COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES KENNEWICK, WA

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

CONTENTS

	PAGE
AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Subsidiaries:	
Balance Sheets	3
Statements of Income	4
Statements of Comprehensive Income	5
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	6
Statements of Cash Flows	7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	9
OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION:	
Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Subsidiaries:	
Consolidating Balance Sheet	42
Consolidating Statement of Income	43
Community First Bank (Bank Only):	
Balance Sheets	44
Statements of Income	45
Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity	46
Statements of Cash Flows	47

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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

www.sga-cpas.com

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Subsidiaries, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Community First Bancorporation, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The other financial information on pages 42-48 is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other financial information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

STOVALL, GRANDEY & ALLEN, L.L.P.

Stovall, Grandey & allen, LLP

Fort Worth, Texas March 23, 2020

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019			
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and due from banks - Note 3 Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	\$	1,998	\$	6,635
maturing in less than three months		62,226		34,995
Total cash and cash equivalents		64,224		41,630
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months		248		984
Investment securities - Note 4 Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost - Note 2		66,531 389		71,280 366
Loans held-for-sale - Note 5		5,853		1,176
Loans, net of deferred loan fees		2,022		-,
and allowance for loan losses - Note 5 Premises and equipment, net of accumulated		198,064		190,156
depreciation - Note 6		6,833		6,918
Bank-owned life insurance Goodwill - Note 7		6,581 2,473		6,410 2,473
Accrued interest receivable		1,047		1,104
Other assets		1,712		1,747
Total Assets	\$	353,955	\$	324,244
LIABILITIES Deposits - Note 8 Other liabilities: Accrued interest payable Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$	316,378 50 443	\$	290,759 27 300
•			-	
Total other liabilities		493		327
Total Liabilities		316,871		291,086
Commitments and contingencies - Notes 6, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14				
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY Common stock, \$1 par value: Authorized - 1,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding - 522,149 and 521,247 shares				
at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively		522		521
Additional paid-in capital		14,935		14,850
Retained earnings		20,912		18,418
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		715		(631)
Total Shareholders' Equity		37,084		33,158
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$	353,955	\$	324,244

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

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands, except for per share amounts)

	 2019	 2018
Interest income Interest and fees on loans Interest on investment securities Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	\$ 10,114 1,358 778	\$ 8,856 1,538 410
Total interest income	 12,250	 10,804
Interest expense On deposits On borrowed funds	741 -	455 22
Total interest expense	 741	 477
Net interest income	11,509	10,327
Provision for loan losses - Note 5	 267	203
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	 11,242	 10,124
Non-interest income Service charges and fees on deposit accounts Mortgage broker fees Earnings on bank-owned life insurance Net gain on sales of investment securities (includes (\$38,000) and \$33,000 of accumulated other comprehensive income reclassifications for 2019 and 2018, respectively, for unrealized	286 3 171	309 14 172
gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities) Net gain on sales of loans Net loss on sales of premises and equipment Income from fiduciary activities Other Total non-interest income	 131 1,465 (34) 4,075 1,332 7,429	 19 630 - 3,771 997 5,912
Non-interest expense Salaries and employee benefits Occupancy Furniture and equipment Data processing Professional fees Other operating expenses	10,036 694 598 595 260 2,430	8,477 703 461 438 343 2,127
Total non-interest expense	 14,613	 12,549
Net Income	\$ 4,058	\$ 3,487
Basic earnings per share of common stock	\$ 7.78	\$ 6.74
Average shares of common stock outstanding	521,366	517,596

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

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2018		
Net Income	\$ 4,058	\$	3,487	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Securities available-for-sale:				
Reclassification adjustment for net realized gains on sales				
during the year	38		(33)	
Change in net unrealized gains/losses during the year	 1,308		(634)	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,346		(667)	
Comprehensive Income	\$ 5,404	\$	2,820	

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 509	\$ 14,245	\$ 16,479	\$ 36	\$ 31,269
Sales of stock	5	384			389
Purchases of stock	(3)	(191)			(194)
Stock option expense		1			1
Exercise of stock options	5	260			265
Restricted stock compensation expense	4	86			90
Directors stock compensation expense	1	65			66
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018			3,487	(667)	2,820
Dividends paid - \$3.00 per share			(1,548)		(1,548)
Balance at December 31, 2018	521	14,850	18,418	(631)	33,158
Sales of stock	3	247			250
Purchases of stock	(4)	(336)			(340)
Stock option expense		3			3
Exercise of stock options		21			21
Restricted stock compensation expense	1	85			86
Directors stock compensation expense	1	65			66
Comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019			4,058	1,346	5,404
Dividends paid - \$3.00 per share			(1,564)		(1,564)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 522	\$ 14,935	\$ 20,912	\$ 715	\$ 37,084

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2018		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net income	\$ 4,058	\$ 3,487		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net				
cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	643	558		
Provision for loan losses	267	203		
Net amortization on investment securities	578	704		
Stock option compensation expense	3	1		
Restricted stock compensation expense	86	90		
Directors stock compensation expense	66	66		
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(171)	(172)		
Originations of loans held-for-sale	(75,355)	(34,310)		
Proceeds from sales of loans held-for-sale	72,143	33,764		
Net gain on sales of loans	(1,465)	(630)		
Net gain on sales of investment securities	(131)	(19)		
Net loss on sales of premises and equipment	34	-		
Increase in net deferred loan fees	82	113		
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	57	(140)		
Increase in accrued interest payable	23	7		
Other	79	(447)		
Total adjustments	(3,061)	(212)		
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	997	3,275		
		<u> </u>		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Decrease in interest-bearing deposits in financial	50.4	4.104		
institutions maturing in more than three months	736	4,184		
Purchases of investment securities:				
Available-for-sale	(21,897)	(17,907)		
Proceeds from maturities and calls of investment securities:				
Available-for-sale	14,435	11,135		
Proceeds from principal paydowns on investment securities:				
Available-for-sale	1,607	2,500		
Proceeds from sales of investment securities:				
Available-for-sale	11,503	1,973		
Purchases of FHLB stock	(25)	(1,817)		
Proceeds from redemptions of FHLB stock	2	1,799		
Net increase in loans made to customers	(8,257)	(17,990)		
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	5	-		
Purchases of premises and equipment	(498)	(1,753)		
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	\$ (2,389)	\$ (17,876)		

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2019			2018
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Net increase in demand deposits, interest-bearing				
transaction accounts and savings	\$	26,307	\$	17,103
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits		(688)		238
Proceeds from sales of common stock		250		389
Proceeds from stock options exercised		21		265
Purchases of common stock		(340)		(194)
Dividends paid		(1,564)		(1,548)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		23,986		16,253
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		22,594		1,652
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		41,630		39,978
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	64,224	\$	41,630
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest paid	\$	718	\$	470

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 affect a conversion to a Subchapter S corporation, there was a 1-for-1,000 reverse stock split in 2005. 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.

Effective January 1, 2016, HFG Trust, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank was established. At this same time, HFG Holdings, LLC, a newly established merger subsidiary of the Corporation, and Haberling Financial Group, Inc. merged. After the merger, HFG Holdings, LLC was merged into HFG Trust, LLC. Pursuant to the merger agreement, 41,600 shares of common stock in the Corporation were issued to shareholders of Haberling Financial Group, Inc. Haberling Financial Group, Inc. was principally owned by a director of the Corporation.

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 ("Bank") and the Bank's one hundred percent (100%) owned subsidiary, HFG Trust, LLC ("HFG"). The accounting and reporting policies of all three 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 financial 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 five 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. The Bank is subject to regulation by the Washington State Department of Financial Institutions and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. HFG Trust, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank and provides financial management and trust services to a variety of customers at its office in Kennewick, Washington. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, HFG Trust, LLC had assets under management for its customers totaling \$693,479,000 and \$627,610,000, respectively.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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 Corporation reports 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 Financial Accounting Standards Board (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 (loss). 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 (loss). Gains and losses on sales of securities are determined on the specific-identification method.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, 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.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Corporation had \$389,000 and \$366,000, respectively, recorded for 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 .5% of its outstanding mortgage related assets or 4.5% 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 2019 and 2018, no impairment loss was recorded.

Loans Held-for-Sale

Mortgage loans originated for sale in the foreseeable future in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or estimated market value. Gains and losses on sales of loans are recognized at the settlement date and are determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the loans. Sales are made without recourse. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance established by charges to income.

The Corporation issues various representations and warranties associated with the sale of loans. During 2019 and 2018, there were no losses incurred regarding these representations and warranties.

Loans

Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding less net deferred loan fees and 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 collectability 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 and Costs

Loan origination fees and costs are deferred and amortized into income as an adjustment to yield over the life of the related loan.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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 collectability 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.

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 loan's 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.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Premises and Equipment

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 three to seven 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 that an impairment exists, the asset is reduced with an offsetting charge to expense.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned 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 owned are accounted for according to authoritative guidance issued by the FASB.

Goodwill

As a result of the HFG acquisition, which is discussed in Note 1, goodwill was recorded by the Corporation. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations under the purchase method of accounting. The Corporation has adopted authoritative guidance issued by the FASB. Under this guidance, goodwill is periodically assessed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. The Corporation bases its evaluation on such impairment factors as the nature of the assets, the future economic benefit of the assets, any historical or future profitability measurements, as well as other external market conditions or factors that may be present. Refer to Note 7 for additional information.

Transfers of Financial Assets

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

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Reserve for Unfunded Commitments

The Corporation has established a reserve for possible losses associated with commitments to lend funds under existing agreements. Management determines the adequacy of the reserve for unfunded commitments by evaluating the outstanding commitment levels, the expected conversion to loans, historical loss estimates and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective and actual losses may vary from current estimates. Changes in the reserve are reported in earnings in the periods they become known. The reserve for unfunded commitments is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, this reserve totaled \$50,000.

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, the Bank and HFG 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.

In accordance with authoritative guidance issued by the FASB, the Corporation performed an evaluation to determine if there were any uncertain tax positions that would have an impact on the consolidated financial statements. No uncertain tax positions were identified. The December 31, 2016 through December 31, 2019 tax years remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service. The Corporation does not believe that any reasonably possible changes will occur within the next 12 months which will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Corporation records incurred penalties and interest in other non-interest expense. There were no penalties and interest assessed by taxing authorities during 2019 or 2018.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Corporation has stock-based employee and director compensation plans which are more fully described in Note 15. 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 is \$155,000 and \$157,000 lower for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Comprehensive Income

The Corporation has adopted authoritative guidance issued by the FASB which establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components. These standards require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities, are reported as a separate component in shareholders' equity. These items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income. The Corporation reports comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs in the amount of \$117,000 and \$67,000 were expensed during 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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. Tangible book value per share is calculated by dividing the total shareholders' equity less goodwill shown on the consolidated balance sheets by the number of shares outstanding as of year-end. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the book value per share is \$71.02 and \$63.61, respectively. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the tangible book value per share is \$66.29 and \$58.87, respectively.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued. The Corporation recognizes in the consolidated financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Corporation's consolidated financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after the balance sheet date and before the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued. The Corporation has evaluated subsequent events from December 31, 2019 through March 23, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Refer to Note 19 for information regarding the subsequent events identified by the Corporation.

Accounting Standards Adopted in 2019 and 2018

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to replace a wide range of industry-specific rules with a broad, principles-based framework for recognizing and measuring revenue from contracts with customers. The guidance is codified at FASB ASC 606. The core principle of the new guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount equal to the consideration the entity receives or expects to receive. The Corporation's revenue is composed of net interest income and non-interest income. The scope of the guidance explicitly excludes net interest income, as well as many other revenues for financial assets and liabilities including loans, leases, securities and derivatives. Accordingly, the majority of the Corporation's revenues were not affected. Adoption of ASU No. 2014-09, which was effective for the Corporation on January 1, 2019, did not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Accounting Standards Adopted in 2019 and 2018, continued

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The guidance changes how entities account for equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The guidance also changes certain disclosure requirements and other aspects of current accounting principles. Adoption of ASU No. 2016-01, which was effective for the Corporation on January 1, 2019, did not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. This amendment provides guidance on eight specific cash flow issues, including the following which may affect the Corporation: (1) debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs should be classified as cash flows for financing activities and (2) proceeds from the settlement of claims and proceeds from the settlement of bank-owned life insurance policies, should be classified as cash flows from investing activities. Cash payments for premiums on bank-owned life insurance may be classified as cash flows for investing or operating activities. The amendments in this update are effective for entities other than public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Implementation of this standard, which was effective for the Corporation on January 1, 2019, did not have a significant impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*. The amendments in this update provides guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in Topic 718. This amendment requires an entity to account for the effects of a modification unless all of the following are met: (1) The fair value of the modified award is the same as the fair value of the original award immediately before the original award is modified; (2) The vesting conditions of the modified award are the same as the vesting conditions of the original award immediately before the original award is modified; and (3) The classification of the modified award as an equity instrument or a liability instrument is the same as the classification of the original award immediately before the original award is modified. The amendments in this update are effective for all entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. This amendment became effective in 2018 and did not have a significant impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Pending Adoption

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, *Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities.* The amendments in this update shorten the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium. Specifically, the amendments require the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. The amendments do not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to maturity. For entities other than public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments of this update are applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The Corporation is evaluating the potential impact to the consolidated financial statements regarding implementation of this amendment.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Accounting Standards Pending Adoption, continued

The FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework-Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. The ASU eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements as part of the FASB's disclosure framework project. The standard is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Corporation is evaluating the impact of adoption of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements, but does not anticipate any material impact at this time.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* intended to improve financial reporting regarding leasing transactions. The new standard affects all companies and organizations that lease assets. The standard will require organizations to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases if the lease terms are more than 12 months. The guidance also will require qualitative and quantitative disclosures providing additional information about the amounts recorded in the financial statements. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The Corporation is evaluating the potential impact of the amendment on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350):* Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. This amendment simplifies how an entity is required to test goodwill for impairment by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Step 2 measures a goodwill impairment loss by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. Under this amendment, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The amendments in this update should be applied on a prospective basis. For non-public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Implementation of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* which is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The standard requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Financial institutions and other organizations will now use forward-looking information to better inform their credit loss estimates. The standard also requires enhanced disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of an organization's portfolio.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Accounting Standards Pending Adoption, continued

These disclosures include qualitative and quantitative requirements that provide additional information about the amounts recorded in the financial statements. Additionally, the standard amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For non-public entities, the amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. An entity will apply the amendments in this update through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (that is, a modified-retrospective approach). The Corporation believes the amendments in this update will have an impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and is working to evaluate the significance of that impact.

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, 2019 and 2018 was \$8,213,000 and \$7,196,000, respectively.

Note 4 Investment Securities

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities at December 31, 2019 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2019													
			G	ross	(Fross								
	Amortized Cost									ealized Sains		realized osses		Fair Value
Available-for-Sale:														
U.S. Treasury notes	\$	14,981	\$	35	\$	(1)	\$	15,015						
U.S. Government agencies		4,238		9		(3)		4,244						
U.S. Government agency														
mortgage-backed securities		466		1		(4)		463						
Collateralized mortgage obligations		8,567		2		(54)		8,515						
Obligations of state and political														
subdivisions		37,563		937		(207)		38,293						
Other investments		1						1						
Total available-for-sale securities	\$	65,816	\$	984	\$	(269)	\$	66,531						

The balance sheet as of December 31, 2019 reflects the fair value of available-for-sale securities in the amount of \$66,531,000. A net unrealized gain of \$715,000 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 values of investment securities at December 31, 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018													
	Amortized Cost								Unr	ross ealized ains	Uni	Gross realized Josses		Fair Value
Available-for-Sale:					· ·									
U.S. Treasury notes	\$	20,950	\$	-	\$	(268)	\$	20,682						
U.S. Government agencies		8,348		-		(48)		8,300						
U.S. Government agency														
mortgage-backed securities		705		4		(22)		687						
Collateralized mortgage obligations		6,611		1		(161)		6,451						
Obligations of state and political														
subdivisions		35,296		116		(253)		35,159						
Other investments		1						1						
Total available-for-sale securities	\$	71,911	\$	121	\$	(752)	\$	71,280						

The balance sheet as of December 31, 2018 reflects the fair value of available-for-sale securities in the amount of \$71,280,000. A net unrealized loss of \$631,000 is in the available-for-sale investment securities balance. The unrealized loss is included in shareholders' equity.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at December 31, 2019, by contractual maturity, are shown below (in thousands). 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 and collateralized mortgage obligations 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	\$	15,010	\$	15,029		
After one year through five years		13,842		14,025		
After five years through ten years		8,566		8,824		
After ten years		19,365		19,675		
		56,783		57,553		
U.S. Government agency						
mortgage-backed securities		466		463		
Collateralized mortgage obligations		8,567		8,515		
Totals	\$	65,816	\$	66,531		

Investment securities with fair market values of \$13,481,000 and \$15,044,000 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Note 4 Investment Securities, continued

During 2019 and 2018, the Corporation received proceeds totaling \$11,503,000 and \$1,973,000, respectively, from sales of available-for-sale investment securities. These sales resulted in gross realized gains of \$133,000 and \$19,000 and gross realized losses of \$2,000 and \$-0-, respectively. During 2019 and 2018, the Corporation received proceeds totaling \$2,000 and \$1,799,000, respectively, from the redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock. The FHLB stock was redeemed at par value, so there were no realized gains or losses on these redemptions.

Information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2019 and 2018, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, follows (in thousands):

	Less Than	12 Mc	onths	12 Months or Greater Total							
	 Fair Value	Uni	Gross realized Losses		Fair Value	Uni	Gross realized cosses		Fair Value	Un	Gross realized Losses
December 31, 2019: Federal agencies Municipals	\$ 5,597 9,324	\$	(38) (204)	\$	6,985 518	\$	(24) (3)	\$	12,582 9,842	\$	(62) (207)
Total	\$ 14,921	\$	(242)	\$	7,503	\$	(27)	\$	22,424	\$	(269)
December 31, 2018:											
Federal agencies	\$ 8,122	\$	(45)	\$	27,862	\$	(454)	\$	35,984	\$	(499)
Municipals	 10,637		(45)		13,988		(208)		24,625		(253)
Total	\$ 18,759	\$	(90)	\$	41,850	\$	(662)	\$	60,609	\$	(752)

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, 2019, the 29 debt securities with unrealized losses have depreciated 1.19% from the Corporation's amortized cost basis. These securities are primarily guaranteed by either the U.S. Government or other governments. The unrealized losses relate 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-forsale, 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, 2019 and 2018 is as follows (in thousands):

	 2019	 2018
Commercial, agricultural and industrial loans	\$ 14,428	\$ 21,435
Real estate (RE) loans:		
Construction, land and land development	25,026	22,896
Residential 1-4 family	40,503	31,021
Commercial RE	122,851	115,612
Consumer loans	3,463	2,643
Overdrafts	 245	 36
	206,516	193,643
Less: Net deferred loan fees	(460)	(378)
Allowance for loan losses	 (2,139)	 (1,933)
Loans, Net	\$ 203,917	\$ 191,332

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, Residential 1-4 family loans shown above include mortgage loans held-for-sale totaling \$5,853,000 and \$1,176,000, respectively.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no Residential 1-4 family loans in process of foreclosure.

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

Transactions in the allowance for loan losses in 2019 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Ag	nmercial, ricultural and dustrial	L	nstruction, and and Land velopment		esidential 4 Family		ommercial eal Estate	 onsumer d Other	_Un	allocated		2019 Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:													
Balance, beginning of year	\$	54	\$	6	\$	76	\$	37	\$ 44	\$	1,716	\$	1,933
Provisions, charged (credited) to income		75		13		(43)		67	 25		130		267
		129		19		33		104	 69		1,846		2,200
Loans charged-off		(53)		-		-		-	(16)		-		(69)
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off		8										_	8
Net charge-offs		(45)		-					 (16)			_	(61)
Balance, end of year	\$	84	\$	19	\$	33	\$	104	\$ 53	\$	1,846	\$	2,139
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment		84		19		32		104	 53		1,846		2,138
Balance, end of year	\$	84	\$	19	\$	33	\$	104	\$ 53	\$	1,846	\$	2,139
Loans: Ending balance: Individually evaluated	\$	66	\$	357	\$	390	\$	405	\$			\$	1 210
for impairment Ending balance: Collectively evaluated	Э	00	Þ	337	Э	390	Э	405	\$ -			\$	1,218
for impairment		14,362		24,669		40,113		122,446	 3,708				205,298
Ending balance total loans	\$	14,428	\$	25,026	\$	40,503	\$	122,851	\$ 3,708			\$	206,516

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

Transactions in the allowance for loan losses in 2018 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Agri	mercial, cultural and ustrial	L	struction, and and Land relopment		esidential 4 Family	 ommercial eal Estate	onsumer d Other	Un	allocated	2018 Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:				_	' <u>-</u>						
Balance, beginning of year Provisions, charged	\$	93	\$	14	\$	223	\$ 62	\$ 44	\$	1,311	\$ 1,747
(credited) to income		(22)		(8)		(147)	 (25)	 		405	 203
		71		6		76	 37	 44		1,716	 1,950
Loans charged-off Recoveries of loans		(19)		-		-	-	(1)		-	(20)
previously charged-off		2					 	 1			 3
Net charge-offs		(17)					 	 			 (17)
Balance, end of year	\$	54	\$	6	\$	76	\$ 37	\$ 44	\$	1,716	\$ 1,933
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	16	\$	-	\$	60	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 76
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment		38		6		16	37	 44_		1,716	1,857
Balance, end of year	\$	54	\$	6	\$	76	\$ 37	\$ 44	\$	1,716	\$ 1,933
Loans: Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	32	\$	_	\$	627	\$ 505	\$ 2			\$ 1,166
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment		21,403		22,896		30,394	 115,107	 2,677			 192,477
Ending balance total loans	\$	21,435	\$	22,896	\$	31,021	\$ 115,612	\$ 2,679			\$ 193,643

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

Federal regulations require that the Corporation periodically evaluate the risks inherent in its loan portfolio. In addition, the Corporation's regulatory agencies have authority to identify problem loans and, if appropriate, require them to be reclassified. There are three classifications for problem loans: Substandard, Doubtful and Loss. Substandard loans have one or more defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Corporation will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Doubtful loans have the weaknesses of loans classified as "Substandard," with additional characteristics that suggest the weaknesses make collection or recovery in full after liquidation of collateral questionable on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values. There is a high possibility of loss in loans classified as "Doubtful." A loan classified as "Loss" is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continued classification of the credit as a loan is not warranted. If a loan or a portion thereof is classified as "Loss," it must be charged-off, meaning the amount of the loss is charged against the allowance for loan losses, thereby reducing that reserve. The Corporation also classifies some loans as "Watch" or "Other Assets Especially Mentioned" ("OAEM"). Loans classified as Watch are performing assets and classified as pass credits but have elements of risk that require more monitoring than other performing loans. Loans classified as OAEM are assets that continue to perform but have shown deterioration in credit quality and require close monitoring.

Loans by credit quality risk rating at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

	Pass		Other Assets Especially Mentioned		Sub- Standard		Doubtful			Total
December 31, 2019:										
Commercial, agricultural and industrial loans	\$	14,042	\$	316	\$	70	\$	_	\$	14,428
Real estate (RE) loans:	_	- 1,4 1-	-		•		•		-	
Construction, land and land development		24,669		-		357		-		25,026
Residential 1-4 family		39,254		856		393		-		40,503
Commercial RE		119,286		1,180		2,385		-		122,851
Consumer and other loans		3,705		3		-		-		3,708
Subtotal	\$	200,956	\$	2,355	\$	3,205	\$	-		206,516
Less: Net deferred loan fees										(460)
Total loans									\$	206,056
December 31, 2018:										
Commercial, agricultural and industrial loans	\$	18,668	\$	2,711	\$	56	\$	-	\$	21,435
Real estate (RE) loans:										
Construction, land and land development		22,768		128		-		-		22,896
Residential 1-4 family		29,050		1,339		632		-		31,021
Commercial RE		110,081		3,361		2,170		-		115,612
Consumer and other loans		2,643		11		25		-		2,679
Subtotal	\$	183,210	\$	7,550	\$	2,883	\$	-		193,643
Less: Net deferred loan fees									_	(378)
Total loans									\$	193,265

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

An analysis of nonaccrual loans by category at December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows (in thousands):

	2	2019		2018
Commercial, agriculture and industrial loans	\$	55	\$	-
Real estate (RE) loans:				
Construction, land and land development		357		-
Residential 1-4 family		156		-
Commercial RE		223		278
Consumer and other loans				2
Total nanagamusi lagna	¢	701	¢	200
Total nonaccrual loans	<u> </u>	791	<u> </u>	280

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, a summary of information pertaining to impaired loans is as follows (in thousands):

	Cor Pr	npaid stractual incipal alance	Inve wi	Recorded nvestment investment with No with Allowance Recorded Investment with Allowance		Total Recorded Investment		Related Allowance		Average Recorded Investment		Interest Income Recognized		
December 31, 2019: Commercial, agriculture and industrial loans	\$	136	\$	-	\$	66	\$	66	\$	-	\$	49	\$	1
Real estate (RE) loans: Construction, land and land development		357		-		357		357		-		179		-
Residential 1-4 family		390		-		390		390		1		508		10
Commercial RE		561		-		405		405		-		455		12
Consumer and other loans		1						-		-		1		_
Total	\$	1,445	\$		\$	1,218	\$	1,218	\$	1	\$	1,192	\$	23
December 31, 2018: Commercial, agriculture and industrial loans	\$	63	\$	-	\$	32	\$	32	\$	16	\$	51	\$	2
Real estate (RE) loans:														
Residential 1-4 family		627		-		627		627		60		807		33
Commercial RE		623		-		505		505		-		566		15
Consumer and other loans		2		2				2				6		
Total	\$	1,315	\$	2	\$	1,164	\$	1,166	\$	76	\$	1,430	\$	50

The Corporation has no commitments to loan additional funds to borrowers whose loans are impaired.

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The restructuring of a loan is considered a "troubled debt restructuring" if both (i) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and (ii) the creditor has granted a concession. Concessions may include interest rate reductions or below market interest rates, principal forgiveness, restructuring amortization schedules and other actions intended to minimize potential losses.

There were no troubled debts restructured during 2019 and 2018.

At December 31, 2019, there were troubled debts restructured in prior years totaling \$427,000. At December 31, 2019, all of these restructured loans were paying in accordance to the restructured terms with the exception of one consumer loan with an outstanding balance less than \$1,000 which was on nonaccrual.

At December 31, 2018, there were troubled debts restructured in prior years totaling \$886,000. At December 31, 2018, all of these restructured loans were paying in accordance to the restructured terms.

The following table illustrates an age analysis of past due loans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in thousands):

December 31, 2019:	Г	0-89 Days st Due	or	Days More st Due		Γotal Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Inve 90 or Pa an	corded estment Days More st Due d Still cruing
Commercial, agricultural and industrial loans	\$		\$	55	\$	55	\$ 14,373	\$ 14.428	\$	
	•	-	Э	33	Э	33	\$ 14,373	\$ 14,428	Э	-
Real estate (RE) loans: Construction, land and land										
development		221		357		578	24,448	25,026		_
Residential 1-4 family		-		156		156	40,347	40,503		_
Commercial RE		_		_		_	122,851	122,851		-
Consumer and other loans		-		-		-	3,708	3,708		-
Less: Net deferred loan fees							(460)	(460)		
Total	\$	221	\$	568	\$	789	\$ 205,267	\$ 206,056	\$	
December 31, 2018: Commercial, agricultural and industrial loans	\$	43	\$	_	\$	43	\$ 21,392	\$ 21,435	\$	_
Real estate (RE) loans: Construction, land and land development							22,896	22,896		
Residential 1-4 family		- 54		-		- 54	30,967	31,021		-
Commercial RE		151		_		151	115,461	115,612		-
Consumer and other loans		-		_		-	2,679	2,679		_
Less: Net deferred loan fees		_		_		_	(378)	(378)		_
Total	\$	248	\$	-	\$	248	\$ 193,017	\$ 193,265	\$	-

Note 5 Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, continued

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 Premises and Equipment

The investment in premises and equipment at December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows (in thousands):

	2019		 2018	
Land	\$	1,050	\$ 1,050	
Buildings		6,145	5,797	
Leasehold improvements		507	545	
Furniture and equipment		2,804	2,554	
Premises and equipment in process			 115	
		10,506	10,061	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		(3,673)	(3,143)	
Premises and equipment, net	\$	6,833	\$ 6,918	

Depreciation and amortization on premises and equipment charged to expense totaled \$544,000 and \$471,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Computer software, net of accumulated amortization, is included in Other Assets. Amortization on computer software charged to expense totaled \$99,000 and \$87,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 10 years and minimum annual rents of \$28,000, with cost of living increases annually. The initial lease term expired February 28, 2012 and was renewed through February 28, 2017. During 2017, this lease was renewed through February 28, 2022. The land lease contains renewal clauses from five to twenty years and escalation clauses based on increases in the Consumer Price Index. As of December 31, 2019, this lease includes two more 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. The original lease was for a term of five years with a renewal option of another five years and provided for minimum annual rents of \$61,000. On December 31, 2010, the renewal option was exercised and expired December 31, 2015. During 2015, both parties agreed to renew this lease for an additional five years which extended the expiration date to December 31, 2020.

During 2015, the Corporation entered into a lease agreement with a director for its administrative offices. The initial term of this lease is December 1, 2015 through May 31, 2017 and includes a month-to-month lease clause through May 31, 2018. The monthly lease amount is \$1,650. During 2018, the administrative offices moved to the new Grandridge facility; therefore, this lease was not renewed.

Note 6 Premises and Equipment, continued

On December 18, 2015, the Corporation entered into a lease agreement with a director for the facilities that are used by HFG Trust, LLC, a subsidiary of the Bank. This lease has an effective date of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018 and includes options to renew and extend the term for an additional one, two or three years. The lease agreement provides for minimum annual rents of \$60,000 and has annual rent increases based on the Consumer Price Index. During 2018, HFG Trust, LLC relocated to the new Grandridge facility; therefore, this lease was not renewed.

The Corporation recorded lease expense in the amount of \$189,000 and \$216,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Included in the lease expense were amounts paid to related parties in the amount of \$55,000 and \$100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The minimum payments under the Corporation's leases required for the next five years are as follows (in thousands):

2020	\$ 168
2021	58
2022	10
2023	-
2024	 -
Total	\$ 236

Note 7 Goodwill

As discussed in Note 1, the Corporation completed the HFG acquisition effective January 1, 2016. This acquisition resulted in goodwill being recorded which totaled \$2,473,000. In accordance with authoritative guidance issued by the FASB, the goodwill will not be amortized and will be evaluated for impairment at least annually. No impairment of goodwill was identified during 2019 or 2018.

Note 8 Deposits

The carrying amounts of deposits at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

	 2019	 2018
Demand	\$ 141,413	\$ 124,557
Interest-bearing transaction accounts	152,551	143,406
Savings	13,071	12,765
Time deposits less than \$250,000	6,617	8,014
Time deposits \$250,000 and over	 2,726	 2,017
Total deposits	\$ 316,378	\$ 290,759

Note 8 Deposits, continued

Maturities of time deposits for each of the next five years and in the aggregate thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

2020	\$ 6,308
2021	1,130
2022	492
2023	35
2024	1,139
Thereafter	 239
Total	\$ 9,343

At December 31, 2019, there were brokered deposits or deposits obtained from customers outside the Corporation's primary market area totaling \$102,000. At December 31, 2018, there were no brokered deposits or deposits obtained from customers outside the Corporation's primary market area.

Note 9 Related Party Transactions

During 2019 and 2018, 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.

A summary of these transactions follows (in thousands):

	Balance Beginning of Year	Addition	Amounts Collected	
For the year ended:				
December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ 34	\$ (34	6) \$ -
December 31, 2018	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ (2	5) \$ -

The Corporation held deposits for certain of its officers, directors and principal shareholders in the amount of \$31,765,000 and \$28,636,000 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Corporation has entered into lease agreements with related parties for various locations. Refer to Note 6 for additional information regarding these lease agreements.

The Corporation paid a company owned by an officer of HFG Trust, LLC amounts totaling \$42,000 and \$178,000 during 2019 and 2018, respectively, for expenses relating to signage.

Note 10 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 (in thousands):

	 2019	2018			
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 40,841	\$	41,236		
Standby letters of credit	-		-		

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the 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-bycase 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 guaranteed credit cards issued by another financial institution to some of the Corporation's customers. The Corporation has exposure to credit loss in the event that there is nonperformance by their customer.

The Corporation has not been required to perform on any financial guarantees during 2019 or 2018. The Corporation has not incurred any material losses on its commitments in 2019 or 2018.

Note 11 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 12 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. In February 2009, new standards were adopted which require institutions to collateralize uninsured public deposits at 100 percent. In June 2016, resolution 2016-1 was adopted which reduced the collateral requirement from 100 percent of uninsured public deposits to 50 percent for well-capitalized public depository banks. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Corporation had pledged investment securities with a carrying amount of \$13,475,000 and \$15,001,000, respectively, to secure public deposits. Refer to Note 4 for additional information.

The Corporation has entered into employment agreements with certain advisors of HFG Trust, LLC which provides for the award of phantom units that entitle the advisor to receive a payment equal to different percentages of the Modified Net Income of HFG Trust, LLC each fiscal year that they are employed by HFG Trust, LLC. The agreement also provides for the redemption of the phantom units upon termination of employment which occurs on the (1) termination of the advisor's employment with HFG Trust, LLC for any reason or (2) advisor reaching the age of 66. Payment for the redemption of the phantom units will be made on the 1st day of May of the calendar year following the year of termination by delivery of (1) shares of common stock of the Corporation equal to 66.7% of the redemption price and (2) a lump sum payment equal to 33.3% of the redemption price. Each phantom unit is entitled to one percent of the formula value of HFG as of the close of business on the last day of the fiscal year that termination occurs. The formula value of HFG is defined as an amount equal to the measurement year gross revenue multiplied by the net operating percentage (the average modified net income as a percentage of gross revenue over three years) multiplied by the earnings multiple (which shall not be less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5). At the end of 2019, the Corporation reached an agreement with these advisors to accelerate the termination of these agreements to December 31, 2020. Refer to Note 19 for additional information.

Note 13 Lines of Credit

The Corporation has established an unsecured line of credit in the amount of \$3,000,000 for overnight purchase of federal funds. This line may be cancelled without prior notification. There were no outstanding balances on this line of credit at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Corporation also has a credit line with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines totaling 45% of assets which had available borrowings of \$152,093,000 at December 31, 2019 assuming assets are pledged accordingly. There were no outstanding balances on this line of credit at December 31, 2019 and 2018. This line is collateralized by pledged loans and investment securities with a carrying amount of \$36,815,000 and \$6,000, respectively, at December 31, 2019.

Note 14 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. At December 31, 2019, the Corporation had \$7,077,000 in uninsured deposits in other financial institutions. At December 31, 2018, the Corporation had no uninsured deposits in other financial institutions. 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 10. Most of the Corporation's business activity is with customers located in the state of Washington. The ultimate collectability 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 \$5,000,000.

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 15 Stock Compensation Plans

On April 23, 2019, the shareholders of the Corporation approved the "2019 Employee Stock Option and Equity Compensation Plan." This Plan provides for stock awards in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock grants. 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 to certain key employees and directors. At December 31, 2019, there were 59,750 shares available for grant under this Plan. The exercise price of options and the 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 10 years. Options are 100% vested five years after the grant date. Restricted stock grants vest ratably over a period of two to ten years from the date of grant depending on the terms of the agreement.

Prior to adoption of this Plan, the Corporation had a share-based compensation plan that was ratified by the shareholders during 2009 ("2009 Plan"). The 2009 Plan provided for stock awards in the form of stock options, restricted stock grants, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. It allowed for both incentive and non-qualified stock options to be granted. The 2009 Plan allowed grants up to 65,000 shares to certain key employees and directors. The exercise price of options and the 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 10 years. Options are 100% vested five years after the grant date. Restricted stock grants vest ratably over a period of two to ten years from the date of grant depending on the terms of the agreement. This plan was terminated with the adoption of the "2019 Employee Stock Option and Equity Compensation Plan." The termination of this plan does not affect the terms of any outstanding options granted under this plan.

Note 15 Stock Compensation Plans, continued

A summary of the Corporation's restricted stock awards and activity under these plans for the years ending December 31, 2019 and 2018 is presented below:

	Restricted Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	
Outstanding at January 1, 2018	-	\$	-
Granted	3,600		80.50
Forfeited	-		-
Vested			
Nonvested at December 31, 2018	3,600	\$	80.50
Outstanding at January 1, 2019	3,600	\$	80.50
Granted	883		79.01
Forfeited	-		-
Vested	(1,220)		80.50
Nonvested at December 31, 2019	3,263	\$	79.81

Under the provisions of these plans, grantees of restricted stock awards have all the rights of a shareholder (including voting, dividend and liquidation rights). Stock compensation expense totaling \$86,000 and \$90,000 was recorded during 2019 and 2018, respectively, relating to restricted stock awards. At December 31, 2019, there was unrecognized compensation expense relating to these awards totaling \$156,000 which will be recognized over 9.25 years.

During 2013, the Corporation approved a stock grant program for directors' compensation. Under this program, the equivalent number of shares of the Corporation's common stock will be issued at the beginning of each year based on the prior year's stock compensation expense divided by the fair value of the Corporation's common stock. During 2019 and 2018, stock compensation expense totaling \$66,000 was recorded relating to directors' compensation. During 2019 and 2018, 875 and 819 shares, respectively, were issued to directors relating to this program.

Note 15 Stock Compensation Plans, continued

Prior to the adoption of the 2009 Plan, the Corporation had two share-based compensation plans. Under these 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 10 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 \$3,000 and \$1,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019 and 2018.

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 the 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 represents 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. The following assumptions were used regarding the 2019 and 2018 grants of stock options:

	2019	2018
Expected volatility	7.08%	7.27%
Weighted-average volatility	7.08%	7.27%
Expected dividends	4.78%	4.92%
Expected term (in years)	10 yrs	10 yrs
Risk-free rate	2.05%	2.75%

Note 15 Stock Compensation Plans, continued

A summary of option activity under the plans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and changes during the years then ended, are presented below:

Options	Shares	A E	eighted- verage xercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term
Outstanding at January 1, 2018 Granted Exercised Forfeited or expired	23,262 6,500 (5,062) (1,200)	\$	60.12 77.75 52.34 64.67	
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	23,500	\$	67.29	7.37
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2018	23,500	\$	67.29	7.37
Exercisable at December 31, 2018	10,300	\$	62.47	6.11
Outstanding at January 1, 2019 Granted Exercised Forfeited or expired	23,500 9,500 (343)	\$	67.29 77.74 62.00	
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	32,657	\$	70.39	7.31
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2019	32,657	\$	70.39	7.31
Exercisable at December 31, 2019	14,857	\$	64.02	5.53

During 2019 and 2018, there were 9,500 and 6,500 options granted, respectively. The proceeds from options exercised were \$21,000 and \$265,000 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

A summary of the status of the Corporation's nonvested shares relating to stock options as of December 31, 2019, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

Nonvested Shares	<u>Shares</u>	Ave Gr Date	ghted- erage cant- e Fair alue
Nonvested at January 1, 2019	13,200	\$.91
Granted	9,500		.79
Vested	(4,900)		.85
Forfeited			
Nonvested at December 31, 2019	17,800	\$.87

Note 15 Stock Compensation Plans, continued

As of December 31, 2019, there was \$11,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested shares of stock options granted under the Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 4.25 years.

Note 16 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. The Corporation matches 100% of the first 3% plus 50% of the next 2% of employee contributions to the 401(k) component of the plan up to a maximum match of \$3,000. The Corporation's discretionary contributions for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$180,000 and \$147,000, respectively. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the ESOP component of this plan held 47,583 and 45,133 shares of the Corporation's stock, respectively.

Note 17 Regulatory Capital

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 (set forth in the table on the following page) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

In addition to these requirements, banking organizations must maintain a 2.50% capital conservation buffer consisting of common Tier I equity, subject to a transition schedule with a full phase-in by 2019. Effective January 1, 2019, the Bank was required to establish a capital conservation buffer of 2.50%, increasing the minimum required total risk-based capital, Tier I risk-based and common equity Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets it must maintain to avoid limits on capital distributions and certain bonus payments to executive officers and similar employees.

As of December 31, 2019, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as adequately capitalized the Bank must maintain minimum common equity risk-based, Tier I risk-based and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table on the following page. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

Note 17 Regulatory Capital, continued

Beginning January 1, 2015, community banking organizations became subject to a new regulatory rule adopted by federal banking agencies (commonly referred to as Basel III). The new rule establishes a new regulatory capital framework that incorporates revisions to the Basel capital framework, strengthens the definition of regulatory capital, increases risk-based capital requirements, and amends the methodologies for determining risk-weighted assets. These changes are expected to increase the amount of capital required by community banking organizations. Basel III included a multiyear transition period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019 and is now fully in effect.

Management believes that the Bank would meet all capital adequacy requirements under the Basel III Capital rules on a fully phased-in basis as if such requirements were in effect at December 31, 2018.

The Bank's Tier 1 capital consists of shareholder's equity excluding unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale and goodwill.

The Bank's actual and required capital amounts and ratios are as follows (dollars in thousands):

		Act	ual	N	Ainimum Ro Capi Adequacy I	tal		Required to Capita under the Correctiv Provis	nlized Prompt e Action
	A	mount	Ratio		Mount	Ratio	A	Mount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2019: Total Risk-based Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	\$	35,595	15.68%	\$	18,164	8.00%	\$	22,705	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk- weighted Assets)	\$	33,406	14.71%	\$	13,623	6.00%	\$	18,164	8.00%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	\$	33,406	14.71%	\$	10,217	4.50%	\$	14,758	6.50%
Leverage Capital (to Adjusted Total Assets)	\$	33,406	9.64%	\$	13,855	4.00%	\$	17,319	5.00%
As of December 31, 2018: Total Risk-based Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	\$	33,194	15.17%	\$	17,509	8.00%	\$	21,886	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk- weighted Assets)	\$	31,211	14.26%	\$	13,132	6.00%	\$	17,509	8.00%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)	\$	31,211	14.26%	\$	9,849	4.50%	\$	14,226	6.50%
Leverage Capital (to Adjusted Total Assets)	\$	31,211	9.71%	\$	12,859	4.00%	\$	16,074	5.00%

Note 18 Fair Value Measurements

The Corporation has adopted authoritative guidance issued by the FASB regarding fair value measurements for financial assets and financial liabilities. The 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.

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.

Note 18 Fair Value Measurements, continued

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.

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.

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.

Other Real Estate Owned: Other real estate owned represents foreclosed assets that are reported at the fair value less estimated selling costs of the underlying property. The fair values are estimated using Level 2 inputs based on observable market data or Level 3 inputs based on information obtained from customized discounting criteria.

Note 18 Fair Value Measurements, continued

The following table summarizes financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure the fair value (in thousands). At December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

	Level 1 Inputs		Level 2 Inputs		Level 3 Inputs		Total Fair Value	
December 31, 2019:	-							
Available-for-Sale:								
U.S. Treasury notes	\$	15,015	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,015
U.S. Government agencies		-		4,244		-		4,244
U.S. Government agency mortgage-								
backed securities		-		463		-		463
Collateralized mortgage obligations		-		8,515		-		8,515
Obligations of state and political								
subdivisions		-		38,293		-		38,293
Other investments		-		1		-		1
Totals	\$	15,015	\$	51,516	\$	-	\$	66,531
December 31, 2018:								
Available-for-Sale:								
U.S. Treasury notes	\$	20,682	\$	_	\$	_	\$	20,682
U.S. Government agencies		´-		8,300		_		8,300
U.S. Government agency mortgage-				•				,
backed securities		_		687		_		687
Collateralized mortgage obligations		-		6,451		-		6,451
Obligations of state and political								
subdivisions		-		35,159		-		35,159
Other investments		-		1		-		1
Totals	\$	20,682	\$	50,598	\$		\$	71,280

Certain financial assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring 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). Financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include certain impaired loans 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.

Note 18 Fair Value Measurements, continued

The following table summarizes financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure the fair value (in thousands):

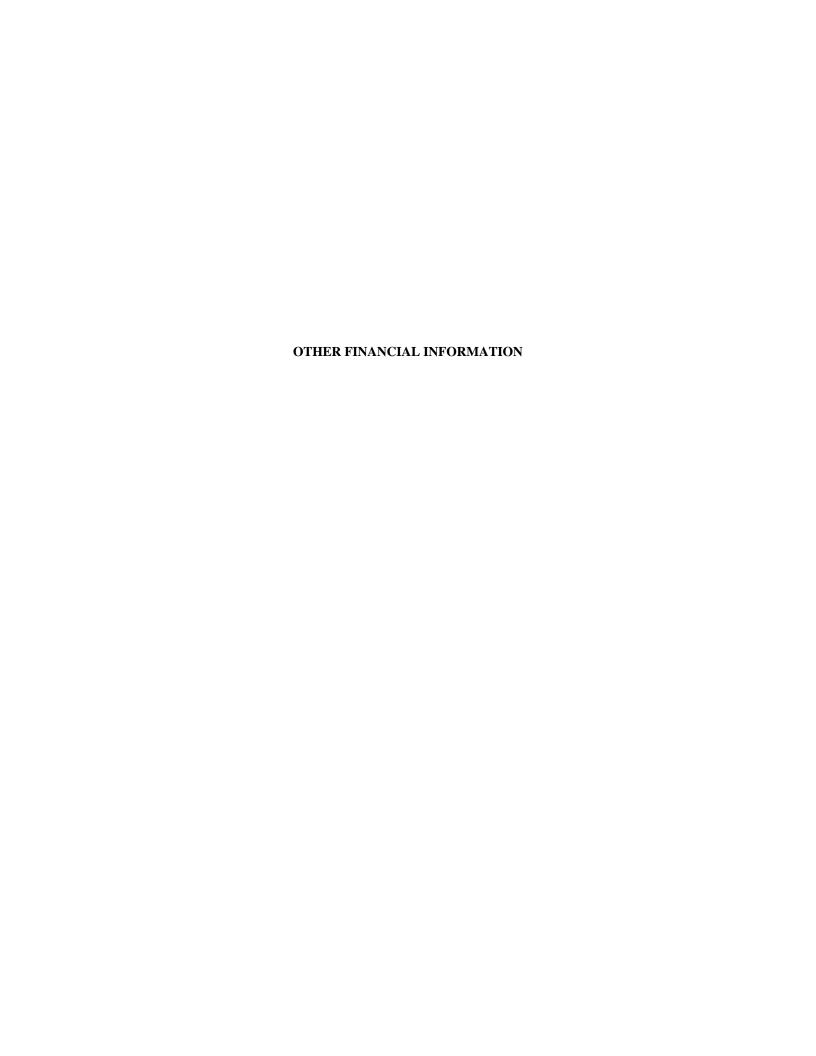
	Level 1 Inputs		Level 2 Inputs		Level 3 Inputs		Fotal r Value
December 31, 2019:							
Impaired loans	\$	-	\$	1,218	\$	-	\$ 1,218
Less specific valuation allowance for possible loan losses				(1)			 (1)
Impaired loans, net	\$		\$	1,217	\$		\$ 1,217
December 31, 2018:							
Impaired loans	\$	-	\$	1,166	\$	-	\$ 1,166
Less specific valuation allowance for possible loan losses				(76)			 (76)
Impaired loans, net	\$		\$	1,090	\$		\$ 1,090

Certain nonfinancial assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Nonfinancial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include other real estate owned which, upon initial recognition, are remeasured and reported at fair value through a charge-off to the allowance for loan losses and certain other real estate owned, which subsequent to their initial recognition, are remeasured at fair value through a writedown included in other non-interest expense. The fair value of other real estate owned is estimated using Level 2 inputs based on observable market data or Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no other real estate owned by the Corporation.

During 2019 and 2018, there were no charge-offs recorded at the time of foreclosure. During 2019 and 2018, there were no writedowns recorded subsequent to foreclosure. Charge-offs recognized upon loan foreclosures are generally offset by general or specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses and generally do not significantly impact the Corporation's provision for loan losses. Regulatory guidelines require the Corporation to reevaluate the fair value of other real estate owned on at least an annual basis.

Note 19 Subsequent Events

The Corporation reached agreements with certain advisors of HFG Trust, LLC to terminate the employment agreements effective December 31, 2020 which provided for the award of phantom units of stock upon the advisor's termination of employment and entitled the advisors to collectively retain 50% of HFG's profits. Upon the termination of these agreements, the Corporation will issue 50,110 shares of common stock in the Corporation and make cash payments to these advisors. The value of these transactions will be based on the value of the Corporation's common stock as of December 31, 2020. The total expense is estimated to be between \$4,200,000 and \$4,500,000 depending on the value of the Corporation's common stock as of December 31, 2020. Management anticipates that this will offset substantially all of the consolidated net earnings of the Corporation for 2020.



COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2019 (Dollars in Thousands)

ASSETS	
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in less than three months	S
maturing in less than three months 490 61,518 218 - 62,7 Total cash and cash equivalents 490 63,516 218 - 64,2 Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months - 248 - - - 2 Investment in subsidiary 36,594 3,632 - (40,226) - 66,5 1 - 66,5 66,5 1 - 66,5 66,5 1 - - 66,5 66,5 1 - - 66,5 66,5 1 - - 66,5 66,5 1 - - 66,5 66,5 - - - - - 66,5 -	and due from banks
Total cash and cash equivalents	
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions maturing in more than three months	turing in less than three months
maturing in more than three months - 248 - - 248 Investment in subsidiary 36,594 3,632 - (40,226) Investment securities - 66,530 1 - 66,536 Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost - 389 - - - 3 Loans held-for-sale - 5,853 - - - 5,8 Loans, net of deferred loan fees - 198,064 - - 198,6 Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,8 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	al cash and cash equivalents
Investment in subsidiary 36,594 3,632 - (40,226) Investment securities - 66,530 1 - 66,5 Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost - 389 - - - 3 Loans held-for-sale - 5,853 - - - 5,8 Loans, net of deferred loan fees - 198,064 - - 198,0 and allowance for loan losses - 198,064 - - 198,0 Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,8 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	st-bearing deposits in financial institutions
Investment securities	turing in more than three months
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost - 389 - - 389 Loans held-for-sale - 5,853 - - 5,853 Loans, net of deferred loan fees - 198,064 - - 198,069 Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,58 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,58 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,473	ment in subsidiary
Loans held-for-sale - 5,853 - - 5,853 Loans, net of deferred loan fees - 198,064 - - 198,064 Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,3 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	ment securities
Loans, net of deferred loan fees 198,064 - - 198,064 Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,3 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	al Home Loan Bank stock, at cost
Loans, net of deferred loan fees 198,064 - - 198,064 Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,3 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	held-for-sale
Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,8 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	, net of deferred loan fees
Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,8 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	,
depreciation - 6,770 63 - 6,8 Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,5 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	
Bank-owned life insurance - 6,581 - - 6,581 Goodwill - - 2,473 - 2,4	* *
Goodwill 2,473 - 2,4	
,	
Other assets - 603 1,109 - 1,7	
Total Assets \$ 37,084 \$ 353,233 \$ 3,864 \$ (40,226) \$ 353,5	Total Assets
LIABILITIES	ITIES
Deposits \$ - \$ 316,378 \$ - \$ 316,278	
Other liabilities:	
Accrued interest payable - 50	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities - 211 232 - 4	•
Total other liabilities - 261 232 - 4	otal other liabilities
Total Liabilities - 316,639 232 - 316,839	Total Liabilities
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	CHOLDERS' EQUITY
Common stock, \$1 par value:	non stock, \$1 par value:
Authorized - 1,000,000 shares	•
Issued and outstanding - 522,149 shares 522 401 - (401)	ued and outstanding - 522,149 shares
Additional paid-in capital 14,935 14,733 2,499 (17,232) 14,8	
Retained earnings 20,912 20,745 1,133 (21,878) 20,9	
Accumulated other comprehensive income 715 715 - (715)	
Total Shareholders' Equity 37,084 36,594 3,632 (40,226) 37,084	Total Shareholders' Equity
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity \$ 37,084 \$ 353,233 \$ 3,864 \$ (40,226) \$ 353,535	Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 (Dollars in Thousands)

	COMMUNITY FIRST BANCORP.	COMMUNITY FIRST BANK	HFG TRUST, LLC		
Interest income					
Interest and fees on loans	\$ -	\$ 10,114	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,114
Interest on investment securities	-	1,358	-	-	1,358
Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing					55 0
deposits with financial institutions	2	774	2		778
Total interest income	2	12,246	2		12,250
Interest expense					
On deposits	-	741	-	-	741
On borrowed funds					
Total interest expense		741			741
Net interest income	2	11,505	2	-	11,509
Provision for loan losses		267			267
Net interest income after					
provision for loan losses	2	11,238	2		11,242
Non-interest income					
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	-	286	-	-	286
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	2,109	412	-	(2,521)	-
Dividend income from subsidiary	2,083	-	-	(2,083)	-
Mortgage broker fees	-	3	-	-	3
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	-	171	-	-	171
Net gain on sales of investment securities (includes					
\$38,000 of accumulated other comprehensive					
income reclassifications for unrealized losses		121			121
on available-for-sale securities)	-	131	-	-	131
Net gain on sales of loans	-	1,465	-	-	1,465
Net loss on sales of premises and equipment Income from fiduciary activities	-	(34)	4,075	-	(34) 4,075
Other		1,287	45		1,332
Total non-interest income	4,192	3,721	4,120	(4,604)	7,429
	.,		.,	(1,001)	.,,
Non-interest expense					
Salaries and employee benefits	43	7,005	2,988	-	10,036
Occupancy	- 140	553	141	-	694
Furniture and equipment	143 29	406	49	-	598 595
Data processing Professional fees	107	556 122	10 31	-	595 260
Other operating expenses	(186)	2,125	491	-	2,430
Total non-interest expense	136	10,767	3,710		14,613
Net Income	\$ 4,058	\$ 4,192	\$ 412	\$ (4,604)	\$ 4,058
ret income	φ 4,038	φ 4,192	φ 41Z	φ (4,004)	φ 4,038

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK BALANCE SHEETS (BANK ONLY)

DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2019		2018
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and due from banks	\$	1,998	\$	5,964
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	Ψ	1,,,,0	Ψ	3,704
maturing in less than three months		61,518		34,995
Total cash and cash equivalents		63,516		40,959
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions				
maturing in more than three months		248		984
Investment in subsidiary		3,632		3,970
Investment securities		66,530		71,279
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost		389		366
Loans held-for-sale		5,853		1,176
Loans, net of deferred loans fees		100.064		100 156
and allowance for loan losses		198,064		190,156
Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		6,770		6,829
Bank-owned life insurance		6,581		6,410
Accrued interest receivable		1,047		1,104
Other assets		603		791
Total Assets	\$	353,233	\$	324,024
LIABILITIES Deposits	\$	316,378	\$	290,759
•	φ	310,378	φ	290,739
Other liabilities:		~ 0		25
Accrued interest payable		50		27
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		211		185
Total other liabilities		261		212
Total Liabilities		316,639		290,971
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		14,733		14,647
Retained earnings		20,745		18,636
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		715		(631)
Total Shareholder's Equity		36,594		33,053
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	\$	353,233	\$	324,024

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK STATEMENTS OF INCOME (BANK ONLY)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	 2019	2018	
Interest income Interest and fees on loans Interest on investment securities Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	\$ 10,114 1,358 774	\$	8,856 1,538 410
Total interest income	12,246		10,804
Interest expense On deposits On borrowed funds	741 -		455 22
Total interest expense	741		477
Net interest income	11,505		10,327
Provision for loan losses	267		203
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	11,238		10,124
Non-interest income Service charges and fees on deposit accounts Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary Mortgage broker fees Earnings on bank-owned life insurance Net gain on sales of investment securities (includes (\$38,000) and \$33,000 of accumulated other comprehensive income reclassifications for 2019 and 2018, respectively, for unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities) Net gain on sales of loans Net loss on sales of premises and equipment Other	286 412 3 171 131 1,465 (34) 1,287		309 263 14 172 19 630 - 956
Total non-interest income	3,721		2,363
Non-interest expense Salaries and employee benefits Occupancy Furniture and equipment Data processing Professional fees Other operating expenses	7,005 553 406 556 122 2,125		5,670 552 363 417 280 1,677
Total non-interest expense	 10,767		8,959
Net Income	\$ 4,192	\$	3,528

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (BANK ONLY)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Comm Stoc		P	ditional aid-In apital	etained arnings	Comp	mulated other rehensive ne (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$	401	\$	14,508	\$ 16,308	\$	36	\$ 31,253
Stock option compensation expense				1				1
Restricted stock compensation expense				90				90
Directors stock compensation expense	e			48				48
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2018					3,528			3,528
Unrealized loss on available-for- sale securities							(667)	(667)
Dividends paid - \$3.00 per share					 (1,200)			 (1,200)
Balance at December 31, 2018		401		14,647	18,636		(631)	33,053
Stock option compensation expense				3				3
Restricted stock compensation expense				83				83
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2019					4,192			4,192
Unrealized gain on available-for- sale securities							1,346	1,346
Dividends paid - \$3.00 per share					 (2,083)			 (2,083)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	401	\$	14,733	\$ 20,745	\$	715	\$ 36,594

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (BANK ONLY)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 4,192	\$ 3,528
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net		
cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	606	521
Provision for loan losses	267	203
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	(412)	(263)
Net amortization on investment securities	578	704
Stock option compensation expense	3	1
Resticted stock compensation expense	83	90
Directors stock compensation expense	-	48
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(171)	(172)
Originations of loans held-for-sale	(75,355)	(34,310)
Proceeds from sales of loans held-for-sale	72,143	33,764
Net gain on sales of loans	(1,465)	(630)
Net gain on sales of investment securities	(131)	(19)
Net loss on sales of premises and equipment	34	-
Increase in net deferred loan fees	82	113
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	57	(140)
Increase in accrued interest payable	23	7
Other	125	(312)
Total adjustments	(3,533)	(395)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	659	3,133
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Decrease in interest-bearing deposits in financial		
institutions maturing in more than three months	736	4,184
Purchases of investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	(21,897)	(17,907)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	14,435	11,135
Proceeds from principal paydowns on investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	1,607	2,500
Proceeds from sales of investment securities:		
Available-for-sale	11,503	1,973
Purchases of FHLB stock	(25)	(1,817)
Proceeds from redemptions of FHLB stock	2	1,799
Net increase in loans made to customers	(8,257)	(17,990)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	5	-
Purchases of premises and equipment	(497)	(1,686)
Return of capital from subsidiary	750	<u> </u>
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	\$ (1,638)	\$ (17,809)

See Independent Auditor's Report.

COMMUNITY FIRST BANK STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued (BANK ONLY)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2019			2018
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Net increase in demand deposits, interest-bearing transaction accounts and savings Net increase (decrease) in time deposits Dividends paid	\$	26,307 (688) (2,083)	\$	17,103 238 (1,200)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		23,536		16,141
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		22,557		1,465
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		40,959		39,494
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	63,516	\$	40,959
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest paid	\$	718	\$	470