FIRST BANK OF KENTUCKY CORPORATION
Maysville, Kentucky

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019 and 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
First Bank of Kentucky Corporation
Maysville, Kentucky

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

(Continued)

Opinion

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

Crowe LLP

Crowe LLP

Louisville, Kentucky
March 9, 2020

FIRST BANK OF KENTUCKY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 5,002,754	$ 6,561,607
Federal funds sold	4,883,318	778,501
Cash and cash equivalents	9,886,072	7,340,108
Securities available for sale	39,747,609	38,048,315
Loans, net	73,925,137	74,668,033
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	580,300	580,300
Premises and equipment, net	2,243,144	2,280,945
Interest receivable	408,722	405,029
Other real estate	7,000	-
Goodwill	2,521,498	2,521,498
Other assets	140,688	78,260
Total assets	$ 129,460,170	$ 125,922,488
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits		
Noninterest bearing	$ 17,028,729	$ 16,536,473
Interest bearing	84,795,470	83,308,239
Total deposits	101,824,199	99,844,712
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	757,274	978,511
Dividends payable	252,024	252,240
Interest payable	28,526	14,216
Other liabilities	1,057,308	771,858
Total liabilities	103,919,331	101,861,537
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, $5 par value, 500,000 shares authorized 84,008 (2019) and 84,080 (2018) shares issued and outstanding	420,040	420,400
Additional paid-in capital	3,780,360	3,783,600
Retained earnings	21,117,789	20,376,733
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	222,650	(519,782)
Total stockholders' equity	25,540,839	24,060,951
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 129,460,170	$ 125,922,488

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST BANK OF KENTUCKY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Interest income		
Loans, including fees	$ 3,484,994	$ 3,454,749
Securities		
Obligations of U. S. government agencies	332,186	328,560
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	449,222	429,358
Other Securities	31,565	35,300
Federal Funds Sold	91,126	3,185
	4,389,093	4,251,152
Interest expense		
Deposits	282,735	182,314
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	27,410	12,672
	310,145	194,986
Net interest income	4,078,948	4,056,166
Provision for loan losses	20,000	75,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,058,948	3,981,166
Noninterest income		
Service charges and fees	312,042	342,439
Trust department income	51,111	154,842
Electronic banking and interchange income	258,160	258,892
Net gains on sales of securities	-	1,483
Net gains on sales of other real estate	-	133,803
Other	41,402	39,240
	662,715	930,699
Noninterest expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	1,745,139	1,742,989
Occupancy and equipment expenses	214,559	245,681
Data processing	449,469	438,206
Taxes, other than income and payroll	258,653	248,099
Advertising	15,039	18,809
FDIC insurance	7,817	31,510
Other	525,595	553,007
	3,216,271	3,278,301
Income before income taxes	1,505,392	1,633,564
Provision for income taxes	296,188	252,050
Net income	$ 1,209,204	$ 1,381,514

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST BANK OF KENTUCKY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Net income	$ 1,209,204	$ 1,381,514
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	954,621	(304,352)
Reclassification adjustment for net gains realized in income[1]	-	(1,483)
Subtotal	954,621	(305,835)
Tax effect[2]	(212,189)	64,225
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	742,432	(241,610)
Comprehensive income	$ 1,951,636	$ 1,139,904

(1) Included in net gains on sales of securities on income statement.
(2) Included in provision for income taxes on income statement is a tax expense of $0 for 2019 and a tax benefit of $311 for 2018, related to the realized net gain or net loss.

FIRST BANK OF KENTUCKY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balances, January 1, 2018	85,039	$ 425,195	$ 3,826,755	$ 19,805,505	$ (278,172)	$ 23,779,283
Net income	-	-	-	1,381,514	-	1,381,514
Dividends ($5.25 per share)	-	-	-	(443,398)	-	(443,398)
Other comprehensive (loss)	-	-	-	-	(241,610)	(241,610)
Purchase of shares	(959)	(4,795)	(43,155)	(366,888)	-	(414,838)
Balances, December 31, 2018	84,080	420,400	3,783,600	20,376,733	(519,782)	24,060,951
Net income	-	-	-	1,209,204	-	1,209,204
Dividends ($5.25 per share)	-	-	-	(441,148)	-	(441,148)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	742,432	742,432
Purchase of shares	(72)	(360)	(3,240)	(27,000)	-	(30,600)
Balances, December 31, 2019	84,008	$ 420,040	$ 3,780,360	$ 21,117,789	$ 222,650	$ 25,540,839

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST BANK OF KENTUCKY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 1,209,204	$ 1,381,514
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	87,896	97,341
Provision for loan losses	20,000	75,000
Net (gains) on sales of securities	-	(1,483)
Net (gains) on sale of other real estate	-	(133,803)
Net amortization and accretion of securities	34,282	36,222
Changes in		
Interest receivable	(3,693)	62,140
Other assets	(62,428)	93,250
Interest payable	14,310	3,022
Other liabilities	73,261	(20,777)
Net cash from operating activities	1,372,832	1,592,426
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from maturities of, principal payments, and calls on securities available for sale	14,600,000	2,377,000
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	-	448,053
Purchase of securities available for sale	(15,378,955)	(4,705,648)
Net change in loans	715,896	(21,249)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	-	408,803
Purchase of premises and equipment	(50,095)	(40,325)
Net cash from investing activities	(113,154)	(1,533,366)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in deposits	1,979,487	158,386
Proceeds of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	-	2,000,000
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(221,237)	(1,021,489)
Proceeds from draws on line of credit	-	414,000
Repayments of line of credit	-	(414,000)
Payments to purchase common stock	(30,600)	(414,838)
Dividends paid	(441,364)	(425,015)
Net cash from financing activities	1,286,286	297,044
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	2,545,964	356,104
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,340,108	6,984,004
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 9,886,072	$ 7,340,108
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest paid	$ 295,835	$ 191,964
Income taxes paid	200,000	215,000
Supplemental noncash disclosures		
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	$ 7,000	$ -

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations and Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of First Bank of Kentucky Corporation (the Company) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bank of Maysville (the Bank). All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The Bank operates under a state bank charter, and provides full banking services, including trust services. As a state bank, the Bank is subject to regulation by the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company is a bank holding company regulated by the Federal Reserve.

Subsequent Event: The Company has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through March 9, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Use of Estimates: To prepare financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management makes estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures provided, and future results could differ.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents include cash, deposits in other financial institutions under 90 days, and federal funds sold. Net cash flows are reported for loan, deposit, and other borrowed funds transactions.

Securities: Securities are classified as available for sale when they might be sold before maturity. Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premium or discount. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on at least a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. For securities in an unrealized loss position, management considers the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings.

Loans: Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at the principal balance outstanding, net of the allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance.

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Interest income on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued and placed on non-accrual status at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the loan is well-secured and in process of collection. Mortgage loans are charged off at 180 days past due, and commercial loans are charged off to the extent principal or interest is deemed uncollectible. Consumer and credit card loans continue to accrue interest until they are charged off no later than 120 days past due unless the loan is in the process of collection. Past-due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on non-accrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. Non-accrual loans and loans past due 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans.

All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on non-accrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Under the cost-recovery method, interest income is not recognized until the loan balance is reduced to zero. Under the cash-basis method, interest income is recorded when the payment is received in cash. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off.

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Loans for which the terms have been modified resulting in a concession, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) and classified as impaired.

Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Commercial and commercial real estate loans over $100,000 are individually evaluated for impairment. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral.

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Troubled debt restructurings are individually evaluated for impairment and included in the separately identified impairment disclosures. TDRs are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception. If a TDR is considered to be a collateral dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For TDRs that subsequently default, the Company determines the amount of the allowance on that loan in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses on loans individually identified as impaired. The Company incorporates recent historical experience related to TDRs including the performance of TDRs that subsequently default into the calculation of the allowance by loan portfolio segment.

The general component covers loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans, such as consumer and residential real estate loans, are collectively evaluated for impairment, and accordingly, they are not included in the separately identified impairment disclosures. The general allowance component also includes loans that are not individually identified for impairment evaluation, such as commercial loans below the individual evaluation threshold, as well as those loans that are individually evaluated but are not considered impaired. The general component is based on historical loss experience 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 3 years. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other 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 (including TDRs); levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; migration of loans to the classification of special mention, substandard, or doubtful; 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 concentration. The following portfolio segments have been identified:

- Commercial loans include commercial and industrial businesses. They are dependent on the strength of the industries of the related borrowers and the success of their businesses. Financial information is obtained from the borrower to evaluate ability to repay the loans.
- Real estate loans include residential properties, commercial properties as well as agricultural properties. These loans are secured by real estate, and appraisals are obtained to support the loan amount.
- Consumer and other loans are generally secured by consumer assets, but also may be unsecured. The Bank evaluates the borrower's repayment ability through a review of credit scores and an evaluation of debt to income ratios.

Transfers of Financial Assets: Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been relinquished. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when the assets have been isolated from the Company, 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 the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other Real Estate: Other real estate assets are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. Physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan occurs when legal title is obtained upon completion of foreclosure or when the borrower conveys all interest in the property to satisfy the loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. If fair value declines subsequent to foreclosure, a valuation allowance is recorded through expense. Operating costs after acquisition are expensed.

Premises and Equipment: Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation computed principally on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock: The Bank is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Income Taxes: Income tax expense is the total of the current year net income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded.

The Company recognizes interest related to income tax matters as interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters as other expense.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**:** Goodwill resulting from business combinations prior to January 1, 2009 represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill resulting from business combinations after January 1, 2009, is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually. The Company has selected November 30 as the date to perform the annual impairment test. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values. Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life on the balance sheet. There are no other intangible assets with definite useful lives on the balance sheet.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments: Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit, issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Common Stock: Common stock has a par value of $5. Any repurchase of common stock in which the value paid exceeds what was originally recorded is captured through retained earnings.

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

Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there now are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards: On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and all subsequent amendments to the ASU (collectively, "ASU 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 OREO. The majority of the Company's revenues come from interest income and other sources, including loans and securities which are outside the scope of ASC 606. The Company's services that fall within the scope of ASC 606 are presented within Non-Interest 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, interchange income, and trust income. Refer to Note 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers for further discussion on the Company's accounting policies for revenue sources within the scope of ASC 606.

NOTE 2 – SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of available for sale securities at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the corresponding unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2019				
U. S. government agencies	$ 17,497,711	$ 16,045	$ (30,969)	$ 17,482,787
State and political subdivisions	21,953,229	325,678	(14,085)	22,264,822
Total	$ 39,450,940	$ 341,723	$ (45,054)	$ 39,747,609
2018				
U. S. government agencies	$ 18,994,907	$ 2,414	$ (262,329)	$ 18,734,992
State and political subdivisions	19,711,360	19,639	(417,676)	19,313,323
Total	$ 38,706,267	$ 22,053	$ (680,005)	$ 38,048,315

(Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities, by contractual maturity. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2019	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 5,091,481	$ 5,088,842
Due from one to five years	15,709,468	15,814,263
Due from five to ten years	17,782,161	17,973,342
Due after ten years	867,830	871,162
	$ 39,450,940	$ 39,747,609

(Continued)

NOTE 2 – SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE (Continued)

Securities having a carrying value of $19,680,953 and $21,966,362 at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

The following table summarizes securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2019 and 2018, aggregated by major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
2019						
U.S. government agencies	$ 6,477,437	$ (21,222)	$ 4,989,972	$ (9,747)	$ 11,467,409	$ (30,969)
State and political subdivisions	2,049,502	(10,729)	629,465	(3,356)	2,678,967	(14,085)
Total temporarily impaired	$ 8,526,939	$ (31,951)	$ 5,619,437	$ (13,103)	$ 14,146,376	$ (45,054)
2018						
U.S. government agencies	$ -	$ -	$ 16,232,895	$ (262,329)	$ 16,232,895	$ (262,329)
State and political subdivisions	3,053,867	(18,281)	13,764,470	(399,395)	16,818,337	(417,676)
Total temporarily impaired	$ 3,053,867	$ (18,281)	$ 29,997,365	$ (661,724)	$ 33,051,232	$ (680,005)

Unrealized losses on U.S. government and federal agency bonds and obligations of states and political subdivisions have not been recognized into income because the bonds are of high credit quality, management does not intend to sell and it is likely that management will not be required to sell the securities prior to their anticipated recovery, and the decline in fair value is largely due to an increase in market interest rates. The fair value is expected to recover as the bonds approach their maturity date and/or market rates decline.

NOTE 3 – LOANS

Loans at year-end were as follows:

	2019	2018
Commercial	$ 528,955	$ 555,586
Real estate:		
Commercial real estate	26,821,220	25,772,851
Residential real estate	39,286,063	41,098,123
Agricultural real estate	6,550,787	6,637,405
Consumer	1,251,898	1,076,391
Other	158,178	181,184
	74,597,101	75,321,540
Allowance for loan losses	(671,964)	(653,507)
Loans, net	$ 73,925,137	$ 74,668,033

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS (Continued)

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Agricultural Real Estate	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2019								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Beginning balance	$ 944	$ 24,766	$ 87,370	$ 49,313	$ 13,589	$ 2,050	$ 475,475	$ 653,507
Provision for loan losses	(151)	(9,658)	4,981	30,804	2,336	1,702	(10,014)	20,000
Loans charged-off	-	-	(6,399)	-	(2,546)	(4,865)	-	(13,810)
Recoveries	-	-	6,774	-	2,546	2,947	-	12,267
Total ending allowance balance	$ 793	$ 15,108	$ 92,726	$ 80,117	$ 15,925	$ 1,834	$ 465,461	$ 671,964
December 31, 2018								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Beginning balance	$ 1,169	$ 98,159	$ 76,200	$ 54,070	$ 17,558	$ 2,048	$ 377,136	$ 626,340
Provision for loan losses	(225)	(73,393)	40,087	(4,757)	11,835	3,114	98,339	75,000
Loans charged-off	-	-	(35,037)	-	(18,638)	(3,952)	-	(57,627)
Recoveries	-	-	6,120	-	2,834	840	-	9,794
Total ending allowance balance	$ 944	$ 24,766	$ 87,370	$ 49,313	$ 13,589	$ 2,050	$ 475,475	$ 653,507

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS (Continued)

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Agricultural Real Estate	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2019								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 33,860	$ 22,898	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 56,758
Collectively evaluated for impairment	793	15,108	58,866	57,219	15,925	1,834	465,461	615,206
Total ending allowance balance	$ 793	$ 15,108	$ 92,726	$ 80,117	$ 15,925	$ 1,834	$ 465,461	$ 671,964
Loans:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 365,415	$ 139,251	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 504,666
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	528,955	26,821,220	38,920,648	6,411,536	1,251,898	158,178	-	74,092,435
Total ending loan balance	$ 528,955	$ 26,821,220	$ 39,286,063	$ 6,550,787	$ 1,251,898	$ 158,178	$ -	$ 74,597,101
December 31, 2018								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 36,307	$ 24,995	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 61,302
Collectively evaluated for impairment	944	24,766	51,063	24,318	13,589	2,050	475,475	592,205
Total ending allowance balance	$ 944	$ 24,766	$ 87,370	$ 49,313	$ 13,589	$ 2,050	$ 475,475	$ 653,507
Loans:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 375,875	$ 145,047	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 520,922
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	555,586	25,772,851	40,722,248	6,492,358	1,076,391	181,184	-	74,800,618
Total ending loan balance	$ 555,586	$ 25,772,851	$ 41,098,123	$ 6,637,405	$ 1,076,391	$ 181,184	$ -	$ 75,321,540

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS (Continued)

The following table presents information related to impaired loans by class of loans as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
December 31, 2019						
With no related allowance recorded:						
Residential real estate	$ 94,255	$ 94,255	$ -	$ 95,083	$ 3,803	$ 3,804
With an allowance recorded:						
Residential real estate	271,160	271,160	33,860	275,617	9,318	9,333
Agricultural real estate	139,251	139,251	22,898	142,073	7,101	7,104
Total	$ 504,666	$ 504,666	$ 56,758	$ 512,773	$ 20,222	$ 20,241
December 31, 2018						
With no related allowance recorded:						
Residential real estate	$ 95,856	$ 95,856	$ -	$ 96,225	$ 1,154	$ 963
With an allowance recorded:						
Residential real estate	280,019	280,019	36,307	284,195	9,601	9,315
Agricultural real estate	145,047	145,047	24,995	153,933	10,231	10,621
Total	$ 520,922	$ 520,922	$ 61,302	$ 534,353	$ 20,986	$ 20,899

The recorded investment in loans excludes accrued interest receivable due to immateriality.

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS (Continued)

Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans.

The following table presents the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more still on accrual by class of loans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Nonaccrual		Loans Past Due 90 Days or More Still Accruing	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Real estate:				
Residential real estate	$ 41,903	$ 45,364	$ 15,636	$ -
Total	$ 41,903	$ 45,364	$ 15,636	$ -

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 by class of loans:

	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
December 31, 2019						
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 528,955	$ 528,955
Real estate:						
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	26,821,220	26,821,220
Residential real estate	173,606	-	15,636	189,242	39,096,821	39,286,063
Agricultural real estate	-	-	-	-	6,550,787	6,550,787
Consumer	4,559	-	-	4,559	1,247,339	1,251,898
Other	-	-	-	-	158,178	158,178
Total	$ 178,165	$ -	$ 15,636	$ 193,801	$ 74,403,300	$ 74,597,101
December 31, 2018						
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 555,586	$ 555,586
Real estate:						
Commercial real estate	70,064	-	-	70,064	25,702,787	25,772,851
Residential real estate	150,042	10,303	-	160,345	40,937,778	41,098,123
Agricultural real estate	-	169,986	-	169,986	6,467,419	6,637,405
Consumer	-	-	-	-	1,076,391	1,076,391
Other	-	-	-	-	181,184	181,184
Total	$ 220,106	$ 180,289	$ -	$ 400,395	$ 74,921,145	$ 75,321,540

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS (Continued)

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has a recorded investment in troubled debt restructurings of $561,345 and $577,576. The Company has allocated $56,758 and $61,302 in specific reserves to customers whose loan terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Company has not committed to lend additional amounts as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings.

There were no loans modified during the year ended December 31, 2019.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the terms of two loans, totaling $240,903, were modified as troubled debt restructurings. The modification of the terms of such loans included one or a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan; an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; or capitalization of interest.

There were no troubled debt restructurings in payment default as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms.

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

> **Watch.** Loans classified as watch have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.
>
> **Substandard.** Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution 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 liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans.

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS (Continued)

Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

	Pass	Watch	Substandard	Doubtful
December 31, 2019				
Commercial	$ 528,955	$ -	$ -	$ -
Real estate:				
Commercial real estate	26,758,522	62,698	-	-
Residential real estate	38,073,673	703,169	509,221	-
Agricultural real estate	5,866,336	-	684,451	-
Consumer	1,215,305	35,018	1,575	-
Other	158,178	-	-	-
Total	$ 72,600,969	$ 800,885	$ 1,195,247	$ -
December 31, 2018				
Commercial	$ 555,586	$ -	$ -	$ -
Real estate:				
Commercial real estate	25,667,904	104,947	-	-
Residential real estate	40,080,524	808,837	208,762	-
Agricultural real estate	6,322,372	-	315,033	-
Consumer	1,036,139	40,252	-	-
Other	181,184	-	-	-
Total	$ 73,843,709	$ 954,036	$ 523,795	$ -

NOTE 4 – PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Year-end premises and equipment were as follows:

	2019	2018
Land and buildings	$ 3,245,013	$ 3,239,913
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,065,929	1,020,934
	4,310,942	4,260,847
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,067,798)	(1,979,902)
	$ 2,243,144	$ 2,280,945

Depreciation and amortization expense were $87,896 and $97,341 for 2019 and 2018.

(Continued)

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes at December 31 is summarized as follows:

	2019	2018
Current – Federal	$ 220,094	$ 233,806
Deferred – Federal	(10,011)	18,244
Deferred – State	86,105	-
	$ 296,188	$ 252,050

The tax provision is less than that obtained by using the statutory rates primarily because of tax-exempt interest income of approximately $528,000 and $450,000, nondeductible interest expense of approximately $12,000 and $6,000 for 2019 and 2018, and the one-time adjustment to deferred tax assets and liabilities due to the enactment in 2019 of transitioning banks from Kentucky bank franchise tax to income tax effective in 2021.

In March 2019, Kentucky legislation was enacted that will subject Kentucky banks to state income tax instead of the current bank franchise tax in effect. The effective date of the enacted legislation is January 1, 2021. As a result, we are required to establish, through income tax expense, our existing deferred tax assets and liabilities that are expected to not reverse before January 1, 2021 at the Kentucky state income tax rate, net of the federal tax benefit. The re-measurement of our net deferred tax liability resulted in additional income tax expense of $86,105 for 2019.

Gross deferred tax assets consist primarily of the allowance for loan losses and unrealized losses on available for sale securities. Gross deferred tax liabilities consist primarily of unrealized gains in available sale securities, depreciation and goodwill. Deferred taxes include the following amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets	$ 106,733	$ 215,562
Deferred tax liabilities	(929,301)	(749,847)
	$ (822,568)	$ (534,285)

No valuation allowance for the realization of deferred tax assets is considered necessary.

The Company has no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Company does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase in the next twelve months. Should the accrual of any interest or penalties relative to unrecognized tax benefits be necessary, it is the Company's policy to record such accruals in its income tax expense accounts; no such accruals existed as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Company and its subsidiaries file U.S. Corporation federal income tax returns and the Company files a Kentucky Corporation income tax return. These returns are subject to examination by taxing authorities for all years after 2015.

(Continued)

NOTE 6 - RETIREMENT PLAN

The Bank has a 401(k) profit sharing plan covering substantially all employees. Contributions to the Plan are made at the discretion of the Bank's Board of Directors. The Company recorded contribution expense of $63,750 and $69,813 for 2019 and 2018 for Company contributions approved by the Board of Directors.

NOTE 7 – DEPOSITS

Time deposits of $250,000 or more were $6,253,379 and $5,535,356 at year-end 2019 and 2018. At December 31, 2019, the scheduled maturities of all time deposits are as follows:

2020	$ 13,208,376
2021	4,561,193
2022	1,222,078
2023	842,258
2024	344,326
Thereafter	94,367
	$ 20,272,598

NOTE 8 – FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES

At year-end, advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank were as follows:

	2019	2018
Maturity September 1, 2028, fixed rate at 3.03%	$ 757,274	$ 978,511
Total	$ 757,274	$ 978,511

The advance is payable in monthly installments of principal and interest with an additional principal payment of 15% of the principal due annually. The advance can be prepaid with a prepayment penalty. The advance was collateralized by $38,900,000 of first mortgage loans under a blanket lien agreement at December 31, 2019. Based on this collateral and the Company's holdings of FHLB stock, the Company is eligible to borrow up to a total of $18,188,926 at year-end 2019.

Principal payments over the next five years are as follows:

2020	$ 184,353
2021	143,236
2022	114,653
2023	91,236
2024	72,102

(Continued)

NOTE 9 – LINES OF CREDIT

The Company has a $1,500,000 unsecured line of credit with Fifth Third Bank of Cincinnati, a third party financial institution. Interest is payable quarterly at the prime rate, 4.75% as of December 31, 2019. There were no outstanding balances at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The line of credit has a scheduled maturity of June 27, 2020.

NOTE 10 – COMMITMENTS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

Some financial instruments, such as loan commitments, credit lines, letters of credit, and overdraft protection, are issued to meet customer financing needs. These are agreements to provide credit or to support the credit of others, as long as conditions established in the contract are met, and usually have expiration dates. Commitments may expire without being used. Off-balance-sheet risk to credit loss exists up to the face amount of these instruments, although material losses are not anticipated. The same credit policies are used to make such commitments as are used for loans, including obtaining collateral at exercise of the commitment.

The contractual amount of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk was as follows at year-end.

	2019		2018	
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Commitments to make loans (at market rates)	$ 810,200	$ 1,312,000	$ 1,875,850	$ 93,500
Unused lines of credit	2,716,731	2,443,800	2,683,670	3,498,518

Commitments to make loans are generally made for periods of 180 days or less. The fixed rate loan commitments at December 31, 2019 had interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 4.50% and maturities ranging from 10 years to 30 years.

NOTE 11 – FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

> Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.
>
> Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
>
> Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

(Continued)

NOTE 11 – FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Investment Securities: The fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices, if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2).

Impaired Loans: The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals which are updated no less frequently than annually. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Real estate owned properties are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and real estate owned are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Company. Once received, a member of the loan department reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value in comparison with independent data sources such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics. On an annual basis, the Company compares the actual selling price of collateral that has been sold to the most recent appraised value to determine what additional adjustment should be made to the appraisal value to arrive at fair value on a case-by-case basis.

(Continued)

NOTE 11 – FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31 Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
2019			
Assets:			
Obligations of U.S government agencies	$ -	$ 17,482,787	$ -
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	22,264,822	-
2018			
Assets:			
Obligations of U.S government agencies	$ -	$ 18,734,992	$ -
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	19,313,323	-

No assets were measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31, 2019 or 2018.

NOTE 12 – CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Bank grants commercial, residential and consumer related loans to customers primarily located in Mason and adjoining counties in Kentucky and Ohio. Although the Bank has a diverse loan portfolio, the debtors' ability to perform is somewhat dependent upon the local economy.

NOTE 13 – REGULATORY MATTERS

Banks are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, additionally for banks, prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. The final rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015 with full compliance with all of the requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. Under Basel III rules the bank must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in from 0.0% for 2015 to 2.5% by 2019. The capital conservation buffer for 2019 is 2.5% and 2018 is 1.875%. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of December 31, 2019, the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

(Continued)

NOTE 13 – REGULATORY MATTERS (Continued)

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. At year-end 2019 and 2018, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

Actual capital levels and minimum required levels, exclusive of the conservation buffer, are presented below:

	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
2019						
Total Capital to risk weighted assets	$ 23,343,000	31.06%	$ 6,012,400	8.0%	$ 7,515,500	10.0%
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to risk weighted assets	22,671,000	30.17	4,509,300	6.0	6,012,400	8.0
Common Tier 1 (CET1)	22,671,000	30.17	3,381,975	4.5	4,885,075	6.5
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to average assets	22,671,000	17.96	5,048,000	4.0	6,310,000	5.0
2018						
Total Capital to risk weighted assets	$ 22,566,000	30.52%	$ 5,914,880	8.0%	$ 7,393,600	10.0%
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to risk weighted assets	21,912,000	29.64	4,436,160	6.0	5,914,880	8.0
Common Tier 1 (CET1)	21,912,000	29.64	3,327,120	4.5	4,805,840	6.5
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to average assets	21,912,000	17.75	4,937,960	4.0	6,172,450	5.0

Dividend Restrictions - The Company's principal source of funds for dividend payments is dividends received from the Bank. Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that may be paid without prior approval of regulatory agencies. Under these regulations, the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year is limited to the current year's net profits, combined with the retained net profits of the preceding two years, subject to the capital requirements described above. During 2019, the Bank could, without prior approval, declare dividends of approximately $1,261,000 plus any 2019 net profits retained to the date of the dividend declaration.

(Continued)

NOTE 14 – RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Loans to principal officers, directors, and their affiliates during 2019 were as follows:

Beginning balance	$ 700,947
New loans	64,258
Repayments	(49,100)
Ending balance	$ 716,105

Deposits from principal officers, directors, and their affiliates at year-end 2019 and 2018 were $3,074,370 and $2,787,538.

NOTE 15 – REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

A description of the Company's revenue streams accounted for under ASC 606 follows:

Service Charges on Deposit Accounts: The Company earns fees from its deposit customers for transaction-based, account maintenance, and overdraft services. Transaction-based fees, which include services such as ATM use fees, stop payment charges, statement rendering, and ACH fees, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Company fulfills the customer's request. Account maintenance fees, which relate primarily to monthly maintenance, are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over which the Company satisfies the performance obligation. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs. Service charges on deposits are withdrawn from the customer's account balance.

Interchange Income: The Company earns interchange fees from debit cardholder transactions conducted through the Visa payment network. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder. The Company recorded interchange income of $225,760 and $227,292 in 2019 and 2018.

Trust Department Income: The Company earns trust fees from its contacts with trust customers to manage assets for investment, and/or transact on their accounts. These fees are primarily earned over time as the Company provides the contracted services. Fees are based on a percentage of realized interest and dividends earned by trust accounts and assessed on a monthly basis. Fees that are transaction based include principal distributions and are recognized at the point in time that the transaction is executed. Other related services provided include administering like-kind property exchanges and the fees the Company earns, which are based on a fixed schedule, are recognized when the services are rendered.