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issued as of March 14, 2001

Portions of Registrant's Annual Report to Shareholders  
for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000  
are incorporated by Reference into  
Part II of This Form 10-K Report

Portions of Registrant's Proxy Notice and Statement  
of Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be Held on  
May 23, 2001 are Incorporated by  
Reference into Part III, Items 10, 11,  
12 and 13 of this Form 10-K Report

## PART I

The matters addressed in this Report on Form 10K, with the exception of the historical information presented, may incorporate certain forward-looking statements involving risks and uncertainties, including the risks discussed under the heading "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Results" and elsewhere in this Report.

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Summit Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is a one bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended and is subject to the regulations of and examination by, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on July 22, 1981. Its principal office is located at 2969 Broadway, Oakland, California 94611, and its telephone number is (510) 839-8800. At present, the Company does not engage in any material business activities other than the ownership of the Bank from whom the Company also purchases loan participations. On March 17, 2000 the Company became a Financial Holding Company within the meaning of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999.

The Bank's main branch is located at the Company's address in Oakland. In addition, the Bank has full service branches located at 675 Ygnacio Valley Blvd. Ste. B105 Walnut Creek, CA 94598, in the Watergate III Tower at 2000 Powell Street, Emeryville, California 94608, and at 5673 W. Las Positas Blvd. Ste. 208, Pleasanton, CA 94588.

Summit Bancshares, Inc. owns all of the capital stock of Summit Bank (the "Bank"), its subsidiary bank, and its activities during 2000 were limited to acting as the Bank's holding company.

The Bank has conducted the business of a commercial bank since July 1, 1982. The Bank provides commercial credit and other banking services to small and mid-sized businesses and professionals, including professional firms of physicians, attorneys, accountants, retailers and service firms, wholesalers and distributors, as well as real estate developers. Because of the concentration of medical facilities and related organizations, the growth of real estate opportunities and commercial/industrial businesses in the Bank's service area, the Bank primarily focuses its marketing efforts on health service businesses, real estate construction and commercial industrial loans; however, the Bank also offers a broad spectrum of financial services to the business community at large. The Bank offers various checking and savings accounts for both personal and business purposes, time certificates of deposit, cashier's checks, money orders, travelers checks, safe deposit boxes, installment collection services,

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night depository, depository pickup and courier services, telephone transfers, collection services for notes, Individual Retirement and Business Planning (formerly Keogh) Accounts.

The Bank has not requested and does not have regulatory approval to offer trust services, although it may provide such services in the future. The Bank assists customers requiring services not offered by the Bank in obtaining such services from its correspondent banks and other financial services firms. Although the Bank does not actively solicit consumer business from the general public, it does offer banking services and facilities compatible with the need of its consumer customers.

The Oakland and Emeryville branches offer the above services. The Walnut Creek and Pleasanton branches offer all of the services listed above, with the exception of safe deposit boxes.

On March 30, 1989, the State Banking Department, now known as the Department of Financial Institutions, approved the Bank's application to establish a new subsidiary, Summit Equities, Inc, whose purpose is to engage in real property investment activities as authorized by Section 751.3 of the California Financial Code. On November 13, 1992 the FDIC imposed regulations limiting real estate investment to those authorized by national banks, thus no real estate transactions are allowed to be transacted under this subsidiary. The corporation is exploring other avenues or types of approved investment activities. As of this date, the subsidiary has not conducted any business.

### SERVICE AREA

The primary geographic market served by the Bank is considered to be all of Alameda County and most of Contra Costa County, except for several cities in the northern and easternmost sections of that county. The excluded areas are Pinole, Hercules, Rodeo, Crockett, Port Costa, West Pittsburg and the sparsely populated areas east of Mt. Diablo. The areas served by the Bank include a substantial number of commercial businesses, a large health services complex and substantial residential population. In Alameda County, the health services complex includes four major hospitals, approximately 395 physicians and a wide variety of health related and other professionals, and small and medium-sized businesses. Contra Costa County includes three major hospitals, approximately 390 physicians, some of which are also affiliated with the hospitals in Alameda County, and other professionals and small and medium-sized businesses.

The Walnut Creek office is about 16 miles northeast of the head office in Oakland and located in the central business district in Walnut Creek. The site is approximately one mile west of John Muir Hospital, which is a 343-bed hospital employing approximately 1300 people and accommodates a large staff of approximately 310 visiting physicians. The surrounding service area includes 4 convalescent hospitals, an acute psychiatric care facility, and the 204-bed Kaiser Foundation Hospital, which employs over 1000 people in downtown Walnut Creek and is staffed by approximately 92 physicians.

The Emeryville office is a further extension of the Bank's plan to expand into areas which will further utilize specialized services directed at medium-sized businesses and professionals. Located west of Interstate 880 at 2000 Powell Street, it services a commercial sector and an up-scale employee population.

The Pleasanton office is about 30 miles southeast of the head office in

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Oakland and located in a commercial development known as Hacienda Industrial Park in the city of Pleasanton. It is also two blocks from Valleycare Medical Center.

The Bank also obtains business clients from the various areas within the city of Oakland, adjacent to the John Muir and Kaiser areas of Walnut Creek, in and in the

industrial and commercial areas of Emeryville and Pleasanton. The Bank's customers are primarily business and professional persons working in the vicinity of each branch, officers and employees of businesses and professional firms serviced by the Bank, and residents of areas close to the Bank.

### COMPETITION

The banking business in the Oakland/East Bay metropolitan area is very competitive with respect to both loans and deposits, and is dominated by relatively few major banks which have offices operating throughout California. Among the advantages such banks have are their ability to finance wide-ranging advertising campaigns, to offer certain services (for example, trust services) which are not offered directly by the Bank, and to have substantially higher legal lending limits due to their greater capitalization. There are eleven other independent banks in Oakland, Walnut Creek, Pleasanton, and none in Emeryville.

In competing for deposits, the Bank is subject to certain limitations not applicable to non-bank financial institution competitors. Over the past years, legislative changes have enabled the Bank to compete more effectively for deposits with savings and loan institutions, but the Bank still remains at a competitive disadvantage when competing with money market funds.

To compete with major financial institutions and other independent banks in its primary service areas, the Bank relies upon the experience of its executive officers in serving business clients, its specialized services, local promotional activity, and personal contacts by its officers, directors, and employees of the Company. For customers whose loan demands exceed the Bank's legal lending limit, the Bank arranges for such loans on a participation basis with correspondent banks as well as other independent banks.

### REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

THE COMPANY. The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHC Act"), and is registered as such with the Federal Reserve Board (FRB). A bank holding company is required to file with the FRB annual reports and other information regarding its business operations and those of its subsidiaries. It is also subject to examination by the FRB and is required to obtain FRB approval before acquiring, directly or indirectly, ownership or control of any voting shares of any bank, if after such acquisition, it would directly or indirectly own or control more than 5% of the voting stock of that bank. The BHC Act further provides that the FRB shall not approve any such acquisition that would result in or further the creation of a monopoly, or the effect of which may be to substantially lessen competition, unless the anti competitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed by the probable effect in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

Furthermore, under the BHC Act, a bank holding company is, with limited exceptions, prohibited from (i) acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any company which is not a bank,

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or (ii) engaging in any activity other than managing or controlling banks. With the prior approval of the FRB, however, a bank holding company may own shares of a company engaged in activities which the FRB has determined to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto.

The FRB has by regulation determined that certain activities are so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto within the meaning of the BHC Act. These activities include, but are not limited to: operating an industrial loan company,

industrial bank, Morris Plan Bank, savings association, mortgage company, finance company, credit card company or factoring company; performing certain data processing operations; providing investment and financial advice; operating as a trust company in certain instances, selling traveler's checks, United States savings bonds and certain money orders; providing certain courier services; providing management consulting advice to nonaffiliated depository institutions in some instances; acting as insurance agent for certain types of credit-related insurance; leasing property or acting as agent, broker or advisor for leasing property on a "full pay-out basis"; acting as a consumer financial counselor, including tax planning and return preparation; performing futures and options advisory services, check guarantee services and discount brokerage activities; operating a collection or credit bureau; or performing personal property appraisals. The Company has no present intention to engage in any of such permitted activities at this time.

The FRB also has determined that certain activities are not so closely related to banking to be a proper incident thereto within the meaning of the BHC Act. Such activities include: real estate brokerage and syndication; land development; property management; underwriting of life insurance not related to credit transactions; and with certain exceptions, securities underwriting and equity funding. In the future, the FRB may add or delete from the list of activities permissible for bank holding companies. Under the BHC Act, a bank holding company and its subsidiaries are prohibited from acquiring any voting shares of or interest in all or substantially all of the assets of any bank located outside the state in which the operations of the bank holding company's banking subsidiaries are principally conducted, unless the acquisition is specifically authorized by the law of the state in which the bank to be acquired is located or unless the transaction qualifies under federal law as an "emergency interstate acquisition" of a closed or failing bank. The California interstate banking bill is described under "Interstate Banking" (below).

A bank holding company and its subsidiaries are prohibited from certain tie-in arrangements in connection with any extension of credit, sale or lease of a property or furnishing of services. For example, with certain exceptions, a bank may not condition an extension of credit on a promise by its customer to obtain other services provided by it, its holding company or other subsidiaries, or on a promise by its customer not to obtain other services from a competitor. In addition, federal law imposes certain restrictions on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, including the Bank. As an affiliate of the Bank, the Company is subject, with certain exceptions, to provisions of federal law imposing limitations on, and requiring collateral for, extensions of credit by the Bank to its affiliates.

Directors of the Company, and the companies with which they are associated, have had and will continue to have banking transactions with the Bank in the ordinary course of the Bank's business. It is the firm intention of the Company

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that any loans and commitments to loan included in such transactions be made in accordance with applicable law, on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons of similar creditworthiness, and on terms not involving more than the normal risk of collectability or presenting other unfavorable features. At December 31, 2000, loans to directors totaled \$1,245,000 or 8.4% of the Company's shareholders' equity.

THE BANK. The Bank is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which currently insures the deposits of each member bank to a maximum of \$100,000 per depositor. For this protection, the Bank pays a semi-annual assessment and is subject to the rules and regulations of the FDIC pertaining to deposit insurance and other matters.

The Bank is subject to regulation, supervision and regular examination by the Department of Financial Institutions (the "Department"). Although the Bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, it is subject to regulation, supervision, but not examination by the FRB. The regulations of these agencies govern most aspects of the Bank's business, including the making of periodic reports by the Bank and the Bank's activities, branching, mergers and acquisitions, reserves against deposits and numerous other areas.

Subject to the regulations of the California Superintendent of Banks (the "Superintendent"), the Bank may invest in capital stock, obligations or other securities of other corporations, provided such corporations are not insurance companies, agents or brokers. In addition, the Bank may acquire any or all of the securities of a company that engages in activities that the Bank may engage in directly under California law without the prior approval of the FRB. California state-chartered banks are also specifically authorized to provide real estate appraisal services, management consulting and advisory services and electronic data processing services.

The Company's primary source of income (other than interest earned on Company capital) is the receipt of dividends and management fees from the Bank. The ability of the Bank to pay management fees and dividends to the Company and its affiliates is subject to restrictions set forth in the California Financial Code and, under certain circumstances, is subject to approval of the Department. The board of directors of a state-chartered bank may declare a dividend out of so much of net profits as such board deems appropriate, subject to California law which restricts the amount available for cash dividends to the lesser of retained earnings or the bank's net income less cash dividends paid for its last three fiscal years.

In the event that a bank has no retained earnings or net income for the prior three fiscal years, cash dividends may be paid out of net income for such bank's last preceding fiscal year or current fiscal year upon the prior approval of the Department. Although there are not specific regulations restricting dividend payments by bank holding companies other than state corporation law, supervisory concern focuses on the holding company's capital position, its ability to meet its financial obligations as they come due and the capacity to act as a source of financial strength to its subsidiary banks.

The FRB and the Superintendent have authority to prohibit a bank from engaging in business practices, which are considered to be unsafe or unsound. Depending upon the financial condition of the Bank and upon other factors, the FRB or Superintendent could assert that the payments of dividends or other payments by the Bank to the Company might be such an unsafe or unsound practice. Also, if the Bank were to experience either significant loan losses or rapid

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growth in loans or deposits, or some other event resulting in a depletion or deterioration of the Bank's capital account were to occur, the Company might be compelled by federal banking authorities to invest additional capital in the Bank necessary to return the capital account to a satisfactory level.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND MONETARY POLICIES. The earnings and growth of the Company are and will be affected by general economic conditions, both domestic and international, and by the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States Government and its agencies, particularly the FRB. One function of the FRB is to regulate the national supply of bank credit in order to mitigate recessionary and inflationary pressures. Among the instruments of monetary policy used to implement those objectives are open market transactions in United States Government securities and changes in the discount rate on member bank borrowings. The monetary policies of the FRB have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future. However, the effect, if any, of

such policies on the future business and earnings of the Company cannot be accurately predicted.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133 as amended by SFAS 138). Among other things, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. It requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and measure those instruments at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative (that is, gains and losses) depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. The provisions of SFAS 133, as amended, are effective for all fiscal quarters or all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. SFAS 133 is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

LEGISLATION AND PROPOSED CHANGES. From time to time, legislation is enacted which has the effect of increasing the cost of doing business, limiting or expanding permissible activities or affecting the competitive balance between banks and other financial institutions. Proposals to change the laws and regulations governing the operations and taxation of banks, bank holding companies and other financial institutions are frequently made in Congress, in the California legislature and before various bank regulatory agencies. No prediction can be made as to the likelihood of any major changes or the impact such changes might have on the Company. Certain changes of potential significance to the Company which have been enacted recently or others which are currently under consideration by Congress or various regulatory or professional agencies are discussed below.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RECOVERY AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989. On August 9, 1989, President Bush signed into law the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 ("FIRREA"). FIRREA contains provisions, which among other things: (1) establish two separate financial industry insurance funds, both administered by the FDIC - the Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Association Fund; (2) abolish the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and establish the Office of Thrift Supervision as an office of the Treasury Department, with responsibility for examination and supervision of all savings and loan associations; (3) increase the insurance premiums paid by FDIC-insured institutions; (4) permit bank holding companies to acquire healthy savings and loan associations; (5) enhance federal banking agencies' enforcement

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authority over the operations of all insured depository institutions and increase the civil and criminal penalties that may be imposed in connection with violations of laws and regulations; (6) curtail investments and certain activities of state-chartered savings and loan associations; and (7) increase the capital requirements of savings and loan associations. Management of the Company does not believe that the provisions of FIRREA have had or will have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

**COMPETITIVE EQUALITY BANKING ACT.** The Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 contained provisions which, among other things: (1) permanently closed the loophole which formerly allowed for the creation of "non-bank banks"; (2) limited the restrictions imposed on banks on the availability of funds deposited by check; and (3) provided explicit leasing authority for national banks. The enactment of this legislation has not had a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

**INTERSTATE BANKING.** In September 1986, California adopted an interstate banking law. The law allows California banks and bank holding companies to be acquired by banking organizations in other states on a reciprocal basis (i.e., provided the other state's laws permit California banking organizations to acquire banking

organizations in that state on substantially the same terms and conditions applicable to banking organizations solely within that state). The law took effect in two stages. The first stage, which became effective July 1, 1987, allowed acquisitions on a reciprocal basis within a region consisting of all 11 states (Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington) which currently permit acquisitions by California banking organizations of banks and bank holding companies in such states. The second stage, which became effective January 1, 1991, allows interstate acquisitions on a national reciprocal basis. The Company believes that this legislation will further increase competition as out-of-state financial institutions enter the California market. Most recently U.S. Bancorp purchased California Bancshares, Inc.; a community-based holding company with approximately 21 independent banks in the surrounding area in which the Bank operates. U. S. Bancorp was subsequently purchased by First Bank headquartered in Minneapolis. It is anticipated that such a purchase may in fact be beneficial to the Bank as it may open opportunities to prospects that enjoy dealing with a community bank. If there is a negative effect on the Bank it might be that this merger might increase the resources available to the 21 independent banks being purchased.

**CAPITAL ADEQUACY GUIDELINES.** The FRB has issued capital adequacy guidelines establishing a risk-based capital framework consisting of a definition of capital comprised of a core component (essentially shareholders' equity less goodwill) ("Tier 1 capital"), a supplementary component ("Tier 2 capital"), a system for assigning assets & off-balance sheet items to four weighted risk categories (with higher levels of capital being required for the categories being perceived as representing greater credit risk) and a schedule for achieving a minimum risk-based capital ratio of 7.25% by the end of 1990 (which at least 3.625% should be in the form of common shareholders' equity) and 8% by the end of 1992 (which at least 4% should be in the form of common shareholders' equity). An institution's risk-based capital would be determined by dividing its qualifying capital by its risk-weighted assets.

The guidelines make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to the



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differences in risk profiles among banking institutions, take off-balance sheet items into account when assessing capital adequacy and minimize disincentives to holding liquid low-risk assets. In addition, the guidelines may require some banking institutions to increase the level of their common shareholders' equity. It is not anticipated that the guidelines will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations over the short term. At the end of 2000, the guidelines provided for a minimum risk-based capital ratio of 8%, and this provision may limit the Company's ability to increase its assets or require the Company to raise additional equity to facilitate growth.

On August 2, 1990, the FRB adopted standards for compliance by banking organizations with risk-based capital guidelines to include a minimum leverage ratio of 4%. An institutions leverage ratio is determined by dividing Tier 1 capital by total average assets. The FRB emphasized that the leverage ratio constitutes a minimum requirement for well-run banking organizations having diversified risk, including no undue interest rate risk exposure, excellent asset quality, high liquidity, good earnings and a favorable composite rating under the applicable regulatory rating system. Banking organizations experiencing or anticipating significant growth, as well as those organizations which do not exhibit the characteristics of a strong well-run banking organization described above, will be required to maintain minimum capital ranging from 100 to 200 basis points in excess of the leverage ratio.

The FRB leverage ratio establishes a new limit on the ability of banking organizations to increase assets and liabilities without increasing capital proportionately. In management's opinion, the leverage ratio will have no material effect on its capital

needs in the foreseeable future. The Bank's leverage ratio at December 31, 2000 was 8.01% (See "Summit Bancshares, Inc. 2000 Annual Report - Footnote #8).

### EMPLOYEES

On December 31, 2000 the Bank employed 45 full time employees and 1 part time employee for a total equivalent of 45.4 full time employees. At the present time there are no salaried employees of the Company.

### DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The following table summarizes the distribution, by amount (in thousands) and percentage of the daily average assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity of Summit Bancshares, Inc. (consolidated) for the year ended December 31, 2000. Comparative figures for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998, are also provided:

ASSETS	2000		1999	
	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Cash and Due From Banks	\$ 7,441	5.25%	\$ 7,633	6.13%

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Time Deposits with Other Financial Institutions	31,439	22.17	28,179	22.62
Investment Securities:				
Taxable	18,292	12.90	16,250	13.05
Non-taxable				
Federal Funds Sold	15,501	10.94	15,306	12.29
Loans, Net	64,033	45.16	52,086	41.82
Other Assets	5,071	3.58	5,100	4.09
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$141,777</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$124,554</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>				
Deposits:				
Demand	\$ 41,474	29.25%	\$ 38,478	30.89%
Interest Bearing-				
Transaction accounts	40,803	28.78	39,252	31.52
Savings	2,862	2.02	2,344	1.89
Time	39,257	27.69	28,815	23.13
Other Liabilities	1,174	.83	802	.64
Shareholders Equity	16,207	11.43	14,863	11.93
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Shareholder's Equity</b>	<b>\$141,777</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$124,554</b>	<b>100%</b>

The following is an analysis of Net Interest Income for 2000,. Comparative figures for 1999 and 1998 are also presented on the following pages. Non-accrual loans are included in the average balances. Balances are expressed in thousands of dollars.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	AVERAGE BALANCE	INTEREST INCOME/ EXPENSE	RAT EAR PAI
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Time Deposits with Other			
Financial Institutions	\$31,439	\$1,861	5.
Investment Securities (footnote #1)	18,292	1,007	5.
Federal Funds Sold	15,501	962	6.
Loans (Interest and Fees)	64,033	7,543 *	11.
<b>Total Earning Assets</b>	<b>\$129,265</b>	<b>\$11,373</b>	<b>8.</b>
Cash and Due from Banks	7,441		
Premises and Equipment	825		

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Other Assets	4,246		
	-----		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$141,777		
	=====		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Deposits:			
Demand	\$ 41,474	\$ --	
Savings	2,862	53	1.
Interest-bearing Transaction	40,803	800	1.
Time	39,257	1,951	4.
	-----	-----	-----
Total Deposits	\$124,395	\$2,803	2.
		=====	=====
Other Liabilities	1,174		
Shareholder's Equity	16,208		
	-----		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$141,777		
	=====		
AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE TOTAL EARNING ASSETS:			
Interest and Fee Income		\$11,373	
Interest Expense		(2,803)	
		-----	
NET INTEREST INCOME AND MARGIN		\$8,570	6.
		=====	=====

\* Includes loan fees of \$565,617

1.) Investment income rate is not calculated on a tax equivalent basis.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	AVERAGE BALANCE	INTEREST INCOME/ EXPENSE	RATES EARNED/ PAID
	-----	-----	-----
ASSETS			
Time Deposits with Other Financial Institutions	\$28,179	\$1,498	5.32%
Investment Securities (footnote #1)	16,250	881	5.42
Federal Funds Sold	15,306	771	5.04
Loans (Interest and Fees)	53,409	5,614	10.51
	-----	-----	-----
Total Earning Assets	\$113,144	\$8,764	7.75%
		=====	=====
Cash and Due from Banks	7,633		
Premises and Equipment	919		
Other Assets	4,181		

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TOTAL ASSETS	-----		
	\$124,554		
	=====		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Deposits:			
Demand	\$ 38,478	\$ --	--%
Savings	2,344	46	1.96
Interest-bearing Transaction	39,252	769	1.96
Time	28,815	1,338	4.64
	-----		
Total Deposits	\$108,890	\$2,153	1.98%
		=====	
Other Liabilities	801		
Shareholder's Equity	14,863		
	-----		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$124,554		
	=====		
AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE TOTAL EARNING ASSETS:			
Interest and Fee Income		\$8,764	
Interest Expense		2,153	
		-----	
NET INTEREST INCOME AND MARGIN		\$6,611	5.77%
		=====	

\* Includes loan fees of \$412,691

1.) Investment income rate is not calculated on a tax equivalent basis.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998

	AVERAGE BALANCE	INTEREST INCOME/ EXPENSE	RATES EARNED/ PAID
	-----	-----	-----
ASSETS			
Time Deposits with Other			
Financial Institutions	\$10,948	\$629	5.75%
Investment Securities (footnote #1)	13,397	769	5.74
Federal Funds Sold	21,888	1,178	5.38
Loans (Interest and Fees)	53,992	6,150 *	11.39
	-----		
Total Earning Assets	\$100,225	\$8726	8.71%
		=====	
Cash and Due from Banks	7,231		

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Premises and Equipment	582		
Other Assets	3412		
	-----		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$111,450		
	=====		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Deposits:			
Demand	\$ 31,301	\$ --	--%
Savings	2,878	54	1.88
Interest-bearing Transaction	35,004	737	2.11
Time	28,106	1,476	5.25
	-----		
Total Deposits	\$ 97,289	\$2,267	2.33%
	=====	=====	
Other Liabilities	1,074		
Shareholder's Equity	13,087		
	-----		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$111,450		
	=====		
AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE TOTAL EARNING ASSETS:			
Interest and Fee Income		\$8,726	
Interest Expense		2,267	
		-----	
NET INTEREST INCOME AND MARGIN		\$6,459	6.38%
		=====	

\* Includes loan fees of \$516,000

1.) Investment income rate is not calculated on a tax equivalent basis.

Following is an analysis of changes in Interest Income and Expense (in thousands of dollars) for 1999 over 1998. A similar comparison for 1998 over 1997 is on the following page. Changes not solely attributed to volume or rates have been allocated proportionately to volume and rate components.

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN INTEREST AND FEE INCOME	2000 OVER 1999		
	VOLUME	RATE	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----
Time Deposits with Other Financial Institutions	\$ 4	\$ 360	\$ 364
Investment Securities	15	111	126
Federal funds Sold	0	191	191
Loans, Net	31	1,899	1,930

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Total Increase in Interest and Fee Income	50	2,561	2,611
INCREASE IN INTEREST EXPENSE			
Savings Deposits	0	7	7
Interest-bearing Transaction	5	27	32
Time Deposits	30	583	613
Total Increase in Interest Expense	35	617	652
INCREASE IN NET INTEREST INCOME			
	\$ 15	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,959

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN INTEREST AND FEE INCOME	1999 OVER 1998		
	VOLUME	RATE	TOTAL
Time Deposits with Other Financial Institutions	\$ 168	\$ 701	\$ 869
Investment Securities	7	105	112
Federal funds Sold	(18)	(389)	(407)
Loans, Net	(1)	(535)	(536)
Total Increase in Interest and Fee Income	156	(118)	38
INCREASE IN INTEREST EXPENSE			
Savings Deposits	(1)	(7)	(8)
Interest-bearing Transaction	2	30	32
Time Deposits	0	(139)	(138)
Total Increase in Interest Expense	2	(116)	(114)
INCREASE IN NET INTEREST INCOME			
	\$ 154	\$ (2)	\$ 152

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The following table sets forth the book value as of December 31 for the securities indicated:

	2000 -----	1999 -----
U.S. Agencies	\$12,465,000	\$19,465,133
TOTAL	\$12,465,000 =====	\$19,465,133 =====

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment in debt securities for 1999 are as follows:

	AMORTIZED COST -----	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS -----	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES -----	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE -----
U.S. Agencies	\$19,465,133	\$0	\$310,361	\$19,154,772
TOTAL	\$19,465,133 =====	\$0 =====	\$310,361 =====	\$19,154,772 =====

The amortized cost and estimated market value of debt securities at December 31, 2000 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepayment obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	AMORTIZED COST -----	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE -----
Due in one year or less	\$12,465,000	\$12,450,018
Due after one year through Five years	0	0
TOTAL	\$12,465,000 =====	\$12,450,018 =====

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There were no sales of investments in debt securities during 2000.

The following table is a summary of the relative maturities and yields of Summit Bancshares, Inc. investment securities as of December 31, 2000 and 1999. Yields on securities have been computed by dividing interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, by book values of the related securities.

	MATURING WITHIN ONE YEAR		MATURING AFTER ONE THROUGH FIVE YEARS		TOTAL
	AMOUNT	YIELD	AMOUNT	YIELD	AMOUNT
DECEMBER 31, 2000					
U.S. Agencies	\$12,465,000	5.65%	\$ 0	0%	\$12,465,000
TOTAL	\$12,465,000	5.65%	\$ 0	0%	\$12,465,000

LOAN PORTFOLIO

COMPOSITION OF LOANS

The following table shows the composition of loans (in thousands of dollars) of Summit Bancshares, Inc. as of December 31 for each respective year designated.

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Commercial and Financial	\$28,026	\$33,368	\$38,403	\$44,044	\$35,789
Real Estate, Including Construction	49,667	17,090	10,733	12,321	10,571
Installment	7,491	6,887	5,196	5,706	6,119
Leases	0	0	0	0	0
Less Unearned Lease Income	0	0	0	0	0
Less Allowance for Loan Losses	(1,468)	(1,273)	(1,319)	(1,238)	(1,070)
TOTAL	\$83,716	\$56,072	53,013	60,833	51,408



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### MATURITY, DISTRIBUTION AND INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY OF LOANS

The following table shows the maturity distribution of loans (in thousands of dollars) as of December 31, 2000.

	LOANS WITH A MATURITY OF			TOTAL
	ONE YEAR OR LESS	ONE THROUGH FIVE YEARS	OVER FIVE YEARS	
Commercial and Financial	\$21,176	\$ 6,850	\$ 0	\$28,026
Real Estate Construction	11,152	2,524	817	14,493
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$32,328</b>	<b>\$ 9,374</b>	<b>\$ 817</b>	<b>\$42,519</b>

All but seven loans for \$4,834,522 reported above which have maturities of over one year are at floating interest rates.

### COMMITMENTS AND LINES OF CREDIT

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the statement of financial position. The contract amount of these instruments reflects the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual notional amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. At December 31, 2000, financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	CONTRACT AMOUNT
Commitments to extend credit in the future	\$ 36,891,620
Standby letters of credit	1,857,670

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

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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 credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the counter-party. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant, and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party.

Most all guarantees expire within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers.

Approximately 4.1% of the Bank's loans are concentrated with health care professionals.

### NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND

SUMMARY OF LOAN LOSS EXPERIENCE (In thousands of dollars) as of December 31,

	2000 ----	1999 ----	1998 -----	1997 -----	1996 -----
Non-Accrual Loans	\$ 0	\$158	\$ 651	\$176	\$ 0
90 days past due & Still accruing	0	0	662	408	0
Total non-accrual and 90 days past due loans	45	158	1,313	584	0
Other real estate owned	0	0	212	1,222	1,291
Total non-performing Assets	\$45 =====	\$158 =====	\$1,525 =====	\$1,806 =====	\$1,291 =====

The Bank's policy is to recognize interest income on an accrual basis unless the full collectibility of principal and interest is uncertain. Loans that are delinquent 90 days as to principal or interest are placed on a non-accrual basis, unless they are well secured and in the process of collection, and any interest earned but uncollected is reversed from income. Collectibility is determined by considering the borrower's financial condition, cash flow, quality of management, the existence of collateral or guarantees and the state of the local economy.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. The reserve is increased by provisions and reduced by net charge-offs. The Bank makes credit reviews of the loan portfolio, considers current economic conditions, loan loss experience, and other factors in determining the adequacy of the reserve balance. The allowance for loan losses is based on estimates and ultimate losses may vary from current estimates. As adjustments become necessary, they are

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reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known.

Any loans classified for regulatory purposes as loss, doubtful, substandard, or special mention that have not been disclosed under Item III of Industry Guide 3 do not (i) represent or result from trends or uncertainties which management reasonably expects will materially impact future operating results, liquidity or capital resources, or (ii) represent material credits about which management is aware of any information which causes management to have serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the loan repayment program.

An analysis of activity in the allowance for loan losses for the prior five years ended December 31 is as follows:

	2000	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of period	\$1,273,364	\$1,319,451	\$1,238,012	\$1,070,000
Provision for loan losses	190,000	0	100,000	270,000
Loans charged off				
Commercial	16,140	74,230	25,000	96,000
Real Estate Construction	0	0	0	0
Installment	0	0	26,374	8,000
Total chargeoffs	16,140	74,230	51,374	105,000
Recoveries				
Commercial	21,169	5105	0	0
Real Estate Construction	0	0	0	0
Installment	0	23,038	32,813	3,000
Total recoveries	21,169	28,143	32,813	3,000
Net Chargeoffs	46,087	46,087	18,561	102,000
Balance at end of period	\$1,468,393	\$1,273,364	\$1,319,451	\$1,238,012
Ratio of net chargeoffs to average loans outstanding	0.03%	0.09%	0.03%	0.03%
	=====	=====	=====	=====

TIME DEPOSITS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$100,000 AND OVER

The following table sets forth by time remaining to maturity, Summit Bank's issuance of time deposits in the amount of \$100,000 or more (in thousands of dollars) as of December 31 of the respective year designated:

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	2000		1999		1998
	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE	AMOUNT
3 months or less	\$24,778	75.5%	\$17,644	75.3%	\$22,407
Over 3 through 6 months	5,134	15.6%	2,366	10.10%	3,854
Over 6 through 12 months	2,909	8.9%	3,432	14.60%	2,201
Over 12 months	0	0.0%	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$32,821	100.0%	\$23,442	100.0%	\$28,462

RETURN ON EQUITY AND ASSETS

The following table shows key financial ratios for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

	2000	1999	1998
Return on average assets	1.70%	1.48%	1.59%
Return on average Shareholders equity	14.89%	12.37%	13.50%
Dividend payout ratio	28.53%	37.36%	49.69%
Average shareholders Equity as a percent of:			
Average Assets	11.43%	11.93%	11.74%
Average Deposits	13.03%	13.65%	13.54%

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY/INTEREST RATE RISK ANALYSIS

The following table provides an interest rate sensitivity and interest rate risk analysis for the year ended 2000. The table presents each major category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

INTEREST RATE RISK REPORTING SCHEDULE

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REPORTING INSTITUTION: SUMMIT BANK REPORTING DATE: 12/31/00

		TOTAL	3 MO	+1 YR	+3 YRS	+5 YRS
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
I.	EARNING ASSETS					
A.	INVESTMENTS					
1.	U.S. TREASURIES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.	U.S. AGENCIES	12,465	8,465	4,000	0	0
3.	FED FUNDS	8,055	8,055	0	0	0
4.	PURCHASED CD's	26,349	9,593	9,597	7,158	0
	TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$46,869	\$26,113	\$13,597	\$7,158	\$0
B.	LOANS	\$80,515	\$67,046	\$1,023	\$1,738	\$3,558
		\$80,515	\$67,046	\$ 1,023	\$1,738	\$3,558
C.	TOTAL EARNING ASSETS	\$127,384	\$93,159	\$14,620	\$8,896	\$3,558
II.	COST OF FUNDS (DEPOSITS)					
A.	CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	\$39,837	\$28,971	\$10,760	\$104	\$0
B.	MONEY MARKET ACCOUNTS	36,500	4,977	14,033	17,490	0
C.	TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS	5,636	242	725	1,910	1,374
D.	SAVINGS ACCOUNTS	2,991	128	385	1,014	729
III.	INTEREST SENSITIVE ASSETS	\$127,384	\$93,159	\$14,620	\$8,896	\$3,558
IV.	INTEREST SENSITIVE LIABILITIES	\$84,964	\$34,318	\$25,903	\$20,518	\$2,103
V.	GAP	\$42,420	\$58,841	\$(11,283)	(\$11,622)	\$1,455
VI.	CUMMULATIVE GAP	\$42,420	\$57,841	\$47,558	\$35,936	\$37,391
VII.	GAP RATIO	1.50	2.71	.56	.43	1.69
VIII.	CUMMULATIVE RATIO	1.50	2.71	1.79	1.45	1.45
IX.	GAP AS A % OF TOTAL ASSETS	29.96	41.56	-7.97	-8.21	1.03
X.	CUMMULATIVE GAP AS A % OF TOTAL ASSETS	29.96	41.56	33.59	25.38	26.41

### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

All of the Company's properties are located in California. The Bank leases the premises housing the Head Offices for the Bank and the Company as well as a full

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service branch at 2969 Broadway, Oakland California 94611 at the intersection of Broadway and 30th Street in the "Pill Hill" area. The premises consists of approximately 9,800 square feet located in a portion of a single story building on the southwest corner at the intersection. The monthly rent is \$5,938 and the lease terminates on July 31, 2002.

The Emeryville Branch began operations in December 1985 on the ground floor of the Watergate III Tower at 2000 Powell Street. The Bank currently leases approximately 2,200 square feet of space at this location, at a base rent of \$5,469 per month. The term of this lease expires on December 31, 2001 with one option to extend the lease by one three-year option and one five-year option.

In September 1990, the Company purchased two contiguous parcels totaling 10,000-sq. ft. adjacent to the Bank's Walnut Creek Office for a price of \$544,644. Included on one of the parcels is a single story, 2,500-sq. ft. concrete block building suitable for a restaurant. The Bank is proceeding with plans to remodel this building with the intention of making the property the future home of it's Walnut Creek office.

Since June of 1998, the Pleasanton Branch has operated in an 1800 sq. ft. facility at 5673 W. Las Positas Blvd. pursuant to a lease that terminates on February 1, 2003. The base rent is \$3,150 per month.

On March 1, 2001, the Bank leased 1,000-sq. ft. of office space located at 675 Ygnacio Valley Rd., Ste. B105, Walnut Creek, CA 94598. The monthly rent is \$2,160 and expires in two years.

**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

From time to time the Company is a party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Currently, the Company has no outstanding suits brought against it.

**ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS**

Neither the Company nor the Bank submitted any matter covered by this report to a vote of security holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the fourth quarter of 2000.

The following individuals are the current executive officers of the Bank.

NAME	AGE	POSITION	SINCE
-----	-----	-----	-----
Shirley W. Nelson	56	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	1982
C. Michael Ziemann	56	President and Chief Operating Officer	1996
Denise Dodini	48	Senior Vice President and Senior Loan Officer	1994
Steven P. Nelson Jr.	36	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	1997

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The business experience of the executive officers follows:

Shirley W. Nelson was President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and Holding Company since May 1983 and was elected in July 1989 to the position of Chairman. She remained President of the Bank until January, 1996. Prior to this assignment she was the Senior Vice President, Senior Loan Officer. She is currently a member of the Board of Directors' Audit Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, Loan Committee, and Personnel Committee.

C. Michael Ziemann has been President and Chief Operating Officer of the Bank since January 1, 1996. Prior to this position he was Chief Administrative Officer subsequent to his position as CFO and Cashier to which he was appointed in April 1987. Prior to that he was active in the administration of the Bank and was the manager of the Bank's Walnut Creek Office since April 1985. Prior to joining the Bank, he held various positions during his 16 years with Bank of America in operations, branch management, and regional administration where he was a district administrator.

Denise Dodini has been the Executive Vice President - Senior Loan Officer at the Bank since 2000. Denise joined the Bank in October 1989 as a Vice President, Loan Officer and became a Senior Vice President in July 1994. Prior to joining the Bank, Denise had fifteen years of Banking experience with Bank of America, where she was involved in consumer, commercial, real estate and corporate lending.

Steve Nelson has been the Vice President-Chief Financial Officer at the bank since 1999. From 1997 until 1999 he was the Bank's Controller subsequent to serving as a loan officer in the Walnut Creek branch.

### PART II

#### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED SECURITY HOLDER MATTERS

- (a) MARKET INFORMATION. The stock of the Company is not listed on any stock exchange but is publicly traded in limited and infrequent transactions in the "over the counter" market. According to information made available to the Company by the Market Maker, Justin Mazzon, American Blue Chip Investment Management, 700 Larkspur Landing Circle, Larkspur, CA., the range of high and low bids for such common stock for each calendar quarter since January 1999 is as follows:

	HIGH -----	LOW -----	DIVIDENDS DECLARED -----
2000			
First Quarter	\$39 1/4	\$38	\$ --
Second Quarter	39 1/4	34 1/2	.75
Third Quarter	40 1/2	36	--
Fourth Quarter	49 1/2	42	.75

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1999

			=====
First Quarter	\$50	\$45	\$ --
Second Quarter	48	44 1/2	.75
Third Quarter	49	39 1/4	--
Fourth Quarter	40 1/8	39 1/4	.75
			\$ 1.50
			=====

As of March 14, 2001, there were 459,387 shares of common stock of the Company issued.

(B) SHAREHOLDERS. As of March 14, 2001, there were 246 shareholders of the common stock. There were no other classes of securities outstanding.

(C) DIVIDENDS. On June 9, 2000, the Company paid a 75-cent per share cash dividend in addition to a similar 75 cent per share dividend on December 8, 2000. It is the present intention of the Company to issue semi-annual cash dividends so long as said dividends do not inhibit future development. Additionally, payment of cash dividends by the Company is dependent upon payment of dividends by the Bank to the Company. Payment of cash dividends by the Bank may under certain circumstances require approval of the California Department of Financial Institutions, and as a matter of law, the Bank may only declare cash dividends from the lesser of its retained earnings or its undistributed net income from the last three years, less any dividends paid during those three years. In the event that the Bank does not have retained earnings or net income for the last three fiscal years, the Bank may declare dividends only with the prior written consent of the Department of Financial Institutions.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial information of the Company. for the years from the period January 1, 1996 through December 31, 2000 should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

-----  
For the year ended December 31,

	2000	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Income	\$2,413,617	\$1,839,155	\$1,767,392	\$1,708,154
Earnings Per Common Share	\$5.26	\$4.03	\$3.95	\$3.97
Earnings Per Common Share assuming dilution	\$5.20	\$3.95	\$3.81	\$3.72
Cash Dividends per Share declared	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50



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AT YEAR END  
(In Thousands)

Deposits	\$128,087	\$119,996	\$109,889	\$90,432
Loans (Net)	83,716	56,072	53,013	\$60,833
Assets	145,703	135,904	124,656	\$104,342
Shareholders' Equity	16,835	15,153	14,088	\$12,879
Non-performing Loans to Total Loans	0.05%	0.28%	2.48%	0.96%
Allowance to Non-performing Loans	3,263.10%	805.69%	100.46%	212%
Allowance to Non-Performing Assets	3,263.10%	805.69%	86%	68%
Tier 1 Capital	13.90%	19.67%	19.49%	13.71%
Total Tier Capital	14.94%	20.89%	20.71%	14.92%
Leverage Ratio	11.89%	11.61%	11.07%	9.12%

ITEM 7: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL  
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The section labeled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation appearing in the Registrant's Annual Report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2000 are incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 7A: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET  
RISK

Interest rate and credit risks are the most significant market risks impacting the Company's performance. Other types of market risk, such as foreign currency exchanges rate risk and the commodity price risk, do not arise in the normal course of the Company's business activities. The Company relies on loan reviews, prudent loan underwriting standards and an adequate allowance for loan losses to mitigate credit risk.

Interest rate risk is managed by subjecting the Company's balance sheet to hypothetical interest rate shocks. The Company's primary objective in managing interest rate risk is to minimize the adverse impact of changes in interest rates on the Company's net interest income and capital, while structuring the Company's asset/liability position to obtain the maximum yield-cost spread on that structure.

Rate shock is an instantaneous and complete adjustment in market rates of various magnitudes on a static or level balance sheet to determine the effect such a change in rates would have on the Company's net interest income for the succeeding twelve months, and the fair values of financial instruments.

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The Company utilizes asset/liability-modeling software to determine the effect of a shift in market interest rates, with scenarios of interest rates increasing 100 and 200 basis points and decreasing 100 and 200 basis points. The model utilized to create the table presented below is based on the concept that all rates do not move by the same amount or at the same time. Although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. In addition, interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on certain types of assets may lag behind changes in market rates. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, prepayment and early withdrawal levels would likely deviate from those assumed in the table. The ability of certain borrowers to make scheduled payments on the adjustable rate loans may decrease in the event of an interest rate increase due to adjustments in the amount of the payments.

The model attempts to account for such limitations by imposing weights on the gaps between assets and liabilities. These weights are based on the ratio between the amount of rate change and each category of asset/liability, and the amount of any change in the federal funds rate, local conditions and the strategy of the Company determine the weights for loan and core deposits; the others are set by national markets. In addition, a timing factor has been used as (a) fixed rate instruments do not reprice immediately; (b) renewals may have different term than original maturities; and (c) there is a timing factor between rates on different instruments (i.e. core deposits usually reprice well after there has been a change in the federal funds rate). Due to the various assumptions used for this simulation analysis, no assurance can be given that actual results will correspond with projected results.

The following table shows the estimated impact of various interest rate shocks on net interest income and the fair values of financial instruments at December 31, 2000:

	FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS					
	NET INTEREST INCOME		ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	AMOUNT	% CHANGE	AMOUNT	% CHANGE	AMOUNT	%
+ 200 basis points	\$9,556	12.8%	\$138,968	1.0%	\$117,317	
+ 100 basis points	9,010	6.4	139,671	0.5	118,829	
Static	8,648	0.0	140,398	0.0	120,402	
- 100 basis points	7,704	(9.0)	141,153	0.5	122,332	
- 200 basis points	6,936	(18.1)	141,939	1.1	124,213	

Loans and certificates of deposit represent the majority of interest rate exposure. Investments only represent 9.5% of interest earning assets and therefore, the impact of the investments on net interest income of moving rates would not be significant. Historically, savings and interest-bearing checking accounts have not repriced in proportion to changes in overall market interest rates. net change in net interest income can be attributed to the balance of loans and certificates of deposit maturing/repricing.

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As a result, in an increasing/decreasing interest rate environment net interest income would increase/decrease.

The change in fair values of financial assets is mainly a result of total loans representing 84.3% of total interest-earning assets. Of these loans, \$103.4 million have fixed interest rates, which decline in value during a period of rising interest rates.

While asset/liability models have become a main focus of risk management, the Company believes that statistical models alone do not provide a reliable method of monitoring and controlling risk. The quantitative risk information provided is limited by the parameters established in creating the related models. Therefore, the Company uses these models only as a supplement to other risk management tools.

### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2000 and 1999 and the consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998, together with the report of independent public accountants appearing in the Registrant's Annual Report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2000 are incorporated by reference herein.

### ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

On March 27, 2000, the Company dismissed the services of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as they informed the registrant that the local office will no longer be providing accounting services for community banks and that the last year in which they provided services to the registrant was the year 1999.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's last two years reports did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion nor were they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles. The decision to discontinue accounting services to the Company was made by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as a policy matter and not as a result of services performed for the Company. During the Company's two most recent fiscal years and any subsequent interim period through February 28, 2000, there were no disagreements with the former accountant on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statements disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure which disagreement(s), if not resolved to the satisfaction of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement.

On the recommendation of the Company's Audit Committee, Arthur Andersen LLP was recommended to the Company's shareholders at its May 16, 2000 annual meeting to be its new principal accountant to audit its financial statements. At no time during the Company's two most recent years did the Company consult with, Arthur Andersen LLP regarding the application of accounting principles to a specific transaction, either completed or proposed; or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements, and neither a written report was provided to the registrant or oral advice was provided that the new accountant concluded was an important factor considered by the registrant in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue. In addition there were no reportable

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events as defined in Regulation S-K, Item 304(a) (1) (v) (A-D).

### PART III

#### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information required by paragraphs (a), (c) (d), (f) and (g) of this item is presented in the Company's Proxy Statement issued in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 23, 2001 under "Election of Directors," which is incorporated in this Report by reference thereto and will be filed within 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year. The information concerning executive officers requested by paragraphs (b) and (e) is set forth under Part I in a separate Item captioned "Executive Officers of Summit Bancshares, Inc. "

#### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is presented in the Company's Proxy Statement issued in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 23, 2001. Under "Executive Compensation," which is incorporated in this Report by reference thereto and will be filed within 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

#### ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The information required by this item is presented in the Company's Proxy Statement issued in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 23, 2001, under "Principal Security Holders" and "Security Ownership of Management," which is incorporated in this Report by reference thereto and will be filed within 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

#### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by this item is presented in the Company's Proxy Statement issued in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 23, 2001, under "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions," which is incorporated in this Report by reference thereto and will be filed within 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

### PART IV

#### ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

##### (A) 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The following Financial Statements are included in the Registrant's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2000 and are incorporated by reference herein pursuant to Item 8.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position - December 31, 2000 and 1999

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

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Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Consolidated and Parent Company Only) for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Accountants

(B) 2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

Not Applicable

In accordance with the rules of Regulation S-X, the required schedules are not submitted because they are not applicable to or required of the Company.

(C) 3. INDEX TO EXHIBITS.

The following exhibits are attached hereto or are incorporated by reference pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	EXHIBIT -----
3.1 *	Articles of Incorporation Of Summit Bancshares Inc.
3.2 *	Bylaws of Summit Bancshares Inc.
3.3 *	Amendment to By-Laws of Summit Bancshares, Inc.
4.1 *	Specimen Stock Certificate
10.1 *	Lease - Broadway Property
10.2 *	Summit Bancshares, Inc. Incentive Stock Option Plan
10.4 *	Employment Agreement/ Shirley W. Nelson
10.6 *	Lease-Walnut Creek
10.7 *	Lease-Emeryville Property
10.8 *	Lease-Oakland Office Expansion
10.9 *	Lease Walnut Creek New Premises
10.10 *	Lease-Emeryville - Renegotiated
10.11 *	Summit Bancshares, Inc. 1989 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for Directors
10.12 *	Stock Option Agreement Form Summit Bancshares, Inc. Incentive Stock Option Plan
10.13 *	Stock Option Agreement Form 1989 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for Directors

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10.15 \* Lease-Walnut Creek Summit Bancshares, Inc. owned Property

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	EXHIBIT -----
10.15 *	Lease-Emeryville Renegotiated
10.16 *	Lease-Pleasanton New Premises
11	Earnings Per Share Calculation
13	Portions of Annual Report to Shareholders for the Year Ended December 31, 1999
22	Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Summit Bank-Summit Equities, Inc
23.1	Consent of PriceWaterhouseCoopers
23.2	Consent of Arthur Andersen LLP
25.1	Power of Attorney-see Signature Page

\* Previously Filed

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company did not file any Reports on Form 8-K during the quarter ended  
December 31, 2000.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES  
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

SUMMIT EQUITIES. INC.  
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)  
DECEMBER 31, 2000

=====

ASSETS

CASH

\$10,864.21

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TOTAL ASSETS	\$10,864.21
-----	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
LIABILITIES	
RESERVE FOR FED TAXES	\$ 0.00
RESERVE FOR STATE TAXES	\$ 0.00
TOTAL RESERVE FOR TAXES	\$ 0.00
-----	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 0.00
-----	
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
COMMON STOCK	\$10,000.00
RETAINED EARNINGS	\$ 864.21
PROFIT/LOSS YEAR-TO-DATE	\$ 0.00
-----	
	\$10,864.21
-----	
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$10,864.21
-----	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$10,864.21
-----	

SUMMIT EQUITIES, INC.  
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

=====

INCOME	
INTEREST INCOME - MMA & TCD	\$0.00
INTEREST INCOME - LOANS	\$0.00
OTHER INCOME	\$0.00
-----	
TOTAL INCOME	\$0.00
-----	
EXPENSE	
BUILDING DEPRECIATION	\$0.00
ANNUAL REPORT & MEETING EXPENSE	\$0.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	\$0.00
LEGAL	\$0.00
PROPERTY/TAXES	\$0.00
-----	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$0.00
-----	

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INCOME BEFORE TAXES & EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARY	\$0.00
PROVISION FOR TAXES	
FEDERAL INCOME TAX PROVISION	\$0.00
STATE INCOME TAX PROVISION	\$0.00
TOTAL TAX PROVISION	\$0.00
	-----
NET INCOME	\$0.00
	-----

SIGNATURES

SUMMIT BANCSHARES, INC.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 2001 By: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shirley W. Nelson, Chief  
 Chairman and CEO  
 (Principle Executive Officer)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 2001 By: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kikuo Nakahara  
 (Chief Financial Officer)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints SHIRLEY W. NELSON and KIKUO NAKAHARA, and each or any one of them, as his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Report, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agents or any of them, or their substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been executed in Oakland, California, by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant on the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature

Title

Date



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/s/ Shirley W. Nelson ----- SHIRLEY W. NELSON	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President	3/28/01
/s/ Kikuo Nakahara ----- KIKUO NAKAHARA	Chief Financial Officer and Director	3/28/01
/s/ George H. Hollidge ----- GEORGE H. HOLLIDGE	Secretary and Director	3/28/01
/s/ Stuart J. Hahn ----- STUART J. KAHN	Director	3/28/01
/s/ John Protopappas ----- JOHN PROTOPAPPAS	Director	3/28/01
/s/ Mary C. Warren ----- MARY C. WARREN	Director	3/28/01