that would rise to the level of having a material effect on its financial statements. In addition, the Bank had no accrued interest or penalties related to income taxes as of December 31, 2015. It is the Bank's policy to record interest and penalties as a component of income tax expense.

Stock options:

At December 31, 2015, the Bank had in effect a stock-based compensation plan for employees, as well as the Board of Directors, which is described more fully in Note 13. The Bank accounts for the plan under the fair value recognition provision of FASB ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, which requires companies to recognize in the statement of income the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based forms of compensation issued to employees and directors over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period). The fair value of each option grant is estimated by the Bank as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This involves assumptions calculated using management's best estimates at the time of the grant, which impacts the fair value of the option calculated under the Black-Scholes methodology and, ultimately, the expense that will be recognized over the life of the option. Actual results could materially differ, either positively or negatively, from those estimates.

New accounting standards:

In January 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2015-01, *Income Statement - Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20)*. The ASU eliminates the need to separately classify, present and disclose extraordinary events. The disclosure of events or transactions that are unusual or infrequent in nature will be included in other guidance. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of ASU No. 2015-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2014-07, *Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or its Equivalent)*. The ASU excludes, from the fair value hierarchy, investments for which the practical expedient is used to measure fair value at NAV. Removing investments measured using the practical expedient from the fair value hierarchy is intended to eliminate the diversity in practice that currently exists with respect to the categorization of these investments. The guidance in this ASU is effective for annual periods, and

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of ASU No. 2015-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*. The ASU defers for one year the effective date of ASU 2014-09. The new revenue standard outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The ASU applies to all contracts with customers except those that are within the scope of other topics, such as certain financial instruments (e.g. receivables, debt securities, and transfers of financial assets). The guidance in this ASU is now effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Management does not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The ASU affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. The ASU also clarified guidance related to the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities. The accounting for other financial instruments, such as loans, investments in debt securities, and financial liabilities is largely unchanged. The guidance in this ASU is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Management does not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations.

Reclassifications:

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year's financial statements to conform to the current year's presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on previously reported net income or equity.

Subsequent events:

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the date of the balance sheet but before the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued. The Bank recognizes in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the statement of financial condition, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing of the financial statements. The Bank's consolidated financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the statement of financial condition but arose after the date of the statement of financial condition and before the financial statements are available to be issued.

The Bank has evaluated subsequent events through February 5, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Securities Available for Sale

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of securities available for sale are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2015				
		(in thousands)		
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 23,104	\$ 6	\$ (45)	\$ 23,065
Corporate bonds	21,332	62	(163)	21,231
SBA guaranteed loan pools	6,438	61	(9)	6,490
Mutual funds	1,000	-	(19)	981
	<u>\$ 51,874</u>	<u>\$ 129</u>	<u>\$ (236)</u>	<u>\$ 51,767</u>

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2014				
		(in thousands)		
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 19,640	\$ 15	\$ (22)	\$ 19,633
Corporate bonds	29,842	169	(27)	29,984
SBA guaranteed loan pools	8,423	83	(9)	8,497
Mutual funds	1,000	-	(14)	986
	<u>\$ 58,905</u>	<u>\$ 267</u>	<u>\$ (72)</u>	<u>\$ 59,100</u>

The contractual maturities of securities available for sale at December 31, 2015, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalty.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	(in thousands)	
Maturing in one year or less	\$ 13,588	\$ 13,597
Maturing in one to five years	32,492	32,343
Maturing in five to ten years	1,777	1,783
Maturing in more than ten years	3,017	3,063
Mutual funds	1,000	981
Total	<u>\$ 51,874</u>	<u>\$ 51,767</u>

As of December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the investment securities shown below had aggregate fair values that were less than their amortized cost, and therefore contained unrealized losses. At December 31, 2015, there were 37 securities and 1 mutual fund with unrealized losses, compared to 32 securities and 1 mutual fund at December 31, 2014, with unrealized losses. The Bank has evaluated these securities and determined the decline in value was temporary and primarily related to the change in market interest rates subsequent to their purchase and not due to concerns regarding the underlying credit of the issuers or the underlying collateral. In addition, management did not intend to sell these securities, nor did available evidence suggest it was more likely than not that

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

management would be required to sell these securities.

The fair value of temporarily impaired securities, the amount of unrealized losses and the length of time individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of the periods indicated are shown below.

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
December 31, 2015						
	(in thousands)					
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 17,525	\$ (45)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,525	\$ (45)
Corporate bonds	5,542	(41)	380	(122)	5,922	(163)
SBA guaranteed loan pools	768	(3)	1,499	(6)	2,267	(9)
Mutual funds	-	-	981	(19)	981	(19)
	<u>\$ 23,835</u>	<u>\$ (89)</u>	<u>\$ 2,860</u>	<u>\$ (147)</u>	<u>\$ 26,695</u>	<u>\$ (236)</u>

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
December 31, 2014						
	(in thousands)					
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 11,617	\$ (22)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,617	\$ (22)
Corporate bonds	2,497	(16)	1,197	(11)	3,694	(27)
SBA guaranteed loan pools	549	(1)	2,203	(8)	2,752	(9)
Mutual funds	-	-	986	(14)	986	(14)
	<u>\$ 14,663</u>	<u>\$ (39)</u>	<u>\$ 4,386</u>	<u>\$ (33)</u>	<u>\$ 19,049</u>	<u>\$ (72)</u>

During 2015, there were no sales of available for sale securities. During 2014, the Bank sold thirteen available for sale securities for \$15.1 million, resulting in gross gains of \$37,000 and gross losses of \$79,000. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, U.S. Treasury and agency securities and SBA guaranteed loan pools with an amortized cost of \$26.4 million and \$23.4 million, respectively, and fair values of \$26.4 million and \$23.5 million, respectively, were pledged for securities sold under agreements to repurchase (see Note 8) and other customer deposits.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank's investment portfolio did not contain any securities of an issuer, other than the U.S. Government, its agencies, and U.S. Government sponsored entities, which had an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the Bank's stockholder's equity at those dates.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 - Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table sets forth the composition of the Bank's loan portfolio, excluding loans held for sale:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Balance	Percent of Total	Balance	Percent of Total
	(dollars in thousands)			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 43,418	14.7%	\$ 38,564	14.7%
Owner occupied commercial real estate	76,544	28.7	75,444	28.7
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	44,296	12.3	32,330	12.3
Land and land development	29,736	13.5	35,537	13.5
Real estate construction	26,471	9.9	26,142	9.9
1-4 family real estate	23,999	7.2	18,826	7.2
Home equity	24,086	8.6	22,449	8.6
Consumer	9,983	3.5	9,044	3.5
Other	8,604	1.6	4,153	1.6
Total loans	<u>287,137</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>262,489</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Less:				
Deferred loan fees	442		351	
Allowance for loan losses	<u>6,114</u>		<u>6,447</u>	
Loans receivable, net	<u>\$280,581</u>		<u>\$255,691</u>	

At December 31, 2015, loans totaling \$156.8 million were pledged as collateral at the Federal Reserve Bank and FHLB for overnight borrowings and FHLB advances (see Note 7).

Contractual interest rates on loans fall into the following fixed and variable components:

	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Fixed	\$ 35,106	\$ 20,362
Variable	<u>252,031</u>	<u>242,127</u>
Total loans receivable	<u>\$ 287,137</u>	<u>\$ 262,489</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Allowance for Loan Losses. The following tables summarize the changes in the ALLL and loans receivable that were evaluated individually and collectively for impairment at the dates indicated:

	Commercial & Industrial	Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate	Non-Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate	Land & Land Dev.	Real Estate Construction	1-4 Family Real Estate	Home Equity	Consumer	Other	Un- allocated	Total
(in thousands)											
At or for the Year Ended December 31, 2015											
<i>Allowance for loan losses:</i>											
Beginning balance	\$ 565	\$ 1,183	\$ 345	\$ 1,554	\$ 358	\$ 268	\$ 326	\$ 141	\$ 37	\$ 1,670	\$ 6,447
Charge-offs	-	-	-	(702)	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	(735)
Recoveries	136	172	-	65	-	15	-	14	-	-	402
Provision (recapture)	(121)	(176)	278	514	8	(38)	4	14	44	(527)	-
Ending balance	<u>\$ 580</u>	<u>\$ 1,179</u>	<u>\$ 623</u>	<u>\$ 1,431</u>	<u>\$ 366</u>	<u>\$ 245</u>	<u>\$ 330</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 1,143</u>	<u>\$ 6,114</u>
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 219</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 327</u>
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 555</u>	<u>\$ 960</u>	<u>\$ 623</u>	<u>\$ 1,354</u>	<u>\$ 366</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 330</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 1,143</u>	<u>\$ 5,787</u>
<i>Loans receivable:</i>											
Ending balance	<u>\$ 43,418</u>	<u>\$ 76,544</u>	<u>\$ 44,296</u>	<u>\$ 29,736</u>	<u>\$ 26,471</u>	<u>\$ 23,999</u>	<u>\$ 24,086</u>	<u>\$ 9,983</u>	<u>\$ 8,604</u>	-	<u>\$ 287,137</u>
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 1,826</u>	<u>\$ 310</u>	<u>\$ 470</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$ 2,783</u>
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 43,281</u>	<u>\$ 74,718</u>	<u>\$ 43,986</u>	<u>\$ 29,266</u>	<u>\$ 26,471</u>	<u>\$ 23,966</u>	<u>\$ 24,086</u>	<u>\$ 9,976</u>	<u>\$ 8,604</u>	-	<u>\$ 284,354</u>

	Commercial & Industrial	Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate	Non-Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate	Land & Land Dev.	Real Estate Construction	1-4 Family Real Estate	Home Equity	Consumer	Other	Un- allocated	Total
(in thousands)											
At or for the Year Ended December 31, 2014											
<i>Allowance for loan losses:</i>											
Beginning balance	\$ 480	\$ 1,117	\$ 280	\$ 2,150	\$ 179	\$ 172	\$ 261	\$ 96	\$ 58	\$ 1,132	\$ 5,925
Charge-offs	-	(74)	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	(114)
Recoveries	114	19	-	486	-	1	-	12	-	-	632
Provision (recapture)	(29)	121	65	(1,082)	179	95	65	73	(21)	538	4
Ending balance	<u>\$ 565</u>	<u>\$ 1,183</u>	<u>\$ 345</u>	<u>\$ 1,554</u>	<u>\$ 358</u>	<u>\$ 268</u>	<u>\$ 326</u>	<u>\$ 141</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 1,670</u>	<u>\$ 6,447</u>
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 448</u>
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 502</u>	<u>\$ 966</u>	<u>\$ 332</u>	<u>\$ 1,446</u>	<u>\$ 358</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>\$ 326</u>	<u>\$ 140</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 1,670</u>	<u>\$ 5,999</u>
<i>Loans receivable:</i>											
Ending balance	<u>\$ 38,564</u>	<u>\$ 75,444</u>	<u>\$ 32,330</u>	<u>\$ 35,537</u>	<u>\$ 26,142</u>	<u>\$ 18,826</u>	<u>\$ 22,449</u>	<u>\$ 9,044</u>	<u>\$ 4,153</u>	-	<u>\$ 262,489</u>
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 257</u>	<u>\$ 1,908</u>	<u>\$ 772</u>	<u>\$ 1,490</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 644</u>	-	<u>\$ 5,790</u>
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 38,307</u>	<u>\$ 73,536</u>	<u>\$ 31,558</u>	<u>\$ 34,047</u>	<u>\$ 26,142</u>	<u>\$ 18,116</u>	<u>\$ 22,449</u>	<u>\$ 9,035</u>	<u>\$ 3,509</u>	-	<u>\$ 256,699</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impaired Loans. The Bank performs regular credit reviews of the loan portfolio to determine the credit quality of the portfolio and the adherence to underwriting standards. Periodic credit reviews of the loan portfolio also identify loans that are considered potentially impaired. Typically, factors used in determining if a loan is impaired include, but are not limited to: (1) loans internally designated as special mention or substandard, (2) loans that are on nonaccrual status, or (3) loans that are modified and are deemed to be troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”). Potentially impaired loans are referred to management, who review and designate the loans to be classified as impaired. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, management determines it is probable the Bank will not collect all amounts due, including scheduled interest payments, according to the contractual terms of a loan. When the Bank identifies a loan as impaired, management measures the impairment using the current fair value of the collateral less selling costs, discounted cash flows, or the loan’s market price. If it is determined that the value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the Bank either recognizes this impairment with a specific allowance recorded in the ALLL or charges the amount of the impairment against the ALLL.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Bank's impaired loans at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, are presented by loan class in the tables below.

At December 31, 2015	Unpaid Principal Balance (1)	Recorded Investment with no Allowance	Recorded Investment with an Allowance	Related Allowance
	(in thousands)			
Commercial & industrial Owner occupied	\$ 137	\$ -	\$ 137	\$ 25
commercial real estate	1,970	-	1,826	219
Non-owner occupied				
commercial real estate	310	310	-	-
Land & land development	4,693	251	219	77
Real estate construction	-	-	-	-
1-4 family real estate	63	33	-	5
Home equity	-	-	-	-
Consumer	7	-	7	1
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,180</u>	<u>\$ 594</u>	<u>\$ 2,189</u>	<u>\$ 327</u>

At December 31, 2014	Unpaid Principal Balance (1)	Recorded Investment with no Allowance	Recorded Investment with an Allowance	Related Allowance
	(in thousands)			
Commercial & industrial Owner occupied	\$ 257	\$ -	\$ 257	\$ 63
commercial real estate	2,052	89	1,819	217
Non-owner occupied				
commercial real estate	773	323	449	13
Land & land development	5,240	737	753	108
Real estate construction	-	-	-	-
1-4 family real estate	766	34	676	46
Home equity	-	-	-	-
Consumer	9	-	9	1
Other	3,579	644	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 12,676</u>	<u>\$ 1,827</u>	<u>\$ 3,963</u>	<u>\$ 448</u>

⁽¹⁾ The unpaid principal balance of impaired loans represents the principal owed by the borrower. The recorded investment of impaired loans is typically less than the unpaid principal balance primarily due to charge-offs and interest payments made on loans while on nonaccrual status.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The average recorded investment in impaired loans and the related interest income recognized for cash payments received were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015		Year Ended December 31, 2014	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
		(in thousands)		
Commercial & industrial	\$ 191	\$ 21	\$ 403	\$ 34
Owner occupied				
commercial real estate	1,870	98	1,983	49
Non-owner occupied				
commercial real estate	466	40	1,242	644
Land & land development	1,091	46	2,017	63
Real estate construction	-	-	269	12
1-4 family real estate	428	44	680	44
Home equity	-	-	-	-
Consumer	8	1	11	1
Other	430	-	644	-
Total	\$ 4,484	\$ 250	\$ 7,249	\$ 847

Troubled Debt Restructurings. Included in certain categories of impaired loans are TDRs on which the Bank has granted certain material concessions to the borrower as a result of the borrower experiencing financial difficulties. At December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, \$35,000 and \$678,000, respectively, of the Bank's loans were modified at one time in TDRs and identified as nonaccrual loans. In addition to these amounts, the Bank had TDRs of \$2.4 million and \$4.4 million at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively, that were performing in accordance with their modified terms. The concessions granted by the Bank may include, but are not limited to: (1) a modification in which the maturity date, timing of payments, or frequency of payments is modified, (2) an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new loans with similar risk, or (3) a combination of the above.

If a borrower on a restructured accruing loan has demonstrated performance under the previous terms and shows the capacity to continue to perform under the restructured terms, the loan will remain on accrual status. Otherwise, the loan will be placed on nonaccrual status until the borrower demonstrates a sustained period of performance, which generally requires six consecutive months of payments, inclusive of consecutive payments made prior to restructuring. Loans identified as TDRs are evaluated for impairment using the present value of the expected cash flows or the estimated fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent. The fair value is determined, when possible, by an appraisal or evaluation of the property less estimated costs related to liquidation of the collateral. The appraisal or evaluation amount may also be adjusted for current market conditions. Adjustments to reflect the present value of the expected cash flows or the estimated fair value of collateral-dependent loans are a component in determining an appropriate ALLL, and as such, may result in increases or decreases to the provision for loan losses in current and future earnings.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

There were no loans identified as TDRs for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, no loans identified as TDRs within the previous 12 months had a payment default. Payment default is generally defined as 90 days or more past due. Payment default would also include any loan that may be less than 90 days past due and where the borrower has been notified that the loan is in default.

Nonaccrual Loans. Loans are generally placed on a nonaccrual status when they are past due for over 90 days, that is, unless they are adequately collateralized and are in the process of collection. No interest is accounted for as income on nonaccrual loans unless received in cash or until such time as the borrower demonstrates an ability to resume payments of principal and interest. Generally, interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed and charged against income at the time a loan is placed on nonaccrual status.

Loans receivable identified as nonaccrual loans are presented by loan class in the table below.

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
(in thousands)		
Commercial:		
Commercial & industrial	\$ -	\$ -
Owner occupied		
commercial real estate	-	-
Non-owner occupied		
commercial real estate	-	-
Land & land development	251	737
Real estate construction	-	-
Consumer, Residential, & Other		
1-4 family real estate	34	34
Home equity	-	-
Consumer	-	-
Other	-	644
Total	\$ 285	\$ 1,415

Credit Quality Indicators. The Bank utilizes internal risk ratings for its credit quality indicators. The internal risk ratings: (1) provide a basis for evaluating, monitoring, and reporting the overall quality of the loan portfolio, (2) promptly identify deterioration of loan quality and the need for remedial action, and (3) emphasize areas requiring upgrading of policies, procedures, or documentation.

The internal risk ratings are as follows:

Grade 1 – Excellent. Prime loans based on liquid collateral with adequate margins or supported by recent strong financials. This grade class includes loans secured by cash collateral.

Grade 2 – Better than Average Risk. Desirable loans of less stature than Grade 1, but with strong financials or secured by other collateral with a readily verifiable liquidation value and liquidity. This grade class includes loans secured by readily marketable securities as well as some unsecured loans to individuals with unquestionable integrity, cash flow, and with liquid primary and secondary sources of payment.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Grade 3 – Average Risk. Satisfactory loans of average or slightly below average financial strength, having some deficiency or vulnerability to changing economic or industry conditions, but currently performing and collectable. This grade class may include secured loans to a borrower with net worth sufficient to support the advance, but whose supporting assets may be illiquid.

Grade 4 – Watch. Loans that are currently collectable but are potentially weak and may have elevated credit risk factors, but not to the point of justifying a classification of Substandard. Loans in this category have some type of deficiency or vulnerability, which presents a greater risk than average, but they are currently performing and collectable. These loans have potential problems that require greater attention than the average loan, as they may deteriorate and constitute undue or unwarranted risk if not monitored adequately.

Grade 5 – Special Mention. Loans that are generally related to situations that may be temporary or may be corrected by management. These loans have actual or potential weaknesses that may, if not checked or corrected, weaken or cause some type of future jeopardy. Grade 5 credits are similar in severity to a Grade 4 credit. The characteristics of a Grade 5 credit may include improperly structured loans, inadequate loan agreements or covenants, incomplete or inadequate documentation, or inadequate controls over the collateral.

Grade 6 – Substandard. Loans that are inadequately protected by the current worth and paying capacity of the borrower(s)/guarantor(s), and/or of the collateral pledged. Loans in this class have a well-defined weakness that jeopardizes debt liquidation. Grade 6 loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Grade 7 – Doubtful. Loans with an element of probable loss and definite exposure if liquidated at the present time. This grade class includes credits requiring immediate and drastic action and secured loans with insufficient collateral and/or other sources to fully pay the Bank.

Grade 8 – Loss/Charged Off. Loans that have been charged off.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The credit quality indicators by loan class at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, were as follows:

At December 31, 2015	<u>Commercial & Industrial</u>	<u>Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate</u>	<u>Non-Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate</u>	<u>Land & Land Development</u>	<u>Real Estate Construction</u>
Commercial Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade					
Grade:					
Average risk or better	\$ 42,658	\$ 70,853	\$ 43,620	\$ 24,034	\$ 26,471
Watch	544	3,802	366	4,646	-
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	216	1,889	310	1,056	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 43,418</u>	<u>\$ 76,544</u>	<u>\$ 44,296</u>	<u>\$ 29,736</u>	<u>\$ 26,471</u>

	<u>1-4 Family Real Estate</u>	<u>Home Equity</u>	<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Other</u>
Consumer, Residential, and Other Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade				
Grade:				
Average risk or better	\$ 22,905	\$ 23,634	\$ 9,983	\$ 8,604
Watch	946	452	-	-
Special mention	-	-	-	-
Substandard	148	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 23,999</u>	<u>\$ 24,086</u>	<u>\$ 9,983</u>	<u>\$ 8,604</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At December 31, 2014

	<u>Commercial & Industrial</u>	<u>Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate</u>	<u>Non-Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate</u>	<u>Land & Land Development</u>	<u>Real Estate Construction</u>
Commercial Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade					
Grade:					
Average risk or better	\$ 37,599	\$ 67,448	\$ 30,955	\$ 27,386	\$ 26,142
Watch	419	3,491	727	7,238	-
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	546	4,505	648	913	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 38,564</u>	<u>\$ 75,444</u>	<u>\$ 32,330</u>	<u>\$ 35,537</u>	<u>\$ 26,142</u>

	<u>1-4 Family Real Estate</u>	<u>Home Equity</u>	<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Other</u>
(in thousands)				
Consumer, Residential, and Other Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade				
Grade:				
Average risk or better	\$ 16,751	\$ 21,863	\$ 9,000	\$ 3,509
Watch	1,530	586	44	-
Special mention	-	-	-	-
Substandard	545	-	-	644
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 18,826</u>	<u>\$ 22,449</u>	<u>\$ 9,044</u>	<u>\$ 4,153</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Aging Analysis. The following tables present an aging analysis of loans receivable by loan class at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014.

At December 31, 2015	<u>30-59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days or Greater</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u> (in thousands)	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loans Receivable</u>	<u>Loans > 90 Days and Accruing</u>
Commercial:							
Commercial & industrial Owner occupied	\$ 137	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137	\$ 43,281	\$ 43,418	\$ -
commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	76,544	76,544	-
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	44,296	44,296	-
Land & land development	-	57	251	308	29,428	29,736	-
Real estate construction	-	-	-	-	26,471	26,471	-
Consumer, Residential, & Other:							
1-4 family real estate	-	-	-	-	23,999	23,999	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	24,086	24,086	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	9,983	9,983	-
Other	-	-	-	-	8,604	8,604	-
Total	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 251</u>	<u>\$ 445</u>	<u>\$ 286,692</u>	<u>\$ 287,137</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

At December 31, 2014	<u>30-59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days or Greater</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u> (in thousands)	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loans Receivable</u>	<u>Loans > 90 Days and Accruing</u>
Commercial:							
Commercial & industrial Owner occupied	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,564	\$ 38,564	\$ -
commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	75,444	75,444	-
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	32,330	32,330	-
Land & land development	-	-	737	737	34,800	35,537	-
Real estate construction	-	-	-	-	26,142	26,142	-
Consumer, Residential, & Other:							
1-4 family real estate	-	-	34	34	18,792	18,826	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	22,449	22,449	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	9,044	9,044	-
Other	-	-	644	644	3,509	4,153	-
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,415</u>	<u>\$ 1,415</u>	<u>\$ 261,074</u>	<u>\$ 262,489</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4 - Premises and Equipment

Major classifications of premises and equipment at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,410	\$ 3,410
Buildings	18,078	18,016
Leasehold improvements	1,247	1,240
Construction in progress	112	51
Computer equipment and software	3,208	2,959
Furniture, fixtures, and other equipment	<u>7,793</u>	<u>7,943</u>
Total cost	33,848	33,619
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>17,308</u>	<u>16,717</u>
Net book value	<u>\$ 16,540</u>	<u>\$ 16,902</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense for premises and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, was \$875,000 and \$1.0 million, respectively.

Note 5 - Other Real Estate Owned

The following table presents the activity related to OREO at December 31:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(in thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 514	\$ 2,532
Additions	439	6
Reductions	(185)	(2,022)
Valuation allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 768</u>	<u>\$ 514</u>

OREO properties are recorded at the lower of the recorded investment in the loan or the fair market value of the property, less expected selling costs. Expenses related to holding OREO for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, were \$10,000 and \$36,000, respectively. The Bank recorded a net gain on sale of OREO for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, of \$52,000 and \$1.5 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank held foreclosed residential real estate in the amount of \$0 and \$55,000. The Bank has no residential real estate loans in the process of foreclosure as of December 31, 2015, and 2014.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6 - Deposits

Major classifications of deposits at December 31 were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(in thousands)	
Demand	\$ 182,284	\$ 175,422
NOW and Money Market	182,508	166,596
Savings	76,191	67,117
Time, under \$250,000	17,096	25,555
Time, \$250,000 and over	<u>1,892</u>	<u>2,938</u>
Total deposits	<u>\$ 459,971</u>	<u>\$ 437,628</u>

At December 31, 2015, overdrafts totaling \$383,000 were reclassified as loans receivable.

Scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years ending December 31,	
2016	\$ 13,547
2017	2,797
2018	454
2019	223
2020	1,940
Thereafter	<u>27</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,988</u>

Note 7 - Notes Payable and Other Borrowed Funds

The Bank has an operating line of credit with the FHLB totaling \$88.5 million and access to the Federal Reserve Bank discount window totaling \$13.1 million as of December 31, 2015. The amount available from the FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank is based on the Bank's eligible collateral that is pledged to each line of credit. The FHLB line of credit is collateralized by single-family mortgages, certain commercial real estate loans, and small business loans. Borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank discount window are collateralized by certain commercial real estate loans and commercial loans. The Bank has unsecured lines of credit for overnight federal funds totaling \$25.0 million with three correspondent banks as of December 31, 2015. The interest rate payable on these lines varies based on a number of factors, including the rates available that day in the federal funds market

There were no overnight borrowings at December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Bank has a \$4.0 million, 15-year note payable to the FHLB at 5.08% per annum. The note requires the payment of interest monthly, with the principal due upon maturity on February 21, 2020. At December 31, 2015, the Bank's unused credit lines with the FHLB, the Federal Reserve Bank, and correspondent banks totaled \$88.5 million, \$13.1 million, and \$25.0 million, respectively, and are subject to certain collateral requirements.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Information concerning notes payable and overnight borrowings is summarized as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(dollars in thousands)	
Notes Payable:		
Average balance during the year	\$ 4,685	\$ 9,000
Maximum month-end balance during the year	9,000	9,000
Average interest rate during the year	5.05%	4.92%
Overnight Borrowings:		
Average balance during the year	\$ 681	\$ 1,287
Maximum month-end balance during the year	8,000	2,200
Average interest rate during the year	0.35%	0.30%

Note 8 - Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase, Net

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and securities sold under reverse repurchase agreements have been shown net in the Balance Sheet. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase typically mature overnight but in some instances are established for fixed periods of time. All securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions were conducted with deposit customers of the Bank. Securities sold under reverse repurchase agreements were delivered to the financial institution that arranged the transaction. The financial institution may have sold, loaned, or otherwise disposed of such securities to other parties in the normal course of operations and have agreed to resell to the Bank substantially identical securities at the maturities of the agreements. Information concerning securities sold under agreements to repurchase, net of securities sold under reverse repurchase agreements, is summarized as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(dollars in thousands)	
Average balance during the year	\$ 21,281	\$ 14,443
Maximum month-end balance during the year	23,906	22,244
Average interest rate during the year	0.12%	0.13%

The following is a schedule of the class and fair value of securities sold under agreements to repurchase at December 31, 2015:

	<u>Overnight</u>	<u>Fixed Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(in thousands)		
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 19,061	\$ -	\$ 19,061
SBA guaranteed loan pools	4,316	-	4,316
Total	<u>\$ 23,377</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,377</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies

Lease commitments and contracts:

The Bank has entered into four operating lease agreements for branch and office space that have initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2015. Certain lease payments may be adjusted periodically in accordance with the specific lease. Changes are typically based on the Consumer Price Index. The estimated future minimum annual rental payments under the branch and office leases at December 31, 2015, exclusive of taxes and other charges, are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31,	
2016	\$ 249
2017	97
2018	78
2019	39
2020	26
Thereafter	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 489</u>

Total rental expense for 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$343,000 and \$335,000, respectively, of which \$57,655 and \$57,655 was paid in each of those years to related parties (see Note 11).

Commitments to extend credit:

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not presented in the accompanying financial statements. The commitments and contingent liabilities include various guarantees and commitments to extend credit. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the agreement. 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 Bank evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of the credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held, if any, varies but may include deposits, securities, accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets, and/or real estate properties.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. Most of these arrangements mature within two years and are expected to expire without being drawn upon.

A reserve for probable losses is maintained at a level management considers adequate to provide for potential losses and risk related to such commitments through changes to operating expense. Losses are recognized through charges to the reserve. As of December 31, 2015, the balance of the reserve was \$40,000.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, commitments to extend credit were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(in thousands)	
Unfunded commitments under bankcard arrangements	\$ 11,336	\$ 11,089
Unfunded commitments under lines of credit and undisbursed construction loans	82,374	65,918
Letters of credit	<u>2,648</u>	<u>2,525</u>
Total commitments	<u>\$ 96,358</u>	<u>\$ 79,532</u>

In addition, the Bank originates and subsequently sells residential real estate loans into the secondary market. Loans sold into the secondary market are sold with limited recourse to the Bank, meaning the Bank may be obligated to repurchase or provide indemnities for any loans that are not underwritten in accordance with the applicable investor underwriting guidelines. Historically, such repurchases and indemnities have been limited.

Legal proceedings:

Periodically, and in the ordinary course of business, various claims and lawsuits are brought by and against the Bank, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which the Bank holds security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans, and other issues incident to the business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from such claims or lawsuits existing at December 31, 2015, is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operation or cash flows.

Note 10 - Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense consist of the following:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(in thousands)	
Current tax (benefit) expense		
Federal	\$ 131	\$ 35
State	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>143</u>	<u>39</u>
Deferred tax (benefit) expense		
Federal	\$ 889	\$ 758
State	215	183
Deferred tax as set valuation allowance	<u>(2,997)</u>	<u>(3,180)</u>
	<u>(1,893)</u>	<u>(2,239)</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense	<u>\$ (1,750)</u>	<u>\$ (2,200)</u>

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The components of the net deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the statements of financial condition are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,530
Deferred compensation	2,316	2,272
Net operating loss carryforward	3,539	4,620
Accrued expenses	617	464
Nonaccrual loan interest	5	210
Equity based compensation	434	439
Net unrealized loss on securities available for sale	41	-
Other	464	199
Total deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	9,816	10,734
Less valuation allowance	(1,118)	(4,115)
Total deferred tax assets	8,698	6,619
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accumulated depreciation	687	593
Deferred loan fees	482	427
FHLB dividends	136	136
Prepaid expenses	103	107
Net unrealized gain on securities available for sale	-	74
Other	177	177
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,585	1,514
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 7,113	\$ 5,105

At December 31, 2015, there was a current income tax receivable of \$36,000, compared to a current income tax receivable of \$15,000 at December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2015, the Bank had net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes of \$6.9 million and \$24.4 million, respectively, which will expire between 2029 and 2033.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are valued using current federal and state income tax rates. Actual recognition of these deferred tax assets and liabilities will be affected by the tax rates that are applicable when the assets and liabilities become current tax items. At December 31, 2015, the Bank had a net deferred income tax asset in the amount of \$7.1 million, which includes a \$1.1 million valuation allowance to the deferred tax asset account. Management determined and made the valuation allowance against the deferred income tax asset, in part, because it is uncertain when it will realize such tax benefits. In the future, the Bank may be able to reduce some or all of the valuation allowance upon a determination that, more likely than not, it will be able to realize such tax benefits. In that event, the Bank would be able to reduce its future tax expense.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The difference between income taxes at the statutory federal rate of 34% and the Bank's actual tax provision is presented as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(dollars in thousands)	
Federal income tax (benefit) expense		
at statutory rates	\$ 1,186	\$ 954
Effect of permanent timing differences	(155)	(154)
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	175	123
Other	41	57
Change in valuation allowance	<u>(2,997)</u>	<u>(3,180)</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense	<u>\$ (1,750)</u>	<u>\$ (2,200)</u>
Effective tax rates	<u>-50.2%</u>	<u>-74.8%</u>

Currently, the Bank is subject to U.S. federal income tax and income tax in the State of Idaho. The Bank recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense in the Statements of Income. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank recognized no interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits.

Management believes the Bank has appropriate support for the income tax positions taken, and to be taken, on its tax returns and that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for the open years based on an assessment of many factors, including past experience and interpretations of tax law. The Bank had no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Note 11 - Related Party Transactions

Loans to related parties:

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes loans to its executive officers, directors, and affiliates of these individuals. In keeping with federal regulations, the loans to such persons were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with others and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable terms, except for loans to executive officers of the Bank and family members who are also employees of the Bank, which were made pursuant to the Bank's Employee Loan Program and were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other employees of the Bank, and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable terms. The Bank provides an Employee Loan Program as a benefit to all of its employees, including executive officers, pursuant to which employees may receive loans from the Bank on more favorable terms than those provided to non-employee customers. The Bank's Employee Loan Program complies with federal regulations.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Activity for loans to its executive officers, directors, and affiliates of these individuals is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 175	\$ 189
Principal additions	64	60
Principal payments	(71)	(74)
Balance, end of year	\$ 168	\$ 175

The Bank also accepts deposits from its executive officers, directors, and affiliated companies on substantially the same terms for comparable transactions with unrelated parties. The aggregate dollar amounts of these deposits were \$1.6 million and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Operating leases:

The Bank leases part of its Hayden Branch and part of its Hayden operations facilities under a 15-year lease dated October 20, 1992, and modified on December 26, 2007, from Wynn Investments, LLC, a limited liability company owned by Jack W. Gustavel and members of his family, including Kurt R. Gustavel. Payments under the lease for the Hayden Branch and the Hayden operations facilities amounted to \$57,655 and \$57,655 for each of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Note 12 - Employee Benefit Plan and Incentive Program

The Bank has a 401(k) profit sharing plan (the “Plan”) covering employees of the Bank who meet certain age and service requirements. Participants may contribute up to 100% of their compensation to the Plan up to the Internal Revenue Code limit. The Bank may elect to make discretionary matching and/or profit sharing contributions each year. Plan participants vest in the Bank’s matching contributions over five years according to the Plan. The Bank’s contributions to the Plan were \$195,000 and \$179,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During 2001, the Bank initiated a deferred compensation plan utilizing a Rabbi Trust. A Rabbi Trust is a grantor trust that allows the employee to immediately diversify the deferred compensation into non-employer securities. On December 12, 2005, the Bank created a second Rabbi Trust in order to segregate and earmark the benefits that accrued under the deferred compensation plan before January 1, 2005, the effective date of Internal Revenue Code Section 409A (“409A”), from the benefits accruing after such date that will be subject to 409A. In accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 710-10-25-15, *Deferred Compensation - Rabbi Trusts*, the assets and liabilities of the plan are presented in investments and other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively. The assets held by the trust are classified as trading securities with changes recorded to other income, and changes in the deferred compensation liability recorded to salaries expense. There were no contributions to the trust in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Payments from the trust in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, were \$164,000 and \$149,000, respectively. Assets held in the Rabbi Trusts were \$3.7 million and \$3.9 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During 2003, the Bank initiated an Executive Nonqualified Retirement plan for the benefit of certain employees. The program may provide supplemental income to the participants following retirement. Participants accrue benefits ratably each year until retirement. The Bank is recording the salary obligation over the estimated remaining service lives of the participants. Expenses related to this program were \$312,000 and \$283,000 for the years ended

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, an estimated obligation of \$2.8 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, was included in other liabilities.

Note 13 - Stock Options

In May 2004, the shareholders of the Bank approved the Idaho Independent Bank 2004 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (the “2004 Plan”). As of December 31, 2015, options to purchase 536,609 shares are outstanding under the 2004 Plan to employees and directors. The options granted under the 2004 Plan may be exercised any time after they have vested. The 2004 Plan expired during 2014; therefore, no further options will be granted under the 2004 plan. The exercise price for options granted is at least the fair market value of the optioned shares on the date of grant.

The following table presents the activity related to options under all plans for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

	2015		2014	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	577,991	\$ 7.18	610,507	\$ 7.18
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(19,428)	4.88	(7,999)	4.45
Forfeited	(21,954)	7.89	(24,517)	7.95
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	536,609	\$ 7.24	577,991	\$ 7.18
Options exercisable at year end	457,754		451,981	
Fair value of options granted during the year	\$ -		\$ -	

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2015:

Range of Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Exercisable Options		
	Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.00 - \$ 5.00	124,710	6.8	\$ 3.00	72,285	6.8	\$ 3.00
\$ 5.01 - \$10.00	335,793	4.9	6.06	309,363	4.7	6.08
\$10.01 - \$15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$15.01 - \$20.00	45,097	2.6	15.71	45,097	2.6	15.71
\$20.01 - \$25.00	31,009	1.8	24.70	31,009	1.8	24.70
	536,609	5.0	\$ 7.24	457,754	4.6	\$ 7.81

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is a summary of the intrinsic value of stock options at December 31, 2015, or exercised during the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾
	(in thousands)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2015	\$1,505,321
Options exercisable at December 31, 2015	1,145,472
Options exercised in 2015	53,012

⁽¹⁾ Market value of options assuming they were vested and exercised as of December 31, 2015.

Total compensation of \$110,000 from nonvested options at December 31, 2015, will be recognized in 2015 through 2018. The expense will be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.0 years.

ASC 718 requires that any cash flows resulting from the tax benefits from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost be classified as financing cash flows. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Bank received cash proceeds of \$104,000 and recognized gross tax benefits of \$53,000 from the exercise of stock options. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Bank received cash proceeds of \$121,000 and recognized gross tax benefits of \$37,000 from the exercise of stock options. It is the Bank's present policy to issue new shares for the exercise of stock options.

Stock-based compensation costs are based on the estimated fair value of grants calculated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of stock options granted is amortized as compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the options. Compensation expense is recognized in the operating activities section of the statement of cash flows. For the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014, no stock options were granted.

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model calculates the value of grants utilizing the risk free interest rate, the Bank's expected dividend yield, expected stock price volatility, expected life of stock options, and the estimated forfeiture rate of stock options. The Bank based the estimated risk-free rate on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The Bank has not paid, nor does it currently have any plans to pay, cash dividends, thus a 0% dividend yield has been assumed for the model. Calculation of expected volatility used in the Black-Scholes model is based on historical volatility observations. The expected life for use in the model was calculated based in part on an analysis of historical exercises of stock options.

FASB ASC 718 requires the Bank to estimate potential forfeitures of stock options and adjust compensation cost accordingly. The Bank has a limited number of option holders, and because of its historically moderate to low levels of employee turnover, the Bank anticipates minimal personnel changes. The estimate of forfeitures will be adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent that actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from such estimates. Any changes in estimated forfeitures will be recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change and will likely impact the amount of stock compensation to be recognized in future periods.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

It should be noted that the Black-Scholes model is only one of the methods available for estimating the value of stock options, and the Bank's use of the model should not be interpreted as a prediction of the actual value that may be realized on the exercise of options. It is highly likely that the actual value of the options will be significantly different, and the value actually realized, if any, will depend upon the excess of the market value of the Bank's common stock over the option exercise price at the time of exercise.

Note 14 - Concentrations of Credit Risk

Most of the Bank's loans, commitments, and standby letters of credit have been granted to customers and/or are secured by collateral located in the Bank's market areas. As such, significant changes in economic conditions in Idaho or with its primary industries could adversely affect the Bank's ability to collect loans. The concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 3.

The Bank places its cash with adequately capitalized financial institutions. The amount on deposit fluctuates and may exceed the insured limits of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Bank is therefore exposed to credit risk on such deposits.

Note 15 - Regulatory Matters

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by state and 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 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.

The final rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. Banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Bank on January 1, 2015 with full compliance with all of the requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and full phased in by January 1, 2019. The Basel III rules include a new Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio and require a minimum capital adequacy. The Basel III rules require the Bank have a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%, a Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 4.5%, a Tier 1 risk-based ratio of 6.0%, and a total risk-based ratio of 8.0%. The Bank is also required to establish a "conservation buffer," consisting of common equity Tier 1 capital, equal to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. An institution that does not meet the conservation buffer will be subject to restrictions on certain activities including payment of dividends, stock repurchases, and discretionary bonuses to executive officers. Management believes, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2015, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the State of Idaho Department of Finance categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, Common Equity Tier 1, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the following tables. Management believes that there have been no conditions or events since receipt of the notification that changed the Bank's well capitalized status.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Bank's actual and required minimum capital amounts and ratios are presented in the tables below.

	Actual		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Required to Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(dollars in thousands)						
December 31, 2015:						
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)	\$ 61,193	10.90%	\$ 22,449	≥ 4.00%	\$ 28,062	≥ 5.00%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	61,193	16.04%	17,165	≥ 4.50%	24,794	≥ 6.50%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	61,193	16.04%	22,887	≥ 6.00%	30,516	≥ 8.00%
Total risk-based capital (to risk- weighted assets)	65,999	17.30%	30,516	≥ 8.00%	38,144	≥ 10.00%
December 31, 2014:						
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)	\$ 55,023	10.78%	\$ 20,417	≥ 4.00%	\$ 25,521	≥ 5.00%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	55,023	14.92%	14,751	≥ 4.00%	22,127	≥ 6.00%
Total risk-based capital (to risk- weighted assets)	59,656	16.18%	29,503	≥ 8.00%	36,878	≥ 10.00%

The Bank has an ongoing stock repurchase program. In 2015, 93,778 shares were repurchased at a weighted-average price of \$8.21. No shares were repurchased in 2014. As of December 31, 2015, management had authorization to repurchase up to \$1.4 million of additional shares through July 24, 2016.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 16 - Fair Value Measurements

The fair value estimates that follow are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment; therefore, they are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Bank could realize in a current market exchange. The Bank has not included certain material items in its disclosure, such as the value of its long-term relationships with lending and deposit clients, since this is an intangible and not a financial instrument. Additionally, the estimates do not include any potential tax ramifications. There may be inherent weaknesses in calculation techniques and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows that could materially affect the results. For all of these reasons, the aggregation of the fair value calculations presented herein do not represent, and should not be construed to represent, the underlying value of the Bank.

FASB ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC 820-10 are described below:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable.
- Level 3 - Instruments whose significant value drivers are unobservable.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes the Bank's financial instruments that were measured at fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Description of Financial Instrument	Fair Value	At December 31, 2015		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(in thousands)				
Recurring:				
Trading securities				
Common stock	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,408	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual funds				
Income funds	245	245	-	-
Equity funds	2,034	2,034	-	-
	<u>3,687</u>	<u>3,687</u>	-	-
Securities available for sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	4,003	-	4,003	-
U.S. agency securities	19,062	-	19,062	-
Corporate bonds	21,231	-	21,231	-
SBA guaranteed loan pools	6,490	-	6,490	-
Municipal bonds	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds				
Income Funds	981	981	-	-
	<u>51,767</u>	<u>981</u>	<u>50,786</u>	<u>-</u>
Nonrecurring:				
Impaired loans ⁽¹⁾	2,456	-	-	2,456
Other real estate owned	768	-	-	768
Description of Financial Instrument	Fair Value	At December 31, 2014		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(in thousands)				
Recurring:				
Trading securities				
Common stock	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,550	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual funds				
Income funds	268	268	-	-
Equity funds	2,033	2,033	-	-
	<u>3,851</u>	<u>3,851</u>	-	-
Securities available for sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	3,025	-	3,025	-
U.S. agency securities	16,608	-	16,608	-
Corporate bonds	29,984	-	29,984	-
SBA guaranteed loan pools	8,497	-	8,497	-
Municipal bonds	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds				
Income funds	986	986	-	-
	<u>59,100</u>	<u>986</u>	<u>58,114</u>	<u>-</u>
Nonrecurring:				
Impaired loans ⁽¹⁾	5,344	-	-	5,344
Other real estate owned	514	-	-	514

⁽¹⁾ Impaired loans that have been written down to fair value or for which a specific reserve has been established.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents significant quantitative information about Level 3 fair value instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Description of Financial Instrument	At December 31, 2015			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Average Discount
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Impaired loans	\$ 673	Appraisal	Adjustments to reflect current conditions and selling costs	35%
Impaired loans	1,783	Present value of expected cash flows	Discount rate applied to expected cash flows	15%
Other real estate owned	768	Appraisal	Adjustments to reflect current conditions and selling costs	8%

Description of Financial Instrument	At December 31, 2014			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Average Discount
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Impaired loans	\$ 1,827	Appraisal	Adjustments to reflect current conditions and selling costs	18%
Impaired loans	3,517	Present value of expected cash flows	Discount rate applied to expected cash flows	7%
Other real estate owned	514	Appraisal	Adjustments to reflect current conditions and selling costs	8%

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

Securities. The fair values of trading securities and securities available for sale are determined, when possible, by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges. If quoted prices are not available, then fair values are estimated using pricing models from an investment service based on the securities relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

Impaired loans. The fair values of impaired loans are determined using the present value of the expected cash flows or the estimated fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent. The fair value is determined, when possible, by an appraisal of the property less estimated costs related to liquidation of the collateral. The appraisal amount may also be adjusted for current market conditions. Adjustments to reflect the fair value of collateral-dependent loans are a component in determining an appropriate ALLL. As a result, adjustments to the fair value of impaired loans may result in increases or decreases to the provision for loan losses in current and future earnings. Impaired loans that are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral at December 31, 2015, had a carrying amount of \$698,000, with related allowance for loan losses of \$25,000. The recorded balances of impaired

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

loans at December 31, 2015, reflect charge-offs of \$4.8 million taken during 2015 and in prior years to write the loans down to the estimated fair value of the collateral securing the loans.

Other Real Estate Owned (“OREO”). The fair values of real estate acquired through foreclosure or deeds in lieu of foreclosure are generally based on an appraisal of the property less estimated costs and discounts related to liquidation of the property. The appraisal amount may also be adjusted for current market conditions. Subsequent adjustments to the fair value of OREO are included in noninterest expenses.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 17 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following presents the carrying amount, estimated fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Bank's financial instruments at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

	At December 31, 2015				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1 (in thousands)	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,654	\$ 10,654	\$ 10,654	\$ -	\$ -
Federal funds sold	263	263	263	-	-
Deposits held with other financial institutions	162,738	162,738	162,738	-	-
Trading securities	3,687	3,687	3,687	-	-
Securities available for sale	51,767	51,767	981	50,786	-
FHLB Stock	797	797	-	797	-
Loans held for sale	5,477	5,477	-	5,477	-
Loans receivable, net	280,581	278,782	-	-	278,782
Bank owned life insurance	13,774	13,774	13,774	-	-
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits	459,971	459,983	-	459,983	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	17,922	17,922	17,922	-	-
Notes payable	4,000	4,479	-	4,479	-
At December 31, 2014					
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1 (in thousands)	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 35,212	\$ 35,212	\$ 35,212	\$ -	\$ -
Federal funds sold	291	291	291	-	-
Deposits held with other financial institutions	133,298	133,298	133,298	-	-
Trading securities	3,851	3,851	3,851	-	-
Securities available for sale	59,100	59,100	986	58,114	-
FHLB Stock	1,368	1,368	-	1,368	-
Loans held for sale	3,904	3,904	-	3,904	-
Loans receivable, net	255,691	243,802	-	-	243,802
Bank owned life insurance	13,310	13,310	13,310	-	-
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits	437,628	437,656	-	437,656	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	14,593	14,593	14,593	-	-
Notes payable	9,000	9,612	-	9,612	-

See Note 16 for a description of the level in the fair value hierarchy.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments.

Cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, and deposits held with other financial institutions:

The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Trading securities and securities available for sale:

The fair values of securities are determined, when possible, by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges. If quoted prices are not available, then fair values are estimated using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics.

Federal Home Loan Bank stock:

The carrying value of FHLB stock approximates fair value based on the respective redemption provisions.

Loans held for sale:

The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale is based on commitments on hand from investors or prevailing market prices.

Loans receivable:

Fair values for variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk are based on carrying values. For commercial real estate and commercial loans with maturities beyond one year, fair values are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, utilizing interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Loans with maturities of less than one year are estimated to have a fair value equal to the carrying value. Fair values for impaired loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

Bank owned life insurance:

The carrying value of bank owned life insurance is recorded at fair value, based upon the cash surrender value of the underlying insurance contracts.

Deposits:

The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit maturing beyond one year is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses with rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. Certificates with maturities less than one year are valued at carrying values.

Notes payable and securities sold under agreements to repurchase:

The carrying amounts of securities sold under agreements to repurchase approximate their fair values. Fair values of notes payable to the FHLB and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, maturing beyond 90 days, are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Bank's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Other borrowed funds:

The carrying amount of other borrowed funds approximates their fair values. The loans are for very short periods, typically overnight.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Off-balance-sheet instruments:

Fair values of off-balance-sheet lending commitments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the borrower's credit standing. The fair value of such fees at December 31, 2015 and 2014, was not significant.

Note 18 - Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share ("EPS") is computed using the basic and the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the Bank's net income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income or loss by diluted weighted average shares outstanding, which include common stock equivalent shares outstanding using the treasury stock method, unless such shares are anti-dilutive. Common stock equivalents represent the number of shares underlying outstanding stock options awarded under the Bank's stock option plans.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted EPS for the periods indicated:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(in thousands, except share data)	
Basic EPS:		
Net income	\$ 5,238	\$ 5,007
Weighted average common shares outstanding	8,174,902	8,185,495
Basic EPS	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.61
Diluted EPS:		
Net income	\$ 5,238	\$ 5,007
Weighted average common shares outstanding	8,174,902	8,185,495
Net effect of dilutive stock options	<u>111,293</u>	<u>89,192</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding and common stock equivalents	<u>8,286,195</u>	<u>8,274,687</u>
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.61

The Bank's stock is quoted on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board under the symbol IIBK. The average market price per share used in the determination of the dilutive effect of stock options is the average of daily closing market prices for the respective years.

IDAHO INDEPENDENT BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 19 - Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

Results of operations on a quarterly basis were as follows (in thousands except share data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Interest and dividend income	\$3,959	\$4,988	\$4,284	\$4,556
Interest expense	187	137	131	129
Net interest income	3,772	4,851	4,153	4,427
Provision for loan losses	-	-	-	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,772	4,851	4,153	4,427
Noninterest income	1,404	1,642	1,511	1,627
Noninterest expense	4,818	5,249	4,732	5,100
Income before income tax	358	1,244	932	954
Income tax expense (benefit)	-	-	-	(1,750)
NET INCOME	\$358	\$1,244	\$932	\$2,704
Basic earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.04	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.33
Diluted earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.04	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.33

	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Interest and dividend income	\$4,427	\$3,808	\$3,877	\$4,082
Interest expense	242	240	236	231
Net interest income	4,185	3,568	3,641	3,851
Provision for loan losses	-	1	3	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,185	3,567	3,638	3,851
Noninterest income	1,264	1,427	1,475	1,445
Noninterest expense	4,991	4,687	4,708	3,659
Income (loss) before income tax	458	307	405	1,637
Income tax expense (benefit)	-	-	-	(2,200)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$458	\$307	\$405	\$3,837
Basic earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.06	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.47
Diluted earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.06	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.46

⁽¹⁾ Quarterly earnings (loss) per share may vary from annual earnings (loss) per share due to rounding.

