# 2017 ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS

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**OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES** 

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS** 

# **CountyBank**PutnamCountyBank

### **LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS**

The following is the financial results of Putnam Bancshares, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Putnam County Bank, for 2017.

The Bank's earnings declined in 2017 with net earnings of \$1.1 million compared with \$4.5 million in 2016. Increased loan loss provisions totaling \$6 million were recognized due to elevated nonperforming loans. Management continues to work to address problem loan situations through workouts and liquidation of collateral.

Net loans declined \$45 million in 2017, in contrast to an increase of \$2.7 million in 2016. This decline suggests a slowing in the local economy and growing competition for loans. We continue to provide local decisions for our customer base and efficient turnaround.

The Company's capital base declined from \$89 million in 2016 to \$88 million in 2017. This was caused by lower profits driven by increased provisions to the allowance for loan loss. Nonetheless, the Company's capital base continues to show considerable strength.

The Company has been impacted by an increased level of nonperforming loans. This has been caused by several situations including a softening of the local real estate market and related bankruptcies of our borrowers.

Our state continues to deal with unemployment and the effects of the coal industry. Rising energy prices continues to have a negative effect on the natural gas industry. The state government has its challenges given the loss in revenues. The local economy continues to tighten as residential development has slowed.

In February of 2018, Linda Bird retired from the Bank after 25 years of service. Linda served the Bank as a Teller and New Accounts Specialist at the Valley and Main Offices and was known for her high level of customer service. We wish Linda and her family the best in the future.

Putnam County Bank will continue to serve its customers with the products and services they have come to expect. While the Bank may not provide every service imaginable, we feel the services we provide are cost-effective and secure.

We continue to be confident of the future of Putnam Bancshares, Inc. and Putnam County Bank. While the future holds many challenges, there continues to be a place for a local, community-minded institution which works hard every day to satisfy its customers. We expect to meet these challenges with a helpful and knowledgeable staff of professionals that provide services that are timely and meet customer expectations.

If you should any questions or comments, please call us at (304) 562-9931.

J R Wilson

John R. Wilson, Jr.

Chair of the Board

President/Chief Executive Officer

# SELECTED FINANACIAL SUMMARY

# IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	2017	2016	2015	2014
YEAR-END BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY				
Loans, Net	390,403	435,870	433,200	404,120
Investment Securities	156,353	118,143	122,151	151,422
Total Assets	621,158	651,874	638,294	623,666
Deposits	528,317	557,788	547,616	538,435
Shareholders' Equity	88,042	88,930	86,114	80,520
AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY				
Loans, Net	417,194	439,966	421,063	370,148
Investment Securities	126,659	125,063	120,114	157,116
Total Assets	654,984	649,941	634,448	626,322
Deposits	558,769	556,263	544,681	543,821
Shareholders' Equity	90,938	88,193	84,328	80,221
SELECTED RATIOS				
Return On Average Assets	0.17%	0.69%	1.11%	1.00%
Return On Average Equity	1.26%	5.09%	8.36%	7.79%
Dividends Declared As a Percentage Of Net Income	151.97%	37.42%	22.98%	24.91%
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS				
Interest Income	23,924	24,928	23,882	21,815
Interest Expense	4,711	4,848	4,428	4,882
Net Interest Income	19,213	20,080	19,454	16,933
Provision for Loan Losses	6,032	4,831	200	0
Noninterest Income	628	630	710	743
Noninterest Expense	9,978	8,971	8,546	8,183
Net Income	1,145	4,489	7,048	6,305
PER SHARE DATA				
Net Income	1.91	7.48	11.75	10.51
Cash Dividends	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.60
Book Value	146.74	148.22	143.52	134.20

# ANALYSIS OF EARNING ASSETS AND INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

		2017			2016	
ASSETS	Avg. Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	Avg. Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate
Loans						
Commercial	43,120	2,234	5.18%	54,160	2,843	5.25%
Real Estate	373,901	18,815	5.03%	383,805	19,708	5.13%
Consumer(2)	6,967	521	<u>7.48</u> %	7,671	646	8.42%
Total Loans (1)	423,988	21,570	5.09%	445,636	23,197	5.21%
Securities (3)						
Taxable	122,495	1,576	1.29%	118,479	1,273	1.07%
Tax-Exempt (4)	2,695	116	4.32%	4,788	243	5.08%
Mutual Funds	1,256	29	<u>2.35</u> %	1,000	24	<u>2.40</u> %
Total Securities	126,446	1,722	1.36%	124,267	1,540	1.24%
Interest Bearing Deposit in Banks	10,460	86	0.82%	9,509	35	0.37%
Federal Funds Sold	83,953	546	<u>0.65</u> %	58,199	156	0.27%
Total Earning Assets	644,847	23,924	<u>3.71</u> %	637,611	24,928	<u>3.91</u> %
Cash and Due						
from Banks	6,539			6,707		
Premises and						
Equipment, Net	549			519		
Other Assets	9,843			10,774		
Allowance for						
Loan Losses	(6,794)			(5,670)		
Total Assets(5)	654,984			649,941		
LIABILITIES AND						
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Interest Bearing Deposits						
Super NOW and MMDA	124,555	249	0.20%	117,004	234	0.20%
Savings	29,466	44	0.15%	28,683	43	0.15%
Time	338,844	4,418	<u>1.30</u> %	350,577	4,571	<u>1.30</u> %
Total Interest Bearing						
Deposits	492,866	4,711	0.96%	496,264	4,848	0.98%
Long-Term Borrowings	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u> %	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	0.00%
Total Interest Bearing						
Liabilities	492,866	4,711	0.96%	496,264	4,848	0.98%
Noninterest Bearing Deposits	65,903		_	59,999		
Accrued Expenses and Other	22,222			,		
Liabilities	4,860			5,486		
Equity	90,938			88,193		
Total Liabilities and				<u> </u>		
Equity	654,567			649,941		
Net Interest Margin	644,847	19,212	2.98%	637,611	20,080	3.15%
ŭ	044,047	13,212	2.50 /0	037,011	20,000	3.13/0

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes loans on nonaccrual status.

<sup>(2)</sup> Net of unearned interest.

<sup>(3)</sup> Represents amortized value.

<sup>(4)</sup> Tax-exempt income converted to a fully tax-equivalent basis assuming a federal tax of 21% and a state tax of 6.25%

<sup>(5)</sup> Net of SFAS 107 Market Value.

# RATE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017

### IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

REPRICING INTERVAL	Three Months or Less	Three to Twelve Months	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Five to Fifteen Years	Over Fifteen Years
ASSETS						
Total Loans (1)	37,391	19,811	45,958	49,614	177,949	35,907
Investment Securities (2)	22,973	93,598	20,298	15,152	0	2,875
Federal Funds Sold	47,600	0	0	0	0	0
Total Selected Assets	107,964	113,410	66,256	64,766	177,949	38,782
LIABILITIES						
Interest Bearing Deposits (3)	128,544	105,558	61,694	12,432	0	0
Borrowed Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Selected Liabilities	128,544	105,558	61,694	12,432	0	0
Differences	(20,580)	7,852	4,562	52,334	177,949	38,782
Cumulative Differences	(20,580)	(12,728)	(8,166)	44,168	222,117	260,899

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include loans on nonaccrual status.

<sup>(2)</sup> Does not include Federal Reserve Stock or securities on nonaccrual status. Reported HTM securites at amortized cost and AFS securites at fair value.

<sup>(3)</sup> Does not include Super NOW, Money Market Deposit Accounts or traditional savings deposits.

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders Putnam Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries Hurricane, West Virginia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Putnam Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 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.

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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 Putnam Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, 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.

Huntington, West Virginia

March 15, 2018

### PUTNAM BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

ASSETS	_	2017		2016
Cash and due from banks	\$	19,139,217	\$	17,099,705
Federal funds sold		47,600,000		70,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents		66,739,217		87,099,705
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value		64,811,453		70,260,008
Investment securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost		91,541,459		47,883,320
Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost		39,000		39,000
Loans		396,214,375		443,121,190
Allowance for loan losses		(5,811,612)		(7,251,008)
Net loans		390,402,763		435,870,182
Bank premises and equipment, net		580,239		567,201
Other real estate owned		1,738,269		3,913,555
Accrued interest receivable		1,429,607		1,737,824
Other assets	_	3,876,333		4,502,902
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	621,158,340	\$	651,873,697
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Deposits:				
Noninterest-bearing	\$	67,069,056	\$	60,089,407
Interest-bearing	_	461,248,124		497,698,940
Total deposits		528,317,180		557,788,347
Accrued interest payable		1,055,710		1,197,192
Other liabilities		3,743,248		3,957,682
TOTAL LIABILITIES		533,116,138		562,943,221
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock, \$0.50 par value, 1,200,000 shares authorized,				
600,000 shares issued and outstanding		300,000		300,000
Additional paid-in capital		1,000,000		1,000,000
Retained earnings		89,660,461		90,254,759
Accumulated other comprehensive income		(2,918,259)		(2,624,283)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		88,042,202		88,930,476
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND				
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$</u>	621,158,340	\$	651,873,697
THE ACCOMPANIZING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL DART OF THESE CONSC		EINIANCIAI CTA	TEM	IENTO

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

### PUTNAM BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

	2017		2016
INTEREST INCOME			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 21,570,419	\$	23,196,695
Interest and dividends on investment securities:	1 10 ( 10 7		1 220 254
Available-for-sale	1,136,125		1,320,254
Held-to-maturity Federal Reserve Bank	583,397		217,829
Interest on federal funds sold	88,385		37,041
	545,511		156,294
Total interest income	23,923,837		24,928,113
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Interest on deposits	4,711,200		4,848,133
NET INTEREST INCOME	19,212,637		20,079,980
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	6,031,602		4,830,950
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER			
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	13,181,035		15,249,030
NONINTEREST INCOME			
Service fees	397,336		372,046
Securities gains	-		8,302
Rental income	214,592		196,957
Other income	15,582		52,435
Total noninterest income	627,510		629,740
NONINTEREST EXPENSES			
Salaries and employee benefits	5,957,449		5,363,626
Equipment and occupancy expenses	437,727		389,930
Data processing	1,067,302		1,005,691
Insurance	437,718		710,127
Professional fees	674,994		298,534
Other real estate operational losses	232,408		28,215
Other expenses	1,170,080		1,174,531
Total noninterest expenses	9,977,678	-	8,970,654
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,830,867		6,908,116
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2,685,165		2,418,819
NET INCOME	\$ 1,145,702	\$	4,489,297

# PUTNAM BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

	 2017	2016
Net income	\$ 1,145,702	\$ 4,489,297
Other comprehensive income: Unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities, net of		
income taxes of \$73,338 in 2017 and \$28,884 in 2016	(230,214)	(49,947)
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized, net of income taxes of \$0 in 2017 and \$3,042 in 2016	-	(5,260)
Change in underfunded pension liability, net of income taxes (benefit) of \$(20,313) in 2017 and \$35,861 in 2016	 (63,762)	62,013
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	 (293,976)	6,806
Comprehensive income	\$ 851,726	\$ 4,496,103

### PUTNAM BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

	Common	Additional Paid-in	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total
	Stock	<u>Capital</u>	<b>Earnings</b>	Income (Loss)	<b>Equity</b>
BALANCE, December 31, 2015	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 87,445,462	\$ (2,631,089)	\$ 86,114,373
Net income	-	-	4,489,297	-	4,489,297
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	6,806	6,806
Dividends, \$2.80 per share			(1,680,000)		(1,680,000)
BALANCE, December 31, 2016	300,000	1,000,000	90,254,759	(2,624,283)	88,930,476
Net income	-	-	1,145,702	-	1,145,702
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(293,976)	(293,976)
Dividends, \$2.90 per share			(1,740,000)		(1,740,000)
BALANCE, December 31, 2017	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 89,660,461	<u>\$ (2,918,259)</u>	\$ 88,042,202

# PUTNAM BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

		2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	· ·	_	·
Net income	\$	1,145,702	\$ 4,489,297
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash			
provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		105,969	68,295
Deferred income taxes (benefits)		1,398,783	(1,670,319)
Provision for loan losses		6,031,602	4,830,950
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiary, net of distributions		267	777
Net premium amortization on investment securities		(182,946)	483,964
Gain on sale of securities		-	(8,302)
Loss on sale of OREO		100,239	7,626
(Increase) decrease in:			
Interest receivable		308,217	(94,263)
Other assets		(644,340)	(121,661)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Interest payable		(141,482)	125,593
Other liabilities		(298,509)	563,592
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		7,823,502	8,675,549
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities		16,315,000	17,289,994
Purchases of available-for-sale securities		(11,604,938)	(5,132,813)
Proceeds from maturities of held-to-maturity securities		103,000,000	88,000,000
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities		(146,074,742)	(96,712,763)
Purchases of bank premises and equipment		(119,007)	(127,582)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned		3,872,154	2,317,542
Purchases of other real estate owned		(138,720)	-
Net (increase) decrease in loans		37,777,430	(10,614,621)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		3,027,177	(4,980,243)

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# PUTNAM BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

		2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase (decrease) in demand deposits	\$	13,143,053	\$ 8,404,738
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	(	(42,614,220)	1,767,311
Cash dividends paid		(1,740,000)	 (1,680,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(31,211,167)	 8,492,049
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(	(20,360,488)	12,187,355
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING		87,099,705	 74,912,350
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING	\$	66,739,217	\$ 87,099,705
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES			
Cash paid for interest on deposits and borrowings	\$	4,852,682	\$ 4,722,540
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	2,432,806	\$ 3,789,953
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES			
Loans transferred to foreclosed properties	\$	1,658,387	\$ 3,113,903

### NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Nature of operations:** Putnam Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is a West Virginia corporation headquartered in Hurricane, West Virginia. The Company owns all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Putnam County Bank. Putnam County Bank (the "Bank") is a West Virginia state-chartered commercial bank that provides commercial, real estate and consumer loans and deposit services principally to individuals and businesses in Putnam County, West Virginia, and the surrounding areas. The Bank has three banking offices, all located in Hurricane, West Virginia.

**Basis of presentation:** The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and to general practices within the banking industry.

**Principles of consolidation:** The consolidated statements include the accounts of Putnam Bancshares, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Putnam County Bank. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

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

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the allowance for losses on loans, the fair value of financial instruments and defined benefit plan obligations and expenses. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral.

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

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

**Cash and cash equivalents:** For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and due from banks includes cash on hand, cash items in process of clearing, federal funds sold, and amounts due from correspondent banks.

**Securities:** Debt securities are classified as "held-to-maturity", "available-for-sale", or "trading" according to management's intent. The appropriate classification is determined at the time of purchase of each security and reevaluated at each reporting date.

Securities held-to-maturity: Debt securities for which the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are reported at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts using methods approximating the interest method.

### NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities available-for-sale: Securities not classified as "held-to-maturity" or as "trading" are classified as "available-for-sale". Securities classified as "available for sale" are those securities the Bank intends to hold for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily to maturity. "Available-for-sale" securities are reported at fair value, net of unrealized gains or losses, which are adjusted for applicable income taxes and reported as other comprehensive income.

Trading securities: There are no securities classified as "trading" in the accompanying financial statements.

Any security that has experienced a decline in value, which management deems other-than-temporary, is reduced to its estimated fair value. The related write-downs are included in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Bank to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Realized gains and losses on sales of securities are recognized using the specific-identification method. Amortization of premiums and accretion discounts are computed using the effective interest rate method.

**Investment in limited liability company:** The Company entered into an agreement with other individuals to form Putnam County Title Insurance Agency, LLC. The Company has a controlling interest in the LLC, owning 51%. The equity method was used in accounting for the LLC. See Note 15 for additional information.

**Loans:** The Bank's primary market is Putnam County, West Virginia and surrounding areas. The Bank grants commercial, real estate and consumer loans to its customers, most of whom are located within the Bank's primary market. Although the Bank has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent upon the Bank's primary market economic conditions, particularly in the real estate sector. The concentration of credit in the regional economy is taken into consideration by management in determining the allowance for loan losses.

Loans are either secured or unsecured based on the type of loan and the financial condition of the borrower. The loans are generally expected to be repaid from cash flow or proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrower; however, the Bank is exposed to risk of loss on any or all loans due to the borrower's difficulties, which can arise from any number of factors including problems within the respective industry or economic conditions within the Bank's primary market.

Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by unearned discount and an allowance for loan losses. Interest is accrued daily on the unpaid principal balance.

Generally, loans are placed on nonaccrual status when principal or interest is greater than 90 days past due based upon the loan's contractual terms, unless such loans are well secured and in the process of collection. Loans that are on a current payment status or past due less than 90 days may also be classified as nonaccrual if repayment in full of principal and/or interest is in doubt. Interest on nonaccrual loans is recognized primarily using the cost-recovery method.

Loans may be returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are reasonably assured of repayment within an acceptable period of time, and there is a sustained period of repayment performance by the borrower.

### NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Allowance for loan losses:** The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. 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.

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

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

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

**Off-balance sheet financial instruments:** In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit, and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when they are funded or related fees are incurred or received.

**Bank premises and equipment:** Bank premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed primarily on the straight-line method for Bank premises and equipment over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

Buildings and improvements 10-40 years Equipment, fixtures and vehicles 3-10 years

Repairs, maintenance and minor improvements are charged to occupancy and equipment expense as incurred. Major improvements and additions to premises and equipment are capitalized. Gains or losses on disposition, if any, are included in current operations.

### NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Other real estate owned: Other real estate owned consists of real estate held for sale which was acquired through foreclosure on loans secured by such real estate. At the time of acquisition, these properties are recorded at the lower of cost or appraised market value with any write down being 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 selling costs. Revenues and expenses incurred in connection with operating these properties and any direct write downs are included in net cost of operations of other real estate in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

**Bank-owned life insurance:** The Bank purchased a life insurance policy on a key executive. Bank-owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

**Advertising costs:** Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and included in other operating expenses. Advertising expense was \$115,307 and \$161,981 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

**Compensated absences:** Compensated absences have not been accrued since they cannot be reasonably estimated due to restrictions on usage. The Bank recognizes the cost of compensated absences when actually paid.

**Employee benefit plans:** The Bank accounts for its defined benefit plan in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 715, *Employer's Accounting for Pensions*. See Note 9 for additional information.

The Bank adopted a 401(k) plan effective January 1, 2013, and its defined benefit pension plan was frozen as of October 31, 2012. The Bank will still be accountable for past pension obligations and will continue to fund the pension plan as needed.

**Income taxes:** Putnam Bancshares, Inc. and its subsidiary file a consolidated federal income tax return. Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of the transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between the bases of the allowances for loan losses, unfunded pension liability and unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or realized. Valuation allowances are established when deemed necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized within a short term.

Other comprehensive income: Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, and gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and amortization of deferred gains and losses associated with the Company's pension plan, are reported as a separate component of the equity section of the balance sheet, such items, along with net income, are components of other comprehensive income. The components of other comprehensive income and related tax effects are presented within the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

### NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Earnings per share:** Earnings per share represent income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

	 2017		
Net income	\$ 1,145,702	\$	4,489,297
Earnings per common share	\$ 1.91	\$	7.48
Divdends paid per common share	\$ 2.90	\$	2.80

**Reclassifications:** Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year's financial statements to place them on a basis comparable with the current year.

**Date of management's review of subsequent events:** Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 15, 2018, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

**Recent accounting pronouncements:** The following is a summary of recent authoritative pronouncements that could impact the accounting, reporting and/or disclosure of financial information by the Company.

In March 2017, the FASB issued 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost.* Under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), defined benefit pension cost and postretirement benefit cost (net benefit cost) comprise several components that reflect different aspects of an employer's financial arrangements as well as the cost of benefits provided to employees. Those components are aggregated for reporting in the financial statements. Topic 715, Compensation— Retirement Benefits, does not prescribe where the amount of net benefit cost should be presented in an employer's income statement and does not require entities to disclose by line item the amount of net benefit cost that is included in the income statement or capitalized in assets. Many stakeholders observed that the presentation of defined benefit cost on a net basis combines elements that are heterogeneous. As such, these stakeholders stated that the current presentation requirement is less transparent, reduces the decision usefulness of the financial information, and requires users to incur greater costs in analyzing financial statements. To improve the reporting of net benefit cost in the financial statements, the Board added a standard-setting project to provide additional guidance on the presentation of net benefit cost in the income statement and on the components eligible for capitalization in assets. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued 2017-08, *Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities*. The Board is issuing this Update to amend the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium. The Board is shortening the amortization period for the premium to the earliest call date. Under current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), entities generally amortize the premium as an adjustment of yield over the contractual life of the instrument. Stakeholders raised concerns that current GAAP excludes certain callable debt securities from consideration of early repayment of principal even if the holder is certain that the call will be exercised. As a result, upon the exercise of a call on a callable debt security held at a premium, the unamortized premium is recorded as a loss in earnings. Additionally, stakeholders told the Board that there is diversity in practice (1) in the amortization period for premiums of callable debt securities and (2) in how the potential for exercise of a call is factored into current impairment assessments. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

### NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In August 2017, the FASB issued 2017-12, *Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities*. Stakeholders indicated that the hedge accounting requirements in current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) sometimes do not permit an entity to properly recognize the economic results of its hedging strategies in its financial statements. Those stakeholders maintained that improvements to the hedge accounting model are needed to facilitate financial reporting that more closely reflects an entity's risk management activities. In addition, stakeholders note that the effect of hedge accounting on an entity's reported results often is difficult to understand and interpret. They emphasize that reported results should help financial statement users to better understand an entity's risk exposures and how hedging strategies are used to manage those exposures. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### NOTE 2. RESTRICTIONS ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

Certain reserves are required to be maintained at the Federal Reserve Bank. The requirement as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$8,276,000 and \$6,800,000, respectively. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Bank had accounts at correspondent banks, excluding the Federal Reserve Bank, which exceeded the FDIC insurable limit of \$250,000 by \$3,010,008 and \$2,317,819, respectively.

### **NOTE 3. SECURITIES**

The amortized gains, unrealized losses and estimated fair values of securities at December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

	December 31, 2017							
			Gross	Unrealized	Gross Unrealized			
	Amortized Cost		Gains		Losses			Fair Value
Available-for-sale:								
U.S. Government treasuries	\$	10,095,206	\$	-	\$	(54,386)	\$	10,040,820
U.S. Government agencies		50,529,588		5,784		(95,781)		50,439,591
Municipal bonds		2,815,105		59,913		-		2,875,018
Mutual funds		1,500,000				(43,976)		1,456,024
Total available-for-sale	\$	64,939,899	\$	65,697	\$	(194,143)	\$	64,811,453
Held-to-maturity:								
U.S. Government treasuries	\$	91,541,459	\$	589	\$	(64,259)	\$	91,477,789

### **NOTE 3. SECURITIES (continued)**

	December 31, 2016							
			Gross	s Unrealized	zed Gross Unrealized			_
	Amortized Cost		Gains		Losses		Fair Value	
Available-for-sale:								
U.S. Government treasuries	\$	10,124,782	\$	44,148	\$	(7,800)	\$	10,161,130
U.S. Government agencies		55,790,629		294,766		-		56,085,395
Municipal bonds		3,135,000		48,794		(131,500)		3,052,294
Mutual funds		1,000,000				(38,811)		961,189
Total available-for-sale	\$	70,050,411	\$	387,708	\$	(178,111)	\$	70,260,008
Held-to-maturity:								
U.S. Government treasuries	\$	47,883,320	\$	3,365	\$	(7,740)	\$	47,878,945

The following table shows the proceeds from maturities, sales, and calls of available for sale securities and the gross realized gains and losses on those sales. Gains and losses are computed using the specific-identification method.

		2017	2016
Proceeds from maturities, sales and calls	<u>\$</u>	1,308,275 \$	2,278,041
Gross realized gains	<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u> <u>\$</u>	8,302
Gross realized losses	\$	<u>-</u> \$	

The scheduled maturities of securities at December 31, 2017, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available-for-	-sale securities	Held-to-maturity securities			
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value		
Due within one year	\$ 25,039,308	\$ 25,029,735	\$ 91,541,459	\$ 91,477,789		
Due after one year through five years	35,585,486	35,450,675	-	-		
Due after five years through ten years	-	-	-	-		
Due after ten years	4,315,105	4,331,043				
Totals	\$ 64,939,899	\$ 64,811,453	\$ 91,541,459	\$ 91,477,789		

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying value of securities pledged to secure public funds totaled \$76,650,000 and \$75,910,000, respectively. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the estimated fair values totaled \$76,999,077 and \$77,110,040, respectively, and were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

### **NOTE 3. SECURITIES (continued)**

Impairment is evaluated considering numerous factors, and their relative significance varies from case to case. Factors considered include the length of time and extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and the intent and ability to retain the security in order to allow for an anticipated recovery in market value. If, based on the analysis, it is determined that the impairment is other-than-temporary, the security is written down to fair value, and a loss is recognized through earnings. There were no other-than-temporary impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The Bank had 12 available-for-sale securities and 43 held-to-maturity securities with an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2017. These securities are predominately rated investment grade securities and the unrealized losses are due to overall market interest rate fluctuations and not due to any underlying credit concerns of the issuers. The Bank has the intent and ability to hold such investments until maturity or market price recovery. Accordingly, the Bank has concluded that none of the securities in its investment portfolio are other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2017.

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses of securities, aggregated by major investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than	12 Months	12 Mont	hs or More	Total		
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	
<u>December 31, 2017</u>				-			
Available-for-sale:							
U.S. Government treasuries	\$ 4,984,570	\$ (12,502)	\$ 5,056,250	\$ (41,884)	\$ 10,040,820	\$ (54,386)	
U.S. Government agencies Municipal bonds	35,397,350	(95,782)	-	-	35,397,350	(95,782)	
Mutual funds	494,836	(5,164)	961,189	(38,811)	1,456,025	(43,975)	
Total available-for-sale					\$ 46,894,195		
Total available-for-sale	\$ 40,876,756	\$ (113,448)	\$ 6,017,439	\$ (80,695)	\$ 40,894,195	\$ (194,143)	
Hald to maturity:							
Held-to-maturity: U.S. Government treasuries	\$ 80,526,151	\$ (64,259)	\$ -	•	\$ 80,526,151	\$ (64,259)	
U.S. Government treasures	\$ 60,320,131	\$ (04,239)	<del>9</del> -	<u> </u>	\$ 60,320,131	\$ (04,239)	
	Less than	12 Months	12 Months or More		To	otal	
		Gross	Gross			Gross	
	Estimated	Unrealized	Estimated	Unrealized	Estimated	Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	
December 31, 2016 Available-for-sale:							
U.S. Government treasuries	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,122,070	\$ (7,801)	\$ 5,122,070	\$ (7,801)	
U.S. Government agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Municipal bonds	-	-	1,183,500	(131,500)	1,183,500	(131,500)	
Mutual funds			961,189	(38,811)	961,189	(38,811)	
Total available-for-sale	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,266,759	\$ (178,112)	\$ 7,266,759	\$ (178,112)	
Held-to-maturity:							
U.S. Government treasuries	\$ 23,925,923	\$ (7,740)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,925,923	\$ (7,740)	

### **NOTE 3. SECURITIES (continued)**

### Restricted investments, at cost

Federal Reserve Bank stock, which represents a required investment in the common stock of the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB), is carried at cost as a restricted long-term investment at December 31, 2017 and 2016. The balance for FRB stock at December 31, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$39,000.

### **NOTE 4. LOANS**

The following table summarizes the components of the Bank's loan portfolio as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	 2017	 2016
Loans		
Commercial	\$ 118,436,442	\$ 141,151,557
Real estate	221,689,185	229,666,242
Construction	40,346,721	49,490,186
Other	 15,742,027	 22,813,317
Gross loans	396,214,375	443,121,302
Less unearned interest on installment loans	 	 (112)
Total loans	396,214,375	443,121,190
Less allowance for loan losses	 (5,811,612)	 (7,251,008)
Loans, net	\$ 390,402,763	\$ 435,870,182

A summary of risk characteristics by loan portfolio classification follows:

Commercial: This portfolio consists of nonresidential improved real estate, which includes shopping centers, office buildings, etc. New loans in this portfolio are typically balloon loans with initial fixed rate terms of five years and generally have an original loan-to-value ("LTV") of 85% or less. These properties are generally located in the Bank's normal lending area.

Real Estate: This portfolio primarily consists of owner-occupied, full documentation loans secured by properties in the Bank's normal lending area. New loans in this portfolio are typically balloon mortgages with an initial fixed rate term of 10 years and generally have an original LTV of 90% or less.

Construction: This portfolio consists of residential and commercial construction loans. Loans in this portfolio are typically set for an interest only period of 12 months, during construction phase. Rates are typically prime plus 2% and usually have a set floor of 5%.

Other: This portfolio consists of loans that are unsecured, secured by automobiles, or secured by deposit accounts. This portfolio is generally granted to local customers only.

Management monitors the credit quality of its loans on an ongoing basis. Any loan that is 30 days past payment is considered past due and is included in the past due table below. Past due loans are examined to identify loans for non-accrual status, which are normally loans that are 90 days past due, unless special circumstances exist. Loans may be returned to accrual status when repayment is reasonably assured and there has been demonstrated performance under the terms of the loan.

### **NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)**

The following tables present the contractual aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31, 2017													
Dollars in thousands	30-	59 Days	60-	Pas 89 Days	t due	90 Days		Total		Current	Т	otal loans	invest da	corded ment >90 ys and cruing
Donars in inousanas		39 Days	- 00-	og Days		Days		Total		Current		otal loalis		
Commercial	\$	2,473	\$	1,292	\$	7,267	\$	11,032	\$	107,404	\$	118,436	\$	-
Real estate		2,183		2,726		4,759		9,668		212,021		221,689		49
Construction		2,901		683		5,795		9,379		30,968		40,347		-
Other		222		3		131		356		15,386		15,742		
Totals	\$	7,779	\$	4,704	\$	17,952	\$	30,435	\$	365,779	\$	396,214	\$	49
							Decem	nber 31, 201	6					corded ement >90
				Past	t due								da	ys and
Dollars in thousands	30-	59 Days	60-	89 Days	> 9	90 Days		Total		Current	Т	otal loans	ac	cruing
Commercial	\$	5,680	\$	4,082	\$	1,390	\$	11,152	\$	130,000	\$	141,152	\$	802
Real estate		6,259		1,972		2,417		10,648		219,018		229,666		2,007
Construction		3,340		430		4,503		8,273		41,217		49,490		547
Other		431		453		4		888		21,925		22,813		4
Totals	\$	15,710	\$	6,937	\$	8,314	\$	30,961	\$	412,160	\$	443,121	\$	3,360

The following table presents the non-accrual loans included in the net balance of loans at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

	 2017	 2016	
Commercial	\$ 11,479,048	\$ 6,379,000	
Real estate	9,227,634	4,378,982	
Construction	7,470,477	4,751,312	
Other	 184,748	 56,483	
Totals	\$ 28,361,907	\$ 15,565,777	

If interest on non-accrual loans had been accrued, such income would have approximated \$1,786,564 and \$584,422 for the years December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Loans are categorized 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 Bank assigns credit quality indicators of pass, special mention, substandard, and doubtful to its loans. The following definitions are used for risk grades:

### **NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)**

Pass: Loans in this category are characterized by borrowers with an average to strong financial condition, sufficient cash flows to service the debt, and repayment history is satisfactory.

Special Mention: Special mention loans have potential weaknesses that deserve management's attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects.

Substandard: A substandard loan is inadequately protected by the sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or the collateral pledged. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of substandard loans, does not have to exist in individual assets. They require more intensive supervision by management.

Doubtful: Doubtful loans have all the weaknesses inherent in substandard loans, 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. These are poor quality loans in which neither the collateral, if any, nor the financial condition of the borrower ensure collectability in full. Loans classified as doubtful are considered impaired.

The following tables present loans based upon the internal risk ratings by class:

	December 31, 2017						
	Commercial	Real estate	Construction	Other	Total		
Pass	\$ 61,883,920	\$ 194,905,469	\$ 27,903,808	\$ 11,379,619	\$ 296,072,816		
Special mention	31,211,793	8,295,041	2,268,579	3,683,268	45,458,681		
Substandard	25,340,729	18,488,675	10,174,334	679,140	54,682,878		
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals	\$ 118,436,442	\$ 221,689,185	\$ 40,346,721	\$ 15,742,027	\$ 396,214,375		
			December 31, 2016				
	Commercial	Real estate	Construction	Other	Total		
Pass	\$ 116,349,424	\$ 213,008,737	\$ 40,851,511	\$ 22,098,829	\$ 392,308,501		
Special mention	8,445,348	5,188,748	6,154,936	501,694	20,290,726		
Substandard	16,356,785	11,468,757	2,483,739	212,682	30,521,963		
Doubtful	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
Totals	\$ 141,151,557	\$ 229,666,242	\$ 49,490,186	\$ 22,813,205	\$ 443,121,190		

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes loans to directors, executive officers, stockholders and their affiliates on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other customers and did not, in the opinion of management, involve more than the normal credit risk.

### **NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)**

The following presents the activity with respect to loans to related parties for 2017 and 2016:

	 2017	 2016
Balances - January 1,	\$ 12,174,003	\$ 12,458,445
New loans	456,848	1,095,512
Repayments	 (818,102)	 (1,379,954)
Balances - December 31,	\$ 11,812,749	\$ 12,174,003

The following is a summary of impaired loans by class at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31, 2017						
	Unpaid		Interest				
	principal	Related	income recognized				
	balance	allowance					
With a related allowance							
Commercial	\$ 4,792,174	\$ 1,843,801	\$ 370,297				
Real estate	5,632,570	673,865	236,500				
Construction	10,054	10,054	887				
Other		<u> </u>					
Totals	\$ 10,434,798	<u>\$ 2,527,720</u>	\$ 607,684				
With no related allowance							
Commercial	\$ 12,481,969	9 \$ -	\$ 728,665				
Real estate	23,902,457	7 -	1,013,970				
Construction	725,985	5 -	54,542				
Other	28,303	<u> </u>	1,122				
Totals	\$ 37,138,714	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 1,798,299				
Total							
Commercial	\$ 17,274,143	3 \$ 1,843,801	\$ 1,098,962				
Real estate	29,535,027	7 673,865	1,250,470				
Construction	736,039	10,054	55,429				
Other	28,303	<u> </u>	1,122				
Totals	\$ 47,573,512	<u>\$ 2,527,720</u>	\$ 2,405,983				

### NOTE 4. LOANS (continued)

	December 31, 2016						
	Unpaid principal Re balance allo			re	Interest income ecognized		
With a related allowance	 						
Commercial	\$ 10,745,435	\$	4,369,073	\$	525,835		
Real estate	5,618,410		1,038,382		174,412		
Construction	304,547		65,399		12,324		
Other	 <u>-</u>						
Totals	\$ 16,668,392	\$	5,472,854	\$	712,571		
With no related allowance							
Commercial	\$ 9,827,522	\$	-	\$	293,692		
Real estate	14,650,677		-		635,057		
Construction	1,472,077		-		50,612		
Other	 <u>-</u>						
Totals	\$ 25,950,276	\$	_	\$	979,361		
Total							
Commercial	\$ 20,572,957	\$	4,369,073	\$	819,527		
Real estate	20,269,087		1,038,382		809,469		
Construction	1,776,624		65,399		62,936		
Other	 <u>-</u>						
Totals	\$ 42,618,668	\$	5,472,854	\$	1,691,932		

### NOTE 5. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance is comprised of three distinct reserve components: (1) specific reserves related to loans individually evaluated, (2) quantitative reserves related to loans collectively evaluated, and (3) qualitative reserves related to loans collectively evaluated. A summary of the methodology the Bank employs on a quarterly basis with respect to each of these components in order to evaluate the overall adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

### Specific Reserve for Loans Individually Evaluated

To identify loans considered for impairment evaluation, management will begin with a review of the Loan Portfolio Watch List. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. "All amounts due, according to the contractual terms", means that both the contractual interest payments and the contractual principal payments of a loan will be collected as scheduled in the loan agreement. However, an insignificant delay or insignificant shortfall in amount of payments on the loan does not mean the loan is impaired.

Once determined to be impaired, impairment will be measured by the present value of expected cash flow at the loan's effective interest rate, less the fair value of the loans' collateral and costs to sell. Loans determined to be impaired will be identified and listed individually with the impairment measurement amount (even if the amount is zero). These loans will be deducted from the appropriate loan pool when calculating the estimated loss under ASC 450-10.

### NOTE 5. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

### Quantitative Reserve for Loans Collectively Evaluated

Under ASC 450-10, loss estimates are calculated for groups of loans with similar risk characteristics. The Bank identifies the similar loan groups as Commercial, Real Estate, Construction, and Other. Charge-off amounts are compared to average loans outstanding to calculate a 2-Year Historic Average Loan Loss Percentage. This percentage is applied to the current loans outstanding for each loan pool, less the impaired loans for each loan pool. The result is the required general reserves amount.

### **Qualitative Reserve for Loans Collectively Evaluated**

The Bank also considers the necessity to adjust the average historical net loan charge-off rates relative to each of the above loan pools for potential risk factors that could result in actual losses deviating from prior loss experience. Such qualitative risk factors considered are: (1) levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans, (2) effects of any changes in the quality of the loan review system and findings, (3) trends in volume and term of loans, (4) effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards, and other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practice, (5) experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff, (6) national and local economic trends and conditions, (7) industry conditions such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements (8) effects of changes in credit concentrations, and (9) effects of changes in the value of underlying collateral.

Activity in the allowance for loan losses by loan class for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, is as follows:

2017	Commercial	Real estate	Construction	Other	Total	
Allowance for loan loss						
Beginning balance	\$ 5,420,770	\$ 632,430	\$ 1,143,250	\$ 54,558	\$ 7,251,008	
Charge-offs	(3,564,797)	(631,315)	(3,135,115)	(505,770)	(7,836,997)	
Recoveries	285,210	36,191	-	44,597	365,998	
Provision	1,592,442	441,479	3,572,394	425,288	6,031,603	
Ending balance	\$ 3,733,625	\$ 478,785	\$ 1,580,529	\$ 18,673	\$ 5,811,612	
Allowance related to:						
Loans individually evaluated						
for impairment	\$ 1,843,801	\$ 673,865	\$ 10,054	\$ -	\$ 2,527,720	
Loans collectively evaluated						
for impairment	1,889,824	(195,080)	1,570,475	18,673	3,283,892	
Totals	\$ 3,733,625	\$ 478,785	\$ 1,580,529	\$ 18,673	\$ 5,811,612	
Loans						
Loans individually evaluated						
for impairment	\$ 17,274,143	\$ 29,535,027	\$ 736,039	\$ 28,303	\$ 47,573,512	
Loans collectively evaluated						
for impairment	101,162,299	192,154,158	39,610,682	15,713,724	348,640,863	
Totals	\$ 118,436,442	\$ 221,689,185	\$ 40,346,721	\$ 15,742,027	\$ 396,214,375	

NOTE 5. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

2016	Commercial	Real estate	Construction	Other	Total
Allowance for loan loss					
Beginning balance	\$ 1,960,863	\$ 682,374	\$ 352,812	\$ 85,156	\$ 3,081,205
Charge-offs	(651,670)	-	-	(30,685)	(682,355)
Recoveries	19,584	-	1,624	-	21,208
Provision	4,091,993	(49,944)	788,814	87	4,830,950
Ending balance	\$ 5,420,770	\$ 632,430	\$ 1,143,250	\$ 54,558	\$ 7,251,008
Allowance related to:					
Loans individually evaluated					
for impairment	\$ 4,369,073	\$ 1,038,382	\$ 65,399	\$ -	\$ 5,472,854
Loans collectively evaluated					
for impairment	1,051,697	(405,952)	1,077,851	54,558	1,778,154
Totals	\$ 5,420,770	\$ 632,430	\$ 1,143,250	\$ 54,558	\$ 7,251,008
Loans					
Loans individually evaluated					
for impairment	\$ 20,572,957	\$ 20,269,087	\$ 1,776,624	\$ -	\$ 42,618,668
Loans collectively evaluated					
for impairment	120,578,600	209,397,155	47,713,562	22,813,205	400,502,522
Totals	\$ 141,151,557	\$ 229,666,242	\$ 49,490,186	\$ 22,813,205	\$ 443,121,190

Both commercial and consumer loans are deemed impaired upon being contractually modified in a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR"). TDRs typically result from loss mitigation activities and occur when the Bank grants a concession to a borrower who is experiencing financial difficulty in order to minimize the loss. The modifications to the Company's TDRs for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were concessions on the interest rate charged and paying real estate taxes. The effect of the modifications to the Company was a reduction in interest income. Once restructured in a TDR, a loan is generally considered impaired until its maturity, regardless of whether the borrower performs under the modified terms. Although such a loan may be returned to accrual status if all principal and interest is paid to date, the loan would continue to be evaluated for an asset-specific allowance for loan losses.

The following tables present TDRs, modified by class at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Number of	Unp	oaid principal
2017	contracts		balance
Commercial	7	\$	6,174,394
Real estate	13		2,315,780
Construction	-		-
Other	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>
Totals	20	\$	8,490,174

### NOTE 5. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

	Number of	Unpaid principa		
2016	contracts	balance		
Commercial	6	\$	6,515,950	
Real estate	14		2,455,346	
Construction	-		_	
Other	<del>_</del>		<u>-</u>	
Totals	20	\$	8,971,296	

Default occurs when payments are not received in accordance with terms specified in the loan document, which may result in the loan being fully or partially charged-off. For the year ended December 31, 2017, there were three restructured mortgage loans that subsequently defaulted resulting in principal charge-offs of \$29,300, and two restructured commercial loans that subsequently defaulted resulting in principal charge-offs of \$56,000. For the year ended December 31, 2016, there were no restructured loans that subsequently defaulted resulting in a principal charge-off.

### NOTE 6. BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Major classifications of bank premises and equipment and the total accumulated depreciation are as follows:

	 2017	 2016
Buildings and improvements	\$ 1,856,589	\$ 1,856,589
Furniture and fixtures	1,604,791	1,572,896
Vehicles	 242,307	 178,610
	3,703,687	3,608,095
Less: accumulated depreciation	 (3,323,908)	 (3,241,354)
	379,779	366,741
Land	 200,460	 200,460
Bank premises and equipment, net	\$ 580,239	\$ 567,201

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, totaled \$105,969 and \$68,295, respectively, and is included in equipment and occupancy expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Bank has entered into a noncancelable lease agreement with a related party, consummated at arm's length, for its Teays Valley branch. Rent expense for the operating lease approximated \$73,437 and \$71,120 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The minimum annual rental commitment under this lease, exclusive of taxes and other charges, payable by the lessee at December 31, 2017, is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	 Amount		
2018	\$ 73,437		
2019	73,437		
2020	73,437		
2021	73,437		
2022 and thereafter	 67,317		
Total	\$ 361,065		

### NOTE 7. DEPOSITS

The following is a summary of major categories of deposits at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	2017		2016	
Non-interest bearing	\$	67,069,056	\$	60,089,407
Interest bearing:				
Time deposits under \$100,000		85,301,975		88,320,892
Time deposits over \$100,000		222,872,703		262,468,006
Total time deposits		308,174,678		350,788,898
Money market		122,945,369		118,343,095
Savings		30,128,077		28,566,947
Total interest bearing deposits		461,248,124		497,698,940
Total deposits	\$	528,317,180	\$	557,788,347

Scheduled maturities of time and certificates of deposit at December 31, 2017, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Amount
2018	\$ 179,156,354
2019	52,874,670
2020 and thereafter	76,143,654
Total	\$ 308,174,678

The Bank has, and expects to have in the future, banking transactions in the ordinary course of business with directors and officers of the Bank and their associates. Such related party deposits were accepted on substantially the same terms including interest rates and maturities as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated parties. Aggregate deposit transactions with related parties approximated \$52,352,957 and \$44,583,972 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### **NOTE 8. INCOME TAXES**

The components of applicable income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, are summarized as follows:

	2017		 2016	
Current expense:				
Federal	\$	1,184,736	\$ 3,773,245	
State		101,646	 315,893	
Total current		1,286,382	4,089,138	
Deferred expense:				
Federal		1,399,640	(1,527,453)	
State		(857)	 (142,866)	
Total deferred		1,398,783	(1,670,319)	
Income tax expense	\$	2,685,165	\$ 2,418,819	

### **NOTE 8. INCOME TAXES (continued)**

Deferred income taxes reflect the net effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

	2017		 2016	
Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for loan losses	\$	1,404,085	\$ 2,656,769	
Defined benefit plan		797,996	1,146,624	
Nonaccrual interest		431,634	214,132	
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities		31,033	 	
Total deferred tax assets		2,664,748	4,017,525	
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities		-	(76,796)	
Other deferred tax items			 (16,674)	
Total deferred tax liabilties			 (93,470)	
Net deferred tax assets	\$	2,664,748	\$ 3,924,055	

No valuation allowance for deferred tax assets was recorded at December 31, 2017 and 2016, as the Company believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized because they were supported by recoverable taxes paid in prior years. The reduction in net deferred tax assets consists primarily of a \$1.4 million non-cash charge due to the Company's corporate rate being reduced from 35% to 21% under the newly enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. Therefore, the deferred tax assets and liabilities were remeasured at the lower rate.

A reconciliation of the significant differences between the federal statutory income tax rate and the Company's effective income tax rate is as follows:

	2017		2016	
Federal statutory rate	\$	1,302,495	\$	2,355,668
Increase (decrease) resulting from:				
State income tax, net of federal tax benefit		67,086		208,489
Tax exempt interest income		(33,312)		(76,734)
Nondeductible expense		7,870		6,810
Rate change for remeasured deferred tax assets		1,376,490		-
Other items, net		(35,464)		(75,414)
Income tax expense	<u>\$</u>	2,685,165	\$	2,418,819

### NOTE 9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company provides retirement benefits to its employees through the Putnam County Bank 401(k) Plan, which is intended to be compliant with Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) Section 404(c). The Company's total expense associated with the retirement benefit plan approximated \$61,212 and \$54,403 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### NOTE 9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The Company also maintains a defined benefit pension plan ("the Defined Benefit Plan"). The Defined Benefit Plan was frozen as of October 31, 2012. The Defined Benefit Plan maintains a December 31 year-end for purposes of computing its benefit obligations.

The following table sets summarizes activity with the frozen Defined Benefit Plan in 2017 and 2016:

	 2017	 2016
Change in fair value of plan assets:		
Fair value at beginning of measurement period	\$ 5,383,586	\$ 5,341,178
Actual gain/(loss) on plan assets	628,071	279,477
Contributions	189,000	187,000
Benefits paid	 (427,301)	(424,069)
Fair value at end of measurement periods	5,773,356	5,383,586
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of measurement period	(8,513,018)	(8,449,532)
Interest cost	(340,316)	(354,224)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(650,282)	(133,331)
Benefits paid	 427,301	 424,069
Benefit obligation at end of measurement period	 (9,076,315)	 (8,513,018)
Funded status	\$ (3,302,959)	\$ (3,129,432)
Weighted-average assumptions for balance sheet liability at end of year:		
Discount rate	3.60%	4.10%
Expected long-term rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Weighted-average assumptions for benefit cost at beginning of year:		
Discount rate	4.10%	4.30%
Expected long-term rate of return	7.00%	7.00%

The unfunded status of the plan as of December 31, 2017 is included within Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2017, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income includes a balance of \$2,820,846, net of tax, related to the underfunded pension liability.

The following table presents the components of the net periodic pension cost of the Defined Benefit Plan:

	 2017		2016	
Components of net periodic benefit:				
Interest cost	\$ 340,316	\$	354,224	
Expected return on plan assets	(394,104)		(388,308)	
Net amortization and deferral	 332,240		340,036	
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 278,452	\$	305,952	

### NOTE 9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The Bank anticipates making contributions of \$185,204 to the plan for the year ending December 31, 2017. The following table summarizes the expected benefits to be paid in each of the next five years and in the aggregate for the five years thereafter:

	Expe	cted benefits	
Plan year ending December 31,	to be pa		
2018	\$	436,922	
2019		436,029	
2020		431,146	
2021		428,437	
2022		427,261	
2023 through 2027		2,289,202	
Total	\$	4,448,997	

Asset allocation for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan as of the measurement date, by asset category, is as follows:

	Target Allocation	Allowable allocation	f plan assets at		
Plan Assets	2017	range	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	
Equity Securities	50%	40-60%	51%	46%	
Debt securities	50%	40-60%	48%	53%	
Other		0-3%	1%	1%	
Totals			100%	100%	

The primary long-term objective for the plan is to maintain assets at a level that will sufficiently cover future beneficiary obligations. The plan is overseen by Pentegra Retirement Services, who will invest the assets of the plan in a diversified combination of asset classes, investment strategies, and pooled vehicles. The asset allocation guidelines displayed in the table above reflect the Bank's risk tolerance and long-term objectives and is reviewed periodically to meet the above target allocations. The expected long-term rate of return for the plan's assets is based on the expected return of each of the above categories, weighted based on the median of the target allocation for each class. The major categories of assets in the Company's Defined Benefit Plan as of year-end are presented in the following table. Assets are segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy established by ASC Topic 820 utilized to measure fair value (see Note 14 for fair value hierarchy).

The following tables present the balances of the plan assets, by fair value, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Fair Value Measurement Using						
December 31, 2017		Level 1		Level 2	Lev	vel 3	 Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	44,696	\$	-	\$	_	\$ 44,696
Fixed income mutual funds		2,798,558		-		-	2,798,558
Common/collective trusts		-		305,993		-	305,993
Equity mutual funds		2,624,109		_		_	 2,624,109
Totals	\$	5,467,363	\$	305,993	\$		\$ 5,773,356

### NOTE 9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

December 31, 2016	Fair Value Measurement Using						
		Level 1		Level 2	Le	vel 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	72,654	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 72,654
Fixed income mutual funds		2,831,243		-		-	2,831,243
Common/collective trusts		_		277,807		-	277,807
Equity mutual funds		2,201,882		<u>-</u>		_	 2,201,882
Totals	\$	5,105,779	\$	277,807	\$	-	\$ 5,383,586

### NOTE 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company and its subsidiary, Putnam County Bank, have loans, deposits and other transactions with its executive officers, directors and certain business organizations and individuals with which such persons are associated as discussed in Notes 4, 6 and 7. In the opinion of management, such transactions are consistent with prudent banking practices and are within applicable banking regulations.

### NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Bank is a party to certain financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit, and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Bank has in particular classes of financial instruments.

A summary of the notional amounts of the financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk at December 31, 2017 and 2016, is as follows:

Contract Amount	 2017	 2016
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 17,511,601	\$ 23,325,922
Commercial and standby letters of credit	 415,750	 133,262
Totals	\$ 17,927,351	\$ 23,459,184

The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and commercial and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterpart. Collateral requirements vary but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, or real estate.

### NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Commercial and standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These guarantees are primarily issued to support private borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans.

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. Based upon information currently available, management believes that such loss contingencies, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, financial position, or results of operations.

### NOTE 12. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The majority of the Bank's loans, commitments, and commercial and standby letters of credit have been granted to customers in the Bank's market area. Investments in state and municipal securities and loans to governmental entities are within the Bank's home state. The concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 4. The distribution of commitments to extend credit approximates the distribution of loans outstanding. Commercial and standby letters of credit were granted primarily to commercial borrowers.

### NOTE 13. REGULATORY MATTERS

Putnam Bancshares, Inc.'s principal source of funds for future dividend payments to shareholders is from dividend payments received from its wholly-owned subsidiary, Putnam County Bank.

The Bank, as a state chartered member bank of the Federal Reserve System, is subject to the dividend restrictions set forth by the West Virginia Division of Financial Institutions as well as the Federal Reserve Board. Under such restrictions, the Bank may not, without the prior approval of the West Virginia Division of Financial Institutions and the Federal Reserve Board, declare dividends in excess of the sum of the current year's net income, as defined, plus the retained net profits from the two preceding years. The Bank normally restricts dividends to a lesser amount. The dividends as of December 31, 2017, that the Bank could declare without the approval of the West Virginia Division of Financial Institutions and the Federal Reserve Board amounted to approximately \$8,729,155.

The Bank is also subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal and state banking agencies. Failure to meet the minimum capital requirements can initiate certain actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a material effect on the Bank and the consolidated financial statements. Capital adequacy guidelines require minimum ratios of 6% for Tier 1 capital, 8% for total risk-based capital, and 4% for Tier 1 leverage capital. To be well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective actions, the ratios must be at least 8%, 10%, and 5%, respectively.

Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk-weighting of assets and certain off-balance sheet items, and other factors.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Bank exceeded all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject and had regulatory capital ratios in excess of the levels established for well capitalized institutions. Management believes, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, that the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject. As of December 31, 2017, the most recent notification from the Bank's primary regulatory agency categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, an institution must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since the notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

### **NOTE 13. REGULATORY MATTERS (continued)**

The Bank's actual ratios as well as a comparison of the period-end capital balances with the related amounts established by the regulatory agencies are as follows:

				Ca	pital amounts		
	Ratios	Actual		Minimum		Well capitalized	
<u>December 31, 2017</u>							_
Total risk-based capital							
(to risk-weighted assets)	27.06%	\$	94,579,000	\$	27,966,000	\$	34,958,000
Tier 1 capital							
(to risk-weighted assets)	25.80%		90,192,000		20,975,000		27,966,000
Tier 1 leverage capital							
(to adjusted average assets)	13.90%		90,192,000		25,948,000		32,435,000
<u>December 31, 2016</u>							
Total risk-based capital							
(to risk-weighted assets)	23.99%	\$	96,431,000	\$	32,155,000	\$	40,193,000
Tier 1 capital							
(to risk-weighted assets)	22.74%		91,380,000		24,116,000		32,155,000
Tier 1 leverage capital							
(to adjusted average assets)	13.94%		91,380,000		26,216,000		32,771,000

### NOTE 14. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ASC Topic 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or nonrecurring basis. The following summarizes the methods and significant assumptions used by the Bank in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and Due from Banks: The carrying values of cash and due from banks approximate their estimated fair value (Level 1).

Federal Funds Sold: The carrying values of federal funds sold approximate their fair value (Level 1).

Investment Securities: Estimated fair values of investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities (Level 2).

Loans: The estimated fair values for loans are computed based on scheduled future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at interest rates currently offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit risks and terms (Level 2).

Accrued Interest Receivable and Accrued Interest Payable: The carrying values of accrued interest receivable on the Bank's investment securities and loans is assumed to approximate fair value. Likewise, the carrying value of accrued interest payable on the Bank's interest-bearing deposits is assumed to approximate fair values (Level 1).

### NOTE 14. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Deposits: The estimated fair values of demand deposits are equal to their carrying values. Fair values for time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation at rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities (Level 2).

The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Bank's financial instruments at December 31, 2017 and 2016, are summarized as follows:

	20	017	2016			
		Estimated Fair	_	Estimated Fair		
	Carrying Value	Value	Carrying Value	Value		
Financial assets:						
Cash and due from banks	\$ 19,139,217	\$ 19,139,217	\$ 17,099,705	\$ 17,099,705		
Federal funds sold	47,600,000	47,600,000	70,000,000	70,000,000		
Securities available-for-sale	64,811,453	64,811,453	70,260,008	70,260,008		
Securities held-to-maturity	91,541,459	91,477,789	47,883,320	47,878,945		
Loans	390,402,763	390,402,763	435,870,182	435,870,182		
Accrued interest receivable	1,429,607	1,429,607	1,737,824	1,737,824		
Totals	\$ 614,924,499	\$ 614,860,829	\$ 642,851,039	\$ 642,846,664		
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 528,317,180	\$ 528,317,180	\$ 557,788,347	\$ 557,788,347		
Accrued interest payable	1,055,710	1,055,710	1,197,192	1,197,192		
Totals	\$ 529,372,890	\$ 529,372,890	\$ 558,985,539	\$ 558,985,539		

ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures*, defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an 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. ASC Topic 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting 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, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Accordingly, securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, the Bank may be required to record other assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower of cost or market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

### NOTE 14. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

A description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value follows, as well as the classification of such instruments within the valuation hierarchy:

Securities Available for Sale: Securities are classified within Level 1 where quoted market prices are available in an active market. Inputs include securities that have quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, at which point the securities would be classified with Level 2 of the hierarchy. Level 2 securities include mortgage-backed securities issued by government sponsored entities and municipal bonds.

Impaired Loans: Loans are measured for impairment using the methods permitted by ASC Topic 310, *Receivables*. Fair value of impaired loans is measured by either the loans obtainable market price, if available (Level 1), the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent (Level 2), or the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate (Level 3). Fair value of the collateral is determined by appraisals or by independent valuation.

Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO"): Properties are recorded at the balance of the loan or at estimated fair value less estimated selling costs, whichever is less, at the date acquired. Fair values of OREO at December 31, 2017, are determined by sales agreements or appraisals, and costs to sell are based on estimation per the terms and conditions of the sales agreements or amounts commonly used in real estate transactions. Inputs include appraisal values on the properties or recent sales activity for similar assets in the property's market, and thus OREO measured at fair value would be classified within Level 2 of the hierarchy.

### Assets at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

	Fair V	/alue	Measurement	Using		
December 31, 2017	Level 1		Level 2	Leve	el 3	Total
Available-for-sale securities						
U.S. Government treasuries	\$ -	\$	10,040,820	\$	-	\$ 10,040,820
U.S. Government agencies	-		50,439,591		-	50,439,591
Municipal bonds	-		2,875,018		-	2,875,018
Mutual funds	 1,456,024		<u>-</u>		_	 1,456,024
Totals	\$ 1,456,024	\$	63,355,429	\$		\$ 64,811,453
	Fair <b>V</b>	/alue	Measurement	Using		
December 31, 2016	Level 1		Level 2	Leve	el 3	Total
Available-for-sale securities						
U.S. Government treasuries	\$ -	\$	10,161,130	\$	-	\$ 10,161,130
U.S. Government agencies	-		56,085,395		-	56,085,395
Municipal bonds	-		3,052,294		-	3,052,294
Mutual funds	 961,189					 961,189
Totals	\$ 961,189	\$	69,298,819	\$	_	\$ 70,260,008

### NOTE 14. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### Assets Recorded at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Bank may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These include assets that are measured at the lower of cost or market that were recognized at fair value below cost at the end of the period. The following table measures financial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Fair Value Measurement Using					
December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Impaired loans	<u>\$</u>	\$ 47,573,512	\$ -	\$ 47,573,512		
OREO	\$ -	\$ 1,738,269	\$ -	\$ 1,738,269		
	Fair	Value Measurement	Using			
December 31, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Impaired loans	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 42,618,668	\$ -	\$ 42,618,668		
OREO	<u>\$</u>	\$ 3,913,555	\$ -	\$ 3,913,555		

ASC Topic 825 provides the Company with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The fair value option established by this statement permits the Company to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each reporting date subsequent to implementation.

The Company has chosen not to elect the fair value option for any items that are not already required to be measured at fair value in accordance with U.S. GAAP and, as such, has not included any gains or losses in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2017.

### NOTE 15. PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed financial information of Putnam Bancshares, Inc. (Parent Company) is presented below.

BALANCE SHEETS	December			
		2017		2016
ASSETS				
Cash	\$	170,515	\$	168,644
Investment in Putnam County Bank		87,010,930		87,900,234
Investment in Putnam County Title Insurance Agency		8,853		9,120
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	87,190,298	\$	88,077,998
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	-
Income taxes payable		574		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		574		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		87,189,724		88,077,998
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND				
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$	87,190,298	\$	88,077,998
STATEMENTS OF INCOME		Years	Ende	ed
		2017		2016
INCOME	\$	1,750,200	\$	1,724,835
EXPENSES:				
Operating expenses		8,329		8,214
Income before income tax benefit and equity in				
undistributed earnings of subsidiaries		1,741,871		1,716,621
Applicable income taxes		574		
Income before equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries		1,741,297		1,716,621
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries		(595,595)		2,772,676
Net income	\$	1,145,702	\$	4,489,297

### NOTE 15. PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	Years Ended					
		2017		2016		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Net income	\$	1,145,702	\$	4,489,297		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash						
provided by operating activities:						
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries		595,595		(2,772,677)		
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable		-		(39,547)		
Increase/(decrease) in income taxes payable		574				
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		1,741,871		1,677,073		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Dividends paid		(1,740,000)		(1,680,000)		
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,740,000)		(1,680,000)		
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,871		(2,927)		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING		168,644		171,571		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING	\$	170,515	\$	168,644		

# **OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**

Jack Wilson	Chair of the Board of Directors
John R. Wilson, Jr.	President/Chief Executive Officer
Allison W. Jones	Executive Vice President
Michelle Daugherty	Vice President/Chief Credit Officer
Greg M. Mick	Vice President/Chief Operations Officer
Phillip J. Ball	Vice President/Chief Financial Officer
Grace A. Allred	Vice President /Chief Loan Officer Consume
Leigh A. Shirkey	Senior Auditor/Compliance Officer
Phyllis J. Canterbury	Assistant Vice President
A. Kaye Turley	Deposit Operations Manager
Don C. Chapman	Bank Secrecy Officer
Claudia S. Leadman	Loan Operations Manager
Whitney B. Harris	HMDA Officer/CRA Officer
Angela G. Melton	Branch Manager
Beth J. Carnefix	Branch Manager
Thomas P. Schmader	, IV Loan Officer
Katie M. Allen	Loan Officer

Rebecca L. Foster	Vault Manager	
Tina M. Leadmon	Paying & Receiving	
Denise D. Edwards	Accounting	
Teresa K. White	Paying & Receiving	
Rhonda L. Fairchild	Electronic Banking	
Penny L. Collier	Electronic Banking	
Deborah R. Milton	Loan Receptionist	
Donna J. Stowers	Paying & Receiving	
Marsha D. Eggleton	Paying & Receiving	
Tammy J. Sovine	Data Process Verification	
Tina M. Ellison	Bank Secrecy Assistant	
Kelly L. Shaw	Paying & Receiving	
Joy M. Persinger	Paying & Receiving	
Betty J. Morris	Paying & Receiving	
Suzanne A. Craigo	Proof Operations	
Margie M. White	Loan Operations	
Kera D. Taylor	Audit Clerk	
Cheryl L. Halstead	Paying & Receiving	



Loan Officer

**Danny G. Morris** 

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Bryan J. McCallister	Research and Records	Devyn L. Taylor	Loan Assistant
Retha A. Lemon	Paying & Receiving	Ashley R. Fain	Paying & Receiving
Cathy M. Lippert	Loan Operations	Jarrett T. Hylton	Proof Operations
Amanda A. McCallister	Paying & Receiving	Michelle R. Jividen	Bookkeeping
Darlena F. Meadows	Paying & Receiving	Michelle L. Vance	Paying & Receiving
Jill R. Rice	Paying & Receiving	Shanna N. McClure	Loan Operations
Ashley M. Johnson	Bookkeeping	Ryan W. Ramey	Senior Credit Analyst
Jonathan S. Fisher, II	Credit Analyst	Cory B. Kidder	Portfolio Manager
Kelley A. Lanning	Loan Operations	Clayton E. Willis	Construction Loan Manager
James S. Coniff	Evaluations/Appraisal Review	Henry L. Ferguson	Construction Review
Janet F. Benjamin	Paying & Receiving	Robert H. Dobbins	Senior Loan/Credit Advisor
Mary B. Jordan	Bookkeeping	Joshua L. O'Dell	Credit Analyst
Elizabeth H. Handley	Paying & Receiving	D. Eric Hayslett	Collection Manager
Tamara L. Epperly	Bookkeeping	Robert A. Hunt	Special Assets Manager
Bruce A. Scarberry	Building Maintenance	Charles H. Peak III	Senior Credit Analyst
Patricia J. Thomasson	Accounting Clerk	Amanda G. Henderson	Bookkeeping

