First BancTrust Corporation

Auditor’s Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

BKD LLP
CPAs & Advisors

First BancTrust Corporation
December 31, 2014 and 2013

Contents

BKD LLP
CPAs & Advisors

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
First BancTrust Corporation
Paris, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of First BancTrust Corporation (Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First BancTrust Corporation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

BKD, LLP

Decatur, Illinois
March 2, 2015

First BancTrust Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2014 and 2013

Assets

	2014	2013
Cash and due from banks	$ 3,520,446	$ 6,916,022
Interest-bearing deposits	16,751,503	5,773,392
Federal funds sold	880,237	878,416
Cash and cash equivalents	21,152,186	13,567,830
Interest-bearing time deposits in banks	1,245,000	1,245,000
Available-for-sale securities	55,969,830	56,131,609
Held-to-maturity securities (fair value of $416,450 and $631,937)	398,469	601,052
Loans held for sale	221,000	—
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of $4,475,702 and $3,929,691 at December 31, 2014 and 2013	326,293,940	305,829,361
Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $8,035,646 and $8,683,796 at December 31, 2014 and 2013	11,670,537	11,826,838
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,610,490	2,610,490
Foreclosed assets held for sale, net	261,374	992,292
Interest receivable	2,450,615	2,517,410
Deferred income taxes	2,059,292	2,481,306
Loan servicing rights	381,477	476,737
Cash surrender value of life insurance	7,743,336	7,477,090
Goodwill	541,474	541,474
Core deposit intangibles	80,580	149,340
Other assets	671,741	897,248
Total assets	$ 433,751,341	$ 407,345,077

Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity

	2014	2013
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Demand	$ 35,113,798	$ 35,182,131
Savings, NOW, and money market	138,908,271	130,652,513
Time	166,973,544	157,715,936
Brokered time	6,254,406	3,372,080
Total deposits	347,250,019	326,922,660
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	36,000,000	34,000,000
Junior subordinated debentures	6,186,000	6,186,000
Pass through payments received on loans sold	—	81,111
Advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	395,367	381,148
Interest payable	330,962	285,184
Other liabilities	3,046,658	2,771,753
Total liabilities	393,209,006	370,627,856
Stockholders’ Equity		
Common stock, $.01 par value; authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding – 2,114,761 shares	21,664	21,664
Additional paid-in capital	6,282,944	6,282,944
Retained earnings	34,179,589	31,230,160
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	58,138	(817,547)
Total stockholders’ equity	40,542,335	36,717,221
Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity	$ 433,751,341	$ 407,345,077

First BancTrust Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Income
Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
Interest Income		
Loans, including fees		
Taxable	$ 15,644,433	$ 15,068,612
Tax-exempt	36,910	40,113
Securities		
Taxable	975,385	840,909
Tax-exempt	342,941	312,435
Deposits with financial institutions and other	46,183	44,225
Total interest income	17,045,852	16,306,294
Interest Expense		
Deposits	1,603,964	1,559,863
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other debt	1,441,067	1,470,450
Total interest expense	3,045,031	3,030,313
Net Interest Income	14,000,821	13,275,981
Provision for Loan Losses	764,450	979,000
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	13,236,371	12,296,981
Noninterest Income		
Customer service fees	816,693	893,589
Other service charges and fees	1,422,023	1,341,409
Net gains on loan sales	475,916	646,334
Loan servicing fees	303,642	402,512
Brokerage fees	20,539	25,530
Abstract and title fees	388,902	465,965
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	266,246	273,505
Other	272,522	298,094
Total noninterest income	3,966,483	4,346,938

	2014	2013
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 6,627,232	$ 6,330,364
Occupancy	892,766	862,214
Equipment	926,317	874,914
Data processing	947,506	831,756
Professional	331,575	368,897
Foreclosed assets expense, net	49,432	332,831
Marketing	387,791	364,076
Printing and office supplies	142,377	153,465
Amortization of loan servicing rights	227,646	258,492
Deposit insurance premiums	254,427	261,423
Other	1,355,762	1,291,846
Total noninterest expense	12,142,831	11,930,278
Income Before Income Taxes	5,060,023	4,713,641
Provision for Income Taxes	1,814,528	1,647,894
Net Income	$ 3,245,495	$ 3,065,747
Basic Earnings per Share	$ 1.53	$ 1.46
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$ 1.53	$ 1.45

First BancTrust Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
Net Income	$ 3,245,495	$ 3,065,747
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes of $562,241 and $(864,557) for 2014 and 2013, respectively	832,899	(1,280,745)
Change in defined benefit pension plan (gains) and losses, prior service costs or credits and transition assets or obligations, net of taxes of $28,883 and $(4,280) for 2014 and 2013, respectively	42,786	(6,341)
	875,685	(1,287,086)
Comprehensive Income	$ 4,121,180	$ 1,778,661

First BancTrust Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital
Balance, January 1, 2013	2,071,000	$ 21,227	$ 6,064,979
Net income	—	—	—
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—
Dividends on common stock, $.08 per share	—	—	—
Exercise of stock options	183,300	1,833	1,807,338
Tax benefit related to options exercised	—	—	203,685
Purchase of stock	(139,539)	(1,396)	(1,793,058)
Balance, December 31, 2013	2,114,761	21,664	6,282,944
Net income	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—
Dividends on common stock, $.14 per share	—	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2014	2,114,761	$ 21,664	$ 6,282,944

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
$ 28,336,852	$ 469,539	$ 34,892,597
3,065,747	—	3,065,747
—	(1,287,086)	(1,287,086)
(172,439)	—	(172,439)
—	—	1,809,171
—	—	203,685
—	—	(1,794,454)
31,230,160	(817,547)	36,717,221
3,245,495	—	3,245,495
—	875,685	875,685
(296,066)	—	(296,066)
$ 34,179,589	$ 58,138	$ 40,542,335

First BancTrust Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 3,245,495	$ 3,065,747
Items not requiring (providing) cash		
Depreciation and amortization	881,859	849,055
Provision for loan losses	764,450	979,000
(Gain) loss on foreclosed assets, net	(9,422)	239,584
Gain on disposal of premises and equipment	(5,000)	(16,000)
Amortization of premiums and discounts on securities, net	485,225	660,693
Amortization of loan servicing rights	227,646	258,492
Deferred income taxes	(169,111)	(118,063)
Amortization of intangible assets	68,760	79,091
Net gain on loan sales	(475,916)	(646,334)
Loans originated for sale	(16,932,822)	(24,821,641)
Proceeds from sales of loans originated for sale	17,055,352	25,629,704
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(266,246)	(273,505)
Changes in		
Interest receivable	66,795	87,776
Other assets	225,507	966,763
Interest payable	45,778	(384)
Other liabilities	346,575	307,166
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,554,925	7,247,144
Investing Activities		
Net change in interest-bearing deposits in banks	—	498,000
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(9,303,190)	(16,732,490)
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	10,374,799	10,765,423
Proceeds from maturities of held-to-maturity securities	202,668	528,608
Net change in loans	(21,614,103)	(21,803,254)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	1,125,414	2,219,147
Purchase of premises and equipment	(725,558)	(382,303)
Proceeds from disposal of premises and equipment	5,000	16,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,934,970)	(24,890,869)

	2014	2013
Financing Activities		
Net increase in demand deposits, money market, NOW and savings accounts	$ 8,187,425	$ 5,709,747
Net increase in time and brokered time deposits	12,139,934	11,523,856
Net change in short term borrowings	—	(1,700,000)
Proceeds from issuance of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,000,000	—
Net change in pass through payments received on loans sold	(81,111)	(29,411)
Net change in advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	14,219	135,436
Dividends paid on common stock	(296,066)	(172,439)
Net proceeds from stock options exercised	—	14,717
Net cash provided by financing activities	21,964,401	15,481,906
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,584,356	(2,161,819)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	13,567,830	15,729,649
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 21,152,186	$ 13,567,830
Supplemental Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid	$ 2,999,253	$ 3,030,697
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	$ 1,705,279	$ 1,434,253
Real estate and other property acquired in settlement of loans	$ 385,074	$ 1,217,295

Note 1: Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

First BancTrust Corporation (Company) is a financial holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, First Bank & Trust, S.B. (Bank), ECS Service Corporation, and First Charter Service Corporation. FBTC Statutory Trust I (Trust) is an unconsolidated wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Trust was formed to issue cumulative preferred securities. The Company owns all of the securities of the Trust that possess general voting powers. The Bank is primarily engaged in providing a full range of banking and financial services to individual and corporate customers in East Central Illinois. The Company also provides title services through its subsidiary, ECS Service Corporation. The Company also has a subsidiary, First Charter Service Corporation, which provides crop insurance to agricultural customers in the market area. The Company and Bank are subject to competition from other financial institutions. The Company and Bank are subject to the regulation of certain federal and state agencies and undergo periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, Bank, ECS Service Corporation, and First Charter Service Corporation. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

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

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change are the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans, fair values of financial instruments and valuation of loan servicing rights.

Cash Equivalents and Credit Risk

The Company considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, cash equivalents consisted primarily of interest and noninterest-bearing cash accounts and federal funds sold.

At December 31, 2014, the Company’s cash accounts exceeded federally insured limits by approximately $9,300.

Interest-bearing Time Deposits in Banks

Interest-bearing time deposits in banks mature within terms of one to eight months and are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. The Company's interest bearing deposits are held at various financial institutions and are covered under the FDIC insurance limits as the individual balances are below $250,000.

Securities

Certain debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as "held to maturity" and recorded at amortized cost. Securities not classified as held to maturity, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as "available for sale" and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income (loss). Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

For debt securities with fair value below amortized costs when the Company does not intend to sell a debt security, and it is more likely than not the Company will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis, it recognizes the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the remaining portion in other comprehensive income (loss). For held-to-maturity debt securities, the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) for the noncredit portion of a previous other-than-temporary impairment is amortized prospectively over the remaining life of the security on the basis of the timing of future estimated cash flows of the security.

For equity securities, when the Company has decided to sell an impaired available-for-sale security and the entity does not expect the fair value of the security to fully recover before the expected time of sale, the security is deemed other-than-temporarily in the period in which the decision to sell is made. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the impairment is deemed other than temporary even if a decision to sell has not been made.

Loans Held for Sale

The Company currently sells one-to-four family residential loans primarily to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Illinois Housing Development Authority.

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value in the aggregate. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to noninterest income. Gains and losses on loan sales are recorded in noninterest income, and direct loan origination costs and fees are deferred at origination of the loan and are recognized in noninterest income upon sale of the loan.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoffs are reported at their outstanding principal balances adjusted for unearned income, charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses and any unamortized deferred fees or costs on originated loans.

For loans amortized at cost, interest income is accrued based on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, as well as premiums and discounts, are deferred and amortized as a level yield adjustment over the respective term of the loan.

The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

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

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 income. 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 allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For those loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the collateral value of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers nonclassified loans and is based on historical charge-off experience and expected loss given default derived from the Company's internal risk rating process. Other adjustments may be made to the allowance for pools of loans after an assessment of internal or external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss or risk rating data.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. 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.

Groups of loans with similar risk characteristics, including individually evaluated loans not determined to be impaired, are collectively evaluated for impairment based on the group's historical loss experience adjusted for changes in trends, conditions and other relevant factors that affect repayment of the loans. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment measurements.

Premises and Equipment

Depreciable assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to expense using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and depreciated using the straight-line method over the terms of the respective leases or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Expected terms include lease option periods to the extent that the exercise of such options is reasonably assured.

The estimated useful lives for each major depreciable classification of premises and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	35-40 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years
Equipment	3-5 years

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock is a required investment for institutions that are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system. The required investment in the common stock is based on a predetermined formula, carried at cost and evaluated for impairment.

Foreclosed Assets Held for Sale

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less cost to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at net realizable value. Revenue and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in net income or expense from foreclosed assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill is evaluated annually for impairment or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. A qualitative assessment is performed to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not the fair value is less than the carrying amount, including goodwill. If, based on the evaluation, it is determined to be more likely than not that the fair value is less than the carrying value, then goodwill is tested further for impairment. If the implied fair value of goodwill is lower than its carrying amount, a goodwill impairment is indicated and goodwill is written down to its implied fair value. Subsequent increases in goodwill value are not recognized in the financial statements.

Core Deposit Intangibles

Core deposit intangibles are being amortized on the straight-line and accelerated basis over periods ranging from five to ten years. Such assets are periodically evaluated to the recoverability of their carrying value.

Loan Servicing Rights

Loan servicing assets are recognized separately when rights are acquired through purchase or through sale of financial assets. Under the servicing assets and liabilities accounting guidance, Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 860-50, servicing rights resulting from the sale or securitization of loans originated by the Company are initially measured at fair value at the date of transfer. The Company subsequently measures each class of servicing asset using either the fair value or the amortization method. Under the amortization method, servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income. The amortized assets are assessed for impairment or increased obligation based on fair value at each reporting date.

Each class of separately recognized servicing assets subsequently measured using the amortization method are evaluated and measured for impairment. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights into tranches based on predominant characteristics, such as interest rate, loan type and investor type. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual tranche, to the extent that fair value is less than the carrying amount of the servicing assets for that tranche. The valuation allowance is adjusted to reflect changes in the measurement of impairment after the initial measurement of impairment. Changes in valuation allowances are reported with noninterest expense on the income statement. Fair value in excess of the carrying amount of servicing assets for that stratum is not recognized.

Servicing fee income is recorded for fees earned for servicing loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal or a fixed amount per loan and are recorded as income when earned. The amortization of mortgage servicing rights is netted against loan servicing fee income.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company—put presumptively beyond the reach of the transferor and its creditors, even in bankruptcy or other receivership, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity or the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with income tax accounting guidance (ASC 740, *Income Taxes*). The income tax accounting guidance results in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period by applying the provisions of the enacted tax law to the taxable income or excess of deductions over revenues. The Company determines deferred income taxes using the liability (or balance sheet) method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is based on the tax effects of the differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and enacted changes in tax rates and laws are recognized in the period in which they occur.

Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence available, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Tax positions are recognized if it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be realized or sustained upon examination. The term more likely than not means a likelihood of more than 50 percent; the terms examined and upon examination also include resolution of the related appeals or litigation processes, if any. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The determination of whether or not a tax position has met the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold considers the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date and is subject to the management's judgment.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties on income taxes as a component of income tax expense.

The Company files a consolidated income tax return with its subsidiaries.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share represents net income divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding less nonvested incentive plan shares during each period. Diluted earnings per share reflects additional potential common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable income taxes. Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on available-for-sale securities and changes in the funded status of defined benefit pension plans.

Note 2: Securities

The amortized cost and approximate fair values, together with gross unrealized gains and losses, of securities are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
December 31, 2014:				
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	$ 41,915,418	$ 612,198	$ (499,436)	$ 42,028,180
State and political subdivisions	13,901,657	299,034	(270,407)	13,930,284
Equity securities	1,126	10,240	—	11,366
	$ 55,818,201	$ 921,472	$ (769,843)	$ 55,969,830
December 31, 2013:				
U.S. Government and federal agency and Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	$ 561,924	$ 11,237	$ —	$ 573,161
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	44,660,716	422,084	(1,292,318)	43,790,482
State and political subdivisions	11,668,951	209,996	(607,660)	11,271,287
Equity securities	483,529	13,150	—	496,679
	$ 57,375,120	$ 656,467	$ (1,899,978)	$ 56,131,609

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Held-to-maturity securities:				
December 31, 2014:				
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	$ 398,469	$ 17,981	$ —	$ 416,450
December 31, 2013:				
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	$ 601,052	$ 30,915	$ —	$ 631,937

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities at December 31, 2014, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Adjusted Carrying Value	Fair Value
Within one year	$ 2,008,092	$ 1,965,899	$ —	$ —
One to five years	3,142,991	3,230,720	—	—
Five to ten years	4,909,736	5,061,211	—	—
Over ten years	3,840,838	3,672,454	—	—
	13,901,657	13,930,284	—	—
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	41,915,418	42,028,180	398,469	416,450
Equity securities	1,126	11,366	—	—
Totals	$ 55,818,201	$ 55,969,830	$ 398,469	$ 416,450

The carrying value of securities pledged as collateral, to secure public deposits, Federal Home Loan Bank advances and for other purposes, was $13,334,600 at December 31, 2014 and $15,875,932 at December 31, 2013.

There were no gross gains or losses resulting from sales of available-for-sale securities realized for 2014 or 2013.

Certain investments in debt and marketable equity securities are reported in the consolidated financial statements at an amount less than their historical cost. Total fair value of these investments at December 31, 2014 and 2013, was $27,926,725 and $36,517,641, which is approximately 50% and 65%, respectively, of the Company’s investment portfolio. These declines primarily resulted from recent increases in market interest rates.

Management believes the declines in fair value for these securities are temporary.

The following table shows the Company's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Description of Securities	Less Than 12 Months Fair Value	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized Losses	12 Months or More Fair Value	12 Months or More Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2014:						
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	$ 1,453,162	$ (4,391)	$21,157,143	$ (495,045)	$22,610,305	$ (499,436)
State and political subdivisions	1,859,458	(21,616)	3,456,962	(248,791)	5,316,420	(270,407)
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 3,312,620	$ (26,007)	$24,614,105	$ (743,836)	$27,926,725	$ (769,843)
December 31, 2013:						
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	$ 7,591,260	$ (528,862)	$23,706,972	$ (763,456)	$31,298,232	$(1,292,318)
State and political subdivisions	3,146,500	(556,613)	2,072,909	(51,047)	5,219,409	(607,660)
Total temporarily impaired securities	$10,737,760	$(1,085,475)	$25,779,881	$ (814,503)	$36,517,641	$(1,899,978)

Mortgage-backed, GSE Residential

The unrealized losses on the Company's investment in mortgage-backed, GSE residential securities were caused by interest rate increases. The Company expects to recover the amortized cost basis over the term of the securities. Because the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2014.

State and Political Subdivisions

The unrealized losses on the Company's investments in securities of state and political subdivisions were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2014.

Note 3: Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Classes of loans at December 31, include:

	2014	2013
Commercial and industrial	$ 37,057,520	$ 34,741,806
Agricultural production financing	19,813,740	22,405,600
Real estate construction	7,477,146	2,477,778
Commercial and agricultural real estate	104,078,681	99,400,049
Residential real estate	124,329,707	115,363,261
Consumer	35,921,476	31,901,884
Other	2,733,107	4,104,722
Total loans	331,411,377	310,395,100
Less		
Net deferred loan fees	(602,873)	(635,753)
Undisbursed portion of loans	(38,862)	(295)
Allowance for loan losses	(4,475,702)	(3,929,691)
Net loans	$ 326,293,940	$ 305,829,361

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company held $19,813,740 and $22,405,600 in agricultural production loans and $41,154,883 and $35,609,949, respectively, in agricultural real estate loans in Edgar, Clark, Vermillion and Champaign counties. Generally, those loans are collateralized by assets of the borrower. The loans are expected to be repaid from cash flows or from proceeds of the sale of selected assets of the borrower.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company held $62,923,798 and $63,790,100 in commercial real estate primarily in Edgar, Clark, Vermillion and Champaign counties. The loans are collateralized by the real estate properties and are expected to be repaid from cash flows of the borrower.

The Company maintains lending policies and procedures designed to focus lending efforts on the type, location and duration of loans most appropriate for its business model and markets. The Company's principal lending activity is the origination of residential, commercial and agricultural real estate loans, commercial and industrial loans, agricultural production loans, and various types of consumer loans. The primary lending market is within Edgar, Clark and Champaign Counties in the State of Illinois. Generally, loans are collateralized by assets of the borrower, and may be guaranteed by principals of the borrowing entity. The Company will analyze cash flow as part of the underwriting process to ensure that the primary source of repayment should be from cash flow with the collateral providing a secondary source of repayment.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the Company's loan policy on at least an annual basis. In addition, the Board reviews information regarding loans originated, delinquencies, problem loans, non-accrual loans, other real estate and other repossessed collateral, and charge-offs monthly. The Board of Directors also reviews the calculation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis.

The Company does not accrue interest on any asset which is maintained on a cash basis because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, any asset for which payment in full of interest or principal is not expected, or any asset upon which principal or interest has been in default for a period of ninety days or more unless it is both well secured and in the process of collection. A nonaccrual asset may be restored to an accrual status when principal and interest are no longer due and unpaid, or the loan otherwise becomes both well secured and in the process of collection.

The Company's credit review department conducts independent analysis of all significant new credit relationships as these applicants are thoroughly analyzed and risk reviewed for presentation at various loan committee levels. In addition, using the same criteria, all loans in excess of a set threshold are reviewed on an annual basis to validate the current risk grading of the credit. The Company engages an independent outside accounting firm to perform a loan review whereby large credit relationships are reviewed for compliance, risk grading and impairment.

First BancTrust Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2014 and 2013

The following tables present the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans based on portfolio segment and impairment method as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Commercial and Industrial	Agricultural Production Financing	Real Estate Construction	Commercial and Agricultural Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2014:									
Allowance for loan losses:									
Balance, beginning of year	$ 909,761	$ 27,079	$ 28,256	$ 1,626,559	$ 1,043,945	$ 228,887	$ 65,204	$ —	$ 3,929,691
Provision charged to expense	41,389	2,436	32,097	(5,340)	542,139	177,433	(25,704)	—	764,450
Losses charged off	(139,812)	—	—	(5,438)	(167,703)	(205,431)	—	—	(518,384)
Recoveries	213,147	—	—	—	5,605	81,193	—	—	299,945
Balance, end of year	$ 1,024,485	$ 29,515	$ 60,353	$ 1,615,781	$ 1,423,986	$ 282,082	$ 39,500	$ —	$ 4,475,702
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 46,096	$ —	$ —	$ 337,810	$ 596,309	$ 37,690	$ —	$ —	$ 1,017,905
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 978,389	$ 29,515	$ 60,353	$ 1,277,971	$ 827,677	$ 244,392	$ 39,500	$ —	$ 3,457,797
Loans:									
Ending balance	$37,057,520	$ 19,813,740	$ 7,477,146	$104,078,681	$124,329,707	$ 35,921,476	$ 2,733,107	$ —	$331,411,377
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 46,096	$ —	$ —	$ 1,142,660	$ 4,546,065	$ 81,342	$ —	$ —	$ 5,816,163
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$37,011,424	$ 19,813,740	$ 7,477,146	$102,936,021	$119,783,642	$ 35,840,134	$ 2,733,107	$ —	$325,595,214

	Commercial and Industrial	Agricultural Production Financing	Real Estate Construction	Commercial and Agricultural Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2013:									
Allowance for loan losses:									
Balance, beginning of year	$ 827,625	$ 17,752	$ 46,145	$ 1,676,900	$ 1,004,066	$ 225,975	$ 71,502	$ —	$ 3,869,965
Provision charged to expense	57,234	8,999	(17,889)	(176,534)	1,088,946	71,664	(53,420)	—	979,000
Losses charged off	(129,534)	—	—	(38,422)	(1,148,320)	(167,264)	—	—	(1,483,540)
Recoveries	154,436	328	—	164,615	99,253	98,512	47,122	—	564,266
Balance, end of year	$ 909,761	$ 27,079	$ 28,256	$ 1,626,559	$ 1,043,945	$ 228,887	$ 65,204	$ —	$ 3,929,691
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 50,962	$ —	$ —	$ 657,949	$ 298,054	$ 44,782	$ —	$ —	$ 1,051,747
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 858,799	$ 27,079	$ 28,256	$ 968,610	$ 745,891	$ 184,105	$ 65,204	$ —	$ 2,877,944
Loans:									
Ending balance	$34,741,806	$ 22,405,600	$ 2,477,778	$99,400,049	$115,363,261	$ 31,901,884	$ 4,104,722	$ —	$310,395,100
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 65,416	$ —	$ —	$ 3,862,842	$ 2,931,064	$ 78,170	$ —	$ —	$ 6,937,492
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$34,676,390	$ 22,405,600	$ 2,477,778	$95,537,207	$112,432,197	$ 31,823,714	$ 4,104,722	$ —	$303,457,608

Management's opinion as to the ultimate collectability of loans is subject to estimates regarding future cash flows from operations and the value of property, real and personal, pledged as collateral. These estimates are affected by changing economic conditions and the economic prospects of borrowers.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan and lease losses ("allowance") represents management's estimate of the reserve necessary to adequately account for probable losses that could ultimately be realized from current loan exposures. In determining the adequacy of the allowance, management relies predominately on a disciplined credit review and approval process. The review process is directed by overall lending policy and is intended to identify, as the earliest possible stage, borrowers who might be facing financial difficulty.

Loans for which it is probable that the Company will not collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms are identified as impaired. The impairment for each applicable loan is quantified, and specific loss exposures are allocated within the allowance calculation. Loans that are in nonaccrual status are generally considered impaired. The asset classification committee validates the classification and grade of each impaired loan by reviewing the written information and analysis and the liquidation value of the collateral for each credit.

The loans not identified as impaired are collectively evaluated by groups with similar characteristics for impairment based on the group's historical loss experience adjusted for changes in trends, conditions, the current economic environment, and other relevant factors.

The Company categorizes loans into risk rating 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. All loans are assigned an initial rating when originated, renewed, or refinanced according to established loan grading guidelines. Officers and loan committees approving loan requests review the loan grade and classification as part of the approval process. Significant commercial relationships are reviewed annually by the credit analysis department, and grade changes are made as necessary.

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends among other factors. The Company analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis is performed on all loans at origination. In addition, lending relationships over $350,000, new commercial and commercial real estate loans, and watch list credits are reviewed annually by our loan review department in order to verify risk ratings. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

> **Special Mention** – Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.
>
> **Substandard** – Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.
>
> **Doubtful –** Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.
>
> **Loss** – Loans classified as loss are the portion of the loan that is considered uncollectible so that its continuance as an asset is not warranted. The amount of the loss determined will be charged-off.

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

Risk characteristics applicable to each segment of the loan portfolio are described as follows.

Commercial and Industrial: The commercial and industrial portfolio includes loans to commercial customers for use in financing working capital needs, equipment purchases and expansions. The loans in this category are repaid primarily from the cash flow of a borrower's principal business operation. Credit risk in these loans is driven by creditworthiness of a borrower and the economic conditions that impact the cash flow stability from business operations.

Agricultural Production and Agricultural Real Estate Loans: Agricultural loans are generally comprised of seasonal operating lines to grain farmers to plant and harvest corn and soybeans and term loans to fund the purchase of equipment. Agricultural real estate loans are primarily comprised of loans for the purchase of farmland. Specific underwriting standards have been established for agricultural-related loans including the establishment of projections for each operating year based on industry developed estimates of farm input costs and expected commodity yields and prices. Operating lines are typically written for one year and secured by the crop. Loan-to-value ratios on loans secured by farmland generally do not exceed 75% and have amortization periods limited to twenty five years. Federal government-assistance lending programs through the Farm Service Agency and U.S. Department of Agriculture are used to mitigate the level of credit risk when deemed appropriate.

Commercial Real Estate: Commercial real estate loans typically involve larger principal amounts, and repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operations of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. These loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Credit risk in these loans may be impacted by the creditworthiness of a borrower, property values and the local economies in the Company's market areas.

Real Estate Construction: Construction and land development real estate loans are usually based upon estimates of costs and estimated value of the completed project and include independent appraisal reviews and a financial analysis of the developers and property owners. Sources of repayment of these loans may include permanent loans, sales of developed property or an interim loan commitment from the Company until permanent financing is obtained. These loans are considered to be higher risk than other real estate loans due to their ultimate repayment being sensitive to interest rate changes, general economic conditions and the availability of long-term financing. Credit risk in these loans may be impacted by the creditworthiness of a borrower, property values and the local economies in the Company's market areas.

Residential Real Estate: The residential real estate are generally secured by owner-occupied 1-4 family residences. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income and credit rating of the borrowers. Credit risk in these loans can be impacted by economic conditions within the Company's market areas that might impact either property values or a borrower's personal income. Risk is mitigated by the fact that the loans are of smaller individual amounts and spread over a large number of borrowers.

Consumer and Other: The consumer loan portfolio consists of various term and line of credit loans such as automobile loans and loans for other personal purposes. Repayment for these types of loans will come from a borrower's income sources that are typically independent of the loan purpose. Credit risk is driven by consumer economic factors (such as unemployment and general economic conditions in the Company's market area) and the creditworthiness of a borrower.

The following tables present the credit risk profile of the Company's loan portfolio based on internal rating category and payment activity as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Commercial and Industrial	Agricultural Production Financing	Real Estate Construction	Commercial and Agricultural Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other
December 31, 2014:							
Pass	$34,457,273	$19,813,740	$7,477,146	$96,554,129	$ 113,050,499	$35,624,439	$ 2,733,107
Special Mention	2,538,128	—	—	5,654,535	4,618,606	213,962	—
Substandard	62,117	—	—	1,827,498	6,660,602	81,516	—
Doubtful	2	—	—	42,519	—	—	—
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	1,559	—
Total	$37,057,520	$19,813,740	$7,477,146	$104,078,681	$ 124,329,707	$35,921,476	$ 2,733,107

	Commercial and Industrial	Agricultural Production Financing	Real Estate Construction	Commercial and Agricultural Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other
December 31, 2013:							
Pass	$33,725,171	$22,398,024	$2,477,778	$91,452,095	$ 107,064,879	$31,647,421	$ 4,104,722
Special Mention	740,430	7,576	—	3,062,013	3,180,947	110,128	—
Substandard	276,203	—	—	4,840,782	5,106,731	144,335	—
Doubtful	2	—	—	45,159	10,703	—	—
Loss	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	$34,741,806	$22,405,600	$2,477,778	$99,400,049	$ 115,363,261	$31,901,884	$ 4,104,722

The following tables present the Company's loan portfolio aging analysis as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	30-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Total Loans > 90 Days & Accruing
December 31, 2014:						
Commercial and industrial	$ 305,574	$ 16,027	$ 321,601	$ 36,735,919	$ 37,057,520	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	19,813,740	19,813,740	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	7,477,146	7,477,146	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	816,618	94,311	910,929	103,167,752	104,078,681	—
Residential real estate	1,211,883	1,078,496	2,290,379	122,039,328	124,329,707	720,370
Consumer	231,856	43,095	274,951	35,646,525	35,921,476	41,678
Other	60,484	—	60,484	2,672,623	2,733,107	—
Total	$ 2,626,415	$ 1,231,929	$ 3,858,344	$ 327,553,033	$ 331,411,377	$ 762,048

	30-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Total Loans > 90 Days & Accruing
December 31, 2013:						
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ 98,622	$ 98,622	$ 34,643,184	$ 34,741,806	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	22,405,600	22,405,600	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	2,477,778	2,477,778	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	160,421	546,607	707,028	98,693,021	99,400,049	—
Residential real estate	1,328,818	446,961	1,775,779	113,587,482	115,363,261	125,242
Consumer	139,567	—	139,567	31,762,317	31,901,884	—
Other	—	—	—	4,104,722	4,104,722	—
Total	$ 1,628,806	$ 1,092,190	$ 2,720,996	$ 307,674,104	$ 310,395,100	$ 125,242

A loan is considered impaired, in accordance with the impairment accounting guidance (ASC 310-10-35-16), when based on current information and events, it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due from the borrower in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis by either the present value of the expected future cash flows, the loan's observable market value or, for collateral-dependent loans, the fair value of the collateral adjusted for market conditions and selling expenses.

The following tables present impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014					
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Income Recognized Cash Basis
Loans without a specific valuation allowance						
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans with a specific valuation allowance						
Commercial and industrial	$ 46,096	$ 80,698	$ 46,096	$ 59,482	$ 2,506	$ 2,223
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	1,142,660	4,282,773	337,810	1,400,859	76,459	73,751
Residential real estate	4,546,065	4,887,655	596,309	4,222,182	146,004	146,011
Consumer	81,342	81,342	37,690	75,141	4,049	5,117
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total:						
Commercial and industrial	$ 46,096	$ 80,698	$ 46,096	$ 59,482	$ 2,506	$ 2,223
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	1,142,660	4,282,773	337,810	1,400,859	76,459	73,751
Residential real estate	4,546,065	4,887,655	596,309	4,222,182	146,004	146,011
Consumer	81,342	81,342	37,690	75,141	4,049	5,117
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 5,816,163	$ 9,332,468	$ 1,017,905	$ 5,757,664	$ 229,018	$ 227,102

	2013					
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Income Recognized Cash Basis
Loans without a specific valuation allowance						
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans with a specific valuation allowance						
Commercial and industrial	$ 65,416	$ 100,019	$ 50,962	$ 80,509	$ 3,776	$ 3,163
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	3,862,842	4,240,277	657,949	4,139,355	183,111	184,953
Residential real estate	2,931,064	3,038,054	298,054	2,967,769	128,341	125,598
Consumer	78,170	78,170	44,782	83,314	7,279	58,868
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total:						
Commercial and industrial	$ 65,416	$ 100,019	$ 50,962	$ 80,509	$ 3,776	$ 3,163
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	3,862,842	4,240,277	657,949	4,139,355	183,111	184,953
Residential real estate	2,931,064	3,038,054	298,054	2,967,769	128,341	125,598
Consumer	78,170	78,170	44,782	83,314	7,279	5,868
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 6,937,492	$ 7,456,520	$ 1,051,747	$ 7,270,947	$ 322,507	$ 319,582

Interest income recognized on impaired loans includes interest accrued and collected on the outstanding balances of accruing impaired loans as well as interest cash collections on non-accruing impaired loans for which the ultimate collectability is not certain.

The following table presents the Company's nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2014 and 2013. This table excludes performing troubled debt restructurings.

	2014	2013
Commercial and industrial	$ 16,027	$ 98,622
Agricultural production financing	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	94,311	546,607
Residential real estate	358,126	321,719
Consumer	1,417	—
Other	—	—
Total	$ 469,881	$ 966,948

The following table presents the recorded balance, at original cost, of troubled debt restructurings as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

		Troubled debt restructurings performing in accordance with modified terms		
	Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	Accruing	Nonaccrual	Troubled debt restructurings not performing in accordance with modified terms
December 31, 2014:				
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	305,272	305,272	—	—
Residential real estate	3,155,286	2,902,584	188,988	63,714
Consumer	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 3,460,558	$ 3,207,856	$ 188,988	$ 63,714

	Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	Troubled debt restructurings performing in accordance with modified terms: Accruing	Troubled debt restructurings performing in accordance with modified terms: Nonaccrual	Troubled debt restructurings not performing in accordance with modified terms
December 31, 2013:				
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	293,698	—	293,698	—
Residential real estate	4,968,885	4,674,426	194,114	100,345
Consumer	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 5,262,583	$ 4,674,426	$ 487,812	$ 100,345

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, twenty and eighteen loans designated as TDR were on accrual status, respectively. Performing troubled debt restructurings had performed in accordance with modified terms for a period of 6 months or more.

Newly classified troubled debt restructurings during 2014 and 2013:

	2014		
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Recorded Balance	Post-Modification Recorded Balance
Commercial and industrial	1	$ 61,950	$ 61,377
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	1	43,277	44,150
Residential real estate	3	1,207,413	1,220,101
Consumer	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
	5	$ 1,312,640	$ 1,325,628

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by $251,844 and resulted in charge offs of $54,251 during the year ended December 31, 2014.

	2013		
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Recorded Balance	Post-Modification Recorded Balance
Commercial and industrial	—	$ —	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	—	—	—
Residential real estate	3	204,340	200,576
Consumer	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
	3	$ 204,340	$ 200,576

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by $0 and resulted in charge offs of $18,681 during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Newly restructured loans by type of modification during 2014 and 2013:

	2014			
	Reduce Principal	Term	Interest Rate	Total Modification
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ —	$ 61,377	$ 61,377
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	—	—	44,150	44,150
Residential real estate	—	—	1,220,101	1,220,101
Consumer	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
	$ —	$ —	$ 1,325,628	$ 1,325,628

	2013			
	Reduce Principal	Term	Interest Rate	Total Modification
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Agricultural production financing	—	—	—	—
Real estate construction	—	—	—	—
Commercial and agricultural real estate	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate	40,208	—	160,368	200,576
Consumer	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
	$ 40,208	$ —	$ 160,368	$ 200,576

During the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were no defaults of loans that had been modified as a troubled debt restructuring in the 12 month period prior to default.

Note 4: Premises and Equipment

Major classifications of premises and equipment, stated at cost, are as follows:

	2014	2013
Land	$ 1,617,386	$ 1,617,386
Buildings and improvements	13,631,551	13,473,110
Leasehold improvements	23,899	465,730
Equipment	4,433,347	4,954,408
	19,706,183	20,510,634
Less accumulated depreciation	8,035,646	8,683,796
Net premises and equipment	$ 11,670,537	$ 11,826,838

Note 5: Core Deposit Intangibles

The carrying basis and accumulated amortization of core deposit intangibles of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were:

	2014		2013	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Core deposit intangibles	$ 889,617	$ 809,037	$ 889,617	$ 740,277

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was $68,760 and $79,091, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for each of the following two years is:

2015	$ 48,595
2016	31,985

Note 6: Loan Servicing

Loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The risks inherent in loan servicing assets relate primarily to changes in prepayments that result from shifts in loan interest rates. The unpaid principal balances of serviced loans consist of the following:

	2014	2013
One-to-four family residential loans		
FHLMC	$ 126,035,111	$ 126,106,810
Agricultural loans		
Farmer Mac	733,040	761,465
Commercial loans		
Other financial institutions	6,185,579	6,808,895
	$ 132,953,730	$ 133,677,170

The following summarizes the activity pertaining to loan servicing rights measured using the amortization method:

	2014	2013
Loan servicing rights		
Balance at beginning of year	$ 476,737	$ 543,923
Additions	132,386	191,306
Amortization	(227,646)	(258,492)
Balance at end of year	$ 381,477	$ 476,737
Fair value disclosures		
Fair value as of the beginning of the period	$ 476,737	$ 543,923
Fair value as of the end of the period	$ 381,477	$ 476,737

Custodial escrow balances maintained in connection with the foregoing loan servicing, and included in demand deposits, were $700,051 and $783,895 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Note 7: Interest-Bearing Deposits

Interest-bearing deposits in denominations of $100,000 or more were $149,362,491 on December 31, 2014 and $132,347,534 on December 31, 2013.

At December 31, 2014, the scheduled maturities of time and brokered time deposits are as follows:

2015	$ 115,584,511
2016	40,983,573
2017	5,418,690
2018	6,531,198
2019	3,371,586
Thereafter	1,338,392
	$ 173,227,950

Note 8: Short Term Borrowings

The Company has a line of credit with a financial institution. There was no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2014 or 2013 and the Company could borrow up to $1,000,000. The line of credit is secured by 100% of the Bank's stock.

Note 9: Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

	2014	2013
Federal Home Loan Bank advances, fixed rates ranging from 1.89% to 4.29%, due at various dates through October 2019	$ 36,000,000	$ 34,000,000

The Federal Home Loan Bank advances are secured by qualified first and second mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit, certain mortgage and other investment securities, and all Federal Home Loan Bank stock owned by the Company. Advances are subject to restrictions or penalties in the event of prepayment. Convertible advances of $34,000,000 are past the initial lock-out period, and are subject to possible conversion to an adjustable rate advance on a quarterly basis. Two public unit letters of credit through Federal Home Loan Bank were previously issued for $10.2 million for one and three year terms to collateralize two public entity deposits.

Aggregate annual maturities of Federal Home Loan Bank advances at December 31, 2014 are:

2016	$ 14,000,000
2017	10,000,000
2018	10,000,000
2019	2,000,000
	$ 36,000,000

Note 10: Junior Subordinated Debentures

On June 15, 2005, the Company completed the issuance and sale of $6.0 million of trust preferred securities through FBTC Statutory Trust I (the “Trust”), a statutory business trust and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as part of a pooled offering. The Company established the Trust for the purpose of issuing the trust preferred securities and investing the proceeds from the sale of such trust preferred securities in the debentures. The $6.0 million in proceeds from the trust preferred issuance and an additional $186,000 for the Company’s investment in the common equity of the Trust, a total of $6,186,000 was invested in the junior subordinated debentures of the Company. The debentures issued by the Company to the Trust are redeemable, in whole or part, and mature on June 15, 2035. Interest was fixed at 5.80% for a period of five years ending June 15, 2010 and has converted to a floating rate based on the 90 day LIBOR, which is adjusted quarterly. The interest rate as of December 31, 2014 was 1.94%. Interest payments are made quarterly.

As required by ASC Topic 810, the Company has not consolidated the investment in the Trust. The debentures held by the Trust are the sole assets of the Trust. Distributions of the trust preferred securities are payable at a rate of interest which is equal to the interest rate being earned by the Trust on the debentures, and are recorded as interest expense by the Company. The trust preferred securities are subject to mandatory redemption, in whole or in part, upon repayment of the debentures. The trust preferred securities issued by the trust are included as Tier I capital of the Company for regulatory capital purposes.

Note 11: Income Taxes

The Company files consolidated income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and the States of Illinois and Indiana. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, Illinois, or Indiana income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2011. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has not recognized any interest or penalties in expense.

The provision for income taxes includes these components:

	2014	2013
Taxes currently payable	$ 1,983,639	$ 1,765,957
Deferred income taxes	(169,111)	(118,063)
Income tax expense	$ 1,814,528	$ 1,647,894

A reconciliation of income tax expense at the statutory rate to the Company's actual income tax expense is shown below:

	2014	2013
Computed at the statutory rate (34%)	$ 1,720,408	$ 1,602,638
Increase (decrease) resulting from		
Tax exempt interest	(122,792)	(113,706)
State income taxes	142,580	117,324
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(90,524)	(92,992)
Other	164,856	134,630
Actual tax expense	$ 1,814,528	$ 1,647,894

The tax effects of temporary differences related to deferred taxes shown on the consolidated balance sheets were:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 1,737,409	$ 1,584,535
Reserve for uncollected interest	—	63,132
Deferred compensation	577,916	523,703
Net operating losses	348,968	409,515
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	—	501,135
Other	302,033	274,364
	2,966,326	3,356,384
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation	(214,537)	(210,207)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(243,375)	(252,783)
Capitalized loan servicing rights	(148,013)	(197,647)
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(61,106)	—
Other	(240,003)	(214,441)
	(907,034)	(875,078)
Net deferred tax asset	$ 2,059,292	$ 2,481,306

The Company received net operating losses from an acquisition. The remaining federal loss carryover of $894,000 expires in 2020.

Retained earnings at December 31, 2014 and 2013, include approximately $2,573,000 for which no deferred federal income tax liability has been recognized. This amount represents an allocation of income to bad debt deductions for tax purposes only. Reduction of amounts so allocated for purposes other than tax bad debt losses or adjustments arising from carryback of net operating losses would create income for tax purposes only, which would be subject to the then-current corporate income tax rate. The deferred income tax liabilities on the preceding amounts that would have been recorded if they were expected to reverse into taxable income in the foreseeable future were approximately $998,324 at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Note 12: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) included in stockholders' equity, are as follows:

	2014	2013
Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale	$ 151,629	$ (1,243,511)
Defined benefit pension plan deferred amounts	(54,245)	(125,915)
	97,384	(1,369,426)
Tax effect	39,246	(551,879)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	$ 58,138	$ (817,547)

Note 13: Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) by Component

Amounts reclassified from AOCI and the affected line items in the statements of income during the years ended December 31, 2014, were as follows:

	Amounts Reclassified from AOCI 2014	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income
Actuarial losses	$ 71,669	Components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost
Total reclassified amount before tax	71,669	
Tax benefit	28,883	
Total reclassifications out of AOCI	$ 42,786	

Note 14: Regulatory Matters

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. Furthermore, the Bank's regulators could require adjustments to regulatory capital not reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined) and of Tier I capital to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2014, the most recent notification from regulatory agencies categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the following table.

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum to Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
			(dollars in thousands)			
As of December 31, 2014						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 46,749	14.5%	$ 25,795	8.0%	$ 32,244	10.0%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	42,713	13.3	12,898	4.0	19,346	6.0
Tier I capital (to average assets)	42,713	9.9	17,234	4.0	21,543	5.0
As of December 31, 2013						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 44,765	14.6%	$ 24,534	8.0%	$ 30,668	10.0%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	40,930	13.4	12,267	4.0	18,401	6.0
Tier I capital (to average assets)	40,930	10.3	15,931	4.0	19,913	5.0

The Bank is permitted to pay dividends to the Company in an amount equal to its net profits in any fiscal year; however, in the event that capital is less than 6% to total assets, the Bank can pay up to 50% of its net profits for that year without prior approval of the State of Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. In addition, the Bank is unable to pay dividends in an amount which would reduce its capital below the greater of (i) the amount required by the FDIC or (ii) the amount required by the Bank's liquidation account. The FDIC and the Commissioner also have the authority to prohibit the payment of any dividends by the Bank if they determine that the distribution would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice. At December 31, 2014, $1,705,000 of retained earnings were available for dividend declaration without prior regulatory approval.

Note 15: Related Party Transactions

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had loans outstanding to executive officers, directors, significant stockholders and their affiliates (related parties), in the amount of $3,850,209 and $2,191,704, respectively.

In management's opinion, such loans and other extensions of credit were made in the ordinary course of business and were made on substantially the same terms (including interest rates and collateral) as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons. Further, in management's opinion, these loans did not involve more than normal risk of collectibility or present other unfavorable features.

Note 16: Employee Benefits

The Company has a retirement savings 401(k) covering substantially all employees. The Company may contribute to the plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Employer contributions charged to expense for 2014 and 2013 were $108,305 and $105,102, respectively.

The Company has a noncontributory defined postretirement plan covering all employees who meet the eligibility requirements. Eligible employees who retire may elect to continue medical coverage by paying the full cost of the coverage.

The Company has a deferred director and employee fee plan covering certain directors and officers. Each director may elect to defer their annual fees while certain officers may defer up to 5% of their annual salary. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, fees deferred and interest expense related to the plan totaled $198,780 and $190,634, respectively. The liability related to these plans was $1,489,473 and $1,299,510 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and included in other liabilities.

The Company has a noncontributory defined benefit postretirement plan covering two former directors of an acquired institution relating to the reimbursement of health insurance premiums for life. The Plan is unfunded with actual premium payments being paid as incurred. The accumulated postretirement benefit was immaterial as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The Company also has deferred compensation agreements with certain directors and officers of the former Rantoul First Bank, SB. The agreements, which include specific service requirements, provide benefits to certain retired directors and officers upon attainment of specified ages, disability or death. The deferred compensation charged to earnings were $16,684 and $16,008 for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The deferred compensation liability, included in other liabilities, related to these agreements was $26,060 and $41,360 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Note 17: Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company has an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) covering substantially all employees who work 20 or more hours per week. As of December 31, 2014, all ESOP shares have been released to participants.

The Company is obligated at the option of each beneficiary to repurchase shares of the ESOP upon the beneficiary's termination or after retirement. At December 31, 2014, the fair value of the 151,874 allocated shares held by the ESOP is $2,460,359.

Note 18: Incentive Plan

The Company has a stock award program or incentive plan which provides for the award and issuance of up to 121,670 shares of the Company stock to members of the Board of Directors and management. The incentive plan purchased 121,670 shares of the Company stock in the open market in 2002. The Company believes that such awards better align the interests of its employees and Board of Directors with those of its stockholders.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, 70,012 shares had been awarded of which all have vested.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plan.

Note 19: Stock Option Plan

The Company has a fixed option plan, which is stockholder approved, under which the Company may grant options that vest over five years to selected employees for up to 304,174 shares of common stock. The Company believes that such awards better align the interests of its employees with those of its shareholders. The exercise price of each option is intended to equal the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. An option's maximum term is ten years. As of December 31, 2014, all of the stock options were fully vested.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's stock and other factors. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise and employee termination within the valuation model; separate groups of employees that have similar historical exercise behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the option valuation model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding; the range given below results from certain groups of employees exhibiting different behavior. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Plan had no shares that are outstanding and exercisable. There were 183,300 shares exercised at $9.87 per share during 2013. The remaining 48,500 options expired on May 15, 2013.

Note 20: Leases

The Company has several noncancellable operating leases, including leases for other various types of equipment, including copiers and postage machines. The equipment operating leases expire over the next five years, and generally contain renewal options for one year to five years. Total rental expense for all operating leases was $54,302 and $55,854 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Future minimum lease payments under operating leases are:

2015	$	14,663
2016		10,422
2017		9,226
2018		2,157
Total minimum lease payments	$	36,468

Note 21: Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share (EPS) were computed as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2014		
	Income	Weighted-Average Shares	Per Share Amount
Net income	$ 3,245,495	2,114,761	
Basic earnings per share			$ 1.53

The Company had no dilutive securities during 2014.

	Year Ended December 31, 2013		
	Income	Weighted-Average Shares	Per Share Amount
Net income	$ 3,065,747	2,100,174	
Basic earnings per share Income available to common stockholders			$ 1.46
Effect of dilutive securities		11,240	
Diluted earnings per share Income available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	$ 3,065,747	$ 2,111,414	$ 1.45

Note 22: Disclosures about Fair Value of Assets

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets

Level 3 Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets

Recurring Measurements

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

		2014		
		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	$ 42,028,180	$ —	$ 42,028,180	$ —
State and political subdivision securities	13,930,284	—	13,930,284	—
Equity securities	11,366	11,366	—	—
	$ 55,969,830	$ 11,366	$ 55,958,464	$ —

		2013		
		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. Government federal agency and Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	$ 573,161	$ —	$ 573,161	$ —
Mortgage-backed, GSE residential	43,790,482	—	43,790,482	—
State and political subdivision securities	11,271,287	—	11,271,287	—
Equity securities	496,679	14,275	482,404	—
	$ 56,131,609	$ 14,275	$ 56,117,334	$ —

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Available-for-sale Securities

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or independent asset pricing services and pricing models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prepayments, defaults, cumulative loss projections and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. There were no securities classified as Level 3 as of December 31, 2014.

Nonrecurring Measurements

The following table presents the fair value measurement of assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2014				
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	$ 4,798,257	$ —	$ —	$ 4,798,257
December 31, 2013				
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	$ 5,885,745	$ —	$ —	$ 5,885,745
Foreclosed assets held for sale	411,200	—	—	411,200

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. For assets classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the process used to develop the reported fair value is described below.

Collateral-dependent Impaired Loans, Net of ALLL

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

The Company considers the appraisal or evaluation as the starting point for determining fair value and then considers other factors and events in the environment that may affect the fair value. Appraisals of the collateral underlying collateral-dependent loans are obtained when the loan is determined to be collateral-dependent and subsequently as deemed necessary by management. Appraisals are reviewed for accuracy and consistency by management. Appraisers are selected from the list of approved appraisers maintained by management. The appraised values are reduced by discounts to consider lack of marketability and estimated cost to sell if repayment or satisfaction of the loan is dependent on the sale of the collateral. These discounts and estimates are developed by management by comparison to historical results.

Foreclosed Assets Held for Sale

Other real estate owned acquired through loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. Due to the subjective nature of establishing the fair value when the asset is acquired, the actual fair value of the other real estate owned or foreclosed asset could differ from the original estimate and are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

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

	Fair Value at 12/31/14	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	$ 4,798,257	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	10% – 15% (12%)

	Fair Value at 12/31/13	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Foreclosed assets held for sale	$ 411,200	Market comparable properties	Comparability adjustments (%)	Not available
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	5,885,745	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	10% – 15% (12%)

Fair Value of Other Financial Instruments

The following table presents estimated fair values of the Company's other financial instruments at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 21,152,186	$ 21,152,186	$ 13,567,830	$ 13,567,830
Interest-bearing time deposits in banks	1,245,000	1,245,000	1,245,000	1,245,000
Held-to-maturity securities	398,469	416,450	601,052	631,937
Loans held for sale	221,000	229,707	—	—
Loans, net allowance of loan losses	326,293,940	339,158,422	305,829,361	308,031,332
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,610,490	2,610,490	2,610,490	2,610,490
Interest receivable	2,450,615	2,450,615	2,517,410	2,517,410
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	347,250,019	339,089,644	326,922,660	324,667,428
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	36,000,000	38,243,821	34,000,000	37,170,519
Junior subordinated debentures	6,186,000	6,186,000	6,186,000	6,186,000
Pass through payments received on loans sold	—	—	81,111	81,111
Advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	395,367	395,367	381,148	381,148
Interest payable	330,962	330,962	285,184	285,184
Unrealized financial instruments (net of contract amount)				
Commitments to originate loans	0	0	0	0
Lines of credit	0	0	0	0

The following methods were used to estimate the fair value of all other financial instruments recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at amounts other than fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Interest-Bearing Time Deposits in Banks, Interest Receivable and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Held-to-maturity Securities

Fair value is based on quoted market prices, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

Loans Held For Sale

For homogeneous categories of loans, such as loans held for sale, fair value is estimated using the quoted market prices for securities backed by similar loans, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics.

Loans

The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. Loans with similar characteristics were aggregated for purposes of the calculations.

Deposits

Deposits include demand deposits, savings accounts, NOW accounts and certain money market deposits. The carrying amount approximates fair value. The fair value of fixed-maturity time deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Pass Through Payments Received on Loans Sold, Interest Payable and Advances from Borrowers for Taxes and Insurance

The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and Junior Subordinated Debentures

Rates currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate the fair value of existing debt.

Commitments to Originate Loans and Lines of Credit

The fair value of commitments to originate loans is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of lines of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date.

Note 23: Significant Estimates and Concentrations

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require disclosure of certain significant estimates and current vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations. Estimates related to the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans, fair value or financial instruments, and valuation of loan servicing rights are reflected in their respective notes. Current vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations of credit risk are discussed in the note on commitments and credit risk. Other significant estimates and concentrations not discussed in those notes include:

Goodwill

As discussed in Note 1, the Company annually tests its goodwill for impairment. At the most recent testing date, the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value. Estimated fair value of the reporting unit was based principally on forecasts of future income. Due to the volatility of the current economic environment, coupled with the Company's recent loan loss experience, management's forecasts of future income are subject to significantly more uncertainty than during more stable environments. Management believes it has applied reasonable judgment in developing its estimates; however, unforeseen negative changes in the national, state or local economic environment may negatively impact those estimates in the near term.

Note 24: Commitments and Credit Risk

The Company generates commercial, mortgage and consumer loans and receives deposits from customers located primarily in Edgar, Clark, Vermilion and Champaign counties as well as the surrounding communities. The Company's loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets and business assets. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent upon economic conditions in the agricultural industry.

Commitments to Originate Loans

Commitments to originate loans 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 a portion of the commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Each customer's creditworthiness is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies, but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, commercial real estate and residential real estate.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had outstanding commitments to originate loans aggregating approximately $4,508,520 and $11,733,150, respectively. The commitments extended over varying periods of time with the majority being disbursed within a one-year period. Loan commitments at fixed rates of interest amounted to $4,203,920 and $11,368,350 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, with the remainder at floating market rates.

Lines of Credit

Lines of credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Lines of credit generally have fixed expiration dates. Since a portion of the line may expire without being drawn upon, the total unused lines do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Each customer's creditworthiness is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, commercial real estate and residential real estate. Management uses the same credit policies in granting lines of credit as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

At December 31, 2014, the Company had granted unused lines of credit to borrowers aggregating approximately $23,331,504 and $8,606,082 for commercial lines and open-end consumer lines, respectively. At December 31, 2013, unused lines of credit to borrowers aggregated approximately $23,923,233 for commercial lines and $7,748,249 for open-end consumer lines.

Other Credit Risks

The Company had a concentration of funds on deposit with the Federal Home Loan Bank totaling $5,803,436 and $962,810 at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Company had deposits from four customers totaling $19,284,013 as of December 31, 2014 and from three customers totaling $14,014,472 as of December 31, 2013.

Note 25: Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of the Independent Auditor’s Report, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.