FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY
Ottawa, Illinois

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2018 and 2017

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FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Ottawa, Illinois

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Audit Committee
First Ottawa Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
Ottawa, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of First Ottawa Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First Ottawa Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, 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.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Peoria, Illinois
March 26, 2019

FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2018 and 2017
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	2018	2017
Assets		
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 5,305	$ 3,430
Interest Bearing Deposits in Financial Institutions	3,013	14,754
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,318	18,184
Interest Bearing Deposits with Financial Institutions	750	750
Securities Available for Sale at Fair Value (Amortized Cost is $37,124 in 2018 and $38,801 in 2017)	37,188	39,197
Loans Held for Sale	24,874	28,892
Loans, Net of Allowance for Loan Losses of $3,212 in 2018 and $2,283 in 2017	198,122	180,409
Premises and Equipment, Net	5,625	5,489
Goodwill	2,446	2,446
Other Real Estate Owned	2,099	2,497
Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance	4,281	4,472
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	6,726	4,012
Total Assets	$ 290,429	$ 286,348
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits	$ 245,219	$ 251,317
Borrowings	3,300	-
Other Liabilities	3,796	2,915
Total Liabilities	252,315	254,232
Shareholders' Equity		
Common Stock, $1 Par Value, 2,000,000 Shares Authorized; 755,534 and 753,734 Issued in 2018 and 2017, respectively	$ 756	$ 754
Additional Paid-In Capital	5,768	4,870
Retained Earnings	36,195	34,257
Treasury Stock, at cost, 79,312 and 144,103 shares in 2018 and 2017, Respectively	(4,262)	(7,732)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(343)	(33)
Total Shareholders' Equity	38,114	32,116
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 290,429	$ 286,348

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	2018	2017
Interest and Dividend Income		
Loans, Including Fees	$ 11,585	$ 10,206
Securities Available for Sale:		
Taxable	673	617
Exempt from Federal Tax	466	424
Interest Bearing Deposits with Financial Institutions	14	66
Other	197	215
Total Interest and Dividend Income	12,935	11,528
Interest Expense		
Deposits	469	326
Borrowings	33	15
Total Interest Expense	502	341
Net Interest Income	12,433	11,187
Provision for Loan Losses	875	20
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	11,558	11,167
Noninterest Income		
Service Fees	689	713
Trust and Farm Management Fees	947	825
Net Realized Gains (Losses) on Securities Available for Sale	(11)	20
Mortgage Servicing Income, Net	519	619
Increase in Cash Value of Life Insurance, Net	120	120
Other	324	251
Total Noninterest Income	2,588	2,548
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and Employee Benefits	5,628	5,425
Occupancy and Equipment	1,117	1,133
Data Processing Fees	562	578
Insurance	258	323
Professional Fees	490	354
Other Real Estate Owned, Net	212	193
Advertising	194	99
Supplies	85	82
Other	907	708
Total Noninterest Expenses	9,453	8,895
Income Before Income Tax	4,693	4,820
Income Tax Expense	1,184	1,412
Net Income	$ 3,509	$ 3,408
Earnings Per Share - Basic	$ 5.69	$ 5.54
Earnings Per Share - Diluted	$ 5.68	$ 5.54
Average Shares Outstanding	616,805	615,665

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(In thousands)

	2018	2017
Net Income	$ 3,509	$ 3,408
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):		
Unrealized (Losses) Gains on Securities Available for Sale	(343)	297
Reclassification Adjustment for Net Losses (Gains) on Sale of Securities Available for Sale Realized in Net Income	11	(20)
Income Tax Expense (Benefit) Relating to Securities Available for Sale	69	(42)
Net Gains Relating to Pension Benefit Liability	38	42
Income Tax Benefit Relating to Pension Benefit Liability	(85)	(72)
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	(310)	205
Total Comprehensive Income	$ 3,199	$ 3,613

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ 754	$ 4,870	$ 32,007	$ (7,193)	$ (238)	$ 30,200
Net Income	-	-	3,408	-	-	3,408
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	205	205
Cash Dividends Declared ($1.88 per share)	-	-	(1,158)	-	-	(1,158)
Treasury Shares Purchased (10,270 shares)	-	-	-	(539)	-	(539)
Balance, December 31, 2017	754	4,870	34,257	(7,732)	(33)	32,116
Net Income	-	-	3,509	-	-	3,509
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(310)	(310)
Cash Dividends Declared ($2.50 per share)	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	(1,571)
Stock Options Exercised	2	101				103
Stock Grants from Treasury Shares (600 shares)		4		32		36
Treasury Shares Sold to ESOP (1,270 shares)	-	8		68	-	76
Treasury Shares Sold (69,677 shares)		785		3,744		4,529
Treasury Shares Purchased (6,756 shares)	-	-	-	(374)	-	(374)
Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 756	$ 5,768	$ 36,195	$ (4,262)	$ (343)	$ 38,114

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(In thousands)

	2018	2017
Operating Activities		
Net Income	$ 3,509	$ 3,408
Items Not Requiring (Providing) Cash:		
Provision for Loan Losses	875	20
Premium Amortization on Securities Available for Sale, Net	217	54
Depreciation	290	308
Loans Originated for Sale	(23,224)	(33,956)
Proceeds from Sale of Loans Originated for Sale	24,487	34,338
Losses (Gains) on Sales of Securities, Net	11	(20)
Gains on Sales of Loans Held for Sale	(519)	(619)
Writedowns and Net Loss on Sales of Other Real Estate Owned	84	148
Net Change in:		
Interest Receivable and Other Assets	(2,698)	(102)
Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	904	(624)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	3,936	2,955
Investing Activities		
Purchase of Securities Available for Sale	(5,098)	(15,421)
Proceeds from Maturities, Calls and Paydowns of Securities Available for Sale	5,169	9,056
Proceeds from Sales of Securities Available for Sale	1,377	3,065
Proceeds from Maturities of Interest Bearing Time Deposits	-	4,631
Sale of FHLB Stock	93	575
Purchase of Loans for Resale	(590,726)	(606,466)
Proceeds from Sales of Loans Purchased for Resale	594,000	616,900
Net Change in Loans	(18,628)	(8,568)
Proceeds from Sales of Other Real Estate Owned	354	476
Capital Improvements to Other Real Estate Owned		-
Net Purchases of Premises and Equipment	(426)	(130)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(13,885)	4,118

FIRST OTTAWA BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(In thousands)

	2018	2017
Financing Activities		
Net Change in Deposits	$ (6,098)	$ 25,156
Net Change in FHLB Advances	3,300	(19,500)
Dividends Paid	(1,571)	(1,158)
Treasury Shares Purchased	(374)	(539)
Treasury Shares Sold to ESOP	76	-
RSUs Issued	36	-
Options Exercised	103	-
Treasury Shares Sold	4,529	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	1	3,959
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(9,866)	11,032
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	18,184	7,152
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 8,318	$ 18,184
Additional Cash Flows Information		
Interest Paid	$ 485	$ 343
Income Taxes Paid	943	955
Transfers from Loans to Other Real Estate Owned	40	272
Change in Dividends Payable	47	148

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations and Principles of Consolidation: First Ottawa Bancshares, Inc. is a bank holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly owned subsidiary, The First National Bank of Ottawa (the Bank). The Bank is primarily engaged in providing a full range of banking and financial services to individual and corporate customers in LaSalle, Grundy, and surrounding counties in Illinois. The Bank is subject to competition from other financial institutions. The Bank is subject to the regulation of certain federal and state agencies and undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities. The consolidated financial statements include First Ottawa Bancshares, Inc. and the Bank, and the Bank's wholly owned subsidiary, First Ottawa Financial Corporation, together referred to as the Company. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates: To prepare financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), management makes estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and the disclosures provided, and future results could differ. The allowance for loan losses, the classification and valuation of securities, valuation of mortgage servicing rights, valuation of other real estate owned, valuation of goodwill, fair values of financial instruments, and certain key assumptions related to the defined benefit plan are particularly subject to change.

Significant Group Concentrations of Credit Risk: Most of the Company's activities are with customers located within LaSalle, Grundy, and surrounding counties in Illinois. Note 3 discusses the types of securities that the Company invests in. Note 4 discusses the types of lending that the Company engages in. The Company does not have any significant concentrations to any one industry or customer.

Commercial real estate, including commercial construction loans, represented 39.6%, and 36.2% of the total portfolio at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: As of December 31, 2018, the Company has deposits of approximately $1.1 million, $0.4 million and $3.7 million at Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Northern Trust Bank, and the Federal Reserve Bank, respectively, which are not fully insured by the FDIC. For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, and federal funds sold, all of which have original maturities of ninety days or less.

Interest-Bearing Time Deposits With Financial Institutions: Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions are certificates of deposit carried at cost. See Note 2 for additional information.

Securities Available for Sale: Debt and equity securities 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 and losses on securities available for sale are included in noninterest income and, when applicable, are reported as a reclassification adjustment, net of tax, in other comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses on sales of securities are determined using the specific identification method on the trade date. The amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized in interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the period to maturity.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Declines in the fair value of individual securities available for sale below their cost that are other than temporary result in writedowns of the individual securities to their fair value. The Company monitors the investment security portfolio for impairment on an individual security basis and has a process in place to identify securities that could potentially have a credit impairment that is other than temporary. This process involves analyzing the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis, the market liquidity for the security, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, expected cash flows, and the intent of the Company to not sell the security or whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. A decline in value due to a credit event that is considered other than temporary is recorded as a loss in noninterest income.

Restricted Stock: The Bank, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago (FHLB), is required to maintain an investment in the capital stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank. The Bank also maintains an investment in the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (FRB). For financial reporting purposes, such stock is carried at cost, which approximates fair value, based on the redemption provisions of each institution and reported as part of other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

The Company owns $142,500 of FRB stock as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company owns $275,200 and $316,200 of FHLB stock as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. Management performed an analysis and deemed the investments in restricted stock were not impaired at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Derivatives: All derivative instruments are recorded at their fair values and the change in the fair value of a derivative is included in interest income. If derivative instruments are designated as hedges of fair values, both the change in the fair value of the hedge and the hedged item are included in current earnings. Fair value adjustments related to cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income and reclassified to earnings when the hedged transaction is reflected in earnings. Ineffective portions of hedges are reflected in earnings as they occur.

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

Loans: Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances adjusted for charge-offs and the allowance for loan losses. The Company has determined the application for the standard guidance on loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs does not have a material effect on its financial statements. As such, these fees and costs have been recognized during the period they are collected and incurred, respectively.

Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. The accrual of interest on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well secured and in process of collection. Credit card loans and other personal loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses (allowance) is an estimate of loan losses inherent in the Company's loan portfolio. The allowance is established through a provision for loan losses which is charged to expense. Additions to the allowance are expected to maintain the adequacy of the total allowance after loan losses and loan growth. Loan losses are charged off against the allowance when the Company determines the loan balance to be uncollectible. Cash received on previously charged off amounts is recorded as a recovery to the allowance.

The allowance consists of three primary components, general reserves, specific reserves related to impaired loans, and unallocated components. The general component covers nonimpaired loans and is based on historical losses adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Company over the most recent four years. The Company places more emphasis, or weight, on the more current quarters in the loss history period. This actual loss experience is adjusted for economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practices; experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. These factors are inherently subjective and are driven by the repayment risk associated with each portfolio segment.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Loans determined to be impaired are individually evaluated for impairment. When a loan is impaired, the Company measures impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original contractual interest rate, except that as a practical expedient, it may measure impairment based on an observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if collateral dependent. A loan is collateral dependent if the repayment is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral.

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.

Under certain circumstances, the Company will provide borrowers relief through loan restructurings. A restructuring of debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the Company for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Restructured loans typically present an elevated level of credit risk as the borrowers are not able to perform according to the original contractual terms. Loans that are reported as TDRs are considered impaired and measured for impairment as described above. TDR concessions can include reduction of interest rates, extension of maturity dates, forgiveness of principal or interest due, or acceptance of other assets in full or partial satisfaction of the debt.

The Company assigns a risk rating to all loans except pools of homogeneous loans and periodically performs detailed internal reviews of all such loans over a certain threshold to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of the portfolio. These risk ratings are also subject to examination by the Company's regulators. During the internal reviews, management monitors and analyzes the financial condition of borrowers and guarantors, trends in the industries in which the borrowers operate and the fair values of collateral securing the loans. These credit quality indicators are used to assign a risk rating to each individual loan. The risk ratings can be grouped into six major categories, defined as follows:

Satisfactory: Loans classified as satisfactory are supported by financial statements that indicate average risk. The loans have exhibited two or more years of satisfactory repayment with a reasonable reduction of principal.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Satisfactory/Monitored: Loans classified as satisfactory/monitored are considered to be of acceptable credit quality so long as they are given the proper level of management supervision.

Special Mention: Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, this potential weakness may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the Company's credit position at some future date. Special Mention loans are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Substandard: Loans classified as substandard are not adequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified as Substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the repayment of the debt. Well-defined weaknesses include a borrower's lack of marketability, inadequate cash flow, or collateral support, failure to complete construction on time, or the failure to fulfill economic expectations. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as Doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as Substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or repayment in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss: Loans classified as Loss are considered uncollectible and charged off immediately.

The Company categorizes homogenous loans (residential and consumer) possessing similar risk and loss characteristics into performing or nonperforming categories based on relevant information about the ability of the borrowers to service their debt. Such ability is determined based on the borrower's current payment status. Performing loans are less than 90 days past due on payments owed to the Company. Nonperforming loans are loans greater than or equal to 90 days past due and still accruing interest, loans on nonaccrual, and/or loans considered to be troubled debt restructurings that are not performing under the modified terms of the loan agreement.

The Company maintains a separate general valuation allowance for each portfolio segment. These portfolio segments include commercial real estate, commercial non-real estate, construction, and land development, agricultural, residential, and consumer with risk characteristics described as follows:

Commercial Real Estate: Commercial real estate loans generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments, except land and construction loans. Adverse economic developments or an overbuilt market impact commercial real estate projects and may result in troubled loans. Trends in vacancy rates of commercial properties impact the credit quality of these loans. High vacancy rates reduce operating revenues and the ability for the properties to produce sufficient cash flow to service debt obligations.

Commercial Non-Real Estate: Commercial non-real estate loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than real estate portfolio segments because these loans are generally underwritten to existing cash flows of operating businesses. Debt coverage is provided by business cash flows and economic trends influenced by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

Construction and Land Development: Construction and land development loans generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments. A major risk arises from the necessity to complete projects within a specified cost and time lines. Trends in the construction industry significantly impact the credit quality of these loans, as demand drives construction activity. In addition, trends in real estate values significantly impact the credit quality of these loans, as property values determine the economic viability of construction projects.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Agricultural: Agricultural loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than commercial non-real estate or real estate portfolio segments because these loans are generally underwritten to existing cash flows of operating agricultural businesses. Debt coverage is provided by business cash flows and economic trends influenced by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are not closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

Residential: The degree of risk in residential mortgage lending depends primarily on the loan amount in relation to collateral value, the interest rate, and the borrower's ability to repay in an orderly fashion. These loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans. Weak economic trends indicate that the borrowers' capacity to repay their obligations may be deteriorating.

Consumer: The consumer loan portfolio is usually comprised of a large number of small loans scheduled to be amortized over a specific period. Most loans are made directly for consumer purchases. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans. Weak economic trends indicate the borrowers' capacity to repay their obligations may be deteriorating.

Although management believes the allowance to be adequate, ultimate losses may vary from its estimates. At least quarterly, the board of directors reviews the adequacy of the allowance, including consideration of the relevant risks in the portfolio, current economic conditions, and other factors. If the board of directors and management determine that changes are warranted based on those reviews, the allowance is adjusted. In addition, the Company's primary regulator reviews the adequacy of the allowance. The regulatory agencies may require additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available at the time of their examinations.

Off-Consolidated Balance Sheet Credit Related Financial Instruments: In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into commitments to extend credit, including commitments under credit arrangements, commercial letters of credit, and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Premises and Equipment: Asset cost is reported net of accumulated depreciation. Buildings and related components are depreciated using the straight–line method with useful lives ranging from 7 to 39 years. Furniture, fixtures, and equipment are depreciated using the straight–line method with useful lives ranging from 5 to 15 years. These assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense and improvements are capitalized.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Other Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less estimated cost to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Any writedowns based on the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less estimated cost to sell. This evaluation is inherently subjective and requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revisions as more information becomes available. Due to potential changes in conditions, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in fair values will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Revenue and expenses from operations are included in net expenses from other real estate owned.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Mortgage Servicing Rights: Servicing rights are recognized as assets for the allocated value of servicing rights retained on loans sold and are classified with accrued interest receivable and other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Servicing rights are expensed in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing revenues. Impairment is evaluated based on the fair value of the rights using groupings of the underlying loans as to interest rates and then, secondarily, as to geographic and prepayment characteristics. Fair value is determined using prices for similar assets with similar characteristics, when available, or based upon discounted cash flows using market–based assumptions. Any impairment of a grouping is reported as a valuation allowance. There was no such valuation allowance recorded at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Goodwill: Goodwill represents the excess of the original cost over fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and related acquisition costs. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually with any loss recognized through the income statement.

Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance: The Company has purchased life insurance policies on certain key executives. These life insurance policies are recorded at their cash surrender value or the amount that can be realized, if lower.

Stock Options: The Company has a stock–based compensation plan, which is more fully described in Note 12. Grants under the Company's stock incentive plan are accounted for by applying the fair value method and the use of an option-pricing model to estimate the value of the options granted. The stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price at the date of grant. Resulting compensation expense relating to the stock options is measured and recorded based on the estimated value of the options. The value of options granted under this plan is charged to expense over the vesting period of the grants.

Revenue Recognition Topic 606 does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments, including revenue from loans and securities. In addition, certain noninterest income streams such as gain or loss associated with mortgage servicing rights, investment transactions, and income from bank owned life insurance are also not within the scope of the new guidance. Topic 606 is applicable to noninterest income such as trust department income, deposit related fees, and ATM processing fees. However, the recognition of these revenue streams did not change significantly upon adoption of Topic 606. Noninterest income considered to be within the scope of Topic 606 is discussed below.

Non-transactional Deposit Account Fees
The Company earns fees from its deposit customers for non-transaction-based overdraft and nonsufficient funds (NSF) fees services. Overdraft and NSF fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft or NSF occurs. Service charges on deposits are withdrawn from the customer's account balance. Non-transactional deposit fees of $395,000 are included in Service Fees.

Trust Department Fees
Trust management fees are billed fees as the management services are performed. Services provided to clients include personal and fiduciary services, investment management accounts, bill paying agency accounts, investment custody services, corporate fiduciary accounts, and farm management services.

ATM Processing Services
Revenue from ATM transaction processing and settlement services is recognized at the time the services are performed. ATM fees of approximately $285,000 are included in Services Fees.

The Company does not typically enter into long-term revenue contracts with customers, and therefore, does not experience significant contract balances. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have any significant contract balances. As of December 31, 2018, the Company did not capitalize any contract acquisition costs.

Income Taxes: Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable

income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

These calculations are based on many complex factors including estimates of the timing of reversals of temporary differences, the interpretation of federal and state income tax laws, and a determination of the differences between the tax and the financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ significantly from the estimates and interpretations used in determining the current and deferred income tax liabilities.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, a valuation allowance is required to be recognized if it is "more likely than not" that the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The determination of the realizability of the deferred tax assets is highly subjective and dependent upon judgment concerning management's evaluation of both positive and negative evidence, the forecasts of future income, applicable tax planning strategies and assessments of the current and future economic and business conditions.

With regards to uncertain tax matters, the Company can recognize in financial statements the impact of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, if it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained during a tax audit based on the technical merit of the position. See Note 14 - Income Taxes for additional disclosures. When applicable, the Company recognizes both interest and penalties related to tax matters as a component of other operating expenses. The Company did not recognize any significant interest or penalties related to tax matters in 2018 or 2017.

The Company files consolidated federal and state income tax returns and it is not subject to federal or state income tax examinations for taxable years prior to 2015.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Earnings Per Share: Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted-average common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to net income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to outstanding stock options.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments: The Company categorizes its assets and liabilities measured at fair value into a three-level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique used to determine fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used in the determination of the fair value measurement fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assets and liabilities valued at fair value are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs that utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Fair values for these instruments are estimated using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows.

Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which are typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company may remeasure the carrying value of assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis to fair value. Adjustments to fair value usually result when certain assets are impaired. Such assets are written down from their carrying amounts to their fair value.

Professional standards allow entities the irrevocable option to elect to measure certain financial instruments and other items at fair value for the initial and subsequent measurement on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The Company adopted the policy to value certain financial instruments at fair value. The Company has not elected to measure any existing financial instruments at fair value; however, it may elect to measure newly acquired financial instruments at fair value in the future.

Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income includes both net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes the changes in unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, and minimum pension liability, net of deferred income taxes.

Trust Department Assets: Property held for customers in fiduciary or agency capacities is not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as such items are not assets of the Bank.

Transfers of Financial Assets and Participating Interests: Transfers of an entire financial asset or a participating interest in an entire financial asset 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 Company, (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 Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The transfer of a participating interest in an entire financial asset must also meet the definition of a participating interest. A participating interest in a financial asset has all of the following characteristics: (1) from the date of transfer, it must represent a proportionate (pro rata) ownership interest in the financial asset, (2) from the date of transfer, all cash flows received, except any cash flows allocated as any compensation for servicing or other services performed, must be divided proportionately among participating interest holders in the amount equal to their share ownership, (3) the rights of each participating interest holder must have the same priority, and (4) no party has the right to pledge or exchange the entire financial asset unless all participating interest holders agree to do so.

Advertising Costs: Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer: GAAP requires acquired loans to be initially recorded at fair value and prohibits carrying over valuation allowances in the initial accounting for acquired impaired loans. Loans carried at fair value, mortgage loans held for sale, and loans to borrowers in good standing under revolving credit agreements are excluded from the scope of these requirements. GAAP limits the yield that may be accreted to the excess of the undiscounted expected cash flows over the investor's initial investment in the loan. The excess of the contractual cash flows over expected cash flows may not be recognized as an adjustment of yield. Subsequent increases in cash flows expected to be collected are recognized prospectively through an adjustment of the loan's yield over its remaining life. Decreases in expected cash flows are recognized as impairments.

Reclassification: Certain amounts in 2017 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2018 presentation.

New Accounting Pronouncements: The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and all subsequent amendments to the ASU (collectively, "ASC 606"), which (i) creates a single framework for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers that fall within its scope and (ii) revises when it is appropriate to recognize a gain (loss) from the transfer of nonfinancial assets, such as foreclosed assets. The majority of the Company's revenues come from interest income and other sources, including loans and investment securities, which are outside the scope of ASC 606. The Company's services that fall within the scope of ASC 606 are presented within noninterest income and are recognized as revenue as the Company satisfies its obligation to the customer. Services within the scope of ASC 606 include service charges on deposits, trust department fees, and ATM fees. On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted the accounting guidance in ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method applied to those contracts with customers which were not completed as of January 1, 2018. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under Topic 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with our historic accounting under Topic 605, Revenue Recognition. Refer to Note 1 with Customers for further discussion on the Company's accounting policies for revenue sources within the scope of ASC 606. The adoption of this ASU did not have an impact to our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. This ASU changes how entities account for equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Entities will be required to measure these investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period and recognize changes in fair value in net income. A practicability exception will be available for equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values; however, the exception requires the Company to adjust the carrying amount for impairment and observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer. This guidance also changes certain disclosure requirements and other aspects of current GAAP. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and for interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company anticipates no material impact from this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses* (*Topic 326*): *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The amendments in this ASU affect all entities that measure credit losses on financial instruments including loans, debt securities, trade receivables, net investments in leases, off-balance sheet credit exposures, reinsurance receivables, and any other financial asset that has a contractual right to receive cash that is not specifically excluded. The main objective of this ASU is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. To achieve this objective, the amendments in this ASU replace the incurred loss impairment methodology required in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses that requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to estimate credit losses. The amendments in this ASU will affect entities to varying degrees depending on the credit quality of the assets held by the entity, the duration of the assets held, and how the entity applies the current incurred loss methodology. The amendments in this ASU, for public business entities that are not filers with the SEC, are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those annual periods. All entities may adopt the amendments in the ASU early as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Amendments should be applied using a modified retrospective transition method by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the period in which the guidance is adopted. Management has accumulated the information necessary to calculate the appropriate life of loan loss percentages for the various loan categories, has identified several key metrics to help identify and project anticipated changes in the credit quality of our loan portfolio upon enactment, and is in the process of evaluating the determination of potential qualitative reserve amounts and the impact that the adoption of this will have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08, *Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities*. The amendments in this ASU 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, as discounts continue to be amortized to maturity. This ASU is intended to more closely align the amortization period of premiums and discounts to expectations incorporated in market pricing on the underlying securities. In most cases, market participants price securities to the call date that produces the worst yield when the coupon is above current market rates and price securities to maturity when the coupon is below market rates. As a result, the amendments more closely align interest income recorded on bonds held at a premium or a discount with the economics of the underlying instrument. This ASU is intended to reduce diversity in practice and is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018 with early adoption permitted. Upon adoption, the amendments should be applied using a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. Additionally, in the period of adoption, an entity should provide disclosures about a change in accounting principles. The adoption of this ASU in 2019 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as the Company.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820), Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement.* The Amendments in this ASU apply to all entities that are required, under existing GAAP, to make disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair value measurements and modify the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements in *Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement*, including the consideration of costs and benefits. The ASU removed, modified, and added various disclosure requirements in Topic 820. The amendments also eliminate *at a minimum* from the phrase an entity *shall disclose at a minimum* to promote the appropriate exercise of discretion by entities when considering fair value measurement disclosures and to clarify that materiality is an appropriate consideration of entities and their auditor when evaluating disclosure requirements. The amendments in the ASU are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. An entity is permitted to early adopt the implementation of any removed or modified disclosures upon issuance of the ASU and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Company has not opted to early adopt any portion of this ASU and the adoption in the first quarter of 2020 is not anticipated to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

<u>Subsequent Events:</u> Management evaluated subsequent events through March 26, 2019, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 - INTEREST BEARING TIME DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

At December 31, 2018, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit held for investment are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2019	$ -
2020	750
2021	-
2022	-
2023	-
Total	$ 750

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, certificates of deposit of $750,000 were pledged to secure trust and public deposits, and for other purposes as required or committed by law.

NOTE 3 - SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

December 31, 2018	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Federal Agencies	$ 4,052	$ -	$ (130)	$ 3,922
State and Municipal	20,938	238	(133)	21,043
Mortgage-Backed Securities and				
Collateral Mortgage Obligations	6,524	1	(82)	6,443
Asset Backed Securities	5,605	167	-	5,772
Marketable Equity Securities	5	3	-	8
Total Securities Available for Sale	$ 37,124	$ 409	$ (345)	$ 37,188

December 31, 2017	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Federal Agencies	$ 4,063	$ -	$ (64)	$ 3,999
State and Municipal	20,374	310	(57)	20,627
Mortgage-Backed Securities and				
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	7,238	1	(52)	7,187
Asset Backed Securities	7,121	243	-	7,364
Marketable Equity Securities	5	15	-	20
Total Securities Available for Sale	$ 38,801	$ 569	$ (173)	$ 39,197

NOTE 3 - SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had approximately $10,418,000 and $9,848,000, respectively, invested in bonds issued by municipalities located within LaSalle County, Illinois.

Securities with a carrying value of $37,188,000 and $39,197,000 were pledged at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, to secure trust and public deposits, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale at December 31, 2018 by contractual maturity, was as follows. Securities not due at a single maturity date, primarily mortgage–backed and equity securities, are shown separately.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within One Year	$ 2,161	$ 2,164
One to Five Years	12,991	12,993
Five to Ten Years	12,106	12,133
After Ten Years	3,337	3,447
	30,595	30,737
Mortgage-Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	6,524	6,443
Marketable Equity Securities	5	8
Total	$ 37,124	$ 37,188

Sales of securities available for sale were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Proceeds from Sale	$ 1,377	$ 3,065
Gross Realized Gains	-	20
Gross Realized Losses	(11)	-
Tax Expense	(2)	7

Certain investments in debt and marketable equity securities are reported in the financial statements at an amount less than their historical cost. Total fair value of these investments at December 31, 2018 and 2017 was $21.7million and $17.8 million, respectively, which was approximately 58.4% and 45.5% of the Company’s available for sale investment portfolio at those dates.

NOTE 3 - SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

The following tables show our investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

	Less than 12 Months		Over 12 Months		Total	
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2018						
Federal Agencies	$ -	$ -	$ 3,922	$ (130)	$ 3,922	$ (130)
State and Municipal	4,927	(16)	6,506	(117)	11,433	(133)
Mortgage-Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	2,267	(14)	4,063	(68)	6,330	(82)
Total Temporarily Impaired Securities	$ 7,194	$ (30)	$ 14,491	$ (315)	$ 21,685	$ (345)
December 31, 2017						
Federal Agencies	$ 3,999	$ (64)	$ -	$ -	$ 3,999	$ (64)
State and Municipal	6,626	(57)	-	-	6,626	(57)
Mortgage-Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	7,044	(50)	101	(2)	7,145	(52)
Total Temporarily Impaired Securities	$ 17,669	$ (171)	$ 101	$ (2)	$ 17,770	$ (173)

At December 31, 2018, there were 38 securities that have an unrealized loss with aggregate depreciation of less than 2% of the Company's amortized cost basis for such securities. These unrealized losses are a result of expected fluctuations in the bond market. 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 industry analysts' reports. The decline in value of these securities is deemed to be temporary.

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Major classifications of loans as of December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2018	2017
Commercial:		
Real Estate	$ 48,514	$ 40,578
Non-Real Estate	32,445	35,570
Construction and Land Development	31,272	25,518
Agricultural	34,583	23,820
Residential	42,472	39,878
Consumer	12,048	17,328
Total Loans	201,334	182,692
Allowance for Loan Losses	(3,212)	(2,283)
Loans, Net	$ 198,122	$ 180,409

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

The following tables present the recorded investment in loans and the related allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018							
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non-Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Agricultural	Residential	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Total Loans								
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ 2,292	$ 1,480	$ 714	$ -	$ 249	$ -	$ -	$ 4,735
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	46,222	30,965	30,558	34,583	42,223	12,048	-	196,599
Balances, December 31	$ 48,514	$ 32,445	$ 31,272	$ 34,583	$ 42,472	$ 12,048	$ -	$ 201,334
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Balances, January 1	$ 416	$ 357	$ 530	$ 282	$ 413	$ 9	$ 276	$ 2,283
Provision for Loan Losses	292	639	292	15	(106)	6	(263)	875
Recoveries on Loans	-	52	-	27	4	1	-	84
Loans Charged-Off	-	(9)	-	-	(13)	(8)		(30)
Balances, December 31	$ 708	$ 1,039	$ 822	$ 324	$ 298	$ 8	$ 13	$ 3,212
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ -	$ 450	$ 150	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 600
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 708	$ 589	$ 672	$ 324	$ 298	$ 8	$ 13	$ 2,612

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

	2017							
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non-Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Agricultural	Residential	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Total Loans								
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ 18	$ 446	$ 293	$ -	$ 480	$ -	$ -	$ 1,237
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	40,560	35,124	25,225	23,820	39,398	17,328	-	181,455
Balances, December 31	$ 40,578	$ 35,570	$ 25,518	$ 23,820	$ 39,878	$ 17,328	$ -	$ 182,692
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Balances, January 1	$ 458	$ 465	$ 244	$ 564	$ 555	$ 52	$ 413	$ 2,751
Provision for Loan Losses	(9)	(40)	286	(36)	(3)	(41)	(137)	20
Recoveries on Loans	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Loans Charged-Off	(33)	(82)	-	(246)	(139)	(2)	-	(502)
Balances, December 31	$ 416	$ 357	$ 530	$ 282	$ 413	$ 9	$ 276	$ 2,283
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$ -	$ 21	$ -	$ -	$ 7	$ -	$ -	$ 28
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	$ 416	$ 336	$ 530	$ 282	$ 406	$ 9	$ 276	$ 2,255

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	December 31, 2018				
With An Allowance Recorded:					
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Non-Real Estate	466	470	450	452	1
Construction and Land Development	681	681	150	681	23
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Residential					-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,147	$ 1,151	$ 600	$ 1,133	$ 24
With No Allowance Recorded:					
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ 2,292	$ 2,336	$ -	$ 2,339	$ 78
Non-Real Estate	1,014	1,059	-	1,030	27
Construction and Land Development	33	336	-	33	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	249	257	-	242	3
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 3,588	$ 3,988	$ -	$ 3,644	$ 108
Total:					
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ 2,292	$ 2,336	$ -	$ 2,339	$ 78
Non-Real Estate	1,480	1,529	450	1,482	28
Construction and Land Development	714	1,017	150	714	23
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	249	257	-	242	3
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 4,735	$ 5,139	$ 600	$ 4,777	$ 132

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	December 31, 2017				
With An Allowance Recorded:					
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Non-Real Estate	211	327	21	317	-
Construction and Land Development	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	7	7	7	7	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 218	$ 334	$ 28	$ 324	$ -
With No Allowance Recorded:					
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ 18	$ 29	$ -	$ 22	$ -
Non-Real Estate	235	264	-	264	4
Construction and Land Development	293	662	-	340	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	473	500	-	489	11
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,019	$ 1,455	$ -	$ 1,115	$ 15
Total:					
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ 18	$ 29	$ -	$ 22	$ -
Non-Real Estate	446	591	21	581	4
Construction and Land Development	293	662	-	340	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	480	507	7	496	11
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,237	$ 1,789	$ 28	$ 1,439	$ 15

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

The following tables present the recorded investment in loans by class based on current payment and accrual status as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	December 31, 2018				
	Accruing Interest				
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	More Than 90 Days Past Due	Total Nonaccrual	Total Loans
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ 46,098	$ 124	$ -	$ 2,292	$ 48,514
Non-Real Estate	30,940	12	13	1,480	32,445
Construction and Land Development	30,322	200	36	714	31,272
Agricultural	34,576	7	-	-	34,583
Residential	41,748	447	28	249	42,472
Consumer	12,038	-	10	-	12,048
Total	$ 195,722	$ 790	$ 87	$ 4,735	$ 201,334

	December 31, 2017				
	Accruing Interest				
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	More Than 90 Days Past Due	Total Nonaccrual	Total Loans
Commercial:					
Real Estate	$ 40,264	$ 116	$ 139	$ 59	$ 40,578
Non-Real Estate	35,128	37	-	405	35,570
Construction and Land Development	24,530	-	695	293	25,518
Agricultural	23,820	-	-	-	23,820
Residential	39,127	478	46	227	39,878
Consumer	17,286	22	20	-	17,328
Total	$ 180,155	$ 653	$ 900	$ 984	$ 182,692

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

The following tables present loans by class based on their assigned classifications determined by management as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non-Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Agricultural	Residential	Consumer	Total
	December 31, 2018						
Satisfactory	$ 6,794	$ 4,881	$ 4,570	$ 2,618			$ 18,863
Satisfactory/Mentioned	38,938	25,693	25,988	30,750			121,369
Special Mention	468	391	-	1,215			2,074
Substandard	2,314	1,480	714	-			4,508
Doubtful	-	-	-	-			-
Performing					42,223	12,048	54,271
Nonperforming					249	-	249
Total	$ 48,514	$ 32,445	$ 31,272	$ 34,583	$ 42,472	$ 12,048	$ 201,334

	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non-Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Agricultural	Residential	Consumer	Total
	December 31, 2017						
Satisfactory	$ 6,908	$ 7,040	$ 1,693	$ 3,349	$ -	$ -	$ 18,990
Satisfactory/Mentioned	32,670	28,116	22,837	19,441	-	-	103,064
Special Mention	927	-	-	1,030	-	-	1,957
Substandard	73	414	988	-	-	-	1,475
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Performing	-	-	-	-	39,605	17,308	56,913
Nonperforming	-	-	-	-	273	20	293
Total	$ 40,578	$ 35,570	$ 25,518	$ 23,820	$ 39,878	$ 17,328	$ 182,692

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

The following tables present information related to troubled debt restructurings as of December 31:

	December 31, 2018					
	Accruing			Non-Accruing		
	Number of Loans	Outstanding Balance	Specific Reserve	Number of Loans	Outstanding Balance	Specific Reserve
Commercial:						
Real Estate	1	$ 15	$ -	1	$ 2,131	$ -
Non-Real Estate	-	-	-	4	1,296	450
Construction and Land Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	$ 15	$ -	5	$ 3,427	$ 450

	December 31, 2017					
	Accruing			Non-Accruing		
	Number of Loans	Outstanding Balance	Specific Reserve	Number of Loans	Outstanding Balance	Specific Reserve
Commercial:						
Real Estate	-	$ -	$ -	1	$ 18	$ -
Non-Real Estate	-	-	-	1	211	21
Construction and Land Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	1	253	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	$ 253	$ -	2	$ 229	$ 21

The following tables present information related to troubled debt restructurings that have defaulted as of December 31:

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Number of Loans	Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Outstanding Balance
Commercial:				
Real Estate	1	$ 2,131	1	$ 18
Non-Real Estate	4	1,296	1	211
Construction and Land Development			-	-
Agricultural			-	-
Residential			-	-
Consumer			-	-
Total Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted	5	$ 3,427	2	$ 229

NOTE 4 - LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

The post-modification outstanding balances approximate pre-modification balances. The aggregate amount of charge-offs as a result of a restructuring are not significant.

Certain executive officers, directors, and their related interests are loan customers of the Company. A summary of such loans made by the Company in the ordinary course of business and made on substantially the same terms (including interest rates and collateral) as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons is as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance at January 1	$ 1,040	$ 1,310
New Loans	434	151
Repayments	(166)	(421)
Change in Related Party Status	(181)	-
Balance at December 31	$ 1,127	$ 1,040

NOTE 5 - LOAN SALES AND SERVICING

The Company sells mortgage loans with servicing retained to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). The Company realized gross proceeds from the sales of mortgage loans totaling $24,487,000 and $34,338,000 in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Mortgage loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances of these loans are summarized as follows:

	2018	2017
Total Loans Serviced	$ 174,005	$ 170,535

Following is an analysis of the changes in originated mortgage servicing rights:

	2018	2017
Balances, January 1	$ 1,476	$ 1,369
Servicing Rights Capitalized	327	290
Amortization of Servicing Rights	(197)	(183)
Balances, December 31	$ 1,606	$ 1,476

NOTE 6 - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

	2018	2017
Cost		
Land	$ 1,248	$ 1,248
Buildings and Land Improvements	9,500	9,071
Equipment	5,545	5,548
Total Cost	16,293	15,867
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,668)	(10,378)
Net	$ 5,625	$ 5,489

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to $290,000 and $308,000, respectively.

NOTE 7 - OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

Activity in the other real estate owned account is as follows:

	2018	2017
Beginning of Year	$ 2,497	$ 2,849
Transfers from Loans	59	379
Initial Adjustment to Carrying Value	(19)	(107)
Sales of Other Real Estate Owned	(354)	(476)
Loss on Sales of Other Real Estate Owned	(15)	(1)
Gain on Sales of Other Real Estate Owned	-	48
Writedowns on Other Real Estate Owned, Net	(69)	(195)
End of Year	$ 2,099	$ 2,497

Expenses related to other real estate owned included:

	2018	2017
Loss (Gain) on Sales, Net	$ 15	$ (47)
Writedowns	69	195
Operating Expenses, Net of Income	128	45
	$ 212	$ 193

NOTE 8 - DEPOSITS

Deposits consisted of the following at December 31:

	2018	2017
Noninterest Bearing Demand	$ 52,510	$ 50,154
Interest Bearing Demand	101,321	111,158
Savings	44,535	40,395
Money Market Savings	20,474	21,686
Certificates and Other Time Deposits of $250,000 or More	3,697	2,706
Other Certificates and Time Deposits	22,682	25,218
Total	$ 245,219	$ 251,317

At December 31, 2018, the scheduled maturities of certificates and other time deposits were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2019	$ 17,650
2020	3,830
2021	1,845
2022	1,444
2023	1,610
Thereafter	-
Total	$ 26,379

Deposits held by the Company from related parties at December 31, 2018 and 2017 totaled $1,695,000 and $1,878,000, respectively.

NOTE 9 - BORROWINGS

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had a revolving line of credit note payable to Banker's Bank of Wisconsin with a total available amount of $2.0 million. The note will bear interest on unpaid principal at a variable rate of prime plus 0.25% (5.75% and 4.75%) at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The note requires quarterly payments of interest and matures on July 1, 2020. There was no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017. The note with Banker's Bank of Wisconsin is secured by all outstanding shares of Bank stock.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, a blanket lien on the Company's portfolio of one-to-four family and multifamily mortgages, small farm and business loans, and other real estate related collateral which was approximately $149.1 and $128.9 million, respectively, was used to secure current and potential future FHLB borrowings. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had a revolving line of credit with the FHLB with an outstanding balance of $3,300,000 bearing an interest rate of 2.61%, with no stated maturity and as of December 31, 2017 the balance was $0. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company also had a letter of credit from the FHLB in connection with public funds held on deposit at the Company of $40,000,000 and $33,250,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, there was no outstanding principal balance for the letter of credit.

NOTE 10 – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table presents the activity and accumulated balances for components of other comprehensive income (loss):

	(1) Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Securities	(2) Pension Loss	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balances, December 31, 2016	$ 79	$ (317)	$ (238)
Other Comprehensive Income Before Reclassification	297	3	300
Amounts Reclassed from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(20)	39	19
Other Comprehensive Income, Before Tax	277	42	319
Income Tax Expense	(42)	(72)	(114)
Balances, December 31, 2017	314	(347)	(33)
Other Comprehensive Loss Before Reclassification	(343)	(27)	(370)
Amounts Reclassed from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	11	65	76
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Before Tax	(332)	38	(294)
Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	69	(85)	(16)
Balances, December 31, 2018	$ 51	$ (394)	$ (343)

(1) The pre-tax amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss are included in "net realized gains on sales of securities available for sale" in the consolidated statements of income.

(2) The pre-tax amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss are included in the computation of net periodic pension costs as "amortization of unrecognized net loss". For additional information refer to Note 11.

NOTE 11 – BENEFIT PLANS

The Bank has a noncontributory defined-benefit pension plan covering all employees who meet the eligibility requirements. In 1999, all plan benefits were frozen. The Bank's funding policy is to make the minimum annual contribution that is required by applicable regulations, plus such amounts as the Bank may determine to be appropriate from time to time. The Bank expects to contribute approximately $100,000 to the plan in 2018. The Bank uses a December 31 measurement date for the plan.

NOTE 11 - BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

The following tables set forth the Bank's pension plan's funded status and amounts actuarially determined for the years indicated:

	2018	2017
Change in Benefit Obligation:		
Beginning Benefit Obligation	$ 1,448	$ 1,446
Interest Cost	73	71
Actuarial Loss	124	14
Settlements	(428)	-
Benefits Paid	(72)	(83)
Ending Benefit Obligations	$ 1,145	$ 1,448
Beginning Fair Value	$ 1,668	$ 1,454
Actual Return	15	77
Employer Contribution	100	220
Settlements	(466)	-
Benefits Paid	(72)	(83)
Ending Fair Value	$ 1,245	$ 1,668
Funded Status	$ 100	$ 220

Assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:

	Pension Benefits	
	2018	2017
Other Assets	$ 292	$ 220

Gross amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income not yet recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost consist of:

	Pension Benefits	
	2018	2017
Net Loss	$ 498	$ 439

NOTE 11 - BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

Information for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:

	2018	2017
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ 1,145	$ 1,148
Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,245	1,668

Other significant balances and costs are:

	2018	2017
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost		
Interest Cost	$ 73	$ 71
Return on Plan Assets	(67)	(59)
Amortization	65	39
Ending Benefit Obligations	$ 71	$ 51

Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:

	Pension Benefits	
	2018	2017
Amounts Arising During the Period		
Net Gains	$ 38	$ 42

The estimated net loss for the defined-benefit pension plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year is $50,000.

	2018	2017
Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Obligations		
Discount Rate	5.00%	5.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	4.00%	4.00%
Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Costs		
Discount Rate	5.00%	5.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	4.00%	4.00%

The discount rate and expected return on plan assets are critical assumptions which significantly affect pension accounting. Even relatively small changes in these rates would significantly change the recorded pension expense and accrued liability. Management believes the discount rate and expected rate of return on plan assets used in determining its year-end pension accounting are reasonable based on currently available information. However, it is at least reasonably possible that these assumed rates will be revised in the near term, based on future events and changes in circumstances.

NOTE 11 - BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

The Company has estimated the long–term rate of return on plan assets based primarily on historical returns on plan assets, adjusted for changes in target portfolio allocations and recent changes in long–term interest rates based on publicly available information.

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as of December 31, 2018:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2019	$ 77
2020	68
2021	68
2022	71
2022	63
2023 through 2027	307

Plan assets are held by a bank–administered trust fund, which invests the plan assets in accordance with the provisions of the plan agreement. The permitted investments as established by the plan agreement include, but are not limited to, common and preferred stocks, open–end or closed–end mutual funds, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness or ownership, and real estate or any interest therein.

Asset allocation is primarily based on a strategy to provide stable earnings while attempting to recognize potentially higher returns through limited investments in equity securities. Plan assets are rebalanced periodically. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, allocations by percentages were as follows:

	2018	2017
Equity Mutual Funds	18.0%	20.0%
Fixed Income Mutual Funds	3.4	2.9
Money Market Funds and Other	78.6	77.1

The following table summarizes plan assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

Asset Category	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
December 31, 2018				
Mutual Funds:				
Large U.S. Equities	$ 192	$ -	$ -	$ 192
Small/Mid U.S. Equities	32	-	-	32
Fixed Income	43	-	-	43
Corporate Bonds	38	-	-	38
Preferred Stocks	20	-	-	20
Money Market and Time Deposit Funds	920	-	-	920
Total	$ 1,245	$ -	$ -	$ 1,245

NOTE 11 - BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

Asset Category	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
December 31, 2017				
Mutual Funds:				
Large U.S. Equities	$ 274	$ -	$ -	$ 274
Small/Mid U.S. Equities	60	-	-	60
Fixed Income	48	-	-	48
Money Market and Time Deposit Funds	1,286	-	-	1,286
Total	$ 1,668	$ -	$ -	$ 1,668

The Bank has a directors' retirement plan which provides retirement benefits primarily to former members of the board of directors. The Bank also maintains a supplemental executive retirement plan that provides benefits to certain key executive officers and directors in accordance with the plan document. The Bank accrued expenses related to these plans totaling $84,000 in 2018 and 2017.

The Company also has a combined employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) and 401(k) profit-sharing plan, also known as a KSOP. The Company's KSOP covers eligible employees with more than 90 days of service, as defined, and who are at least 21 years of age. The plan allows employee contributions. The Company may make a matching contribution equal to a percentage of salary deferral, and discretionary profit sharing and ESOP contributions. The Company's contributions are voluntary and at the discretion of the Board of Directors. All contributions are subject to statutory restrictions. The Company's contributions, which are made following the end of the calendar year, totaled $175,000 for 2018, and $177,000 for 2017. There were 6,802 Company shares held by the plan as of December 31, 2018, and 5,811 as of December 31, 2017.

NOTE 12 - STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Company grants selected executives and other key employees and directors incentive and nonqualified stock option awards which vest and become fully exercisable at the discretion of the board of directors as the options are granted. All options currently outstanding vest four years from their respective grant dates. The Company is authorized to grant options for up to 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The exercise price of the options, which have a ten-year life, may not be less than the market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized no compensation expense for stock options.

NOTE 12 - STOCK OPTION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan and changes in that plan for the years ending December 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company had no grants outstanding prior to 2003.

	2018			
Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	21,000	$ 65.62		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	1,800	57.28		
Expired	6,800	75.91		
Outstanding, End of Year	12,400	$ 61.19	0.70	$ 47,368
Options Exercisable at Year-End	12,400	$ 61.19	0.70	$ 47,368
Weighted Average Fair Value of Options Granted During the Year		$ -		

	2017			
Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	26,200	$ 67.88		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Expired	5,200	77.00		
Outstanding, End of Year	21,000	$ 65.62	1.36	$ -
Options Exercisable at Year-End	21,000	$ 65.62	1.36	$ -
Weighted Average Fair Value of Options Granted During the Year		$ -		

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value of a stock option in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the amount by which the current market value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the option) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the average exercise price of outstanding and exercisable options exceeded the market value of the underlying stock. This amount changes based on changes in the market value of the Company's stock. The fair value (present value of the estimated future benefit to the option holder) of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

NOTE 12 - STOCK OPTION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Information pertaining to options outstanding at December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$62.87	6,300	0.2	$62.87	6,300	$62.87
59.84	5,600	1.2	59.84	5,600	59.84
55.23	500	2	55.23	500	55.23
Outstanding at End of Year	12,400	0.7		12,400	

There was no unrecognized compensation cost relating to stock options not vested as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the grant date using an option–pricing model with the following assumptions:

	March 10, 2010	September 14, 2010	March 11, 2009
Risk-Free Interest Rates	3.11%	2.70%	2.53%
Dividend Yields	2.42%	2.77%	4.77%
Volatility Factors of Expected Market Price of Common Stock	25.03%	24.90%	24.48%
Weighted Average Expected Life of the Options	7 Years	9 Years	8 Years

There were no stock options exercised in 2017.

NOTE 13 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share (EPS) were computed as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2018		
	Income	Weighted-Average Shares	Per Share Amount
Net Income	$ 3,509	616,805	
Basic Earnings per Share			
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			$ 5.69
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Stock Options	-	1,015	
Dilutive Earnings Per Share			
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders and Assumed Conversions	$ 3,509	617,820	$ 5.68

	Year Ended December 31, 2017		
	Income	Weighted-Average Shares	Per Share Amount
Net Income	$ 3,408	615,665	
Basic Earnings per Share			
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			$ 5.54
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Stock Options	-	-	
Dilutive Earnings Per Share			
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders and Assumed Conversions	$ 3,408	615,665	$ 5.54

A total of 21,000 options for the year ended December 31, 2017 are not included in the above calculations as they are nondilutive.

NOTE 14 – INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 consisted of:

	2018	2017
Income Tax Expense		
Currently Payable		
Federal	$ 673	$ 774
State	520	290
Deferred	(9)	348
Total Income Tax Expense	$ 1,184	$ 1,412

Total income tax expense differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 34% to income before income tax expense as a result of the following:

	2018	2017
Reconciliation of Federal Statutory to Actual Tax Expense (Benefit)		
Federal Statutory Income Tax at 21% and 34% in 2018 and 2017, respectively	$ 985	$ 1,639
Tax-exempt Income	(107)	(177)
Effect of State Income Taxes and Other Items, Net	306	288
to Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	(338)
Actual Tax Expense	$ 1,184	$ 1,412

On December 22, 2017, the President of the United States signed into law Public Law 115-97, or the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which amends the Internal Revenue Code to reduce tax rates and modify policies, credits, and deductions for individuals and businesses. For businesses, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act reduces the federal corporate tax rate from a maximum of 35% to a flat rate of 21%. The rate reduction is effective January 1, 2018. The lower corporate income tax rate reduces the future net tax benefits of temporary differences between book and taxable income recorded by the Company as a net deferred tax asset. As of December 31, 2017, the Company revalued its net deferred tax liabilities and recorded a one-time additional income tax benefit of $338,000 related to the write-down of deferred tax liabilities for tax liability that the Company does not expect to pay.

NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The components of the deferred tax assets (liabilities) included on the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	2018	2017
Assets:		
Allowance for Loan Losses	$ 348	$ 98
Deferred Compensation	434	353
Other Real Estate Owned	229	200
Alternative Minimum Tax Credit	-	276
Core Deposit Intangible	-	32
Other	108	127
Total Assets	1,119	1,086
Liabilities:		
Unrealized Gain on Securities Available for Sale	(14)	(83)
Net Change in Defined Benefit Pension Plan Losses	(66)	(96)
FHLB Stock	(3)	(3)
Depreciation	(266)	(284)
Mortgage Servicing Rights	(458)	(421)
Goodwill	(697)	(659)
Other	(54)	(69)
Total Liabilities	(1,558)	(1,615)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (439)	$ (529)

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS, OFF–BALANCE–SHEET RISK, AND CONTINGENCIES

There are various contingent liabilities that are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the ultimate disposition of these claims and legal actions is not expected to have a material effect on financial condition or results of operations.

The Bank is required to maintain reserve funds in cash and/or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. There was no reserve requirement as of December 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

Some financial instruments are used in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of customers. These financial instruments include unfunded commitments and standby letters of credit. These involve, to varying degrees, credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Exposure to credit loss if the other party does not perform is represented by the contractual amount for these commitments. The same credit policies are used for commitments and conditional obligations as are used for loans. Collateral or other security is normally required to support financial instruments with credit risk.

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS, OFF–BALANCE–SHEET RISK, AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Unfunded commitments under commercial lines of credit, revolving credit lines, and credit cards are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit are uncollateralized and usually do not contain a specified maturity date and may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Company is committed.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those letters of credit are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. Essentially all letters of credit issued have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Company generally holds collateral supporting those commitments if deemed necessary.

A summary of the notional or contractual amounts of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk at year-end follows:

	2018	2017
Unfunded Commitments	$ 33,086	$ 31,521
Standby Letters of Credit	1,323	1,697

NOTE 16 – FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Recurring Basis

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. For additional information on how the Company measures fair value refer to Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The following table presents the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

		2018 Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Securities Available for Sale:				
Federal Agencies	$ 3,922	$ -	$ 3,922	$ -
State and Municipals	21,043	-	21,043	-
Mortgage-Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	6,443	-	6,443	
Asset Backed Securities	5,772	-	5,772	-
Marketable Equity Securities	8	8	-	-
Total	$ 37,188	$ 8	$ 37,180	$ -

NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

		2017 Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Securities Available for Sale:				
Federal Agencies	$ 3,999	$ -	$ 3,999	$ -
State and Municipals	20,627	-	20,627	-
Mortgage-Backed Securities and	-		-	
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	7,187	-	7,187	
Asset Backed Securities	7,364	-	7,364	-
Marketable Equity Securities	20	20	-	-
Total	$ 39,197	$ 20	$ 39,177	$ -

Following is 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.

Investment Securities

When available, the Company uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of securities; such items are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For the Company's securities where quoted prices are not available for identical securities in an active market, the Company determines fair value utilizing vendors who apply matrix pricing for similar bonds where no price is observable or may compile prices from various sources. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including time value, yield curve, volatility factors, prepayment speeds, default rates, loss severity, current market, and contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace, can be derived from observable data, or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Fair values from these models are verified, where possible, against quoted market prices for recent trading activity of assets with similar characteristics to the security being valued. Such methods are generally classified as Level 2. However, when prices from independent sources vary, cannot be obtained, or cannot be corroborated, a security is generally classified as Level 3.

Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis; however, they are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as there is evidence of impairment or a change in the amount of previously recognized impairment.

NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table presents the balances of the assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, as well as any related net impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	December 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Impairment Losses
Loans Held For Sale	$ -	$ -	$ 24,874	$ -
Impaired Loans	-	-	4,135	600
Other Real Estate Owned	-	-	2,099	69

	December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Impairment Losses
Loans Held For Sale	$ -	$ -	$ 28,892	$ -
Impaired Loans	-	-	1,209	28
Other Real Estate Owned	-	-	2,497	195

Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans originated and purchased for sale are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. The Company obtains quotes or bids on these loans directly from purchasing financial institutions. Typically these quotes include a premium on the sale and thus these quotes indicate fair value of the held for sale loans is greater than cost.

Impairment losses for loans held for sale that are carried at the lower of cost or fair value represent additional net write-downs during the period to record these loans at the lower of cost or estimated fair value subsequent to their initial classification as loans held for sale.

Impaired Loans

In accordance with the provisions of the loan impairment guidance, impairment was measured for which it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, market value of similar debt, or discounted cash flows. Impaired loans require classification in the fair value hierarchy. Collateral values are estimated using Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria.

Impairment losses on impaired loans represent specific valuation allowance and write-downs during the period presented on impaired loans that were individually evaluated for impairment based on the estimated fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs, excluding impaired loans fully charged-off.

Foreclosed Assets

Foreclosed assets are recorded at fair value based on property appraisals, less estimated selling costs, at the date of the transfer. Subsequent to the transfer, foreclosed assets are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated selling costs. Values are estimated using Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria. The carrying value of foreclosed assets is not re-measured to fair value on a recurring basis but is subject to fair value adjustments when the carrying value exceeds the fair value, less estimated selling costs.

Impairment losses on foreclosed assets represent specific valuation allowance and write-downs during the periods presented where the carrying value of the foreclosed assets exceeded the current fair value less estimated selling costs of the foreclosed asset subsequent to their initial classification as foreclosed assets.

NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Collateral-Dependent Impaired Loans and Foreclosed Assets

The estimated fair value of collateral-dependent impaired loans and foreclosed assets is based on the appraised fair value of the collateral, less estimated costs to sell. Collateral-dependent impaired loans and foreclosed assets are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company considers the appraisal or a similar evaluation as the starting point for determining fair value and then considers other factors and events in the environment that may affect the fair value. Appraisals or a similar evaluation of the collateral underlying collateral-dependent loans and foreclosed assets are obtained when the loan is determined to be collateral-dependent for impaired loans and at the time a loan is transferred to foreclosed assets. Appraisals or similar evaluations are obtained subsequently as deemed necessary by management but at least annually on foreclosed assets. Appraisals are reviewed for accuracy and consistency by management. Appraisals are performed by individuals selected from the list of approved appraisers maintained by management. The appraised values are reduced by discounts to consider lack of marketability and estimated costs to sell. These discounts and estimates are developed by management by comparison to historical results.

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

The following table presents quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements.

	Fair Value at December 31, 2018		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Loans Held for Sale	$	24,874	Negotiated Price	Negotiated Price	Not Meaningful
Collateral-Dependent Impaired Loans	$	4,135	Market Comparable Properties	Marketability Discount	5.0% - 62.0% 18.6%
Other Real Estate Owned	$	2,099	Market Comparable Properties	Marketability Discount	11.0% -25.0% 18.1%

	Fair Value at December 31, 2017		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Loans Held for Sale	$	28,892	Negotiated Price	Negotiated Price	Not Meaningful
Collateral-Dependent Impaired Loans	$	1,209	Market Comparable Properties	Marketability Discount	10.0% - 11.0% (10.0%)
Other Real Estate Owned	$	2,497	Market Comparable	Marketability Discount	11.0% - 25.0% (18.0%)

NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair values for financial instruments carried on the consolidated balance sheets at other than fair value. The carrying amount is considered to estimate fair value for cash and cash equivalents, deposits with no stated maturity such as demand, NOW, money market and savings deposits, accrued interest receivable and payable, and variable rate loans or deposits. For interest-bearing time deposits, fixed rate loans and deposits, or borrowings, the fair value is estimated by discounted cash flow analysis using current market rates for the estimated life and credit risk. The carrying amount of life insurance approximates fair value as it reflects the policies' cash surrender values. The fair value of off–balance–sheet items is based on the fees or cost that would currently be charged to enter into or terminate such agreements and is not material.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,318	8,318	18,184	18,184
Interest-Bearing Time Deposits	750	742	750	747
Loans, Net	198,122	200,941	180,409	183,443
Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance	4,281	4,281	4,472	4,472
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,516	1,516	1,261	1,261
Liabilities:				
Deposits With no Stated Maturities	218,840	218,840	223,393	223,393
Time Deposits	26,379	25,904	27,924	27,982
Borrowings	3,300	3,300	-	-
Accrued Interest Payable	49	49	32	32

NOTE 17 - REGULATORY AND CAPITAL MATTERS

The Company may pay dividends without prior approval from the Federal Reserve Bank so long as it remains "adequately capitalized" after such payment. The Bank is subject to statutory dividend restrictions which provide, in general, that the Bank may pay the current year's earnings and the prior two years' retained earnings without the prior approval of the Office of the Comptroller of Currency. At December 31, 2018, the Bank's shareholder's equity totaled $38.0 million, of which $3.5 million was available for payment of dividends without prior regulatory approval.

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the 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. These capital requirements were modified in 2013 with the Basel III capital rules, which establish a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations. The Bank became subject to the new rules on January 1, 2015, with a phase-in period for many of the new provisions.

Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies.

NOTE 17 - REGULATORY AND CAPITAL MATTERS (CONTINUED)

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of Common Equity Tier I, Tier I, and total capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined) and Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of December 31, 2018, the Bank met the requirements to be categorized as "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt correction action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, Common Equity Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the following table (as defined). Management is not aware of any conditions or events since December 31, 2018 that would change the Bank's category.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are presented in the following tables:

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum to be Well Capitalized	
December 31, 2018	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
			(Amounts in Thousands)			
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CET1)* :	$ 36,470	15.86%	$ 10,349	4.50%	$ 14,949	6.50%
Tier I Capital to Risk Weighted Assets:	36,470	15.86%	13,799	6.00%	18,399	8.00%
Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets:	39,350	17.11%	18,399	8.00%	22,999	10.00%
Tier I Capital to Average Assets:	36,470	12.40%	11,764	4.00%	14,704	5.00%

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum to be Well Capitalized	
December 31, 2017	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
			(Amounts in Thousands)			
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CET1)* :	$ 30,130	14.49%	$ 9,356	4.50%	$ 13,515	6.50%
Tier I Capital to Risk Weighted Assets:	30,130	14.49%	12,475	6.00%	16,633	8.00%
Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets:	32,413	15.59%	16,633	8.00%	20,792	10.00%
Tier I Capital to Average Assets:	30,130	10.49%	11,490	4.00%	14,362	5.00%

NOTE 18 – PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following are the condensed balance sheets and statements of income for First Ottawa Bancshares, Inc. for the years ending December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Condensed Balance Sheets

	2018	2017
Assets		
Cash and Due From Banks	$ 530	$ 477
Investment in Common Stock of Bank	37,986	31,995
Other Assets	118	141
Total Assets	$ 38,634	$ 32,613
Liabilities		
Dividends Payable	$ 505	$ 458
Other Liabilities	15	39
Stockholders' Equity	38,114	32,116
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 38,634	$ 32,613

Condensed Statements of Income

	2018	2017
Income - Dividends from Bank	$ 1,761	$ 1,660
Expenses	-	-
Income Before Income Tax and Equity in Undistributed Income of Subsidiary	1,761	1,660
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	-	19
Income Before Equity in Undistributed Income of Subsidiary	1,761	1,641
Equity in Undistributed Income of Subsidiary	1,748	1,767
Net Income	$ 3,509	$ 3,408