COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

KENNEWICK, WA

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

C O N T E N T S

NOTE: This annual report serves as the Bank's annual disclosure statement under requirements of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). This statement has not been reviewed, or confirmed for accuracy or relevance, by the FDIC.

Stovall Grandey & Allen LLP

500 W. 7th Street
Suite 900
Fort Worth, Texas
76102-4702

Phone 817-632-2500
Fax 817-632-2598

www.sga-cpas.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Community First Bancorporation, Inc.
Kennewick, WA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Companies' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The other financial information on pages 31-37 is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Stovall, Grandey & Allen, LLP

STOVALL, GRANDEY & ALLEN, L.L.P.
Fort Worth, Texas
March 6, 2010

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and due from banks - Note 3	$ 470	$ 5,798
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in less than three months	5,831	1,854
Federal funds sold	-	7,068
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,301	14,720
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months	4,500	6,000
Investment securities - Note 4	13,664	4,826
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses - Note 5	109,907	94,401
Bank premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - Note 6	3,250	3,381
Accrued interest receivable	614	616
Goodwill	489	489
Other assets	612	181
Total Assets	$ 139,337	$ 124,614
LIABILITIES		
Deposits - Note 7	$ 121,336	$ 111,058
Short-term borrowings - Note 8	375	450
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank - Note 9	500	500
Other long-term borrowings - Note 9	3,000	-
Other liabilities:		
Accrued interest payable	134	198
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	159	80
Total other liabilities	293	278
Total Liabilities	125,504	112,286
Commitments and contingencies - Notes 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, $1 par value:		
Authorized - 1,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 435,969 and 428,969 shares at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	436	429
Additional paid-in capital	10,190	10,007
Retained earnings	3,069	1,867
Accumulated other comprehensive income	138	25
Total Shareholders' Equity	13,833	12,328
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 139,337	$ 124,614

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands, except for per share amounts)

	2009	2008
Interest income		
Interest and fees on loans	$ 7,532	$ 6,901
Interest on investment securities	276	174
Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	170	255
Total interest income	7,978	7,330
Interest expense		
On deposits	1,134	1,510
On borrowed funds	129	21
Total interest expense	1,263	1,531
Net interest income	6,715	5,799
Provision for loan losses - Note 5	293	185
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,422	5,614
Non-interest income		
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	247	198
Mortgage broker fees	298	209
Gain on sales of land	-	295
Other	214	139
Total non-interest income	759	841
Non-interest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,959	2,821
Occupancy	359	317
Furniture and equipment	182	172
Data processing	251	226
Professional fees	349	170
Other operating expenses	884	761
Total non-interest expense	4,984	4,467
Net Income	$ 2,197	$ 1,988
Basic earnings per share of common stock	$ 5.05	$ 4.64
Average shares of common stock outstanding	434,914	428,797

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	$ 428	$ 9,950	$ 616	$ (19)	$ 10,975
Exercise of stock options	-	17			17
Stock issued	1	24			25
Stock option compensation expense		16			16
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008			1,988		1,988
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities				44	44
Comprehensive income					2,032
Dividends paid - $1.72 per share			(737)		(737)
Balance at December 31, 2008	429	10,007	1,867	25	12,328
Exercise of stock options	7	168			175
Stock option compensation expense		15			15
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2009			2,197		2,197
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities				113	113
Comprehensive income					2,310
Dividends paid - $2.29 per share			(995)		(995)
Balance at December 31, 2009	$ 436	$ 10,190	$ 3,069	$ 138	$ 13,833

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 2,197	$ 1,988
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	292	231
Provision for loan losses	293	185
Net (accretion) amortization on investment securities	63	(14)
Gain on sales of land	-	(295)
Stock option compensation expense	15	16
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable	2	(38)
Decrease in interest payable	(64)	(105)
Other	(416)	(81)
Total adjustments	185	(101)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,382	1,887
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
(Increase) decrease in interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months	1,500	(6,000)
Purchases of investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	(14,715)	(2,250)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	4,750	2,000
Proceeds from principal paydowns on investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	1,177	649
Net increase in loans made to customers	(15,799)	(9,150)
Proceeds from sales of land	-	663
Purchases of premises and equipment	(97)	(1,433)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	$ (23,184)	$ (15,521)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase in demand deposits, interest-bearing transaction accounts and savings	$ 10,471	$ 16,544
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	(193)	1,167
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(75)	(27)
Proceeds from advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	-	500
Proceeds for other long-term borrowings	3,000	-
Proceeds from stock options exercised	175	17
Proceeds from stock issued	-	25
Dividends paid	(995)	(737)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	12,383	17,489
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,419)	3,855
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14,720	10,865
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 6,301	$ 14,720
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest paid	$ 1,327	$ 1,637

Note 1 History

Community First Bancorporation, Inc. was formed August 6, 2004 to serve as a bank holding company. The Corporation was activated January 1, 2005, when Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Community First Bank entered into a Share Exchange Agreement in order to effect the acquisition of 100 percent of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Bank. Each eligible Bank Shareholder received one share of Corporation stock in exchange for each share of Bank stock owned.

In order to effect a conversion to a Subchapter S corporation, there was a 1-for-1,000 reverse stock split. During 2005, Community First Merger Corporation, Inc. was formed in order to effectuate the Subchapter S conversion. Effective January 1, 2006, Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Community First Merger Corporation, Inc., a Subchapter S corporation, merged. After this merger, a 1,000-for-1 stock split occurred, which restored the number of shares to the original amounts prior to the reverse stock split.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation include its accounts and those of its one hundred percent (100%) owned subsidiary, Community First Bank. The accounting and reporting policies of both entities are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. All dollar amounts, except per share information, are stated in thousands.

Principles of Consolidation

In the consolidated statements, all significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Nature of Operations

Community First Bancorporation, Inc. is a bank holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Community First Bank. Community First Bank operates four offices in Kennewick, Connell, Pasco and Richland, Washington. Community First Bank provides loan services to and accepts deposits from customers, who are predominately small- and middle-market businesses and middle-income individuals, in Southeastern Washington State. Funding sources are deposits from customers, public entities and borrowings from various sources. The Bank operates under a state bank charter and provides full banking services.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Estimates, continued

The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment and market conditions. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral.

The Corporation's loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets, and business assets. Although the Corporation has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent on local economic conditions.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans. Such agencies may require the Corporation to recognize additional losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans may change materially in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Cash Flows

For the purpose of presentation in the Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in cash and amounts due from depository institutions, interest-bearing deposits maturing in three months or less and federal funds sold. The Companies report net cash flows from customer loan transactions, deposit transactions and short-term borrowings.

Investment Securities

The Corporation accounts for investment securities according to authoritative guidance issued by the FASB. Under the provisions of the FASB authoritative guidance, debt securities that management has the ability and intent to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost. The amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized in interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the period to maturity.

Debt securities not classified as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income. Realized gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale are included in other income and, when applicable, are reported as a reclassification adjustment in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on sales of securities are determined on the specific-identification method.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Investment Securities, continued

Declines in the fair value of individual held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities below their amortized cost that are other than temporary result in writedowns of the individual securities to their fair value. The related writedowns are included in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than temporary impairment losses, management considers (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Corporation to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

Loans

Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding less the allowance for loan losses. Interest income on loans is recognized based upon the principal amounts outstanding. Generally the accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in management's opinion, the borrower may be unable to meet payments as they become due or when they are past due 90 days as to either principal or interest, unless they are well secured and in the process of collection. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed against current income. If management determines that the ultimate collectibility of principal is in doubt, cash receipts on nonaccrual loans are applied to reduce the principal balance on a cash-basis method, until the loans qualify for return to accrual status or principal is paid in full. Loans are returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Past due status is determined based on contractual terms.

Loan origination fees are recognized as income and loan origination costs are expensed as incurred, as management has determined that capitalization of these items would be immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is comprised of amounts charged against income in the form of the provision for loan losses, less charged-off loans, net of recoveries. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that collection of the principal is unlikely. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance for loan losses.

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

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as doubtful, substandard or special mention. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation 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 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 commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loans' obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Large groups of smaller balance homogenous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment; accordingly, the Corporation does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are subject to a restructuring agreement.

Periodically, regulatory agencies review the Corporation's allowance for loan losses as an integral part of their examination process, and may require the Corporation to make additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Bank Premises and Equipment

Bank premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 to 7 years for furniture and equipment, and 30 to 40 years for buildings and improvements. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvement, whichever is less.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operating expenses. Renewals and betterments are added to the asset accounts and depreciated over the periods benefited. Depreciable assets sold or retired are removed from the asset and related accumulated depreciation accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the income and expense accounts. These assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate their carrying value may not be recoverable. If management determines an impairment exists, the asset is reduced with an offsetting charge to expense.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Other Real Estate

Other real estate is foreclosed property held pending disposition and is initially recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. At foreclosure, if the fair value of the real estate acquired less estimated selling costs is less than the Corporation's recorded investment in the related loan, a writedown is recognized through a charge to the allowance for loan losses. Costs of significant property improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding property are expensed. Valuations are periodically performed by management, and any subsequent writedowns are recorded as a charge to income, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of the property to its fair value less estimated selling costs. Sales of other real estate are accounted for according to authoritative guidance issued by the FASB.

Repossessed Collateral

Repossessed collateral represents vehicles securing automobile loans which were repossessed due to non-payment by the borrower. The vehicles are carried at the lower of the unpaid loan balance or fair market value. Any writedown to fair value at the time of repossession is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Any subsequent reductions in carrying values are charged to income.

Goodwill

Goodwill results from the Connell branch acquisition and represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of acquired tangible assets and liabilities and identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill is assessed at least annually for impairment and any such impairment is recognized in the period identified. During 2009 and 2008, no impairment loss was recognized.

Federal Income Taxes

Effective January 1, 2006, the shareholders of the Corporation elected to be taxed as a Subchapter "S" Corporation under Internal Revenue Service Code Section 1362. In lieu of corporate income taxes, the shareholders of a Subchapter S Corporation are taxed on their proportionate share of the Corporation's taxable income.

The Corporation and the Bank join in filing federal income tax returns.

The Companies maintain their records for financial reporting on the accrual basis of accounting. The Companies maintain their records for income tax reporting on the cash basis of accounting.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Corporation has stock-based employee compensation plans which are more fully described in Note 16. The Corporation has adopted authoritative guidance issued by the FASB regarding accounting for stock compensation expense. As a result of adopting the FASB authoritative guidance, the Corporation's net income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 are $15,000 and $16,000, respectively, lower.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Comprehensive Income

The Corporation has adopted authoritative guidance issued by the FASB. The FASB authoritative guidance establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components. The Corporation reports comprehensive income in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs in the amount of $47,000 and $40,000 were expensed during 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Authoritative guidance issued by the FASB requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. The FASB authoritative guidance excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Corporation.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Corporation in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate those assets' fair values.

Interest-bearing deposits: Fair values for interest-bearing deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis that applies interest rates currently being offered on similar deposits to a schedule of aggregated contractual maturities on such deposits.

Investment securities: Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

Loans: For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying amounts. The fair values for other loans (for example, fixed rate commercial real estate and rental property mortgage loans and commercial and industrial loans) are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Loan fair value estimates include judgments regarding future expected loss experience and risk characteristics. The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Fair Values of Financial Instruments, continued

Deposits: The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (for example, interest-bearing checking accounts and savings accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The fair values for time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on time deposits to a schedule of aggregated contractual maturities on such time deposits. The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

Short-term borrowings: The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings approximate their fair values.

FHLB advances and other long-term borrowings: The fair values of FHLB advances and other long-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Book Value and Tangible Book Value per Share

Book value per share is calculated by dividing the total shareholders' equity shown on the consolidated balance sheets by the number of shares outstanding as of year-end. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the book value per share is $31.73 and $28.74, respectively. Tangible book value per share is calculated by dividing the net amount of total shareholders' equity less goodwill shown on the consolidated balance sheets by the number of shares outstanding as of year-end. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the tangible book value per share is $30.61 and $27.60, respectively.

Subsequent Events

The Corporation has evaluated subsequent events from December 31, 2009 through March 6, 2010, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The Corporation did not note any subsequent events requiring disclosure or adjustment to these consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Standards

Effective July 1, 2009, the FASB established the Codification as the source of authoritative GAAP for companies to use in the preparation of financial statements. The guidance contained in the Codification supersedes all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. The Corporation adopted the Codification, as required, for the year ending December 31, 2009.

Note 3 Restrictions on Cash and Due From Banks

The Corporation is required to maintain reserve funds in cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The required reserve at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was $1,161,000 and $808,000, respectively.

Note 4 Investment Securities

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	December 31, 2009			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. Government agencies	$ 10,043	$ 51	$ (3)	$ 10,091
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	1,642	48	-	1,690
Collateralized mortgage obligations	639	8	-	647
Corporate bonds	973	34	-	1,007
Other	229	-	-	229
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 13,526	$ 141	$ (3)	$ 13,664

The balance sheet as of December 31, 2009 reflects the fair value of available-for-sale securities in the amount of $13,664,000. A net unrealized gain of $138,000 is in the available-for-sale investment securities balance. The unrealized gain is included in shareholders' equity.

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities at December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	December 31, 2008			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. Government agencies	$ 2,250	$ 6	$ -	$ 2,256
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	2,322	37	(18)	2,341
Other	229	-	-	229
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 4,801	$ 43	$ (18)	$ 4,826

The balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 reflects the fair value of available-for-sale securities in the amount of $4,826,000. A net unrealized gain of $25,000 is in the available-for-sale investment securities balance. The unrealized gain is included in shareholders' equity.

Note 4 Investment Securities, continued

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at December 31, 2009, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and equity securities are shown separately, since they are not due at a single maturity date.

	Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Amounts maturing in:		
One year or less	$ 4,020	$ 4,056
After one year through five years	6,996	7,042
	11,016	11,098
Mortgage-backed securities	1,642	1,690
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	639	647
Other	229	229
Totals	$ 13,526	$ 13,664

Investment securities with fair market values of $8,282,000 and $2,341,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law. Included in these pledged investment securities are securities with fair values of $556,000 and $769,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, to secure short-term borrowings. See Note 8 for additional information.

No investment securities were sold in 2009 or 2008.

Note 4 Investment Securities, continued

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Corporation had $229,000 recorded as available-for-sale investment securities that represent stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). As a member of the FHLB system, the Corporation is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of the FHLB in an amount equal to the greater of 1% of its outstanding home loans or 5% of advances from the FHLB. The recorded amount of FHLB stock equals its fair value because the shares can only be redeemed by the FHLB at the $100 per share par value. This stock is classified as a restricted investment security, carried at cost and evaluated annually for impairment. During 2009 and 2008, no impairment loss was recorded.

Information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2009 and 2008, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, follows:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2009:						
Federal agencies	$ 997	$ (3)	$ -	$ -	$ 997	$ (3)
Total	$ 997	$ (3)	$ -	$ -	$ 997	$ (3)
December 31, 2008:						
Federal agencies	$ 414	$ (6)	$ 767	$ (12)	$ 1,181	$ (18)
Total	$ 414	$ (6)	$ 767	$ (12)	$ 1,181	$ (18)

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Corporation to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

At December 31, 2009, the one debt security with an unrealized loss has depreciated less than 1% from the Corporation's amortized cost basis. This security is guaranteed by either the U.S. Government or other governments. The unrealized loss relates principally to current interest rates for similar types of securities. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition. As management has the ability to hold debt securities until maturity, or for the foreseeable future if classified as available-for-sale, no declines are deemed to be other-than-temporary.

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

An analysis of loan categories at December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	2009	2008
Commercial, farm and industrial loans	$ 26,075	$ 27,371
Real estate loans:		
Construction	10,892	11,695
1-4 family residential	10,088	6,557
Commercial	60,508	47,234
Dealer contracts	312	511
Consumer loans	2,953	2,038
Overdrafts	407	10
	111,235	95,416
Less: Allowance for loan losses	1,328	1,015
Loans, net	$ 109,907	$ 94,401

Transactions in the allowance for loan losses are summarized as follows:

	2009	2008
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,015	$ 882
Provision, charged to income	293	185
	1,308	1,067
Loans charged-off	(1)	(73)
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	21	21
Net	20	(52)
Balance, end of year	$ 1,328	$ 1,015

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the total recorded investment in loans on non-accrual amounted to $291,000 and $612,000, respectively. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no loans past due ninety days or more and still accruing interest.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no impaired loans as defined in authoritative guidance issued by the FASB.

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

The Corporation has no commitments to loan additional funds to borrowers whose loans have been modified.

Dealer contracts represent automobile purchase contracts which the Corporation buys from automobile dealers in its primary market area. Such contracts represent less than 1% of the Corporation's loan portfolio at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The Corporation grants commercial, consumer and real estate loans to customers within Southeastern Washington State. A substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent upon the commercial and real estate economic sectors in that geographic area.

Note 6 Bank Premises and Equipment

The investment in bank premises and equipment at December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	2009	2008
Land	$ 452	$ 452
Buildings	2,529	2,528
Leasehold improvements	249	249
Furniture and equipment	1,039	1,006
Premises and equipment in process	59	-
	4,328	4,235
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	1,078	854
Bank premises and equipment, net	$ 3,250	$ 3,381

Depreciation and amortization on bank premises and equipment charged to expense totaled $228,000 and $189,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Computer software, net of accumulated amortization, is included in Other Assets. Amortization on computer software charged to expense totaled $64,000 and $42,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Corporation owns the building that houses its main branch and leases the land and a sign from a director. The lease is classified as an operating lease with an initial term of ten years and minimum annual rents of $28,000, with cost of living increases annually. The initial lease term expires February 28, 2012 and includes four renewal options of five years each. The Corporation has also entered into a lease agreement for the Richland branch facilities, which opened in January 2006. This lease has an initial term of five years and minimum annual rents of $61,000. The initial lease term expires December 31, 2010 and includes a renewal option for five years.

Note 6 Bank Premises and Equipment, continued

The Corporation recorded lease expense in the amount of $137,000 and $132,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Included in the lease expense were amounts paid to a related party in the amount of $47,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The minimum payments under the land and branch leases required for the next five years are as follows:

2010	$	120
2011		33
2012		5
2013		-
2014		-
Total	$	158

The land lease contains renewal clauses from five to twenty years and escalation clauses based on increases in the Consumer Price Index. The branch lease provides for increases beginning with the fourth year which are specified within the lease agreement.

Note 7 Deposits

The carrying amounts of deposits at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

		2009		2008
Demand	$	39,075	$	29,042
Interest-bearing transaction accounts		60,082		60,513
Savings		3,697		2,828
Time deposits less than $100,000		8,655		9,567
Time deposits $100,000 and over		9,827		9,108
Total deposits	$	121,336	$	111,058

Maturities of time deposits for each of the next five years and thereafter are:

2010	$	15,750
2011		902
2012		207
2013		164
2014		1,226
Thereafter		233
	$	18,482

Included in deposits at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are brokered and Internet based deposits, obtained from customers outside the Corporation's primary market area, totaling $1,387,000 and $884,000, respectively.

Note 8 Short-Term Borrowings

The Corporation has demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury, totaling $375,000 and $450,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. No interest was charged on the outstanding balance as of December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2008, these notes had an interest rate of 1.5%. The demand notes are collateralized by investment securities. See Note 4 for additional information.

Note 9 Long-Term Borrowings

During 2008, the Corporation borrowed $500,000 from the Federal Home Loan Bank. Interest is assessed at a fixed rate of 4.97%. Interest payments are due monthly with principal and any unpaid interest due at the maturity date on May 9, 2018. This borrowing is collateralized by investment securities with a carrying amount of $5,017,000 at December 31, 2009. See Note 4 for additional information. Refer to Note 14 for additional information regarding the amount available under this borrowing line.

On March 27, 2009, the Corporation borrowed $3,000,000 from another financial institution. Interest is equal to the Prime rate index or a floor interest rate of 4.50% whichever is greater. At December 31, 2009, the interest rate was 4.50%. Quarterly interest only payments are due for four consecutive quarters beginning July 20, 2009 with quarterly principal payments in the amount of $107,000 plus unpaid interest beginning July 20, 2010 with remaining unpaid principal and interest due at maturity on April 20, 2014. This note is secured by 100% of the outstanding stock of Community First Bank.

Principal payments due on long-term borrowings at December 31, 2009 for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2010	$	214
2011		429
2012		429
2013		428
2014		1,500
Thereafter		500
	$	3,500

Note 10 Related Party Transactions

During 2009 and 2008, the Corporation had transactions made in the ordinary course of business with certain of its officers, directors and principal shareholders. All loans included in such transactions were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rate and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons, and did not, in the opinion of management, involve more than normal credit risk or present other unfavorable features. In addition, the Corporation has entered into a lease agreement with a related party for the land and sign at its main branch. Refer to Note 6 for additional information regarding this lease agreement.

A summary of these transactions follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Additions	Amounts Collected	Balance End of Year
For the year ended:				
December 31, 2009	$ 91	$ 194	$ (235)	$ 50
December 31, 2008	$ 296	$ 160	$ (365)	$ 91

The Corporation held deposits for certain of its officers, directors and principal shareholders in the amount of $13,939,000 at December 31, 2009.

Note 11 Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business, there are outstanding various commitments and contingent liabilities, such as commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit, which are not reflected in the financial statements. The Corporation's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instruments for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual or notional amount of those instruments. The Corporation uses the same credit policies in making such commitments as it does for instruments that are included in the balance sheets.

Financial instruments whose contract amount represents credit risk were as follows:

	2009	2008
Commitments to extend credit	$ 28,053	$ 23,847
Standby letters of credit	-	-

Note 11 Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk, continued

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Corporation's experience has been that approximately 70% of loan commitments are drawn upon by customers. The Corporation evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Corporation upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Corporation to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Standby letters of credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Corporation's policy for obtaining collateral, and the nature of such collateral, is essentially the same as that involved in making commitments to extend credit.

The Corporation has not been required to perform on any financial guarantees during 2009 or 2008. The Corporation has not incurred any losses on its commitments in 2009 or 2008.

Note 12 Compensated Absences

Employees of the Corporation are entitled to paid vacation, paid sick days and personal days off, depending on job classification, length of service, and other factors. It is impracticable to estimate the amount of compensation for future absences, and accordingly, no liability has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements. The Corporation's policy is to recognize the costs of compensated absences when actually paid to employees.

Note 13 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Corporation is subject to claims and lawsuits which arise primarily in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such claims and lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Corporation.

The Bank participates in the Washington State Public Depository program. Prior to February 2009, financial institutions that participated in this program were part of the collateral pool that was established to protect public deposits. As a participating institution, the Corporation was responsible for its pro rata share of restoring the public deposit funds for any uninsured public deposits held in a failed financial institution. In February 2009, new standards were adopted which require institutions to collateralize uninsured public deposits at 100 percent. At December 31, 2009, the Corporation had pledged investment securities with a carrying amount of $2,709,000 to secure public deposits. Refer to Note 4 for additional information.

Note 14 Lines of Credit

The Corporation has established unsecured lines of credit in the amount of $5,000,000 for overnight purchase of federal funds. These lines may be cancelled without prior notification. There were no outstanding balances on these lines of credit at December 31, 2009 and 2008. The Corporation also has a credit line with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle totaling 25% of pledged assets. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the outstanding balance on this line of credit was $500,000. See Note 9 for additional information.

Note 15 Concentration of Credit Risk

The Corporation maintains its cash accounts with several correspondent banks. Generally, accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000 per bank. In addition, banks had the option to increase the FDIC insurance coverage temporarily to 100% for noninterest-bearing checking accounts. At December 31, 2009, the Corporation had $750,000 deposited with correspondent banks that was in excess of FDIC insured amounts. Furthermore, federal funds sold are essentially uncollateralized loans to other financial institutions. Management regularly evaluates the credit risk associated with the counterparties to these transactions and believes that the Corporation is not exposed to any significant credit risks on cash and cash equivalents.

The Corporation has credit risk exposure, including off-balance-sheet credit risk exposure, as disclosed in Notes 5 and 11. Most of the Corporation's business activity is with customers located in the state of Washington. The ultimate collectibility of a substantial portion of the loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in economic and market conditions in the region. The Corporation generally requires collateral on all real estate loans and typically maintains loan-to-value ratios of no greater than 75% to 80%. Loans are generally limited, by state banking regulations, to 20% of the Bank's shareholder's equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The Corporation, as a matter of practice, generally does not extend credit to any single borrower or group of related borrowers in excess of $3,000,000.

The contractual amounts of credit related financial instruments such as commitments to extend credit and letters of credit represent the amounts of potential accounting loss should the contract be fully drawn upon, the customer defaults, and the value of any existing collateral becomes worthless. Letters of credit are granted primarily to commercial borrowers.

Note 16 Stock Options

During 2009, the Board of Directors adopted the "2009 Employee Stock Option and Equity Compensation Plan". This Plan was approved at the 2009 annual shareholders' meeting. This Plan provides for stock awards in the form of stock options, restricted stock grants, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. The Plan allows for both incentive and non-qualified stock options to be granted. The Corporation may grant up to 65,000 shares under this Plan for certain key employees and directors. The exercise price of options and value of other awards is equal to the fair market value of the Corporation's stock on the date of grant. The maximum term of stock options is ten years.

Prior to the adoption of this Plan, the Corporation had two share-based compensation plans. Under these two stock option plans, the Corporation may grant both incentive and non-qualified options for up to 56,745 shares of its common stock to certain key employees and directors. The exercise price of each option equals the fair market value of the Corporation's stock on the date of grant, and an option's maximum term is ten years. Options vest 20% annually for five years. These plans were terminated with the adoption of the "2009 Employee Stock Option and Equity Compensation Plan." The termination of these plans does not affect the terms of any outstanding options under these plans.

The compensation cost that has been charged against income for these plans was $15,000 and $16,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Since the Corporation made the Subchapter S election effective January 1, 2006, there is no tax benefit recognized in the income statement for share-based compensation arrangements for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The Corporation accounts for stock-based awards to employees and directors using the fair value method, in accordance with accounting guidance issued by the FASB. The Corporation uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to estimate the fair value of stock option awards. The following assumptions are used in the Black-Scholes model: expected volatility, expected dividends, expected term and risk-free rate. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Corporation's stock and other factors. The Corporation uses historical data to estimate option exercise and employee termination within the model. The expected term of options granted is determined from the output of the option valuation model and management's experience and represent the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The assumptions are determined at the date of grant and are not subsequently adjusted for actual.

	2009
Expected volatility	8.52%
Weighted-average volatility	8.52%
Expected dividends	4.36%
Expected term (in years)	10.0 yrs
Risk-free rate	2.18%

Note 16 Stock Options, continued

A summary of option activity under the Plans as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and changes during the years then ended, are presented below:

Options	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term
Outstanding at January 1, 2008	16,350	$ 27.35	
Granted	-	-	
Exercised	(750)	23.00	
Forfeited or expired	-	-	
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	15,600	$ 27.56	5.32
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2008	15,600	$ 27.56	5.32
Exercisable at December 31, 2008	11,880	$ 26.35	4.79
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	15,600	$ 27.56	
Granted	10,000	44.00	
Exercised	(7,000)	25.00	
Forfeited or expired	-	-	
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	18,600	$ 37.37	7.43
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2009	18,600	$ 37.37	7.43
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	6,600	$ 28.64	4.97

During 2009, there were 10,000 options granted. No options were granted during 2008. The proceeds from options exercised were $175,000 in 2009 and $17,000 in 2008.

A summary of the status of the Corporation's nonvested shares as of December 31, 2009, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2009, is presented below:

Nonvested Shares	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2009	3,720	$ 12.92
Granted	10,000	1.02
Vested	(1,720)	12.15
Forfeited	-	-
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	12,000	$ 3.11

As of December 31, 2009, there was $25,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 4.25 years.

Note 17 Employee Benefit Plan

The Corporation established a KSOP plan in 2005 which has a 401(k) component and an ESOP component. The Corporation has the option to make discretionary matching contributions to this plan. Beginning in 2008, the Corporation matched 50% of employee contributions to the 401(k) component of the plan up to a maximum match of $1,500. During 2009, the Corporation also included a discretionary contribution of $25,000 in addition to the matching contribution. The Corporation's discretionary contributions for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were $62,000 and $42,000, respectively. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the ESOP component of this plan held 25,634 and 23,828 shares, respectively, of the Corporation's stock.

Note 18 Regulatory Matters

Banks are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory (and possibly additional discretionary) actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under the regulatory capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital adequacy 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 classification under the prompt corrective action guidelines are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of: total risk-based capital and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (as defined in the regulations), and Tier 1 capital to adjusted total assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2009 that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

Community First Bank has been notified by its regulators that, as of its most recent regulatory examination, it is regarded as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. Such determination has been made based on the Bank's Tier 1, total capital, and leverage ratios. There have been no conditions or events since this notification that management believes would change the Bank's categorization as well capitalized under the ratios listed on the next page.

Note 18 Regulatory Matters, continued

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

	Actual		Minimum Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Required to be Well Capitalized under the Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
As of December 31, 2009						
Total Risk-based Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	$ 17,537	14.99%	$ 9,361	8.00%	$ 11,701	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	$ 16,209	13.85%	$ 4,681	4.00%	$ 7,021	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Adjusted Total Assets)	$ 16,209	11.63%	$ 5,573	4.00%	$ 6,966	5.00%
As of December 31, 2008						
Total Risk-based Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	$ 12,802	12.68%	$ 8,074	8.00%	$ 10,093	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	$ 11,787	11.68%	$ 4,037	4.00%	$ 6,056	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Adjusted Total Assets)	$ 11,787	9.98%	$ 4,726	4.00%	$ 5,908	5.00%

Note 19 Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	$ 470	$ 470	$ 5,798	$ 5,798
Interest-bearing deposits	10,331	10,414	7,854	7,854
Federal funds sold	-	-	7,068	7,068
Investment securities	13,664	13,664	4,826	4,826
Loans, net	109,907	124,603	94,401	94,107
Interest receivable	614	614	616	616
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	121,336	121,542	111,058	110,955
Short-term borrowings	375	375	450	450
FHLB advances	500	500	500	500
Other long-term borrowings	3,000	3,000	-	-
Interest payable	134	134	198	198

The carrying amounts in the preceding table are included in the balance sheet under the applicable captions.

Note 20 Fair Value Measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, the Corporation adopted new authoritative guidance issued by the FASB regarding fair value measurements for financial assets and financial liabilities. In accordance with this guidance, the Corporation delayed the application for fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities until January 1, 2009. The new authoritative guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

The authoritative guidance issued by the FASB defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The price in the principal (or most advantageous) market used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability shall not be adjusted for transaction costs. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets and liabilities; it is not a forced transaction. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal market that are (i) independent, (ii) knowledgeable, (iii) able to transact and (iv) willing to transact.

Note 20 Fair Value Measurements, continued

The authoritative guidance issued by the FASB requires the use of valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets and liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount on a discounted basis. The cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost). Valuation techniques should be consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable, meaning those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, or unobservable, meaning those that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. In that regard, the authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- *Level 1 Inputs* – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

- *Level 2 Inputs* – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

- *Level 3 Inputs* – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. These valuation methodologies were applied to all of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value effective January 1, 2008.

In general, fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and the Corporation's creditworthiness, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time. The Corporation's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes the Corporation's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Note 20 Fair Value Measurements, continued

Securities Available-for-Sale: U.S. Treasury securities are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs. Other securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs. For these securities, the Corporation obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the bond's terms and conditions, among other things.

Impaired Loans: Certain impaired loans are reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Collateral values are estimated using Level 2 inputs based on observable market data or Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria.

The following table summarizes financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure the fair value:

	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
December 31, 2009:				
Available-For-Sale				
U.S. government agencies	$ -	$ 10,091	$ -	$ 10,091
U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities	-	1,690	-	1,690
Collateralized mortgage obligations	-	647	-	647
Corporate bonds	-	1,007	-	1,007
Other securities	-	229	-	229
Totals	$ -	$ 13,664	$ -	$ 13,664
December 31, 2008:				
Available-For-Sale				
U.S. government agencies	$ -	$ 2,256	$ -	$ 2,256
U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities	-	2,341	-	2,341
Other securities	-	229	-	229
Totals	$ -	$ 4,826	$ -	$ 4,826

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). At December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no impaired loans.

Certain nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include reporting units measured at fair value in the first step of a goodwill impairment test. Certain nonfinancial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities measured at fair value in the second step of a goodwill impairment test, as well as intangible assets and other nonfinancial long-lived assets measured at fair value for impairment assessment. As stated above, the new authoritative guidance issued by the FASB became effective for these fair value measurements beginning January 1, 2009.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2009
(Dollars in Thousands)

	COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORP.	COMMUNITY FIRST BANK	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED BALANCES 2009
ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	$ 25	$ 470	$ (25)	$ 470
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in less than three months	-	5,831	-	5,831
Total cash and cash equivalents	25	6,301	(25)	6,301
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months	-	4,500	-	4,500
Investment in subsidiary	16,835	-	(16,835)	-
Investment securities	-	13,664	-	13,664
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	-	109,907	-	109,907
Bank premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	-	3,250	-	3,250
Accrued interest receivable	-	614	-	614
Goodwill	-	489	-	489
Other assets	-	612	-	612
Total Assets	$ 16,860	$ 139,337	$ (16,860)	$ 139,337
LIABILITIES				
Deposits	$ -	$ 121,361	$ (25)	$ 121,336
Short-term borrowings	-	375	-	375
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	-	500	-	500
Other long-term borrowings	3,000	-	-	3,000
Other liabilities:				
Accrued interest payable	27	107	-	134
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	159	-	159
Total other liabilities	27	266	-	293
Total Liabilities	3,027	122,502	(25)	125,504
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock, $1 par value:				
Authorized - 1,000,000 shares				
Issued and outstanding - 435,969 shares	436	401	(401)	436
Additional paid-in capital	10,190	11,566	(11,566)	10,190
Retained earnings	3,069	4,730	(4,730)	3,069
Accumulated other comprehensive income	138	138	(138)	138
Total Shareholders' Equity	13,833	16,835	(16,835)	13,833
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 16,860	$ 139,337	$ (16,860)	$ 139,337

See Independent Auditor's Report.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
(Dollars in Thousands)

	COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORP.	COMMUNITY FIRST BANK	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED BALANCES 2009
Interest income				
Interest and fees on loans	$ -	$ 7,532	$ -	$ 7,532
Interest on investment securities	-	276	-	276
Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	-	170	-	170
Total interest income	-	7,978	-	7,978
Interest expense				
On deposits	-	1,134	-	1,134
On borrowed funds	102	27	-	129
Total interest expense	102	1,161	-	1,263
Net interest income	(102)	6,817	-	6,715
Provision for loan losses	-	293	-	293
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	(102)	6,524	-	6,422
Non-interest income				
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	-	247	-	247
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	1,460	-	(1,460)	-
Dividend income from subsidiary	862	-	(862)	-
Mortgage broker fees	-	298	-	298
Other	-	214	-	214
Total non-interest income	2,322	759	(2,322)	759
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	4	2,955	-	2,959
Occupancy	-	359	-	359
Furniture and equipment	-	182	-	182
Data processing	-	251	-	251
Professional fees	6	343	-	349
Other operating expenses	13	871	-	884
Total non-interest expense	23	4,961	-	4,984
Net Income	$ 2,197	$ 2,322	$ (2,322)	$ 2,197

See Independent Auditor's Report.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK
BALANCE SHEETS
(BANK ONLY)
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and due from banks	$ 470	$ 5,798
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in less than three months	5,831	1,854
Federal funds sold	-	7,068
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,301	14,720
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months	4,500	6,000
Investment securities	13,664	4,826
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	109,907	94,401
Bank premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	3,250	3,381
Accrued interest receivable	614	616
Goodwill	489	489
Other assets	612	181
Total Assets	$ 139,337	$ 124,614
LIABILITIES		
Deposits	$ 121,361	$ 111,085
Short-term borrowings	375	450
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	500	500
Other liabilities:		
Accrued interest payable	107	198
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	159	80
Total other liabilities	266	278
Total Liabilities	122,502	112,313
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common stock, $1 par value:		
Authorized - 1,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 400,630 shares	401	401
Additional paid-in capital	11,566	8,605
Retained earnings	4,730	3,270
Accumulated other comprehensive income	138	25
Total Shareholder's Equity	16,835	12,301
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	$ 139,337	$ 124,614

See Independent Auditor's Report.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(BANK ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2009	2008
Interest income		
Interest and fees on loans	$ 7,532	$ 6,901
Interest on investment securities	276	174
Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	170	255
Total interest income	7,978	7,330
Interest expense		
On deposits	1,134	1,510
On borrowed funds	27	21
Total interest expense	1,161	1,531
Net interest income	6,817	5,799
Provision for loan losses	293	185
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,524	5,614
Non-interest income		
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	247	198
Mortgage broker fees	298	209
Gain on sales of land	-	295
Other	214	139
Total non-interest income	759	841
Non-interest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,955	2,821
Occupancy	359	317
Furniture and equipment	182	172
Data processing	251	226
Professional fees	343	164
Other operating expenses	871	759
Total non-interest expense	4,961	4,459
Net Income	$ 2,322	$ 1,996

See Independent Auditor's Report.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
(BANK ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	$ 401	$ 8,589	$ 1,866	$ (19)	$ 10,837
Stock option compensation expense		16			16
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008			1,996		1,996
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities				44	44
Comprehensive income					2,040
Dividends paid - $1.48 per share			(592)		(592)
Balance at December 31, 2008	401	8,605	3,270	25	12,301
Capital injection from parent company		2,946			2,946
Stock option compensation expense		15			15
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2009			2,322		2,322
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities				113	113
Comprehensive income					2,435
Dividends paid - $2.15 per share			(862)		(862)
Balance at December 31, 2009	$ 401	$ 11,566	$ 4,730	$ 138	$ 16,835

See Independent Auditor's Report.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(BANK ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 2,322	$ 1,996
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net		
cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	292	231
Provision for loan losses	293	185
Net (accretion) amortization on investment securities	63	(14)
Gain on sales of land	-	(295)
Stock option compensation expense	15	16
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable	2	(38)
Decrease in interest payable	(91)	(105)
Other	(415)	(83)
Total adjustments	159	(103)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,481	1,893
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
(Increase) decrease in interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months	1,500	(6,000)
Purchases of investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	(14,715)	(2,250)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	4,750	2,000
Proceeds from principal paydowns on investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	1,177	649
Net increase in loans made to customers	(15,799)	(9,150)
Proceeds from sales of land	-	663
Purchases of premises and equipment	(97)	(1,433)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	$ (23,184)	$ (15,521)

See Independent Auditor's Report.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued
(BANK ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase in demand deposits, interest-bearing transaction accounts and savings	$ 10,468	$ 16,435
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	(193)	1,167
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(75)	(27)
Proceeds from advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	-	500
Capital injection from parent company	2,946	-
Dividends paid	(862)	(592)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	12,284	17,483
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,419)	3,855
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14,720	10,865
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 6,301	$ 14,720
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest paid	$ 1,252	$ 1,637