



2019 ANNUAL REPORT

2019 by the Numbers



179

Organizations Served
by Our **Volunteers**

160

Employees
Volunteered



31 of those held officer positions

\$2.29 Earnings Per Share

11.09% Return on Equity



Our customers rated our service
4.85 out of **5** based on 2019 surveys.

**Top 50 Best Banks
to Work For** and

TOP 200 Community Banks

(based on three-year average ROE)

2019 designations by

AMERICAN BANKER.

6,174

Volunteer Hours
in 2019



Over

24,000

Customers
Served



Over

4,100

Small
Businesses
Served



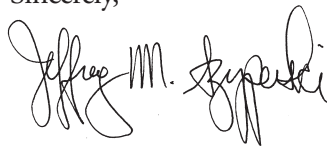
Well, we did it back-to-back-to-back! 2019 was again a record earnings year after two years of doing the same. This is a great prelude to the 120th anniversary of the bank this April. Additionally, we were recognized by *American Banker* magazine as one of the “Top 200 Community Banks” in the country for the twelfth year in a row as well as being on the same periodical’s “Best Banks to Work For” list for a sixth consecutive year. There’s a lot to be thankful for.

Our record financial performance is best reflected by net income of \$11,398,771 for 2019, a 5.3% increase over 2018. Strong balance sheet growth of 12.1% increased total assets to \$958,306,037. As always, our noninterest income lines of business contributed significantly to our earnings, all of which posted increases over 2018 results to complement our core balance sheet growth.

The mileposts of those who left us in 2019 are also worth noting, most notably Paul Volcker, Bart Starr, Tim Conway, Doris Day, I.M. Pei, and Cokie Roberts. All contributed to life’s rich pageant that each of us have benefitted from.

As we complete our twelfth decade we too can reflect upon our own mileposts and how as an organization we have added to life’s rich pageant in our corner of the world. Please plan to join us Friday, April 3rd at Rappahannock Westminster-Canterbury in Irvington for our Annual Shareholders Meeting. I look forward to seeing you there!

Sincerely,



Jeffrey M. Szyperski
Chairman, CEO & President
Chesapeake Financial Shares, Inc.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Dollars in thousands except ratios and per share amounts)</i>					
Results of Operations					
Interest income	\$ 37,673	\$ 32,546	\$ 29,912	\$ 27,948	\$ 26,827
Interest expense	8,140	4,975	3,777	3,440	3,378
Net interest income	29,533	27,571	26,135	24,508	23,449
Provision for loan losses	525	525	950	550	241
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	29,008	27,046	25,185	23,958	23,208
Noninterest income	20,584	18,508	27,310	21,333	20,082
Noninterest expense	36,288	33,356	41,127	37,108	34,405
Income before income tax	13,304	12,198	11,368	8,183	8,885
Income tax expense	1,905	1,378	2,419	1,156	1,481
Net income	\$ 11,399	\$ 10,820	\$ 8,949	\$ 7,027	\$ 7,404
Financial Condition					
Total assets	\$ 958,306	\$ 854,766	\$ 785,231	\$ 720,761	\$ 679,058
Total deposits	839,116	749,181	675,458	609,730	565,553
Net loans	531,113	506,204	485,174	448,418	407,405
Long-term debt	—	—	—	10,078	10,247
Short-term debt	—	—	10,006	10,873	15,803
Trust preferred capital notes	5,155	5,155	5,155	5,155	5,155
Shareholders' equity	105,443	92,726	86,762	77,906	75,957
Average assets	932,397	820,677	774,680	710,007	667,260
Average shareholders' equity	102,821	89,659	84,096	79,296	73,473
Key Financial Ratios					
Return on average assets	1.22%	1.32%	1.16%	0.99%	1.11%
Return on average equity*	11.09%	12.07%	10.64%	8.86%	10.08%
Cash dividends paid as a percent of net income	21.09%	20.79%	23.09%	28.06%	25.16%
Per Share Data**					
Net income, diluted	\$ 2.29	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.52
Cash dividends declared	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.39
Book value	\$ 21.36	\$ 18.86	\$ 17.77	\$ 16.12	\$ 15.77

*Return on average equity is calculated by dividing net income by average equity for the period excluding accumulated other comprehensive income or loss and unearned ESOP shares.

**On July 19, 2019, the Board of Directors approved a 6-for-5 stock dividend of CFS's common stock paid on October 15, 2019. All per share information for all periods presented has been retroactively restated to reflect the stock dividend.



To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Chesapeake Financial Shares, Inc.
Kilmarnock, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Elliott Davis, LLC'.

Raleigh, North Carolina
February 18, 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,063,950	\$ 17,763,999
Interest-bearing deposits in banks and federal funds sold	33,672,315	30,704,586
Securities available for sale, at fair value	293,036,849	218,926,303
Other equity investments, at cost	1,996,400	1,933,400
Loans held for sale	1,480,650	308,000
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$5,073,798 in 2019 and \$5,095,827 in 2018	531,112,986	506,203,879
Cash management accounts, net of allowance of \$1,622,408 in 2019 and \$1,552,036 in 2018	27,374,108	32,884,399
Premises and equipment, net	18,264,837	16,663,438
Accrued interest receivable	3,580,079	3,558,153
Bank-owned life insurance	17,217,295	14,797,610
Bank-owned annuity contract	3,592,945	—
Foreclosed assets	4,384,932	2,708,399
Other assets	7,528,691	8,314,254
Total assets	\$ 958,306,037	\$ 854,766,420
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Demand accounts	\$ 177,010,923	\$ 165,628,082
Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits	456,460,830	360,662,903
Certificates of deposit		
Denominations less than \$250,000	166,036,208	175,674,446
Denominations of \$250,000 or more	39,607,625	47,216,017
Total deposits	\$ 839,115,586	\$ 749,181,448
Trust preferred capital notes	5,155,000	5,155,000
Accrued interest payable	386,152	346,424
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,206,105	7,357,210
Total liabilities	\$ 852,862,843	\$ 762,040,082
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$1 per share; authorized 50,000 shares; no shares outstanding	\$ —	\$ —
Common stock, voting, par value \$5 per share; authorized 5,760,000 shares; issued and outstanding 4,935,531 at December 31, 2019 4,097,365 at December 31, 2018	24,510,555	20,336,660
Common stock, nonvoting, par value \$5 per share; authorized 635,000 shares; no shares outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	19,578,673	1,849,887
Retained earnings	55,046,285	68,333,385
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6,307,681	2,206,406
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 105,443,194	\$ 92,726,338
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 958,306,037	\$ 854,766,420

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest and Dividend Income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 28,522,151	\$ 25,456,234
Interest on interest-bearing deposits and federal funds sold	818,309	209,635
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale:		
Taxable	4,054,876	2,060,513
Nontaxable	4,156,415	4,679,013
Dividends	120,677	140,566
Total interest and dividend income	\$ 37,672,428	\$ 32,545,961
Interest Expense		
Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 3,205,418	\$ 1,414,863
Certificates of deposit	4,688,860	3,004,430
Short-term debt	45,485	369,050
Long-term debt and trust preferred capital notes	200,041	186,407
Total interest expense	\$ 8,139,804	\$ 4,974,750
Net interest income	\$ 29,532,624	\$ 27,571,211
Provision for loan losses	524,997	524,997
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	\$ 29,007,627	\$ 27,046,214
Noninterest Income		
Trust and wealth management income	\$ 3,966,533	\$ 3,865,560
Service charges	1,079,796	1,155,409
Net gain on sales of securities available for sale	1,891,360	234,689
Merchant services income, net	4,391,131	4,346,791
Cash management fee income	4,049,210	4,151,301
Other income	5,206,330	4,754,385
Total noninterest income	\$ 20,584,360	\$ 18,508,135
Noninterest Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	\$ 21,541,034	\$ 19,420,725
Occupancy expenses	3,122,382	3,257,457
Net loss on other real estate owned	268,007	15,877
Provision for cash management account losses	90,000	80,000
Other expenses	11,266,942	10,582,302
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 36,288,365	\$ 33,356,361
Income before income taxes	\$ 13,303,622	\$ 12,197,988
Income tax expense	1,904,851	1,378,028
Net income	\$ 11,398,771	\$ 10,819,960
Earnings per common share, basic	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.21
Earnings per common share, diluted	\$ 2.29	\$ 2.18

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	
	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 11,398,771	\$ 10,819,960
Other comprehensive (loss) income:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available for sale, net of tax (expense) benefit of (\$1,487,397) and \$704,527, respectively	\$ 5,595,449	\$ (2,650,363)
Reclassification adjustment for gain included in net income, net of income tax expense of \$397,186 and \$49,285, respectively	(1,494,174)	(185,404)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$ 4,101,275	\$ (2,835,767)
Comprehensive income	\$ 15,500,046	\$ 7,984,193

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	Common Stock, Voting	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 20,140,995	\$ 1,516,257	\$ 60,062,597	\$ 5,042,173	\$ 86,762,022
Net income	—	—	10,819,960	—	10,819,960
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(2,835,767)	(2,835,767)
Exercise of stock options	181,680	223,986	—	—	405,666
Vesting of restricted stock	112,920	(112,920)	—	—	—
Stock awards surrendered in cashless exercise	(104,780)	(306,756)	(198,547)	—	(610,083)
Issuance of common stock for services	28,410	142,050	—	—	170,460
Repurchase of common stock	(22,565)	(11,203)	(101,002)	—	(134,770)
Stock-based compensation	—	398,473	—	—	398,473
Cash dividends (\$0.458 per share)	—	—	(2,249,623)	—	(2,249,623)
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 20,336,660	\$ 1,849,887	\$ 68,333,385	\$ 2,206,406	\$ 92,726,338
Net income	—	—	11,398,771	—	11,398,771
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	4,101,275	4,101,275
Effect of adoption of ASU 2016-02	—	—	(144,780)	—	(144,780)
Exercise of stock options	199,320	220,121	—	—	419,441
Vesting of restricted stock	82,230	(82,230)	—	—	—
Stock awards surrendered in cashless exercise	(101,225)	(284,034)	(156,843)	—	(542,102)
Issuance of common stock for services	46,490	162,715	—	—	209,205
Repurchase of common stock	(134,980)	(243,962)	(321,046)	—	(699,988)
Stock-based compensation	—	379,326	—	—	379,326
Effect of stock dividend	4,082,060	17,576,850	(21,658,910)	—	—
Cash dividends (\$0.488 per share)	—	—	(2,404,292)	—	(2,404,292)
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 24,510,555	\$ 19,578,673	\$ 55,046,285	\$ 6,307,681	\$ 105,443,194

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 11,398,771	\$ 10,819,960
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,616,605	1,740,279
Provision for loan losses	524,997	524,997
Provision for cash management account losses	90,000	80,000
Deferred income tax expense	8,412	378,793
Amortization of investment securities, net	1,781,947	2,102,069
Net gain on sales of securities available for sale	(1,891,360)	(234,689)
Net loss on other real estate owned	268,007	15,877
Stock-based compensation	379,326	398,473
Origination of loans held for sale	(46,494,325)	(29,992,611)
Proceeds from sale of loans	46,100,953	31,407,722
Gain on sale of loans	(779,278)	(582,111)
Increase in bank-owned life insurance	(425,923)	(366,483)
Increase in bank-owned annuities	(218,394)	—
Changes in other assets and liabilities:		
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(21,926)	(270,853)
Increase in other assets	(123,520)	(948,551)
Increase in accrued interest payable	39,728	175,726
Decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(576,409)	(321,877)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 11,677,611	\$ 14,926,721
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of securities available for sale	\$ (157,446,854)	\$ (77,771,092)
Proceeds from sales and calls of securities available for sale	42,699,777	19,007,736
Proceeds from maturities and paydowns of securities available for sale	45,937,432	36,664,231
(Purchases) redemption of other equity investments, net	(63,000)	366,900
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	634,145	668,423
Net increase in loans	(28,012,789)	(21,748,359)
Net decrease (increase) in cash management accounts	5,420,291	(1,725,675)
Purchase of annuity	(3,374,551)	—
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(1,993,762)	—
Purchase of premises and equipment	(1,917,817)	(679,512)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (98,117,128)	\$ (45,217,348)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	
	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net increase in demand accounts, interest-bearing demand accounts and savings accounts	\$ 107,180,768	\$ 58,279,346
Net (decrease) increase in certificates of deposits	(17,246,630)	15,444,239
Exercise of stock options	419,441	405,666
Repurchase/surrender of common stock	(1,242,090)	(744,853)
Cash dividends	(2,404,292)	(2,249,623)
Net decrease in short-term debt	–	(10,006,161)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 86,707,197	\$ 61,128,614
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 267,680	\$ 30,837,987
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	48,468,585	17,630,598
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 48,736,265	\$ 48,468,585
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 8,100,076	\$ 4,799,024
Income taxes	\$ 1,359,500	\$ 1,886,000
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities		
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale	\$ 5,191,486	\$ (3,589,579)
Other real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$ 2,578,685	\$ 193,129
Adoption of ASU 842		
Right-of-use asset	\$ 1,280,524	\$ –
Lease liability	1,425,304	–
Issuance of common stock for services	\$ 209,205	\$ 170,460

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

Chesapeake Financial Shares, Inc. (“CFS” or “Company”) owns 100% of Chesapeake Bank (the “Bank”), Chesapeake Wealth Management, Inc. (“CWM”), and CFS Capital Trust II (the “Trust”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CFS and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, except for the Trust, which is not a consolidated subsidiary of the Company. The subordinated debt payable to the Trust by the Company is reported as a liability of the Company. All significant intercompany accounts have been eliminated.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been considered through February 18, 2020, the same date on which these consolidated financial statements were issued.

Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of CFS are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and conform to general practices within the banking industry. The more significant of these policies are summarized below.

Securities

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. Trading securities are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value included in earnings. Debt securities not classified as held to maturity or trading 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. 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. CFS classifies all debt securities as available for sale.

Impairment of securities occurs when the fair value of a security is less than its amortized cost. For debt securities, impairment is considered other-than-temporary and recognized in its entirety in net income if either (a) the intent is to sell the security or (b) it is more-likely-than-not that it will be necessary to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost. If, however, management’s intent is not to sell the security and it is not more than likely that management will be required to sell the security before recovery, management must determine what portion of the impairment is attributable to credit loss, which occurs when the amortized cost of the security exceeds the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected from the security. If there is no credit loss, there is no other-than-temporary impairment. If there is a credit loss, other-than-temporary impairment exists and the credit loss must be recognized in net income and the remaining portion of impairment must be recognized in other comprehensive income. For equity securities carried at cost, impairment is considered to be other-than-temporary based on CFS’s ability and intent to hold the investment until a recovery of fair value. Any impairment of an equity security results in a write-down that must be included in income. Management regularly reviews each security for other-than-temporary impairment based on criteria that includes the extent to which cost exceeds market price, the duration of that market decline, the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, the best estimate of the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from debt securities, the intention with regards to holding the security to maturity, and the likelihood that CFS would be required to sell the security before recovery.

Loans

The Bank grants mortgage, commercial, and consumer loans to customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by mortgage loans and commercial real estate throughout the Northern Neck, Middle Peninsula, Williamsburg, James City County, and Richmond areas of Virginia. The ability of the Bank’s debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate and general economic conditions in these areas.

The Bank's recorded investments in loans are stated at face value, net of unamortized premiums and discounts and charge-offs. Interest is computed by methods which result in level rates of return on principal. Nonrefundable loan fees and direct loan origination costs are recognized in operations when received and incurred. The impact of this methodology is not significantly different from recognizing the net of the fees and costs over the contractual life of the related loan.

The Bank analyzes its loan portfolio by segment. Segments are based on the level at which the allowance for loan losses is calculated and monitored. The Bank's loan segments are commercial, commercial – real estate, consumer – non real estate, and residential – real estate. The Bank further segregates each segment of the loan portfolio into classes based on how each loan was initially recorded. Classes are a level of detail that appropriately exhibits the risks inherent in the loan portfolio.

The loan portfolio is segmented based on risk characteristics. Particular characteristics associated with each segment are detailed below:

Commercial: Commercial loans include both secured and unsecured loans for working capital, expansion, and other business purposes. Short-term working capital loans are secured by business assets. The Bank also makes term commercial loans secured by equipment and real estate. Lending decisions are based on an evaluation of the financial strength, cash flow, management and credit history of the borrower, and the quality of the collateral securing the loan. With few exceptions, the Bank requires personal guarantees and secondary sources of repayment. Commercial loans generally provide greater yields and re-price more frequently than other types of loans, such as real estate loans.

Commercial – Real Estate: Loans secured by commercial real estate also carry risks associated with the success of the business and ability to generate a positive cash flow sufficient to service debts. Real estate security diminishes risks only to the extent that a market exists for the subject collateral. Some real estate secured construction loans carry risks that a project will not be completed as scheduled and budgeted and that the value of the collateral may, at any point, be less than the principal amount of the loan.

Consumer – Non Real Estate: Consumer non real estate loans carry risks associated with the continued creditworthiness of the borrower and the value of the collateral, such as automobiles which may depreciate more rapidly than other assets. In addition, these loans may be unsecured. Consumer loans are more likely than real estate loans to be immediately affected in an adverse manner by job loss, divorce, illness, personal bankruptcy, or other life events.

Residential – Real Estate: Consumer real estate loans carry risks associated with the continued creditworthiness of the borrower and changes in the value of the collateral.

Loans of each class are placed on nonaccrual status when a loan is specifically determined to be impaired or when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days or more. Any unpaid interest previously accrued on those loans is reversed from income. Interest income generally is not recognized on specific impaired loans unless the likelihood of further loss is remote. Interest payments received on such loans are applied as a reduction of the loan principal balance. Generally, the Bank will return a loan to accrual status when all delinquent interest and principal becomes current and remains current for six consecutive months under the terms of the loan agreement or the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection.

Mortgage loans held for resale are stated at the lower of cost or market on an individual loan basis. Loan discounts and origination fees received on loans held for resale are deferred until the related loans are sold to third party investors. Gains are recognized at the time of sale.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loans of each segment are fully or partially charged off against the allowance when the Bank deems the amount to be uncollectible. General conditions for charge-off include repayment schedules that are deemed to be protracted beyond a reasonable timeframe, the loan has been classified as a loss either internally or by regulators, or the loan is 180 days past due unless well-secured and in the process of collection. 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 collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of 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 discounted cash flows (or the collateral value or observable market price less costs to liquidate) of the impaired loan are lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical charge-off by segment and expected default derived from the Bank's loss experience by loan type. Other adjustments may be made to the allowance based on an assessment of internal or external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss or risk rating data. Adjustments to the general component of the allowance are made for each segment based on management's assessment of the state of the economy, delinquencies, exceptions to loan underwriting, monitoring policies, various trends, and local unemployment. There were no significant changes to the Bank's allowance methodology during the current year.

A loan in each class is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

In situations where, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial condition, management may grant a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider, the related loan is classified as a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). Management strives to identify borrowers in financial difficulty early and work with them to modify their loan to more affordable terms before the loan reaches nonaccrual status. These modified terms may include rate reductions, principal forgiveness, payment forbearance and other actions intended to minimize the economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of the collateral. In cases where borrowers are granted new terms that provide for a reduction of either interest or principal, management measures any impairment on the restructuring as noted above for impaired loans.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using both straight-line and accelerated methods over the assets' estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives range from 10 to 39 years for buildings and leasehold improvements and 3 to 7 years for furniture, fixtures, and equipment.

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets and other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. Finance leases are included in premises and equipment and other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. The amortization of the finance leases are included in occupancy expense on the consolidated income statement. The interest expense on finance leases is included in short-term debt on the consolidated income statement.

ROU assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, as such an incremental borrowing rate is developed based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments has been used. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives. The lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company has lease agreements with lease and non-lease components, which are generally accounted for separately. For certain leases, the lease and non-lease components are accounted for as a single lease component. Additionally, for certain equipment leases, a portfolio approach is applied to effectively account for the operating lease ROU assets and liabilities.

Foreclosed Assets

Foreclosed assets are recorded at the time of foreclosure at their fair value, net of estimated costs to sell. At foreclosure, any excess of the loan balance over the fair value of the property, less cost to sell, is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Such carrying value is periodically reevaluated and written down as a direct expense if there is an indicated decline in the net realizable value. Costs to bring a property to salable condition are capitalized up to the fair value of the property, while costs to maintain a property in salable condition are expensed as incurred.

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 (a) the assets have been isolated from CFS – put presumptively beyond the reach of the transferor and its creditors, even in bankruptcy or other receivership, (b) 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 (c) CFS 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 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 provisions of the enacted tax law to the taxable income or excess deductions over revenues. CFS 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 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 recognized if it is more-likely-than-not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be realized or sustained under 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 threshold considers the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date and is subject to management's judgment. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of the evidence available, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

CFS accounts for income taxes in accordance with the accounting guidance related to uncertainty in income taxes, which sets out a consistent framework to determine the appropriate level of tax reserves to maintain for uncertain tax positions.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, CFS considers cash equivalents to include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, interest-bearing deposits, and federal funds sold.

Advertising Costs

CFS follows the policy of charging the production costs of advertising to expense as incurred.

Use of Estimates

In preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and 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 in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of deferred tax assets, other-than-temporary impairments of securities, and the valuation of foreclosed assets.

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share represents income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share reflects additional 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. Potential common shares that may be issued by CFS relate solely to outstanding stock options and restricted stock, are determined using the treasury stock method.

Cash Management Accounts

CFS purchases trade accounts receivable from customers. These receivables are stated at face value, net of discounts and an allowance for losses. CFS retains reserves against these customer balances in a separate liability account to cover unpaid receivables, returns, allowances and other adjustments.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation accounting requires that the compensation cost relating to stock-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The stock compensation accounting guidance covers a wide range of stock-based compensation arrangements including stock options, restricted share plans, and performance-based awards.

The stock-based compensation accounting guidance requires that compensation cost for all stock awards be calculated and recognized over the employees' service periods, generally defined as the vesting period. Compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the award. A Black-Scholes model is used to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted awards. There were no options granted in 2018 or 2019.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully discussed in Note 18. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions significantly affect the estimates.

Assets Under Management

Securities and other property held by Chesapeake Wealth Management in a fiduciary or agency capacity are not assets of CFS and are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2016-13:

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance to change the accounting for credit losses and modify the impairment model for certain debt securities. The amendments will be effective for the Company for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. Early adoption is permitted for all organizations for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

The Company will apply the amendments to the ASU through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption. While early adoption is permitted beginning in first quarter 2019, the Company does not expect to elect that option. The Company is evaluating the impact of the ASU on our consolidated financial statements. The Company expects the ASU will have no material impact on the recorded allowance for loan losses given the change to estimated losses over the contractual life of the loans adjusted for expected prepayments. In addition to our allowance for loan losses, the Company will also record an allowance for credit losses on cash management

and debt securities instead of applying the impairment model currently utilized. The amount of the adjustments will be impacted by each portfolio's composition and credit quality at the adoption date as well as economic conditions and forecasts at that time.

ASU 2018-19:

In November 2018, the FASB issued guidance to amend the Financial Instruments—Credit Losses topic of the Accounting Standards Codification. The guidance aligns the implementation date of the topic for annual financial statements of nonpublic companies with the implementation date for their interim financial statements. The guidance also clarifies that receivables arising from operating leases are not within the scope of the topic, but rather, should be accounted for in accordance with the leases topic. The amendments will be effective for the Company for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of this guidance on the financial statements.

ASU 2019-01:

In March 2019, the FASB issued guidance to address concerns companies had raised about an accounting exception they would lose when assessing the fair value of underlying assets under the leases standard and clarify that lessees and lessors are exempt from a certain interim disclosure requirement associated with adopting the new standard. The amendments will be effective for the Company for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

ASU 2019-04:

In April 2019, the FASB issued guidance that clarifies and improves areas of guidance related to the recently issued standards on credit losses, hedging, and recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The amendments related to credit losses will be effective for the Company for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The amendments related to hedging became effective for the Company on January 1, 2019. The amendments related to recognition and measurement of financial instruments will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

ASU 2019-05:

In May 2019, the FASB issued guidance to provide entities with an option to irrevocably elect the fair value option, applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis for eligible instruments, upon adoption of ASU 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The amendments will be effective for the Company for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

ASU 2019-10:

In November 2019, the FASB issued guidance to defer the effective dates for private companies, not-for-profit organizations, and certain smaller reporting companies applying standards on current expected credit losses (CECL), leases, and hedging. The new effective dates for CECL will be fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022 including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

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

Reclassification

Certain items for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income, total assets or shareholders' equity as previously reported.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Securities

Amortized cost and fair values of securities available for sale as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities of state and political subdivisions	\$ 153,272,321	\$ 7,702,639	\$ (619,599)	\$ 160,355,361
Mortgage-backed securities				
Agency	48,113,966	502,455	(182,419)	48,434,002
Non-agency	57,510,545	1,240,921	(164,095)	58,587,371
Other debt securities	26,155,612	7,760	(503,257)	25,660,115
Total	\$ 285,052,444	\$ 9,453,775	\$ (1,469,370)	\$ 293,036,849

2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities of state and political subdivisions	\$ 145,300,293	\$ 2,526,609	\$ (539,187)	\$ 147,287,715
Mortgage-backed securities				
Agency	24,290,001	356,184	(53,205)	24,592,980
Non-agency	34,351,114	849,107	(315,151)	34,885,070
Other debt securities	12,191,976	2,127	(33,565)	12,160,538
Total	\$ 216,133,384	\$ 3,734,027	\$ (941,108)	\$ 218,926,303

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale as of December 31, 2019, by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations without penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 22,137,256	\$ 22,327,304
Due after one year through five years	90,903,178	92,033,823
Due after five years through ten years	145,106,942	151,286,432
Due after ten years	26,905,068	27,389,290
Total	\$ 285,052,444	\$ 293,036,849

Proceeds from sales and calls of securities available for sale during 2019 and 2018 were \$42,699,777 and \$19,007,736, respectively. Gross realized gains amounted to \$1,983,762 and \$394,936 in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Gross realized losses amounted to \$92,402 and \$160,247 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The amortized cost of securities pledged to secure public deposits, borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank, fiduciary powers and for other purposes required or permitted by law amounted to \$127,519,289 and \$115,634,149 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Temporarily Impaired Securities

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

2019					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	
Securities of state and political subdivisions	\$ 29,260,365	\$ 619,599	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,879,964
Mortgage-backed securities					
Agency	30,171,996	179,972	865,232	2,447	31,219,647
Non-agency	20,290,653	101,344	6,287,701	62,751	26,742,449
Other debt securities	12,977,768	185,335	10,599,786	317,922	24,080,811
	\$ 92,700,782	\$ 1,086,250	\$ 17,752,719	\$ 383,120	\$ 111,922,871

2018					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	
Securities of state and political subdivisions	\$ 12,145,927	\$ 143,744	\$ 21,273,948	\$ 395,443	\$ 33,959,062
Mortgage-backed securities					
Agency	3,132,956	8,350	5,780,777	44,855	8,966,938
Non-agency	10,215,259	65,978	10,049,810	249,173	20,580,220
Other debt securities	9,295,385	33,565	—	—	9,328,950
	\$ 34,789,527	\$ 251,637	\$ 37,104,535	\$ 689,471	\$ 72,835,170

Securities of State and Political Subdivisions

CFS's unrealized losses on investments in 27 municipal bonds relate to investments in longer-term securities of municipalities throughout the U.S. The unrealized losses are primarily caused by the trend in interest rates. CFS currently does not believe it is probable that it will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the investments. Because CFS does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more-likely-than-not that CFS will be required to sell the investments before recovery of its par value, which may be maturity, it does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2019.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The unrealized losses on CFS's investment in 30 government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate movements. CFS purchased those investments at a premium relative to their face amount, and the contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. government. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of CFS's investments. CFS does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired (OTTI) at December 31, 2019 due to the following:

- The decline in the market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality;
- CFS does not intend to sell the investments;
- It is not more-likely-than-not that CFS will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity.

The unrealized losses associated with 32 private-label residential mortgage-backed securities are primarily driven by higher projected collateral losses, wider credit spreads and changes in interest rates. CFS assessed credit impairment using an economic cash flow model. Based upon the Company's assessment of the expected credit losses of the security given the performance of the underlying collateral, CFS has appropriately recognized the related other-than-temporary impairment losses in these private-label residential mortgage-backed securities during prior years. The remaining unrealized losses are deemed to be related to factors other than credit.

Management continuously monitors the mortgage-backed securities portfolio for potential permanent impairment. Analytical tools used include robust credit risk analysis. CFS strives to maintain exposure only to securities that have credit support in excess of original issue levels. Generally, it is CFS's intent to hold the securities for the time necessary to recover the amortized cost unless prudent business decisions warrant otherwise.

Other Debt Securities

The 25 investments in this category are primarily made up of student loan backed investments under the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP). These loans are generally insured by the Federal Government at 97% or more of their balances. The investments have investment grade ratings by credible rating agencies. Management determined that the unrealized losses in other debt securities is a result of movements in interest rates and market conditions. There was no other-than-temporary impairment recognized as of December 31, 2019.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

CFS routinely conducts periodic reviews to identify and evaluate each investment security to determine whether an OTTI has occurred. The initial indicator of OTTI is a decline in market value (unrealized loss) below the amount recorded for an investment as well as the severity and duration of the decline. If the decline in fair value is below amortized cost, CFS recognizes OTTI if (1) CFS has the intent to sell the security, (2) it is more-likely-than-not that CFS will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, or (3) CFS does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost of the security. While all securities are considered, the securities primarily impacted by management's OTTI analysis are private-label residential mortgage-backed securities. CFS uses economic models to aid in its determination of OTTI. Various inputs into the economic models are used to determine if OTTI exists. The most significant inputs in determining OTTI are:

- Length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than amortized cost;
- Cause of the decline, such as interest rates or adverse conditions in the market;
- Payment structure of the security;
- Credit performance of the underlying collateral, including delinquency rates, nonperforming collateral/defaults, severities of losses, collateral values and expected credit losses;
- Current rating of security; and
- Independent analysts' reports and forecasts.

Other inputs may include the actual collateral attributes and other performance indicators of the underlying asset.

If CFS determines that a given security is subject to an OTTI write-down or loss, CFS records the expected credit portion of the loss as a charge to earnings. The measurement of the credit loss component is equal to the difference between the security's cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows, using the economic models, discounted at the security's purchase yield assumption. The remaining non-credit portion is recorded in other comprehensive income.

The following roll forward reflects the amount related to possible credit losses recognized in earnings. The beginning balance represents possible credit losses on debt securities at the beginning of the period for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in other comprehensive income.

	Available for Sale
Beginning balance as of December 31, 2018	\$3,469,119
Amount related to the credit loss for which an other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	—
Realized losses	—
Ending balance as of December 31, 2019	\$3,469,119

Note 3. Loans

A summary of the balances of loans by segment follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Commercial	\$ 192,389,670	\$ 169,732,918
Commercial - Real Estate	240,798,969	236,593,771
Consumer - Non Real Estate	8,532,907	11,002,137
Residential - Real Estate	94,465,238	93,970,880
Gross loans	\$ 536,186,784	\$ 511,299,706
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(5,073,798)	(5,095,827)
Loans, net	\$ 531,112,986	\$ 506,203,879

Overdrafts totaling \$255,874 and \$261,934 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were reclassified from deposits to Consumer – Non Real Estate loans.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following tables represent a summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses by segment:

	Commercial	Commercial - Real Estate	Consumer - Non Real Estate	Residential - Real Estate	Unallocated	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2019						
Balance beginning of year	\$ 1,174,942	\$ 3,024,562	\$ 167,596	\$ 637,555	\$ 91,172	\$ 5,095,827
Provision for (recovery of)						
loan losses	390,663	(180,632)	66,270	115,728	132,968	524,997
Charge-offs	(137,717)	(322,522)	(211,827)	(41,720)	—	(713,786)
Recoveries	72,447	—	59,870	34,443	—	166,760
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,500,335	\$ 2,521,408	\$ 81,909	\$ 746,006	\$ 224,140	\$ 5,073,798
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ —	\$ 542,909	\$ 4,257	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 547,166
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,500,335	1,978,499	77,652	746,006	224,140	4,526,632
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,500,335	\$ 2,521,408	\$ 81,909	\$ 746,006	\$ 224,140	\$ 5,073,798
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,332,766	\$ 5,393,603	\$ 4,257	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,730,626
Collectively evaluated for impairment	189,056,904	235,405,366	8,528,650	94,465,238	—	527,456,158
Total loans	\$ 192,389,670	\$ 240,798,969	\$ 8,532,907	\$ 94,465,238	\$ —	\$ 536,186,784
Year Ended December 31, 2018						
Balance beginning of year	\$ 1,103,008	\$ 2,544,371	\$ 168,979	\$ 678,921	\$ —	\$ 4,495,279
Provision for (recovery of)						
loan losses	(21,812)	480,191	39,689	(64,243)	91,172	524,997
Charge-offs	—	—	(129,941)	(42,749)	—	(172,690)
Recoveries	93,746	—	88,869	65,626	—	248,241
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,174,942	\$ 3,024,562	\$ 167,596	\$ 637,555	\$ 91,172	\$ 5,095,827
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 25,970	\$ 748,557	\$ 11,133	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 785,660
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,148,972	2,276,005	156,463	637,555	91,172	4,310,167
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,174,942	\$ 3,024,562	\$ 167,596	\$ 637,555	\$ 91,172	\$ 5,095,827
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,543,909	\$ 7,240,383	\$ 11,133	\$ 130,777	\$ —	\$ 10,926,202
Collectively evaluated for impairment	166,189,009	229,353,388	10,991,004	93,840,103	—	500,373,504
Total loans	\$ 169,732,918	\$ 236,593,771	\$ 11,002,137	\$ 93,970,880	\$ —	\$ 511,299,706

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents additional impaired loan information at period end. Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual principal balance of the loan.

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
December 31, 2019					
With no related allowance:					
Commercial					
Secured	\$ 3,332,766	\$ 3,332,766	\$ —	\$ 3,389,178	\$ 187,864
Commercial - Real Estate					
Acquisition and development	—	—	—	511,659	—
Non-owner occupied	—	—	—	539,420	—
Owner occupied	1,100,694	1,100,694	—	815,669	65,525
Residential - Real Estate					
First lien 1-4 family	—	—	—	157,867	—
Land	—	—	—	95,639	—
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial - Real Estate					
Non-owner occupied	\$ 3,006,667	\$ 3,006,667	\$ 327,667	\$ 4,093,682	\$ 126,053
Owner occupied	1,286,242	1,286,242	215,242	321,561	61,272
Consumer - Non Real Estate					
Installment	4,257	4,257	4,257	7,319	641
Total:					
Commercial	\$ 3,332,766	\$ 3,332,766	\$ —	\$ 3,389,178	\$ 187,864
Commercial - Real Estate	5,393,603	5,393,603	542,909	6,281,991	252,850
Consumer - Non Real Estate	4,257	4,257	4,257	7,319	641
Residential - Real Estate	—	—	—	253,506	—
	\$ 8,730,626	\$ 8,730,626	\$ 547,166	\$ 9,931,994	\$ 441,355

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
December 31, 2018					
With no related allowance:					
Commercial					
Secured	\$ 3,517,939	\$ 3,517,939	\$ —	\$ 5,112,192	\$ 192,958
Commercial - Real Estate					
Acquisition and development	—	—	—	171,476	—
Non-owner occupied	2,009,241	2,009,241	—	2,017,357	121,891
Owner occupied	1,296,358	1,296,358	—	1,053,296	89,636
Residential - Real Estate					
First lien 1-4 family	—	—	—	157,040	—
Land	130,777	130,777	—	135,665	7,129
Revolving	—	—	—	343,979	—
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial					
Unsecured	\$ 25,970	\$ 25,970	\$ 25,970	\$ 6,493	\$ 1,371
Commercial - Real Estate					
Acquisition and development	682,212	682,212	174,985	511,659	39,128
Non-owner occupied	3,252,572	3,252,572	573,572	3,254,155	143,749
Owner occupied	—	—	—	295,237	—
Consumer - Non Real Estate					
Installment	11,133	11,133	11,133	12,337	963
Total:					
Commercial	\$ 3,543,909	\$ 3,543,909	\$ 25,970	\$ 5,118,685	\$ 194,329
Commercial - Real Estate	7,240,383	7,240,383	748,557	7,303,180	394,404
Consumer - Non Real Estate	11,133	11,133	11,133	12,337	963
Residential - Real Estate	130,777	130,777	—	636,684	7,129
	\$ 10,926,202	\$ 10,926,202	\$ 785,660	\$ 13,070,886	\$ 596,825

Included in impaired loans are troubled debt restructurings. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, \$3,707,153 and \$3,972,886 in loans were classified as troubled debt restructurings where concessions have been granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. These concessions could include a reduction in the loan interest rate, payment extensions, or other actions intended to maximize collection.

There were no loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring during 2019.

Information regarding loans modified as troubled debt restructurings by class during 2018 are as follows:

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial - Real Estate			
Non-owner occupied	1	\$ 3,252,572	\$ 3,252,572

The restructured loan has been classified as a troubled debt restructuring due to being modified to interest only payments for greater than 12 months along with debt service coverage.

There were no troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted (more than 90 days past due or charged-off) within the first year of modification during 2019 and 2018.

At December 31, 2019, no additional funds were committed to be advanced in connection with impaired loans.

The Bank's internal risk rating definitions are:

Pass/Watch: These include satisfactory loans which may have elements of risk that the Bank has chosen to monitor formally. The objective of monitoring is to assure that no weaknesses develop in these loans.

Special Mention: These loans have a potential weakness that requires management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Bank's credit position at some future date. These credits do not expose the Bank to sufficient risk to warrant further adverse classification.

Substandard: A substandard asset is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified as such must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in a substandard asset 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 loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this basically worthless asset even though partial recovery may be received in the future.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Bank's credit quality information, which is based on internal risk grades is as follows:

	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
December 31, 2019						
Commercial						
Secured	\$ 172,412,414	\$ 1,228,586	\$ 639,228	\$ 2,655,395	\$ —	\$ 176,935,623
Unsecured	15,454,047	—	—	—	—	15,454,047
Commercial - Real Estate						
Acquisition and development	6,350,767	—	—	—	—	6,350,767
Non-owner occupied	131,183,845	—	3,577,283	—	—	134,761,128
Owner occupied	84,074,116	—	76,175	2,310,760	—	86,461,051
Multifamily	13,226,023	—	—	—	—	13,226,023
Consumer - Non Real Estate						
Installment	6,664,180	3,126	34,841	3,968	4,257	6,710,372
Revolving	1,566,661	—	—	—	—	1,566,661
Other	255,874	—	—	—	—	255,874
Residential - Real Estate						
First lien 1-4 family	34,446,752	23,557	110,671	95,519	—	34,676,499
Junior lien 1-4 family	11,415,141	—	—	—	—	11,415,141
Construction	12,282,955	—	—	—	—	12,282,955
Land	6,574,659	—	—	—	—	6,574,659
Revolving	29,099,824	—	385,613	—	30,547	29,515,984
Total	\$ 525,007,258	\$ 1,255,269	\$ 4,823,811	\$ 5,065,642	\$ 34,804	\$ 536,186,784
December 31, 2018						
Commercial						
Secured	\$ 153,414,615	\$ 709,181	\$ 35,248	\$ 2,917,210	\$ —	\$ 157,076,254
Unsecured	12,525,081	—	81,003	24,610	25,970	12,656,664
Commercial - Real Estate						
Acquisition and development	8,887,976	—	—	682,212	—	9,570,188
Non-owner occupied	119,607,073	282,378	403,298	2,009,241	3,252,572	125,554,562
Owner occupied	85,517,819	—	2,557,120	883,447	—	88,958,386
Multifamily	12,325,159	—	185,476	—	—	12,510,635
Consumer - Non Real Estate						
Installment	8,475,338	—	—	10,117	11,133	8,496,588
Revolving	2,243,615	—	—	—	—	2,243,615
Other	261,934	—	—	—	—	261,934
Residential - Real Estate						
First lien 1-4 family	36,444,835	24,628	333,730	230,070	—	37,033,263
Junior lien 1-4 family	10,037,002	—	—	—	—	10,037,002
Construction	11,526,250	—	—	—	—	11,526,250
Land	7,009,653	17,694	10,509	130,777	—	7,168,633
Revolving	27,932,590	187,705	27,976	—	57,461	28,205,732
Total	\$ 496,208,940	\$ 1,221,586	\$ 3,634,360	\$ 6,887,684	\$ 3,347,136	\$ 511,299,706

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is a summary of information pertaining to nonaccrual and past due loans by class:

	30-59 Days Past Due		60-89 Days Past Due		90 Days or More Past Due		Total Past Due	Nonaccruals	Current	Total Loans
December 31, 2019										
Commercial										
Secured	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	30,458	\$ 176,905,165	\$ 176,935,623
Unsecured		133,072		—		—	133,072	—	15,320,975	15,454,047
Commercial Real Estate										
Acquisition and development		—		—		—	—	—	6,350,767	6,350,767
Non-owner occupied		—		—		—	—	—	134,761,128	134,761,128
Owner occupied		—		—		—	—	76,175	86,384,876	86,461,051
Multifamily		—		—		—	—	—	13,226,023	13,226,023
Consumer - Non Real Estate										
Installment		—		53,494		—	53,494	7,094	6,649,784	6,710,372
Revolving		12,692		—		—	12,692	—	1,553,969	1,566,661
Other		—		—		—	—	—	255,874	255,874
Residential - Real Estate										
First lien 1-4 family		393,298		69,118		—	462,416	95,519	34,118,564	34,676,499
Junior lien 1-4 family		—		—		—	—	4,992	11,410,149	11,415,141
Construction		—		—		—	—	—	12,282,955	12,282,955
Land		—		—		—	—	8,586	6,566,073	6,574,659
Revolving		38,924		—		—	38,924	131,496	29,345,564	29,515,984
Total	\$	577,986	\$	122,612	\$	—	\$ 700,598	\$ 354,320	\$ 535,131,866	\$ 536,186,784
December 31, 2018										
Commercial										
Secured	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	281,740	\$ 156,794,514	\$ 157,076,254
Unsecured		—		24,610		—	24,610	29,659	12,602,395	12,656,664
Commercial Real Estate										
Acquisition and development		—		—		—	—	682,212	8,887,976	9,570,188
Non-owner occupied		—		—		—	—	5,261,813	120,292,749	125,554,562
Owner occupied		80,106		—		—	80,106	771,312	88,106,968	88,958,386
Multifamily		—		—		—	—	—	12,510,635	12,510,635
Consumer - Non Real Estate										
Installment		13,097		—		—	13,097	10,979	8,472,512	8,496,588
Revolving		48,442		—		—	48,442	—	2,195,173	2,243,615
Other		10,366		—		—	10,366	—	251,568	261,934
Residential - Real Estate										
First lien 1-4 family		471,789		318,029		—	789,818	473,510	35,769,935	37,033,263
Junior lien 1-4 family		—		—		—	—	7,089	10,029,913	10,037,002
Construction		—		—		—	—	—	11,526,250	11,526,250
Land		6,131		—		—	6,131	158,979	7,003,523	7,168,633
Revolving		404,727		—		—	404,727	193,752	27,607,253	28,205,732
Total	\$	1,034,658	\$	342,639	\$	—	\$ 1,377,297	\$ 7,871,045	\$ 502,051,364	\$ 511,299,706

There were no loans 90+ days past due and still accruing at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4. Premises and Equipment

A summary of the cost and accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Land	\$ 4,552,979	\$ 4,552,979
Buildings	20,008,623	19,267,042
Furniture, fixtures and improvements	2,473,135	2,411,615
Equipment	7,216,597	7,268,576
Leasehold improvements	4,123,707	4,099,920
	\$ 38,375,041	\$ 37,600,132
Less accumulated depreciation	(21,256,349)	(20,936,694)
Total	\$ 17,118,692	\$ 16,663,438

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, depreciation expense was \$1,385,303 and \$1,494,220, respectively.

Included in the consolidated balance sheet presentation of these financial statements, premises and equipment also includes the right-of-use asset for leases totaling \$1,105,227. Refer to Note 12 for additional disclosure on the right-of-use asset.

Note 5. Time Deposits

Remaining maturities on certificates of deposit are as follows:

2020	\$ 105,772,853
2021	49,714,000
2022	35,136,226
2023	6,272,956
2024	2,922,798
Thereafter	5,825,000
Total	\$ 205,643,833

The Bank obtains certain deposits through the efforts of third-party brokers. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, brokered deposits totaled \$16,860,000 and \$37,729,000, respectively, and were included in certificates of deposit on the consolidated balance sheets.

Note 6. Trust Preferred Capital Notes

On July 2, 2007, CFS Capital Trust II was formed by the Company for the purpose of issuing redeemable capital securities. Trust II is not a consolidated subsidiary of the Company. On July 5, 2007, \$15.5 million of trust preferred securities which have a LIBOR-indexed floating rate of interest were issued. The weighted-average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2019 was 3.83%. The interest rate as of December 31, 2019 was 3.48%. The securities have a mandatory redemption date of October 1, 2037, and became subject to varying call provisions beginning on September 6, 2012.

In August 2014, CFS was notified that \$5.0 million of the \$15.0 million in trust preferred securities of Trust II would be auctioned off as part of a larger pooled collateralized debt obligation liquidation. CFS placed a bid of \$3.9 million for the securities which was accepted by the trustee and the transaction closed on September 5, 2014. In January 2015, CFS was notified that \$5.0 million of the \$10.0 million remaining in trust preferred securities of Trust II would be auctioned off as part of a larger pooled collateralized debt obligation liquidation. CFS placed bids totaling \$3.9 million for the securities which were accepted by the trustee and the transactions closed on February 5, 2015 and February 13, 2015.

As of December 31, 2019, \$5.0 million in preferred stock and \$155,000 in common stock of Trust II was still outstanding.

The trust preferred securities may be included in Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital adequacy determination purposes up to 25% of Tier 1 capital after its inclusion. The portion of the Trust Preferred not considered as Tier 1 capital may be included in Tier 2 capital.

The obligations of CFS with respect to the issuance of the capital securities constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by CFS of the Trust's obligations with respect to the capital securities.

Subject to certain exceptions and limitations, CFS may elect from time to time to defer interest payments on the junior subordinated debt securities, which would result in a deferral of distribution payments on the related capital securities.

Note 7. Borrowings

The Bank has lines of credit with the FHLB that can equal up to 25% of total assets of the Bank. As of December 31, 2019, loans with a carrying value of \$20,888,550 and securities with an amortized cost of \$11,933,118 were pledged to the FHLB as collateral for borrowings. The FHLB lines of credit totaled \$27.3 million with no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2018 the FHLB lines of credit totaled \$38.8 million with no outstanding balance. Additional loans are available that can be pledged as collateral for future borrowings from the FHLB above the current lendable collateral value.

The Bank also maintains an additional secured line of credit with another correspondent bank totaling \$20.0 million, of which there was no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition to the available credit from the FHLB, the Bank also has unsecured lines of credit with correspondent banks totaling \$56.5 million available for overnight borrowings. The Company has a line of credit secured by 400,000 shares of Chesapeake Bank common stock with a correspondent bank totaling \$5.0 million available for borrowing as of December 31, 2019. There were no outstanding balances on these lines of credit as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Note 8. Income Taxes

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, due to the following:

	2019	2018
Income tax at federal statutory rate	\$ 2,793,760	\$ 2,561,578
Decrease in income taxes resulting from:		
Tax exempt income	(1,030,132)	(1,124,307)
Other	141,223	(59,243)
Total	\$ 1,904,851	\$ 1,378,028

The provision for income taxes charged to operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, consists of the following:

	2019	2018
Current tax expense	\$ 1,896,439	\$ 999,235
Deferred tax expense	8,412	378,793
Total	\$ 1,904,851	\$ 1,378,028

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The components of the net deferred tax asset, included in other assets, are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan and cash management account losses	\$ 1,406,204	\$ 1,396,052
Other real estate	161,230	138,645
Deferred compensation	121,170	78,750
Premises and equipment	205,523	253,799
Restricted stock	53,672	53,664
Other	23,223	58,525
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 1,971,022	\$ 1,979,435
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Securities available for sale	\$ 1,676,725	\$ 586,512
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 294,297	\$ 1,392,923

CFS, on a consolidated basis, files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, the Commonwealth of Virginia and other states where income is generated. With few exceptions, CFS is no longer subject to U.S. federal or state income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2016.

The Company has analyzed the tax positions taken or expected to be taken in its tax returns and concluded it has no liability related to uncertain tax positions.

Note 9. Employee Benefit Plans

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

CFS sponsors an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) that generally covers full-time employees who have completed one calendar year of service. CFS makes annual contributions to the ESOP at the discretion of the Board of Directors. ESOP compensation expense was \$450,000 and \$600,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

401(k) Plan

CFS has adopted a contributory 401(k) plan that covers substantially all employees. Under the plan, employees may elect to defer up to 100% of their salary, subject to Internal Revenue Service limits. CFS will make a matching contribution of 100% of the first 3% and 50% of the second 3% of the employee's salary deferred. CFS may also make a discretionary contribution to the plan. Total expense related to the plan was \$591,844 and \$540,018 for 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Post-retirement benefits

The Company has entered into deferred compensation arrangements with certain key personnel, which call for the payment of benefits upon the retirement or death of the individuals. The agreements provide that a retirement benefit is payable upon a defined normal retirement age while in service to the Company and a lesser benefit is payable upon early retirement. Other benefits are payable upon disability, death or change in control.

These agreements are unfunded arrangements maintained primarily to provide supplemental retirement benefits and comply with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Company has elected to finance the retirement benefits by purchasing annuities that have been designed to provide a future source of funds for the lifetime retirement benefits of the agreements. The liabilities associated with these deferred compensation arrangements were \$325,396 as of December 31, 2019. The annuity had a balance of \$3,592,945 as of December 31, 2019 and is recorded at amortized cost. Salaries and employee benefits expense included \$325,396 of expense related to these arrangements for 2019.

Note 10. Stock Option Plans

On April 1, 2005, CFS's shareholders approved a stock incentive plan under which options or restricted stock may be granted to certain key employees. The plan reserved 269,568 shares of voting common stock for issuance and expired on January 21, 2015. There was no compensation cost charged to income for those plans related to stock options for 2019.

On April 4, 2014, CFS's shareholders approved a stock incentive plan under which options or restricted stock may be granted to certain key employees. The plan reserved 504,000 shares of voting common stock for issuance and expires on January 16, 2024. There was no compensation cost charged to income for those plans related to stock options for 2019.

The incentive stock option plans require that options be granted at an exercise price equal to at least 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant; however, for those individuals who own more than 10% of the stock of CFS, the option price must be at least 110% of the fair market value on the date of grant. Such options are generally not exercisable until three years from the date of issuance and require continuous employment during the period prior to exercise. The options will expire in no more than ten years after the date of grant. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatility is based on the historic volatility of CFS's stock price over the expected life of the options. The expected term is estimated as the average of the contractual life and vesting schedule for the respective options. The risk-free interest rate is the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issue with a remaining term equal to the expected term of the options granted. The dividend yield is estimated as the ratio of CFS's historical dividends paid per share of common stock to the stock price on the date of grant. There were no options granted during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

A summary of the option activity under the plans at December 31, 2019 and changes during the year then ended are as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	108,317	\$8.97		
Granted	—			
Exercised	(47,203)	8.39		
Expired	—	—		
Forfeited	—	—		
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	61,114	\$9.03	1.4	\$ 914,886
Options exercisable, end of year	61,114	\$9.03	1.4	\$ 914,886

Aggregate intrinsic value of stock options represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the amount by which the current market value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the option) that would have been received by the option holders had all the option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2019. This amount changes based on changes in the market value of CFS's stock.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$641,243 and \$666,631, respectively. As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 there are no unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested stock options granted under the plans.

Restricted Stock

The Company grants shares of restricted stock to key employees. These awards help align the interests of these employees with the interests of the shareholders of the Company by providing economic value directly related to increases in the value of the Company's common stock. The value of the stock awarded is established as the fair market value of the stock at the time of grant. The Company recognizes expense, equal to the total value of such awards, ratably over the vesting period of the stock grants. Restricted stock vests over 36 months based on the term of the award.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonvested restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 is summarized in the following table:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2018	36,040	\$20.78
Granted	17,130	22.29
Vested	(19,735)	19.22
Forfeited	(14)	22.55
Nonvested at December 31, 2019	33,421	\$22.48

At December 31, 2019, there were no unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested restricted stock granted under the 2005 Plan. At December 31, 2019, there was \$495,881 in unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock granted under the 2014 Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over the next 28 months. Stock based compensation expense for nonvested restricted stock totaled \$379,326 and \$398,474 during 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Note 11. Shareholders' Equity

During 2019 and 2018, CFS issued 9,298 shares and 5,682 shares, respectively, of common stock to its directors for partial compensation. Also, during 2019 and 2018, the Company purchased and retired 26,982 shares and 4,513 shares, respectively of common stock.

On July 19, 2019, the Board of Directors approved a 6-for-5 stock dividend of CFS's common stock payable with a payment date of October 15, 2019. All earnings per share information for all periods presented has been retroactively restated to reflect the stock dividend.

Note 12. Leases

The Company has finance leases for branch offices and equipment. Our leases have remaining lease terms of 1.5 years to 26 years, some of which include options to extend the leases for up to 25 years.

The components of lease expense are as follows:

	2019
Finance lease expense	
Amortization of right-of-use asset	\$ 134,379
Interest on lease liabilities	45,441
Total finance lease expense	\$ 179,820

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities are as follows:

	2019
Operating cash flows from finance leases	\$ 161,020

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases are as follows:

	2019
Finance Leases:	
Premises and equipment	\$ 1,228,938
Accumulated depreciation	123,711
Premises and equipment, net	<u>\$ 1,105,227</u>
Other long-term liabilities	1,314,429
Total finance lease liabilities	<u>\$ 1,314,429</u>
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term:	
Finance leases	9 Years
Weighted Average Discount Rate:	
Finance leases	3.5%

Maturities of lease liabilities are as follows:

For the year ending December 31,	2019
2020	\$ 123,049
2021	110,144
2022	106,731
2023	111,027
2024	109,717
Thereafter	754,643
Lease payments	\$ 1,315,311
Amounts representing interest	(882)
Present value of net future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 1,314,429</u>

Rent expense under operating leases totaled \$115,579 and \$183,708 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Note 13. Related Party Transactions

Officers, directors and their affiliates had loans of \$4,916,216 and \$4,885,975 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, with the Bank.

Changes in loans during 2019 were as follows:

Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 4,885,975
Additions	516,536
Payments	(486,295)
Balance, December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 4,916,216</u>

These transactions occurred in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated persons.

Related parties had deposits of \$7,613,660 and \$5,269,174 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14. Other Income and Expenses

The principal components of "Other income" in the consolidated statements of income are:

	2019	2018
Mortgage banking income	\$ 1,375,639	\$ 1,157,530
ATM fee income	1,665,708	1,539,870
Other	2,164,983	2,056,984
Total	\$ 5,206,330	\$ 4,754,384

The principal components of "Other expenses" in the consolidated statements of income are:

	2019	2018
Advertising	\$ 1,051,650	\$ 1,051,750
Software	1,928,558	1,783,964
Professional fees	1,311,640	937,393
Debit card expense	819,331	607,552
Franchise tax	684,916	622,081
Contributions	487,854	454,374
Exam and audit	384,081	276,459
Legal fees	293,460	503,306
FDIC assessments	117,494	229,467
Delivery and transportation	236,335	229,237
Stationery and supplies	255,735	333,961
Other	3,695,888	3,552,758
Total	\$ 11,266,942	\$ 10,582,302

Note 15. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized revenues from contracts with customers totaling \$15,233,504 and \$15,372,867, respectively. There were no impairment losses recognized on any receivables or contract assets arising from the Company's contracts with customers during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. While the Company does have noninterest income related to rental income, changes in cash surrender value of life insurance, sales of investments, and income from government sponsored entities, these are not within the scope of ASC 606.

All of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers in the scope of ASC 606 is recognized within noninterest income. The following table represents the Company's sources of noninterest income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. Items outside the scope of ASC 606 are noted as such.

	2019	2018
Noninterest income		
Service charges	\$ 1,079,796	\$ 1,155,409
Interchange income	1,665,708	1,539,870
Trust and wealth management income	3,966,533	3,865,560
Merchant services income, net	4,391,131	4,346,791
Cash management fee income	4,049,210	4,151,301
Other ^(a)	5,431,982	3,449,203
Total	\$ 20,584,360	\$ 18,508,134

(a) The Other category includes \$81,129 and \$313,936 of income sources that are within the scope of ASC 606 but determined immaterial as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively; the remaining balance of \$5,350,856 and \$3,135,267 is outside of the scope of ASC 606 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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

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

Interchange Income: The Company earns interchange fees from debit cardholder transactions conducted through the VISA payment network. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder.

Merchant Services: The Company earns interchange fees from customer debit and credit card transactions that are earned at the time a cardholder engages in a transaction with a merchant as well as fees charged to merchants for providing them the ability to accept and process the debit and credit card transactions. Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation has been met as it is satisfied upon the completion of the card transaction. Additionally, revenue recognition guidance requires cost associated with cardholder and merchant services transactions to be netted against the fee income from such transactions when an entity is acting as an agent in providing services to customer.

Wealth Management Services: The Company earns wealth management fees from its contracts with trust and brokerage customers to manage assets for investment, and/or to transact on their accounts. These fees are earned as the Company provides the contracted monthly or quarterly services and are generally assessed based on a tiered scale of the market value of assets under management at month-end. Fees that are transaction based, including trade execution services, are recognized at the point in time that the transaction is executed, i.e. the "trade date". Other related services provided include financial planning services, which are based on a fixed fee schedule, are recognized when the services are rendered.

Cash Management: The Company earns fee income on accounts receivable financing relationships. The Company recognizes the fee income when the invoices are funded.

Gains/Losses on Sales of OREO: The Company records a gain or loss from the sale of OREO when control of the property transfers to the buyer, which generally occurs at the time of an executed deed. When the Company finances the sale of OREO to the buyer, the Company assesses whether the buyer is committed to perform their obligations under the contract and whether collectability of the transaction price is probable. Once these criteria are met, the OREO asset is derecognized and the gain or loss on sale is recorded upon the transfer of control of the property to the buyer. In determining the gain or loss on the sale, the Company adjusts the transaction price and related gain (loss) on sale if a significant financing component is present.

Based on the Company's analysis, none of the contracts discussed above required a material cost to obtain or fulfill the contract, which resulted in no capitalized assets associated with these contracts as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Note 16. Earnings Per Common Share

The following data shows the amounts used in computing earnings per common share and the effect on the weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock. The potential common stock did not have an impact on net income. Shares related to unvested restricted stock grants are included in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding because the holders participate in non-refundable dividends and have voting rights during the vesting period. All shares have been retroactively restated to give effect to the stock dividend described in Note 11.

	2019	2018
Weighted average number of common shares, basic	4,931,684	4,907,092
Effect of dilutive stock options	41,657	72,653
Weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common stock used in diluted EPS	4,973,341	4,979,745

There were no antidilutive options for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Note 17. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

The Bank is a party to credit related financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financial needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and commercial letters of credit. Such commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual amount of these commitments. The Bank follows the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the following financial instruments were outstanding whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	Contract Amount	
	2019	2018
	(in thousands)	
Commitments to grant loans	\$ 6,592	\$ 3,717
Unfunded commitments under lines of credit	132,790	122,960
Commercial and standby letters of credit	753	1,827
Cash management unfunded commitments	26,328	28,544

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The commitments for lines of credit may expire without being drawn upon. Therefore, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Bank, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer.

Unfunded commitments under commercial lines of credit, revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit usually do not contain a specified maturity date and may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Bank is committed. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Bank, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer.

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

CFS maintains its cash accounts in several correspondent banks. The total amount by which cash on deposit in those banks exceeds the federally insured limits is \$3,084,711 at December 31, 2019.

Note 18. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Determination of Fair Value

CFS uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are not quoted market prices for CFS's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

Fair value guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change

in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with this guidance, CFS groups its financial assets and financial liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

Level 1 - Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and generally includes debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation may be based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 - Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following methods and assumptions were used by CFS in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Interest-Bearing Deposits in Banks

The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments approximate fair values based on the short-term nature of the assets.

Securities

Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are derived primarily from or corroborated by observable market data (Level 2). If the inputs used to provide the evaluation for certain securities are unobservable and/or there is little, if any, market activity then the security would fall to the lowest level of the hierarchy (Level 3).

The Company's investment portfolio is primarily valued using fair value measurements that are considered to be Level 2. The Company has contracted with a third party portfolio accounting service vendor for valuation of its securities portfolio. The vendor's primary source for security valuation is Interactive Data Corporation ("IDC"), which evaluates securities based on market data. IDC utilizes evaluated pricing models that vary by asset class and include available trade, bid, and other market information. Generally, the methodology includes broker quotes, proprietary modes, vast descriptive terms and conditions databases, as well as extensive quality control programs.

The vendor utilizes proprietary valuation matrices for valuing all municipal securities. The initial curves for determining the price, movement, and yield relationships within the municipal matrices are derived from industry benchmark curves or sourced from a municipal trading desk. The securities are further broken down according to issuer, credit support, state of issuance and rating to incorporate additional spreads to the industry benchmark curves.

The Company uses an independent valuation information source that draws on quantitative models and market data contributed from over 4,000 market participants, to validate third party valuations. Any material differences between valuation sources are researched by further analyzing the various inputs that are utilized by each pricing source.

Loans Held For Sale

Loans held for sale include mortgage loans and are carried at the lower of cost or market value. The fair values of mortgage loans held for sale are based on current market rates from investors within the secondary market for loans with similar characteristics. Carrying value approximates fair value.

Loans Receivable

Fair values for loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using market interest rates for comparable loans. Also included in the fair values for loans is a credit component adjustment. Fair values for nonperforming loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

Cash Management Accounts

The carrying value of cash management accounts approximates their fair value. The future cash flows from these accounts are short-term in nature (less than 90 days) and the rate of return approximates current market rates.

Deposits

The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (for example, interest and noninterest checking, savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The carrying amounts of variable-rate, fixed-term money market accounts and certificates of deposit, if any, approximate their fair values at the reporting date. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies market interest rates on comparable instruments to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-Term Debt

The carrying amounts of short-term debt maturing within 90 days approximate their fair values. Fair values of short-term debt is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on current market rates and similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Long-Term Debt and Trust Preferred Capital Notes

Current market rates for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair value of existing debt. Fair value of long-term debt is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market. If a quoted market price is not available, an expected present value technique is used to estimate fair value.

Accrued Interest

The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Off-Balance-Sheet Credit-Related Instruments

Fair values for off-balance-sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standings.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents the balances of financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Description	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2019 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		(in thousands)		
Assets:				
Securities of state and political subdivisions	\$ 160,355	\$ —	\$ 160,355	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities				
Agency	48,434	—	48,434	—
Non-agency	58,587	—	54,782	3,805
Other debt securities	25,660	—	25,660	—

Description	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		(in thousands)		
Assets:				
Securities of state and political subdivisions	\$ 147,288	\$ —	\$ 147,288	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities				
Agency	24,593	—	24,593	—
Non-agency	34,885	—	30,503	4,382
Other debt securities	12,160	—	12,160	—

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)						
	Balance as of January 1, 2019	Total Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in		Purchases, Sales, Issuances, and Settlements, Net	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	Balance as of December 31, 2019
		Net Income	Other Comprehensive Loss			
Mortgage-backed securities non-agency	\$ 4,382	\$ —	\$ (577)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,805

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)						
	Balance as of January 1, 2018	Total Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in		Purchases, Sales, Issuances, and Settlements, Net	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	Balance as of December 31, 2018
		Net Income	Other Comprehensive Income			
(in thousands)						
Mortgage-backed securities non-agency	\$ 6,143	\$ —	\$ (836)	\$ —	\$ (925)	\$ 4,382

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Under certain circumstances, CFS makes adjustments to the fair value of certain assets and liabilities although they are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The following table presents assets carried on the consolidated balance sheet by caption and by level in the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2019 and 2018, for which a nonrecurring change in fair value has been recorded:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2019 Using (in thousands)		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,750
Foreclosed assets	—	—	4,385

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018 Using (in thousands)		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,186
Foreclosed assets	—	—	2,708

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2019				
	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average
Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ 3,750	Market comparables	Discount applied to market comparables ⁽¹⁾	13.0%
Foreclosed assets	4,385	Market comparables	Discount applied to market comparables ⁽¹⁾	23.1%
Total	\$ 8,135			

⁽¹⁾ A discount percentage is applied based on age of independent appraisals, selling costs, current market conditions, and experience within the local market.

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018				
	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average
Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ 3,186	Market comparables	Discount applied to market comparables ⁽¹⁾	19.0%
Foreclosed assets	2,708	Market comparables	Discount applied to market comparables ⁽¹⁾	17.0%
Total	\$ 5,894			

⁽¹⁾ A discount percentage is applied based on age of independent appraisals, selling costs, current market conditions, and experience within the local market.

Impaired Loans

Loans are designated as impaired when, in the judgment of management based on current information and events, it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements will not be collected. The measurement of loss associated with impaired loans can be based on either the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the Company's collateral is real estate. The value of real estate is determined utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal, of one year or less, conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if an appraisal of the property is more than one year old and not solely based on observable market comparables, or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the appraised value, then a Level 3 valuation is considered to measure the fair value. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal, of one year or less, if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business's financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Likewise, values for inventory and accounts receivables collateral are based on financial statement balances or aging reports (Level 3). Impaired loans allocated to the allowance for loan losses are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for loan losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Foreclosed Assets

Fair values of other real estate owned ("OREO") are carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less selling costs. Fair value is based upon independent market prices, appraised values of the collateral, or management's estimation of the value of the collateral. When the fair value of the collateral is based on an observable market price or a current appraised value, the Company records the foreclosed asset as Level 2 valuation. When an appraised value is not available or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the appraised value and there is no observable market price, the Company records the foreclosed asset as Level 3 valuation. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as a foreclosed asset expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The estimated fair values, and related carrying or notional amounts, of CFS's financial instruments are as follows:

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2019					
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Total Fair Value
Financial assets:			(in thousands)		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 48,736	\$ 48,736	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 48,736
Securities available for sale	293,037	—	289,232	3,805	293,037
Other equity securities	1,996	—	—	1,996	1,996
Loans	536,187	—	528,412	3,750	532,162
Cash management accounts	28,997	—	33,230	—	33,230
Accrued interest receivable	3,580	—	3,580	—	3,580
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$ 839,116	\$ —	\$ 844,913	\$ —	\$ 844,913
Trust preferred capital notes	5,155	—	4,004	—	4,004
Accrued interest payable	386	—	386	—	386
Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018					
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Total Fair Value
Financial assets:			(in thousands)		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 48,469	\$ 48,469	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 48,469
Securities available for sale	218,926	—	214,544	4,382	218,926
Other equity securities	1,933	—	—	1,933	1,933
Loans	511,300	—	509,142	3,186	512,328
Cash management accounts	34,436	—	32,884	—	32,884
Accrued interest receivable	3,558	—	3,558	—	3,558
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$ 749,181	\$ —	\$ 726,978	\$ —	\$ 726,978
Trust preferred capital notes	5,155	—	4,054	—	4,054
Accrued interest payable	346	—	346	—	346

CFS assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) as a result of its normal operations. As a result, the fair values of CFS's financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to CFS. Management attempts to match maturities of assets and liabilities to the extent believed necessary to minimize interest rate risk. However, borrowers with fixed rate obligations are less likely to prepay in a rising rate environment and more likely to prepay in a falling rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed rates are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Management monitors rates and maturities of assets and liabilities and attempts to minimize interest rate risk by adjusting terms of new loans and deposits and by investing in securities with terms that mitigate CFS's overall interest rate risk.

Note 19. Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements

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

The final rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015 with full compliance of all requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of December 31, 2018, the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

Now fully phased in on January 1, 2019, the Basel III Capital Rules require the Company and the Bank to maintain (i) a minimum ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.5%, plus a 2.5% "capital conservation buffer" (which is added to the 4.5% Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 7.0% upon full implementation), (ii) a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 6.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 6.0% Tier 1 capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5% upon full implementation), (iii) a minimum ratio of total capital (that is, Tier 1 plus Tier 2) to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 8.0% total capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum total capital ratio of 10.5% upon full implementation) and (iv) a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%, calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average quarterly assets.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2019:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Company	\$ 110,833	16.0%	\$ 55,417	8.0%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 106,373	15.4%	\$ 55,158	8.0%	\$ 68,947	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Company	\$ 104,137	15.0%	\$ 41,563	6.0%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 99,677	14.5%	\$ 41,368	6.0%	\$ 55,158	8.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets):						
Company	\$ 104,137	11.0%	\$ 37,780	4.0%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 99,677	10.6%	\$ 37,590	4.0%	\$ 46,987	5.0%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Company	\$ 104,137	14.3%	\$ 31,172	4.5%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 99,677	14.5%	\$ 31,026	4.5%	\$ 44,816	6.5%
As of December 31, 2018:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Company	\$ 102,168	16.1%	\$ 50,825	8.0%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 97,591	15.4%	\$ 50,549	8.0%	\$ 63,186	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Company	\$ 95,520	15.0%	\$ 38,119	6.0%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 90,943	14.4%	\$ 37,912	6.0%	\$ 50,549	8.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets):						
Company	\$ 95,520	11.4%	\$ 33,463	4.0%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 90,943	10.9%	\$ 33,243	4.0%	\$ 41,553	5.0%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Company	\$ 95,520	14.2%	\$ 28,589	4.5%	N/A	
Bank	\$ 90,943	14.4%	\$ 28,434	4.5%	\$ 41,071	6.5%

As a member of the Federal Reserve System, the Bank is required to maintain certain average reserve balances. For the final weekly reporting period in the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the aggregate amounts of daily average required balances were approximately \$1,938,000 and \$1,724,000, respectively. These reserve requirements were covered by internal holdings.

Note 20. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Changes in each component of accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities, Net
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 2,206,406
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of tax	5,595,449
Reclassification adjustment, net of tax	(1,494,174)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 6,307,681
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 5,042,173
Unrealized losses on securities available for sale, net of tax	(2,650,363)
Reclassification adjustment, net of tax	(185,404)
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 2,206,406

Details regarding reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended December 31, 2019:

Details about AOCI Components	Amount Reclassified from AOCI	Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Income Statement
Realized gain on sale of securities	\$ 1,891,360	Net gain on sales of securities available for sale
Income tax expense	(397,186)	Income tax expense
Total reclassifications	\$ 1,494,174	Net of tax

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended December 31, 2018:

Details about AOCI Components	Amount Reclassified from AOCI	Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Income Statement
Realized gain on sale of securities	\$ 234,689	Net gain on sales of securities available for sale
Income tax expense	(49,285)	Income tax expense
Total reclassifications	\$ 185,404	Net of tax

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 21. Condensed Parent Company Financial Statements

The following parent company accounting policies should be read in conjunction with the related condensed balance sheets, statements of income, and statements of cash flows.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The parent company and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. The subsidiaries' individual tax provisions and liabilities are stated as if they filed separate returns and any benefits or detriments of filing the consolidated tax return are absorbed by the parent company.

The parent company's principal assets are its investments in its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Dividends from the Bank are the primary source of funds for the parent company. The payment of dividends by the Bank is restricted by various statutory limitations. Banking regulations also prohibit extensions of credit by the Bank to the parent company unless appropriately secured by assets. As of December 31, 2019, the amount available for payment of additional dividends without prior regulatory approval from the Bank to the parent company is \$25,294,291 or 23.99% of consolidated net assets.

Balance Sheets (Condensed)

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Assets		
Cash	\$ 469,091	\$ 632,138
Investment in subsidiaries	108,029,297	95,124,809
Premises and equipment, net	1,519,767	1,582,973
Other assets	1,001,810	969,050
Total assets	\$ 111,019,965	\$ 98,308,970
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Trust preferred capital notes	\$ 5,155,000	\$ 5,155,000
Other liabilities	421,771	427,632
Shareholders' equity	105,443,194	92,726,338
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 111,019,965	\$ 98,308,970

Statements of Income (Condensed)

	2019	2018
Income: Dividends from subsidiaries	\$ 3,106,134	\$ 2,405,168
Other	697,057	440,781
Total income	\$ 3,803,191	\$ 2,845,949
Expenses: Interest expense	\$ 200,041	\$ 186,435
Other expenses	1,328,027	1,315,200
Total expenses	\$ 1,528,068	\$ 1,501,635
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	\$ 2,275,123	\$ 1,344,314
Allocated income tax expense	175,773	251,245
Income before equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	\$ 2,450,896	\$ 1,595,559
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	8,947,875	9,224,401
Net income	\$ 11,398,771	\$ 10,819,960

Statements of Cash Flows (Condensed)

	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 11,398,771	\$ 10,819,960
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	63,206	105,397
Equity in distributed earnings of subsidiaries	(8,947,875)	(9,224,401)
Stock-based compensation	379,326	398,473
Changes in other assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in other assets	176,327	224,858
Decrease in other liabilities	(5,861)	(8,081)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,063,894	\$ 2,316,206
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Dividends paid	\$ (2,404,292)	\$ (2,249,623)
Curtailement of borrowings	—	(6,161)
Repurchase of common stock	(1,242,090)	(744,853)
Exercise of stock options	419,441	405,666
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (3,226,941)	\$ (2,594,971)
Net decrease in cash	\$ (163,047)	\$ (278,765)
Cash at beginning of year	632,138	910,903
Cash at end of year	\$ 469,091	\$ 632,138

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Financial Overview: Chesapeake Financial Shares, Inc. (CFS or the "Company") posted earnings of \$11,398,771 for 2019. The return on average equity in 2019 was 11.09% and return on average assets was 1.22% compared to 12.07% and 1.32%, respectively, in 2018. At December 31, 2019, CFS had total assets of \$958.3 million, which was an increase of 12.1% when compared to December 31, 2018. The Company ended 2019 with total gross loans of \$536.2 million, and total deposits of \$839.1 million, an increase of 4.9% and 12.0%, respectively.

The current economic environment continued to cause competitive pricing pressures on loans. Despite the pressures mentioned, loan volume was up \$24.9 million for 2019, which brought the average annual loan growth rate for the last five years to 6.5%. Total past due and nonaccrual loans decreased by \$8.2 million from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2019. The loan loss reserve to gross loans less unearned discounts remained at 0.95% as of December 31, 2019. The deposit increase of 12.0% for 2019 brought the average annual deposit growth rate for the last five years to 8.4%.

Summary of Results of Operations: Earnings for 2019 were \$11,398,771 or \$2.29 per share (fully diluted) compared to \$10,819,959 or \$2.18 per share in 2018, an increase of \$578,812. Net interest income before the provision for loan losses was up 7.1% from 2018. There was an 11.2% or \$2,076,226 increase in noninterest income, mostly due to net gain on sale of securities, and noninterest expense increased by 8.8% or \$2,932,004 in 2019 over 2018. Merchant services income, net increased from 2018 by \$44,340 or 1.2% where cash management income decreased from 2018 by \$102,091 or 2.5%. Also, trust income and wealth management fees increased \$100,973 in 2019 over 2018 or 2.6%. In addition to these factors, management also recognized gains on the sale of investment securities of \$1,891,360.

Assets

Loan Portfolio: The loan portfolio is the largest component of earning assets for the Company and accounts for the greatest portion of total interest income. The gross loan portfolio totaled \$536.2 million and \$511.3 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing an increase of 4.9% year over year. Commercial (including real estate and non-real estate combined) and residential loan balances were up 6.6% or \$26.9 million and 0.5% or \$0.5 million, respectively while consumer loan balances were down 22.4% or \$2.5 million at December 31, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018.

On December 31, 2019, the loan portfolio consisted of 80.8% commercial loans, 17.6% single-family residential and residential construction loans, and 1.6% consumer and other loans. Commercial loans consisted primarily of business loans such as owner-occupied commercial development, retail, builders/contractors, medical, service and professional, hospitality, nonprofits, marine industry, and a small portion of agricultural and seafood loans.

Total nonperforming assets consisted of nonaccrual loans, performing restructured loans, repossessed and foreclosed properties, and other real estate owned. Nonperforming assets were \$8,446,405 at December 31, 2019, which represented a 33.8% decrease from \$11,299,758 at December 31, 2018. Past due loans over 30 days, excluding nonaccrual, totaled \$700,598 and \$1,377,297 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Nonaccrual loans were \$0.4 million or 0.1% of total loans at December 31, 2019. On December 31, 2018, nonaccrual loans totaled \$7.9 million or 1.5% of total loans. The decrease in nonaccrual is related to two relationships. One that became current and subsequently moved off nonaccrual status and the other was foreclosed on and brought into other real estate owned.

Investment Securities: All of CFS's debt securities are classified as securities available for sale and are carried at fair market value. Debt securities may be classified as investment securities (held to maturity) when management has the intent and CFS has the ability at the time of purchase to hold the securities to maturity. Securities available for sale include securities that may be sold in response to changes in market interest rates, changes in the securities option or credit risk, increases in loan demand, general liquidity needs and other similar factors.

The fair market value of the portfolio was \$6,307,681 greater than amortized cost, net of the tax effect, at December 31, 2019, and was \$2,206,406 more than amortized cost, net of the tax effect, at December 31, 2018. This is within risk limits established by the Board of Directors and the Asset/Liability Management Committee.

At December 31, 2019, total securities at fair market value were \$293.0 million, up \$74.1 million from \$218.9 million on December 31, 2018. Investments in securities of state and political subdivisions increased by \$13.1 million or 8.9%. Investments in mortgage-backed securities increased by \$47.5 million or 79.9%. Other domestic debt securities increased by \$13.5 million or 111.0%.

Asset Quality-Provision/Allowance for Loan Losses: The provision for loan losses is a charge against earnings necessary to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level consistent with management's evaluation of the credit quality and risk adverseness of the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of the amount adequate to provide for potential losses inherent in the loan portfolio. To achieve this goal, the loan loss provision must be sufficient to cover loans charged off plus any growth in the loan portfolio and recognition of specific loan impairments. In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, management uses a methodology which specifically identifies and reserves for higher risk loans. Loans in a nonaccrual status and over 90 days past due are considered in this evaluation as well as other loans, which may be a potential loss. The status of nonaccrual and past due loans varies from quarter to quarter based on seasonality, local economic conditions, and the cash flow of customers. A general reserve is established for nonspecifically reserved loans.

The allowance for loan losses was \$5,073,798 or 0.95% of gross loans at December 31, 2019. This ratio was 1.0% on December 31, 2018, and 0.92% at December 31, 2017. The table below represents the provision for loan losses taken in years 2019 and 2018 as well as loans charged off and subsequent recoveries.

	2019	2018
Provision for loan losses	\$ 524,997	\$ 524,997
Loans charged off	713,786	172,690
Recoveries	166,760	248,241

Management and the Board of Directors believe that the total allowance at December 31, 2019 was adequate relative to current levels of risk in the portfolio. However, continued loan growth or increases in specific problem loans may warrant additional provisions in the future.

Liabilities

Deposits: CFS depends on deposits to fund most of its lending activities, generate fee income opportunities, and create a market for other financial service products. Deposits are also the largest component of CFS's liabilities and account for the greatest portion of interest expense.

Deposits totaled \$839.1 million, \$749.2 million, and \$675.4 million, as of December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively, and represented an increase of 12.0% for December 31, 2019 over December 31, 2018 and 10.9% for December 31, 2018 over December 31, 2017. The below table represents a breakdown of total deposits.

	2019	2018	Change	Percent Change
Demand accounts	\$ 177,010,923	\$ 165,628,082	\$ 11,382,841	6.9%
Savings and interest bearing deposits	456,460,830	360,662,903	95,797,927	26.6%
Certificates of deposit	205,643,833	222,890,463	(17,246,630)	(7.7%)
Total deposits	\$ 839,115,586	\$ 749,181,448	\$ 89,934,138	12.00%

Net Interest Income: The principal source of earnings for CFS is net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest plus fees generated by earning assets and interest expense paid to fund those assets. As such, net interest income represents the gross profit from the Bank's lending, investment, and funding activities.

A large number of variables interact to affect net interest income. Included are variables such as changes in the mix and volume of earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, market interest rates, and the statutory federal tax rate. It is management's ongoing policy to maximize net interest income through the development of balance sheet and pricing strategies while maintaining appropriate risk levels as set by the Board of Directors.

Net interest income totaled \$29.5 million and \$27.6 million, for 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing an increase of 7.1% for 2019 over 2018 and 5.4% for 2018 over 2017. Total interest income was \$37.7 million, \$32.5 million and \$29.8 million for 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively. Total interest expense was \$8.1 million, \$5.0 million, and \$3.8 million for 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively. On a consolidated tax equivalent annualized basis, the 2019 net interest margin was 4.0%. Margins have been well above peer through numerous rate cycles and through the recent recession.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Noninterest Income: For the year ended December 31, 2019, noninterest income was \$20.6 million. This represents an increase in noninterest income of \$2,076,226 for the year. Most of this increase is attributable gains on sale of securities. Changes in noninterest income categories are highlighted below.

	2019	2018	Change	Percent Change
Trust and wealth management income	\$ 3,966,533	\$ 3,865,560	\$ 100,973	2.6%
Service charge income	1,079,796	1,155,409	(75,613)	(6.5%)
Net gain on sales of securities available for sale	1,891,360	234,689	1,656,671	705.9%
Merchant services income, net	4,391,131	4,346,791	44,340	1.0%
Cash management fee income	4,049,210	4,151,301	(102,091)	(2.5%)
Interchange income	1,665,708	1,539,870	125,838	8.2%
Other income	3,540,622	3,214,514	326,108	10.1%
Total noninterest income	\$ 20,584,360	\$ 18,508,134	\$ 2,076,226	11.2%

Noninterest income represented 35.3% of the total gross revenue for the Company. Sources of noninterest income include the Company's merchant processing services (Chesapeake Payment Systems), accounts receivable financing (Cash Flow), wealth management and trust services (Chesapeake Wealth Management) and mortgage banking income.

Noninterest Expenses: Total noninterest expenses increased 8.8%, or \$2.9 million in 2019 over 2018. In 2018, total noninterest expenses increased 4.9% or \$1.6 million over 2017. Below is a breakdown of other expenses for 2019 over 2018.

	2019	2018	Change	Percent Change
Provision for cash management account losses	\$ 90,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 10,000	12.5%
Advertising	1,051,650	1,051,750	(100)	0.0%
Software	1,928,558	1,783,964	144,594	8.1%
Professional fees	1,311,640	937,393	374,247	39.9%
Debit card expense	819,331	607,552	211,779	34.9%
Franchise tax	684,916	622,081	62,835	10.1%
Contributions	487,854	454,374	33,480	7.4%
Exam and audit	384,081	276,459	107,622	38.9%
Legal fees	293,460	503,306	(209,846)	(41.7%)
FDIC assessments	117,494	229,467	(111,973)	(48.8%)
Delivery and transportation	236,335	229,237	7,098	3.1%
Stationery and supplies	255,735	333,961	(78,226)	(23.4%)
Other	3,695,888	3,552,758	143,130	4.0%
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 11,356,942	\$ 10,662,302	\$ 694,640	6.5%

Liquidity, Interest Rate Sensitivity, and Inflation: The objectives of CFS's liquidity management policy include providing adequate funds to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers at all times, as well as providing funds to meet the basic needs for ongoing operations of CFS, and to allow funding of longer-term investment opportunities and regulatory requirements. The objective of providing adequate funding should be accomplished at reasonable costs and on a timely basis. Management considers CFS's liquidity to be adequate.

The Bank's primary sources of liquidity continue to be federal funds purchased, time deposits with other banks, securities maturing within one year, loan curtailments, and short-term borrowings.

Other sources of asset liquidity include the normal amortization and prepayment of loans, sale of loans, and proceeds from the sale of repossessed assets and other real estate owned. The sale of loans through the secondary market operation enhances the liquidity position by providing both fixed and adjustable rate long-term mortgage options to our client base. Mortgage loans held for resale are stated at the lower of cost or market (or contract value), however, due to the quick turning of these assets, seldom do these loans represent more than 1% of total assets.

Bank management maintains overnight borrowing relationships with correspondent banks for up to \$103.8 million, secured and unsecured. CFS has access to an additional secured borrowing relationship of \$5.0 million.

As of December 31, 2019, the Bank held \$4,384,932 in other real estate owned. These assets are being actively marketed through real estate channels and represent near term secondary sources of liquidity. The Company was able to dispose of five other real estate owned properties during 2019.

Since the assets and liabilities of a bank are primarily monetary in nature (payable in fixed, determinable amounts), the performance of a bank is affected more by changes in interest rates than by inflation. Interest rates generally increase as the rate of inflation increases, but the magnitude of the change in rates may not be the same. Interest rate sensitivity refers to the difference between assets and liabilities subject to repricing, maturity, or volatility during a specified period. Management's objective in controlling interest rate sensitivity is to reprice loans and deposits and make investments that will maintain a profitable net interest margin (see "Net Interest Income").

While the effect of inflation is normally not as significant as its influence on those businesses that have large investments in plant and inventories, it does have an effect. There are normally corresponding increases in the money supply, and banks will normally experience above average growth in assets, loans and deposits. Also, general increases in the prices of goods and services will result in increased operating expenses.

Shareholders' Equity: Capital represents funds, earned or obtained, over which management can exercise greater control in comparison with deposits and borrowed funds. Future growth and expansion of CFS is dictated by the ability to produce capital. The adequacy of CFS's capital is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis with reference to the size, composition and quality of CFS's asset and liability levels and consistent with regulatory requirements and industry standards. Management seeks to maintain a capital structure that assures an adequate level to support anticipated asset growth and absorb potential losses.

Regulators have adopted minimum capital standards. The final rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015 with full compliance with all of the requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of December 31, 2019, the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

Now fully phased in on January 1, 2019, the Basel III Capital Rules require the Company and the Bank to maintain (i) a minimum ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.5%, plus a 2.5% "capital conservation buffer" (which is added to the 4.5% Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 7.0% upon full implementation), (ii) a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 6.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 6.0% Tier 1 capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5% upon full implementation), (iii) a minimum ratio of total capital (that is, Tier 1 plus Tier 2) to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 8.0% total capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum total capital ratio of 10.5% upon full implementation) and (iv) a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%, calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average quarterly assets.

The table below represents CFS's capital ratios as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

	2019	2018
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	16.0%	16.1%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	15.0%	15.0%
Tier 1 capital to average assets	11.0%	11.4%
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	14.3%	14.2%

Dividend and Market Information: The Company's stock trades on the "OTC" (Over the Counter) market under the symbol "CPKF". The Company has increased its dividend payment annually for more than 28 years. The Company raised its dividend to \$0.49 per share in 2019, an increase of \$0.03 over 2018. Trades in the Company's common stock occurred infrequently and generally involved a relatively small number of shares. Based on information available, the selling price for the Company's common stock during 2019 ranged from \$21.58 to \$24.85, and during 2018, from \$19.63 to \$26.79. Such transactions may not be representative of all transactions during the indicated periods of the fair value of the stock at the time of such transactions due to the infrequency of trades and the limited market for the stock. Management attributes the Company's ability to maintain stable share prices, during hard economic times, to its earnings over the past several years. At December 31, 2019, there were 4,935,531 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding held by approximately 227 holders of record. The Board of Directors of CFS approved the purchase and retirement of up to 40,000 shares of CFS stock in 2019 of which 26,982 shares were executed upon.

On July 19, 2019, the Board of Directors approved a 6-for-5 stock dividend of CFS's common stock payable with a payment date of October 15, 2019. All per share information for all periods presented has been retroactively restated to reflect the stock dividend.

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IT'S ALL ABOUT COMMUNITY.

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