

COMMUNITY TRUST BANCORP INC /KY/
Form 10-Q
May 09, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-11129

COMMUNITY TRUST BANCORP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Kentucky 61-0979818
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) IRS Employer Identification No.

346 North Mayo Trail 41501
Pikeville, Kentucky (Zip code)
(Address of principal executive offices)

(606) 432-1414
(Registrant's telephone number)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files.)

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, as of the latest practical date.

Common stock – 17,725,313 shares outstanding at April 30, 2018

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT
REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements contained herein that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Community Trust Bancorp, Inc.'s ("CTBI") actual results may differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "may increase," "may fluctuate," similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "should," "would," and "could." These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, economic conditions, portfolio growth, the credit performance of the portfolios, including bankruptcies, and seasonal factors; changes in general economic conditions including the performance of financial markets, prevailing inflation and interest rates, realized gains from sales of investments, gains from asset sales, and losses on commercial lending activities; results of various investment activities; the effects of competitors' pricing policies, changes in laws and regulations, competition, and demographic changes on target market populations' savings and financial planning needs; industry changes in information technology systems on which we are highly dependent; failure of acquisitions to produce revenue enhancements or cost savings at levels or within the time frames originally anticipated or unforeseen integration difficulties; and the resolution of legal proceedings and related matters. In addition, the banking industry in general is subject to various monetary, operational, and fiscal policies and regulations, which include, but are not limited to, those determined by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and state regulators, whose policies, regulations, and enforcement actions could affect CTBI's results. These statements are representative only on the date hereof, and CTBI undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements made.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying information has not been audited by our independent registered public accountants; however, in the opinion of management such information reflects all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim period. All such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of Form 10-Q and consequently do not include all of the disclosures normally required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America or those normally made in the Registrant's annual report on Form 10-K. Accordingly, the reader of the Form 10-Q should refer to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 for further information in this regard.

Community Trust Bancorp, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	(unaudited) March 31 2018	December 31 2017
(dollars in thousands)		
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$44,792	\$47,528
Interest bearing deposits	149,676	127,746
Cash and cash equivalents	194,468	175,274
Certificates of deposit in other banks	8,085	9,800
Securities available-for-sale at fair value (amortized cost of \$614,333 and \$590,199, respectively)	604,890	585,761
Securities held-to-maturity at amortized cost (fair value of \$660 and \$660, respectively)	659	659
Loans held for sale	1,145	1,033
Loans	3,118,241	3,122,940
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(35,189)	(36,151)
Net loans	3,083,052	3,086,789
Premises and equipment, net	45,860	46,318
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,927	17,927
Federal Reserve Bank stock	4,887	4,887
Goodwill	65,490	65,490
Bank owned life insurance	63,896	65,354
Mortgage servicing rights	3,706	3,484
Other real estate owned	32,004	31,996
Other assets	69,668	41,459
Total assets	\$4,195,737	\$4,136,231
Liabilities and shareholders' equity:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$825,345	\$790,930
Interest bearing	2,494,325	2,472,933
Total deposits	3,319,670	3,263,863
Repurchase agreements	244,822	243,814
Federal funds purchased	7,078	7,312
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	822	845
Long-term debt	59,341	59,341
Deferred taxes	3,411	4,434
Other liabilities	23,104	25,923
Total liabilities	3,658,248	3,605,532
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, 300,000 shares authorized and unissued	-	-
Common stock, \$5 par value, shares authorized 25,000,000; shares outstanding 2018 – 17,720,737; 2017 – 17,692,912	88,603	88,465
Capital surplus	222,154	221,472

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Retained earnings	234,192	224,268
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(7,460)	(3,506)
Total shareholders' equity	537,489	530,699
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$4,195,737	\$4,136,231

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Community Trust Bancorp, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
(in thousands except per share data)	2018	2017
Interest income:		
Interest and fees on loans, including loans held for sale	\$36,577	\$33,475
Interest and dividends on securities		
Taxable	2,470	2,030
Tax exempt	697	749
Interest and dividends on Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	333	276
Other, including interest on federal funds sold	503	238
Total interest income	40,580	36,768
Interest expense:		
Interest on deposits	4,872	2,941
Interest on repurchase agreements	635	338
Interest on advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	2	3
Interest on long-term debt	480	396
Total interest expense	5,989	3,678
Net interest income	34,591	33,090
Provision for loan losses	946	1,229
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	33,645	31,861
Noninterest income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	6,221	5,960
Gains on sales of loans, net	279	256
Trust and wealth management income	2,958	2,586
Loan related fees	1,144	1,005
Bank owned life insurance	1,764	524
Brokerage revenue	283	312
Securities losses	(288)	(8)
Other noninterest income	949	944
Total noninterest income	13,310	11,579
Noninterest expense:		
Officer salaries and employee benefits	3,214	3,264
Other salaries and employee benefits	12,405	11,660
Occupancy, net	2,116	2,027
Equipment	717	786
Data processing	1,636	1,789
Bank franchise tax	1,701	1,520
Legal fees	474	442
Professional fees	502	496
Advertising and marketing	732	685
FDIC insurance	314	292

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Other real estate owned provision and expense	939	916
Repossession expense	409	201
Amortization of limited partnership investments	500	605
Other noninterest expense	3,022	2,961
Total noninterest expense	28,681	27,644
Income before income taxes	18,274	15,796
Income taxes	2,460	4,519
Net income	15,814	11,277
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	(5,498)	1,115
Less: Reclassification adjustments for realized gains (losses) included in net income	149	(8)
Tax expense (benefit)	(1,186)	393
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale, net of tax	(4,461)	730
Implementation of ASU 2016-01	507	0
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(3,954)	730
Comprehensive income	\$11,860	\$12,007
Basic earnings per share	\$0.89	\$0.64
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.89	\$0.64
Weighted average shares outstanding-basic	17,671	17,615
Weighted average shares outstanding-diluted	17,687	17,638
Dividends declared per share	\$0.33	\$0.32

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Community Trust Bancorp, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 15,814	\$ 11,277
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	965	1,021
Deferred taxes	163	122
Stock-based compensation	236	147
Provision for loan losses	946	1,229
Write-downs of other real estate owned and other repossessed assets	467	538
Gains on sale of mortgage loans held for sale	(279)	(256)
Securities losses	288	8
(Gains)/losses on sale of assets, net	(68)	11
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for sale	12,811	11,133
Funding of mortgage loans held for sale	(12,644)	(12,232)
Amortization of securities premiums and discounts, net	1,132	800
Change in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(1,580)	(354)
Mortgage servicing rights:		
Fair value adjustments	(122)	42
New servicing assets created	(100)	(83)
Changes in:		
Other assets	(28,246)	(2,045)
Other liabilities	(2,380)	3,197
Net cash provided (used in) by operating activities	(12,597)	14,555
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Certificates of deposit in other banks:		
Purchase of certificates of deposit	0	(8,820)
Maturity of certificates of deposit	1,715	235
Securities available-for-sale (AFS):		
Purchase of AFS securities	(113,781)	(46,756)
Proceeds from the sales of AFS securities	50,327	0
Proceeds from prepayments and maturities of AFS securities	37,258	46,764
Securities held-to-maturity (HTM):		
Proceeds from maturities of HTM securities	0	8
Change in loans, net	1,945	(33,746)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(507)	(487)
Proceeds from sale and retirement of premises and equipment	19	25
Proceeds from sale of other real estate and repossessed assets	457	427
Proceeds from settlement of bank owned life insurance	3,038	0
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,529)	(42,350)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Change in deposits, net	55,807	78,470

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Change in repurchase agreements and federal funds purchased, net	774	12,970
Payments on advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	(23)	(25)
Issuance of common stock	596	367
Dividends paid	(5,834)	(5,662)
Net cash provided by financing activities	51,320	86,120
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	19,194	58,325
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	175,274	144,716
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 194,468	\$ 203,041
Supplemental disclosures:		
Income taxes paid	\$0	\$150
Interest paid	5,290	3,340
Non-cash activities:		
Loans to facilitate the sale of other real estate owned and repossessed assets	432	53
Common stock dividends accrued, paid in subsequent quarter	207	209
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	1,284	856
See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.		

Community Trust Bancorp, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (which consist of normal recurring adjustments) necessary, to present fairly the condensed consolidated financial position as of March 31, 2018, the results of operations and the cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information, these statements do not include certain information and footnote disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete annual financial statements. The results of operations and the cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Community Trust Bancorp, Inc. (“CTBI”) for that period. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2017, included in our annual report on Form 10-K.

Principles of Consolidation – The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CTBI and its separate and distinct, wholly owned subsidiaries Community Trust Bank, Inc. (“CTB”) and Community Trust and Investment Company. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassifications – Certain reclassifications considered to be immaterial have been made in the prior year condensed consolidated financial statements to conform to current year classifications. These reclassifications had no effect on net income.

New Accounting Standards –

Ø Financial Instruments – Overall – In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-01, Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10). The amendments in this Update require all equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income (other than those accounted for under equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee). The amendments in this Update also require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. In addition, the amendments in this Update eliminate the requirement to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet for public business entities. Public business entities will be required to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes. This Update is the final version of Proposed ASU 2013-220—Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10) and Proposed ASU 2013-221—Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10). For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments should be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values (including disclosure requirements) should be applied prospectively to equity investments that exist as of the date of adoption. At December 31, 2017, we had \$25 million in equity securities with a net unrealized loss of \$0.6 million. Accordingly, an adjustment has been made as a cumulative effect adjustment to our consolidated balance sheet effective January 1, 2018. Note 8 below has been modified to reflect the changes in disclosure and the use of a notional exit price.

Ø Leases – In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). ASU 2016-02 establishes a right of use model that requires a lessee to record a right of use asset and a lease liability for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. For lessors, the guidance modifies the classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases. A lease will be treated as a sale if it transfers all of the risks and rewards, as well as control of the underlying asset, to the lessee. If risks and rewards are conveyed without the transfer of control, the lease is treated as a financing. If the lessor does not convey risks and rewards or control, an operating lease results. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. Entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. Early adoption is permitted. CTBI has an implementation team working through the provisions of ASU 2016-02 including reviewing all leases to assess the impact on its accounting and disclosures. CTBI does not anticipate a significant increase in leasing activity between now and the date of adoption. We have calculated the minimum and maximum net present value of all potential lease payments to be between \$10.1 million and \$20.3 million. The next step in the analysis will be to determine the renewal periods reasonably expected to be exercised.

Ø Revenue from Contracts with Customers – In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also specifies the accounting for some costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer, as well as enhanced disclosure requirements. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14 which deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09 to fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08 which clarified the revenue recognition implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations and is effective during the same period as ASU 2014-09. In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10 which clarified the revenue recognition guidance regarding the identification of performance obligations and the licensing implementation and is effective during the same period as ASU 2014-09. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12 which narrowly amended the revenue recognition guidance regarding collectability, noncash consideration, presentation of sales tax, and transition. ASU 2016-12 is effective during the same period as ASU 2014-09. We adopted these Updates effective January 1, 2018 with no material change to the timing or amounts of income recognized, as the majority of the revenues earned by CTBI are not within the scope of ASU 2014-09.

Accounting Standards Codification 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”), establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts to provide goods or services to customers. The core principle requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that it expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for those goods or services recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

The majority of our revenue-generating transactions are not subject to ASC 606, including revenue generated from financial instruments, such as our loans, letters of credit, derivatives and investment securities, as well as revenue related to our mortgage servicing activities, as these activities are subject to other generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) discussed elsewhere within our disclosures. Descriptions of our revenue-generating activities that are within the scope of ASC 606, which are presented in our income statements as components of noninterest income are as follows:

- Service charges on deposit accounts represents general service fees for monthly account maintenance and activity- or transaction-based fees and consist of transaction-based revenue, time-based revenue (service period), item-based revenue or some other individual attribute-based revenue. Revenue is recognized when our performance obligation is completed which is generally monthly for account maintenance services or when a transaction has been completed. Payment for such performance obligations are generally received at the time the performance obligations are

satisfied.

Trust and wealth management income represents monthly or quarterly fees due from wealth management customers as consideration for managing the customers' assets. Wealth management and trust services include custody of assets, investment management, escrow services, fees for trust services, and similar fiduciary activities. Revenue is recognized when our performance obligation is completed each month or quarter, which is generally the time that payment is received.

Brokerage revenue is transaction based and collected upon the settlement of the transaction. Other sales, such as life insurance, generate commissions from other third parties. These fees are generally collected monthly.

Other noninterest income primarily includes items such as letter of credit fees, gains on sale of loans held for sale and servicing fees related to mortgage and commercial loans, none of which are subject to the requirements of ASC 606.

Ø Accounting for Credit Losses – In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The provisions of ASU 2016-13 were issued to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments that are not accounted for at fair value through net income, including loans held for investment, held-to-maturity debt securities, trade and other receivables, net investment in leases and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. This ASU requires that financial assets measured at amortized cost be presented at the net amount expected to be collected, through an allowance for credit losses that is deducted from the amortized cost basis. The amendments in ASU 2016-13 eliminate the probable incurred loss recognition in current GAAP and reflect an entity's current estimate of all expected credit losses. The measurement of expected credit losses is based upon historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the financial assets.

For purchased financial assets with a more-than-insignificant amount of credit deterioration since origination ("PCD assets") that are measured at amortized cost, the initial allowance for credit losses is added to the purchase price rather than being reported as a credit loss expense. Subsequent changes in the allowance for credit losses on PCD assets are recognized through the statement of income as a credit loss expense.

Credit losses relating to available-for-sale debt securities will be recorded through an allowance for credit losses rather than as a direct write-down to the security.

ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. CTBI has an implementation team working through the provisions of ASU 2016-13 including assessing the impact on its accounting and disclosures. The team has established the historical data that will be available and has identified the potential loan segments to be analyzed. Initial data analysis began in the first quarter of 2018.

Ø Statement of Cash Flows – In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. Stakeholders indicated that there is diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows under Topic 230, Statement of Cash Flows, and other Topics. This ASU addresses the following eight specific cash flow issues: Debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs; settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing; contingent consideration payments made after a business combination; proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims; proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies (including bank-owned life insurance policies); distributions received from equity method investees; beneficial interests in securitization transactions; and separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The amendments in this Update

apply to all entities that are required to present a statement of cash flows under Topic 230. This Update is the final version of Proposed Accounting Standards Update EITF-15F—Statement of Cash Flows—Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (Topic 230), which has been deleted. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments in this Update should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. If it is impracticable to apply the amendments retrospectively for some of the issues, the amendments for those issues would be applied prospectively as of the earliest date practicable. We adopted this ASU effective January 1, 2018 with no material impact on CTBI's consolidated financial statements.

Ø Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment – In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) – Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. These amendments eliminate Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. The amendments also eliminate the requirements from any reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount to perform a qualitative assessment and, if it fails that qualitative test, to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. An entity still has the option to perform the qualitative assessment for a reporting unit to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods with those fiscal years. ASU 2017-04 should be implemented on a prospective basis. Management does not expect ASU 2017-04 to have an impact on CTBI's consolidated financial statements.

Ø Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs: Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities – In April 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities. The ASU shortens the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium to the earliest call date. However, the amendments do not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to maturity. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal periods. Entities are required to apply the amendments on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. We adopted this ASU effective January 1, 2018. The effect of this ASU was a quarterly increase in amortization expense of approximately \$27 thousand.

Ø Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income – In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220). On December 22, 2017, the U.S. federal government enacted a tax bill, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. The guidance in GAAP requires deferred tax liabilities and assets to be adjusted for the effect of a change in tax laws or rates with the effect included in income from continuing operations in the reporting period that includes the enactment date. That guidance was applicable even in situations in which the related income tax effects of items in accumulated other comprehensive income were originally recognized in other comprehensive income (rather than in net income). Because the adjustment of deferred taxes due to the reduction of the historical corporate income tax rate to the newly enacted corporate income tax rate of 21 percent was required to be included in income from continuing operations, the tax effects of items within accumulated other comprehensive income (referred to as stranded tax effects for purposes of this Update) did not reflect the appropriate tax rate. The amendments in this ASU requires a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the newly enacted federal corporate income tax rate. The amount of the reclassification is the difference between the historical corporate income tax rate and the newly enacted 21 percent corporate income tax rate. Consequently, the amendments in this Update eliminate the stranded tax effects associated with the change in the federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 and improve the usefulness of information reported to financial statement users. The amendments in this Update are effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for public business entities for reporting periods for which financial statements have not yet been issued by applying retrospectively to each period in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 is recognized. We elected to early adopt this ASU, and therefore, have adjusted our consolidated financial statements effective December 31, 2017 with

minimal effect to our financial position.

Ø Income Taxes—Amendments to SEC Paragraphs – The FASB issued ASU 2018-05, Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 118 in March 2018. ASU 2018-05 amends the Accounting Standards Codification to incorporate various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB 118. SAB 118 addresses the application of generally accepted accounting principles in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. We do not, nor do we expect to have, any situations where we do not have the necessary information available, prepared, and analyzed in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for the tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the appropriate application of certain accounting policies, many of which require us to make estimates and assumptions about future events and their impact on amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and related notes. Since future events and their impact cannot be determined with certainty, the actual results will inevitably differ from our estimates. Such differences could be material to the consolidated financial statements.

We believe the application of accounting policies and the estimates required therein are reasonable. These accounting policies and estimates are constantly reevaluated, and adjustments are made when facts and circumstances dictate a change. Historically, we have found our application of accounting policies to be appropriate, and actual results have not differed materially from those determined using necessary estimates.

We have identified the following critical accounting policies:

Investments – Management determines the classification of securities at purchase. We classify securities into held-to-maturity, trading, or available-for-sale categories. Held-to-maturity securities are those which we have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity and are reported at amortized cost. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 320, Investment Securities, investments in debt securities that are not classified as held-to-maturity and equity securities that have readily determinable fair values shall be classified in one of the following categories and measured at fair value in the statement of financial position:

- a. Trading securities. Securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term (thus held for only a short period of time) shall be classified as trading securities. Trading generally reflects active and frequent buying and selling, and trading securities are generally used with the objective of generating profits on short-term differences in price.
- b. Available-for-sale securities. Investments not classified as trading securities (nor as held-to-maturity securities) shall be classified as available-for-sale securities.

We do not have any securities that are classified as trading securities. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included as a separate component of shareholders’ equity, net of tax. If declines in fair value are other than temporary, the carrying value of the securities is written down to fair value as a realized loss with a charge to income for the portion attributable to credit losses and a charge to other comprehensive income for the portion that is not credit related.

Beginning in January 1, 2018, upon adoption of ASU 2016-01, equity securities with readily determinable fair values are stated at fair value with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in net income. For periods prior to January 1, 2018, equity securities were classified as available-for-sale and stated at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. Equity securities without a readily determinable fair value are recorded at cost less impairment, if any, adjusted for

subsequent observable price changes.

Gains or losses on disposition of securities are computed by specific identification for all securities except for shares in mutual funds, which are computed by average cost. Interest and dividend income, adjusted by amortization of purchase premium or discount, is included in earnings.

When the fair value of a security is below its amortized cost, and depending on the length of time the condition exists and the extent the fair market value is below amortized cost, additional analysis is performed to determine whether an other than temporary impairment condition exists. Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are analyzed quarterly for possible other than temporary impairment. The analysis considers (i) whether we have the intent to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity and (ii) whether it is more likely than not that we will not have to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity. Often, the information available to conduct these assessments is limited and rapidly changing, making estimates of fair value subject to judgment. If actual information or conditions are different than estimated, the extent of the impairment of the security may be different than previously estimated, which could have a material effect on the CTBI's results of operations and financial condition.

Loans – Loans with the ability and the intent to be held until maturity and/or payoff are reported at the carrying value of unpaid principal reduced by unearned interest, an allowance for loan and lease losses, and unamortized deferred fees or costs. Income is recorded on the level yield basis. Interest accrual is discontinued when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions, collateral value, and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest is doubtful. Any loan greater than 90 days past due must be well secured and in the process of collection to continue accruing interest. Cash payments received on nonaccrual loans generally are applied against principal, and interest income is only recorded once principal recovery is reasonably assured. Loans are not reclassified as accruing until principal and interest payments remain current for a period of time, generally six months, and future payments appear reasonably certain. Included in certain loan categories of impaired loans are troubled debt restructurings that were classified as impaired. A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider.

Loan origination and commitment fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred and the net amount amortized over the estimated life of the related loans, leases, or commitments as a yield adjustment.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses – We maintain an allowance for loan and lease losses (“ALLL”) at a level that is appropriate to cover estimated credit losses on individually evaluated loans determined to be impaired, as well as estimated credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan and lease portfolio. Credit losses are charged and recoveries are credited to the ALLL.

We utilize an internal risk grading system for commercial credits. Those larger commercial credits that exhibit probable or observed credit weaknesses are subject to individual review. The borrower's cash flow, adequacy of collateral coverage, and other options available to CTBI, including legal remedies, are evaluated. The review of individual loans includes those loans that are impaired as defined by ASC 310-10-35, Impairment of a Loan. We evaluate the collectability of both principal and interest when assessing the need for loss provision. Historical loss rates are analyzed and applied to other commercial loans not subject to specific allocations. The ALLL allocation for this pool of commercial loans is established based on the historical average, maximum, minimum, and median loss ratios.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that CTBI will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines

the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Homogenous loans, such as consumer installment, residential mortgages, and home equity lines are not individually risk graded. The associated ALLL for these loans is measured under ASC 450, Contingencies.

When any secured commercial loan is considered uncollectable, whether past due or not, a current assessment of the value of the underlying collateral is made. If the balance of the loan exceeds the fair value of the collateral, the loan is placed on nonaccrual and the loan is charged down to the value of the collateral less estimated cost to sell or a specific reserve equal to the difference between book value of the loan and the fair value assigned to the collateral is created until such time as the loan is foreclosed. When the foreclosed collateral has been legally assigned to CTBI, the estimated fair value of the collateral less costs to sell is then transferred to other real estate owned or other repossessed assets, and a charge-off is taken for any remaining balance. When any unsecured commercial loan is considered uncollectable the loan is charged off no later than at 90 days past due.

All closed-end consumer loans (excluding conventional 1-4 family residential loans and installment and revolving loans secured by real estate) are charged off no later than 120 days (5 monthly payments) delinquent. If a loan is considered uncollectable, it is charged off earlier than 120 days delinquent. For conventional 1-4 family residential loans and installment and revolving loans secured by real estate, when a loan is 90 days past due, a current assessment of the value of the real estate is made. If the balance of the loan exceeds the fair value of the property, the loan is placed on nonaccrual. Foreclosure proceedings are normally initiated after 120 days. When the foreclosed property has been legally assigned to CTBI, the fair value less estimated costs to sell is transferred to other real estate owned and the remaining balance is taken as a charge-off.

Historical loss rates for loans are adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, reflect the impact of any current conditions on loss recognition. We use twelve rolling quarters for our historical loss rate analysis. Factors that we consider include delinquency trends, current economic conditions and trends, strength of supervision and administration of the loan portfolio, levels of underperforming loans, level of recoveries to prior year's charge-offs, trends in loan losses, industry concentrations and their relative strengths, amount of unsecured loans, and underwriting exceptions. Management continually reevaluates the other subjective factors included in its ALLL analysis.

Other Real Estate Owned – When foreclosed properties are acquired, appraisals are obtained and the properties are booked at the current fair market value less expected sales costs. Additionally, periodic updated appraisals are obtained on unsold foreclosed properties. When an updated appraisal reflects a fair market value below the current book value, a charge is booked to current earnings to reduce the property to its new fair market value less expected sales costs. Our policy for determining the frequency of periodic reviews is based upon consideration of the specific properties and the known or perceived market fluctuations in a particular market and is typically between 12 and 18 months but generally not more than 24 months. All revenues and expenses related to the carrying of other real estate owned are recognized through the income statement.

Income Taxes – Income tax expense is based on the taxes due on the consolidated tax return plus deferred taxes based on the expected future tax benefits and consequences of temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates. Any interest and penalties incurred in connection with income taxes are recorded as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated financial statements. During the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, CTBI has not recognized a significant amount of interest expense or penalties in connection with income taxes.

Note 2 – Stock-Based Compensation

CTBI's compensation expense related to stock option grants was \$53 thousand and \$14 thousand, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. Restricted stock expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$183 thousand and \$133 thousand, respectively, including \$12 thousand and \$13 thousand in dividends paid for each period. As of March 31, 2018, there was a total of \$0.1 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock option awards that will be recognized as expense as the awards vest over a weighted average period of 1.7 years and a total of \$1.5 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to restricted stock grants that will be recognized as expense as the awards vest over a weighted average period of 3.1 years.

There were no stock options granted in the first quarters of 2018 and 2017. There were 11,320 and 23,668 shares of restricted stock granted during three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The restricted stock was issued pursuant to the terms of CTBI's 2015 Stock Ownership Incentive Plan. The restrictions on the restricted stock will lapse ratably over four years, except for a 5,000 management retention restricted stock award granted in 2017 which will cliff vest at the end of five years. However, in the event of certain participant employee termination events occurring within 24 months of a change in control of CTBI or the death of the participant, the restrictions will lapse, and in the event of the participant's disability, the restrictions will lapse on a pro rata basis. The Compensation Committee will have discretion to review and revise restrictions applicable to a participant's restricted stock in the event of the participant's retirement.

Note 3 – Securities

Securities are classified into held-to-maturity and available-for-sale categories. Held-to-maturity (HTM) securities are those that CTBI has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity and are reported at amortized cost. Available-for-sale (AFS) securities are those that CTBI may decide to sell if needed for liquidity, asset-liability management or other reasons. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses included as a separate component of equity, net of tax.

The amortized cost and fair value of securities at March 31, 2018 are summarized as follows:

Available-for-Sale

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$ 252,203	\$ 200	\$ (2,358)	\$ 250,045
State and political subdivisions	134,764	985	(2,754)	132,995
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	226,859	281	(5,797)	221,343
Other debt securities	507	0	0	507
Total debt securities	614,333	1,466	(10,909)	604,890
CRA investment funds	0	0	0	0
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 614,333	\$ 1,466	\$ (10,909)	\$ 604,890

Held-to-Maturity

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
State and political subdivisions	\$ 659	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 660
Total held-to-maturity securities	\$ 659	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 660

The amortized cost and fair value of securities at December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

Available-for-Sale

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$ 211,574	\$ 170	\$ (1,172)	\$ 210,572
State and political subdivisions	144,159	2,017	(1,161)	145,015
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	208,959	357	(4,007)	205,309
Other debt securities	507	0	0	507
Total debt securities	565,199	2,544	(6,340)	561,403
CRA investment funds	25,000	76	(718)	24,358
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 590,199	\$ 2,620	\$ (7,058)	\$ 585,761

Held-to-Maturity

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
State and political subdivisions	\$ 659	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 660
Total held-to-maturity securities	\$ 659	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 660

The amortized cost and fair value of securities at March 31, 2018 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(in thousands)	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$22,413	\$22,386	\$ 0	\$ 0
Due after one through five years	156,063	154,452	659	660
Due after five through ten years	66,433	65,690	0	0
Due after ten years	142,058	140,512	0	0
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	226,859	221,343	0	0
Other debt securities	507	507	0	0
Total securities	\$614,333	\$604,890	\$ 659	\$ 660

As of March 31, 2018, there was a net loss of \$288 thousand realized on sales and calls of AFS securities, consisting of a pre-tax gain of \$281 thousand and a pre-tax loss of \$569 thousand. This net loss included a loss of \$436 thousand from the sale of CTBI's CRA investment funds. As of March 31, 2017, there was a loss of \$8 thousand realized on the call of an AFS security.

The amortized cost of securities pledged as collateral, to secure public deposits and for other purposes, was \$230.9 million at March 31, 2018 and \$225.7 million at December 31, 2017.

The amortized cost of securities sold under agreements to repurchase amounted to \$291.1 million at March 31, 2018 and \$296.4 million at December 31, 2017.

CTBI evaluates its investment portfolio on a quarterly basis for impairment. The analysis performed as of March 31, 2018 indicates that all impairment is considered temporary, market and interest rate driven, and not credit-related.

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The percentage of total investments with unrealized losses as of March 31, 2018 was 76.0% compared to 69.5% as of December 31, 2017. The following tables provide the amortized cost, gross unrealized losses, and fair market value, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2018 that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. There were no held-to-maturity securities that were deemed to be impaired as of March 31, 2018.

Available-for-Sale

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Less Than 12 Months			
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$ 191,465	\$ (1,834)	\$ 189,631
State and political subdivisions	49,584	(1,228)	48,356
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	68,658	(1,324)	67,334
Total debt securities	309,707	(4,386)	305,321
CRA investment funds	0	0	0
Total <12 months temporarily impaired AFS securities	309,707	(4,386)	305,321
12 Months or More			
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	23,751	(524)	23,227
State and political subdivisions	18,284	(1,526)	16,758
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	119,523	(4,473)	115,050
Total debt securities	161,558	(6,523)	155,035
CRA investment funds	0	0	0
Total ≥12 months temporarily impaired AFS securities	161,558	(6,523)	155,035
Total			
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	215,216	(2,358)	212,858
State and political subdivisions	67,868	(2,754)	65,114
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	188,181	(5,797)	182,384
Total debt securities	471,265	(10,909)	460,356
CRA investment funds	0	0	0
Total temporarily impaired AFS securities	\$ 471,265	\$ (10,909)	\$ 460,356

The analysis performed as of December 31, 2017 indicated that all impairment was considered temporary, market and interest rate driven, and not credit-related. The following tables provide the amortized cost, gross unrealized losses, and fair market value, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2017 that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. There were no held-to-maturity securities that were deemed to be impaired as of December 31, 2017.

Available-for-Sale

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Less Than 12 Months			
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$ 136,688	\$ (840)	\$ 135,848
State and political subdivisions	34,283	(416)	33,867
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	62,768	(643)	62,125
Total debt securities	233,739	(1,899)	231,840

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CRA investment funds	7,500	(105)	7,395
Total <12 months temporarily impaired AFS securities	241,239	(2,004)	239,235
12 Months or More				
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	23,885	(332	)	23,553
State and political subdivisions	16,930	(745	)	16,185
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	117,827	(3,364	)	114,463
Total debt securities	158,642	(4,441	)	154,201
CRA investment funds	15,000	(613	)	14,387
Total ≥12 months temporarily impaired AFS securities	173,642	(5,054	)	168,588
Total				
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	160,573	(1,172	)	159,401
State and political subdivisions	51,213	(1,161	)	50,052
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	180,595	(4,007	)	176,588
Total debt securities	392,381	(6,340	)	386,041
CRA investment funds	22,500	(718	)	21,782
Total temporarily impaired AFS securities	\$ 414,881	\$ (7,058	)	\$ 407,823

U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies

The unrealized losses in U.S. Treasury and government agencies were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than par which will equal amortized cost at maturity. CTBI does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 31, 2018, because CTBI does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost, which may be maturity.

State and Political Subdivisions

The unrealized losses in securities of state and political subdivisions were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than par which will equal amortized cost at maturity. CTBI does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 31, 2018, because CTBI does not intend to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost, which may be maturity.

U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities

The unrealized losses in U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate increases. CTBI expects to recover the amortized cost basis over the term of the securities. CTBI does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 31, 2018, because (i) the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, (ii) CTBI does not intend to sell the investments, and (iii) it is not more likely than not we will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost, which may be maturity.

Note 4 – Loans

Major classifications of loans, net of unearned income, deferred loan origination costs, and net premiums on acquired loans, are summarized as follows:

March 31

(in thousands)	2018	December 31 2017
Commercial construction	\$78,647	\$76,479
Commercial secured by real estate	1,191,628	1,188,680
Equipment lease financing	2,683	3,042
Commercial other	338,635	351,034
Real estate construction	63,893	67,358
Real estate mortgage	718,758	709,570
Home equity	99,593	99,356
Consumer direct	136,576	137,754
Consumer indirect	487,828	489,667
Total loans	\$3,118,241	\$3,122,940

CTBI has segregated and evaluates its loan portfolio through nine portfolio segments. CTBI serves customers in small and mid-sized communities in eastern, northeastern, central, and south central Kentucky, southern West Virginia, and northeastern Tennessee. Therefore, CTBI's exposure to credit risk is significantly affected by changes in these communities.

Commercial construction loans are for the purpose of erecting or rehabilitating buildings or other structures for commercial purposes, including any infrastructure necessary for development. Included in this category are improved property, land development, and tract development loans. The terms of these loans are generally short-term with permanent financing upon completion.

Commercial real estate loans include loans secured by nonfarm, nonresidential properties, 1-4 family/multi-family properties, farmland, and other commercial real estate. These loans are originated based on the borrower's ability to service the debt and secondarily based on the fair value of the underlying collateral.

Equipment lease financing loans are fixed or variable leases for commercial purposes.

Commercial other loans consist of commercial check loans, agricultural loans, receivable financing, floorplans, loans to financial institutions, loans for purchasing or carrying securities, and other commercial purpose loans. Commercial loans are underwritten based on the borrower's ability to service debt from the business's underlying cash flows. As a general practice, we obtain collateral such as real estate, equipment, or other assets, although such loans may be uncollateralized but guaranteed.

Real estate construction loans are typically for owner-occupied properties. The terms of these loans are generally short-term with permanent financing upon completion.

Residential real estate loans are a mixture of fixed rate and adjustable rate first and second lien residential mortgage loans. As a policy, CTBI holds adjustable rate loans and sells the majority of its fixed rate first lien mortgage loans into the secondary market. Changes in interest rates or market conditions may impact a borrower's ability to meet contractual principal and interest payments. Residential real estate loans are secured by real property.

Home equity lines are revolving adjustable rate credit lines secured by real property.

Consumer direct loans are a mixture of fixed rate and adjustable rate products comprised of unsecured loans, consumer revolving credit lines, deposit secured loans, and all other consumer purpose loans.

Consumer indirect loans are fixed rate loans secured by automobiles, trucks, vans, and recreational vehicles originated at the selling dealership underwritten and purchased by CTBI's indirect lending department. Both new and used

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products are financed. Only dealers who have executed dealer agreements with CTBI participate in the indirect lending program.

Not included in the loan balances above were loans held for sale in the amount of \$1.1 million at March 31, 2018 and \$1.0 million at December 31, 2017.

Refer to note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for further information regarding our nonaccrual policy. Nonaccrual loans segregated by class of loans were as follows:

	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
(in thousands)		
Commercial:		
Commercial construction	\$642	\$ 1,207
Commercial secured by real estate	6,791	7,028
Commercial other	785	934
Residential:		
Real estate construction	36	318
Real estate mortgage	8,268	8,243
Home equity	401	389
Total nonaccrual loans	\$16,923	\$ 18,119

The following tables present CTBI's loan portfolio aging analysis, segregated by class, as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018			Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	90+ and Accruing*
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due				
Commercial:							
Commercial construction	\$15	\$111	\$642	\$768	\$77,879	\$78,647	\$ 0
Commercial secured by real estate	4,380	2,276	10,514	17,170	1,174,458	1,191,628	4,694
Equipment lease financing	0	0	0	0	2,683	2,683	0
Commercial other	910	139	539	1,588	337,047	338,635	61
Residential:							
Real estate construction	426	57	111	594	63,299	63,893	88
Real estate mortgage	1,504	3,791	8,636	13,931	704,827	718,758	3,472
Home equity	643	133	344	1,120	98,473	99,593	227
Consumer:							
Consumer direct	833	232	18	1,083	135,493	136,576	18
Consumer indirect	2,356	809	467	3,632	484,196	487,828	467
Total	\$11,067	\$7,548	\$21,271	\$39,886	\$3,078,355	\$3,118,241	\$ 9,027

(in thousands)	December 31, 2017			Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	90+ and Accruing*
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due				
Commercial:							

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Commercial construction	\$ 138	\$ 0	\$ 1,238	\$ 1,376	\$ 75,103	\$ 76,479	\$ 31
Commercial secured by real estate	4,047	1,599	8,514	14,160	1,174,520	1,188,680	2,665
Equipment lease financing	430	0	0	430	2,612	3,042	0
Commercial other	835	77	652	1,564	349,470	351,034	87
Residential:							
Real estate construction	224	202	223	649	66,709	67,358	223
Real estate mortgage	2,064	5,029	11,605	18,698	690,872	709,570	6,293
Home equity	595	178	428	1,201	98,155	99,356	167
Consumer:							
Consumer direct	983	148	62	1,193	136,561	137,754	62
Consumer indirect	4,085	1,399	648	6,132	483,535	489,667	648
Total	\$ 13,401	\$ 8,632	\$ 23,370	\$ 45,403	\$ 3,077,537	\$ 3,122,940	\$ 10,176

*90+ and Accruing are also included in 90+ Days Past Due column.

The risk characteristics of CTBI's material portfolio segments are as follows:

Commercial construction loans generally are made to customers for the purpose of building income-producing properties. Personal guarantees of the principals are generally required. Such loans are made on a projected cash flow basis and are secured by the project being constructed. Construction loan draw procedures are included in each specific loan agreement, including required documentation items and inspection requirements. Construction loans may convert to term loans at the end of the construction period, or may be repaid by the take-out commitment from another financing source. If the loan is to convert to a term loan, the repayment ability is based on the borrower's projected cash flow. Risk is mitigated during the construction phase by requiring proper documentation and inspections whenever a draw is requested. Loans in amounts greater than \$500,000 generally require a performance bond to be posted by the general contractor to assure completion of the project.

Commercial real estate loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts and the repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral and risk grade criteria.

Equipment lease financing is underwritten by our commercial lenders using the same underwriting standards as would be applied to a secured commercial loan requesting 100% financing. The pricing for equipment lease financing is comparable to that of borrowers with similar quality commercial credits with similar collateral. Maximum terms of equipment leasing are determined by the type and expected life of the equipment to be leased. Residual values are determined by appraisals or opinion letters from industry experts. Leases must be in conformity with our consolidated annual tax plan. As we underwrite our equipment lease financing in a manner similar to our commercial loan portfolio described below, the risk characteristics for this portfolio mirror that of the commercial loan portfolio.

Commercial loans are primarily based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flows of borrowers, however, may not be as expected and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable or inventory and may incorporate a personal guarantee; however, some short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers.

With respect to residential loans that are secured by 1-4 family residences and are generally owner occupied, CTBI generally establishes a maximum loan-to-value ratio and requires private mortgage insurance if that ratio is exceeded. Home equity loans are typically secured by a subordinate interest in 1-4 family residences. Residential construction loans are handled through the home mortgage area of the bank. The repayment ability of the borrower and the maximum loan-to-value ratio are calculated using the normal mortgage lending criteria. Draws are processed based on percentage of completion stages including normal inspection procedures. Such loans generally convert to term loans after the completion of construction.

Consumer loans are secured by consumer assets such as automobiles or recreational vehicles. Some consumer loans are unsecured such as small installment loans and certain lines of credit. Our determination of a borrower's ability to repay these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income and credit rating of the borrowers, which can be impacted by economic conditions in their market areas such as unemployment levels. Repayment can also be impacted by changes in property values on residential properties. Risk is mitigated by the fact that the loans are of smaller individual amounts and spread over a large number of borrowers.

The indirect lending area of the bank generally deals with purchasing/funding consumer contracts with new and used automobile dealers. The dealers generate consumer loan applications which are forwarded to the indirect loan processing area for approval or denial. Loan approvals or denials are based on the creditworthiness and repayment ability of the borrower, and on the collateral value. The dealers may have limited recourse agreements with CTB.

Credit Quality Indicators:

CTBI categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. CTBI also considers the fair value of the underlying collateral and the strength and willingness of the guarantor(s). CTBI analyzes commercial loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. Loans classified as loss, doubtful, substandard, or special mention are reviewed quarterly by CTBI for further deterioration or improvement to determine if appropriately classified and valued if deemed impaired. All other commercial loan reviews are completed every 12 to 18 months. In addition, during the renewal process of any loan, as well as if a loan becomes past due or if other information becomes available, CTBI will evaluate the loan grade. CTBI uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Pass grades include investment grade, low risk, moderate risk, and acceptable risk loans. The loans range from Øloans that have no chance of resulting in a loss to loans that have a limited chance of resulting in a loss. Customers in this grade have excellent to fair credit ratings. The cash flows are adequate to meet required debt repayments.

Ø Watch graded loans are loans that warrant extra management attention but are not currently criticized. Loans on the watch list may be potential troubled credits or may warrant "watch" status for a reason not directly related to the asset quality of the credit. The watch grade is a management tool to identify credits which may be candidates for future classification or may temporarily warrant extra management monitoring.

Ø Other assets especially mentioned (OAEM) reflects loans that are currently protected but are potentially weak. These loans constitute an undue and unwarranted credit risk but not to the point of justifying a classification of substandard. The credit risk may be relatively minor yet constitute an unwarranted risk in light of circumstances surrounding a specific asset. Loans in this grade display potential weaknesses which may, if unchecked or uncorrected, inadequately protect CTBI's credit position at some future date. The loans may be adversely affected by economic or market conditions.

Ø Substandard grading indicates that the loan is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged. These loans have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly liquidation of the debt with the distinct possibility that CTBI will sustain some loss if the

deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful graded loans have the weaknesses inherent in the substandard grading 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. The probability of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors which may work to CTBI's advantage or strengthen the asset(s), its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined. Pending factors include proposed merger, acquisition, or liquidation procedures, capital injection, perfecting liens on additional collateral, and refinancing plans.

The following tables present the credit risk profile of CTBI's commercial loan portfolio based on rating category and payment activity, segregated by class of loans, as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	Commercial Construction	Commercial			Total
		Secured by Real Estate	Equipment Leases	Commercial Other	
March 31, 2018					
Pass	\$ 70,672	\$ 1,048,623	\$ 2,683	\$ 290,608	\$ 1,412,586
Watch	3,329	75,602	0	31,867	110,798
OAEM	1,060	22,082	0	4,154	27,296
Substandard	3,586	45,149	0	11,794	60,529
Doubtful	0	172	0	212	384
Total	\$ 78,647	\$ 1,191,628	\$ 2,683	\$ 338,635	\$ 1,611,593

December 31, 2017					
Pass	\$ 67,846	\$ 1,053,701	\$ 3,005	\$ 305,655	\$ 1,430,207
Watch	3,323	65,182	0	29,008	97,513
OAEM	1,304	22,401	37	3,206	26,948
Substandard	3,828	47,223	0	12,947	63,998
Doubtful	178	173	0	218	569
Total	\$ 76,479	\$ 1,188,680	\$ 3,042	\$ 351,034	\$ 1,619,235

The following tables present the credit risk profile of CTBI's residential real estate and consumer loan portfolios based on performing or nonperforming status, segregated by class, as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	Real Estate Construction	Real			Consumer Indirect	Total
		Estate Mortgage	Home Equity	Consumer Direct		
March 31, 2018						
Performing	\$ 63,769	\$ 707,018	\$ 98,965	\$ 136,558	\$ 487,361	\$ 1,493,671
Nonperforming (1)	124	11,740	628	18	467	12,977
Total	\$ 63,893	\$ 718,758	\$ 99,593	\$ 136,576	\$ 487,828	\$ 1,506,648

December 31, 2017						
Performing	\$ 66,817	\$ 695,034	\$ 98,800	\$ 137,692	\$ 489,019	\$ 1,487,362
Nonperforming (1)	541	14,536	556	62	648	16,343
Total	\$ 67,358	\$ 709,570	\$ 99,356	\$ 137,754	\$ 489,667	\$ 1,503,705

(1) A loan is considered nonperforming if it is 90 days or more past due and/or on nonaccrual.

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The total of consumer mortgage loans secured by real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process totaled \$4.7 million at March 31, 2018 compared to \$3.7 million at December 31, 2017.

A loan is considered impaired, in accordance with the impairment accounting guidance (ASC 310-10-35-16), when based on current information and events, it is probable CTBI will be unable to collect all amounts due from the borrower in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans include nonperforming commercial loans but also include loans modified in troubled debt restructurings where concessions have been granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. These concessions could include a reduction in the interest rate on the loan, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, forbearance, or other actions intended to maximize collection.

The following table presents impaired loans, the average investment in impaired loans, and interest income recognized on impaired loans for the periods ended March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017, and March 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018			Average Investment in Impaired Loans	*Interest Income Recognized
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Contractual Principal Balance	Specific Allowance		
Loans without a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial construction	\$4,009	\$ 4,009	\$ 0	\$ 4,168	\$ 37
Commercial secured by real estate	31,284	33,377	0	31,566	352
Commercial other	9,183	10,913	0	9,332	152
Real estate construction	318	318	0	318	0
Real estate mortgage	1,286	1,294	0	1,284	0
Loans with a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial secured by real estate	2,105	3,221	739	2,132	0
Totals:					
Commercial construction	4,009	4,009	0	4,168	37
Commercial secured by real estate	33,389	36,598	739	33,698	352
Commercial other	9,183	10,913	0	9,332	152
Real estate construction	318	318	0	318	0
Real estate mortgage	1,286	1,294	0	1,284	0
Total	\$48,185	\$ 53,132	\$ 739	\$ 48,800	\$ 541
December 31, 2017					
(in thousands)	Unpaid Contractual			Average Investment in Impaired Loans	*Interest Income Recognized
	Recorded Balance	Principal Balance	Specific Allowance		
Loans without a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial construction	\$4,431	\$ 4,439	\$ 0	\$ 4,835	\$ 200
Commercial secured by real estate	28,480	30,365	0	27,753	1,344
Equipment lease financing	0	0	0	34	0
Commercial other	9,481	11,252	0	10,444	539
Real estate construction	318	318	0	534	0
Real estate mortgage	1,564	1,570	0	1,591	36
Loans with a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial construction	153	173	25	155	0

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Commercial secured by real estate	2,985	4,095	966	3,932	8
Commercial other	0	0	0	65	0
Totals:					
Commercial construction	4,584	4,612	25	4,990	200
Commercial secured by real estate	31,465	34,460	966	31,685	1,352
Equipment lease financing	0	0	0	34	0
Commercial other	9,481	11,252	0	10,509	539
Real estate construction	318	318	0	534	0
Real estate mortgage	1,564	1,570	0	1,591	36
Total	\$47,412	\$ 52,212	\$ 991	\$ 49,343	\$ 2,127

March 31, 2017

(in thousands)	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Contractual Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	*Interest Income Recognized
Loans without a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial construction	\$4,966	\$ 4,968	\$ 0	\$ 5,161	\$ 37
Commercial secured by real estate	28,493	28,956	0	28,645	361
Commercial other	10,927	12,847	0	11,079	140
Real estate mortgage	1,802	1,802	0	1,804	11
Loans with a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial construction	153	174	25	161	0
Commercial secured by real estate	3,959	5,051	927	3,978	0
Commercial other	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:					
Commercial construction	5,119	5,142	25	5,322	37
Commercial secured by real estate	32,452	34,007	927	32,623	361
Commercial other	10,927	12,847	0	11,079	140
Real estate mortgage	1,802	1,802	0	1,804	11
Total	\$50,300	\$ 53,798	\$ 952	\$ 50,828	\$ 549

*Cash basis interest is substantially the same as interest income recognized.

Included in certain loan categories of impaired loans are certain loans and leases that have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring, where economic concessions have been granted to borrowers who have experienced financial difficulties. These concessions typically result from our loss mitigation activities and could include reductions in the interest rate, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, forbearance or other actions. Modifications of terms for our loans and their inclusion as troubled debt restructurings are based on individual facts and circumstances. Loan modifications that are included as troubled debt restructurings may involve either an increase or reduction of the interest rate, extension of the term of the loan, or deferral of principal and/or interest payments, regardless of the period of the modification. All of the loans identified as troubled debt restructuring were modified due to financial stress of the borrower. In order to determine if a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, an evaluation is performed to determine the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification. This evaluation is performed under CTBI's internal underwriting policy.

When we modify loans and leases in a troubled debt restructuring, we evaluate any possible impairment similar to other impaired loans based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the contractual interest

rate of the original loan or lease agreement, or use the current fair value of the collateral, less selling costs for collateral dependent loans. If we determined that the value of the modified loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (net of previous charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount), impairment is recognized through an allowance estimate or a charge-off to the allowance. In periods subsequent to modification, we evaluate all troubled debt restructuring, including those that have payment defaults, for possible impairment and recognize impairment through the allowance.

During 2018, certain loans were modified in troubled debt restructurings, where economic concessions were granted to borrowers consisting of reductions in the interest rates, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, and forbearances. Presented below, segregated by class of loans, are troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018				
	Number of Term Loans	Term Modification	Rate Modification	Combination	Post-Modification Outstanding Balance
Commercial:					
Commercial construction	2	\$ 32	\$ 0	\$ 15	\$ 47
Commercial secured by real estate	9	786	0	983	1,769
Commercial other	5	182	0	0	182
Total troubled debt restructurings	16	\$ 1,000	\$ 0	\$ 998	\$ 1,998

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2017				
	Number of Term Loans	Term Modification	Rate Modification	Combination	Post-Modification Outstanding Balance
Commercial:					
Commercial construction	2	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 114	\$ 114
Commercial secured by real estate	15	2,199	0	192	2,391
Commercial other	22	1,072	0	136	1,208
Residential:					
Real estate construction	1	846	0	0	846
Real estate mortgage	3	988	0	0	988
Total troubled debt restructurings	43	\$ 5,105	\$ 0	\$ 442	\$ 5,547

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017				
	Number of Term Loans	Term Modification	Rate Modification	Combination	Post-Modification Outstanding Balance
Commercial:					
Commercial secured by real estate	1	\$ 49	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 49
Commercial other	2	53	0	0	53
Residential:					
Real estate mortgage	1	323	0	0	323
Total troubled debt restructurings	4	\$ 425	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 425

No charge-offs have resulted from modifications for any of the presented periods. We had commitments to extend additional credit in the amount of \$0.1 million on loans that were considered troubled debt restructurings at March 31,

2018.

Loans retain their accrual status at the time of their modification. As a result, if a loan is on nonaccrual at the time it is modified, it stays as nonaccrual, and if a loan is on accrual at the time of the modification, it generally stays on accrual. Commercial and consumer loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring are closely monitored for delinquency as an early indicator of possible future default. If loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring subsequently default, CTBI evaluates the loan for possible further impairment. The allowance for loan losses may be increased, adjustments may be made in the allocation of the allowance, or partial charge-offs may be taken to further write-down the carrying value of the loan. There were no loans that were modified as troubled debt restructurings within the past twelve months which have subsequently defaulted as of March 31, 2018 or 2017. CTBI considers a loan in default when it is 90 days or more past due or transferred to nonaccrual.

Note 5 – Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The following tables present the balance in the allowance for loan and lease losses (“ALLL”) and the recorded investment in loans based on portfolio segment and impairment method as of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018									
	Commercial Construction	Secured by Real Estate	Equipment Lease Financing	Commercial Other	Real Estate Construction	Real Estate Mortgage	Home Equity	Consumer Direct	Consumer Indirect	Total
Allowance for loan losses										
Beginning balance	\$686	\$14,509	\$18	\$5,039	\$660	\$5,688	\$857	\$1,863	\$6,831	\$36,151
Provision charged to expense	(14)	(191)	5	(651)	(4)	435	5	80	1,281	946
Losses charged off	0	(210)	0	(236)	(23)	(193)	(1)	(216)	(2,098)	(2,977)
Recoveries	14	25	0	77	0	6	1	71	875	1,069
Ending balance	\$686	\$14,133	\$23	\$4,229	\$633	\$5,936	\$862	\$1,798	\$6,889	\$35,189
Ending balance:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$0	\$739	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$739
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$686	\$13,394	\$23	\$4,229	\$633	\$5,936	\$862	\$1,798	\$6,889	\$34,450
Loans Ending balance:										
	\$4,009	\$33,389	\$0	\$9,183	\$318	\$1,286	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,185

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$74,638	\$1,158,239	\$2,683	\$329,452	\$63,575	\$717,472	\$99,593	\$136,576	\$487,828	\$3,070,056
Collectively evaluated for impairment										

December 31, 2017

(in thousands)	Commercial Construction	Secured by Real Estate	Equipment Lease Financing	Commercial Other	Real Estate Construction	Real Estate Mortgage	Home Equity	Consumer Direct	Consumer Indirect	Total
Allowance for loan losses										
Beginning balance	\$884	\$14,191	\$42	\$4,656	\$629	\$6,027	\$774	\$1,885	\$6,845	\$35,933
Provision charged to expense	(237)	2,281	(24)	1,744	31	189	257	418	2,862	7,521
Losses charged off	(10)	(2,038)	0	(1,893)	0	(615)	(178)	(965)	(5,386)	(11,085)
Recoveries	49	75	0	532	0	87	4	525	2,510	3,782
Ending balance	\$686	\$14,509	\$18	\$5,039	\$660	\$5,688	\$857	\$1,863	\$6,831	\$36,151

Ending
balance:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$25	\$966	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$991
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$661	\$13,543	\$18	\$5,039	\$660	\$5,688	\$857	\$1,863	\$6,831	\$35,160

Loans

Ending
balance:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$4,584	\$31,465	\$0	\$9,481	\$318	\$1,564	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,412
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$71,895	\$1,157,215	\$3,042	\$341,553	\$67,040	\$708,006	\$99,356	\$137,754	\$489,667	\$3,075,528

March 31, 2017

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(in thousands)	Commercial Construction	Commercial Secured by Real Estate	Equipment Lease Financing	Commercial Other	Real Estate Construction	Real Estate Mortgage	Home Equity	Consumer Direct	Consumer Indirect	Total
Allowance for loan losses										
Beginning balance	\$884	\$14,191	\$42	\$4,656	\$629	\$6,027	\$774	\$1,885	\$6,845	\$35,933
Provision charged to expense	(242)	189	(2)	419	(58)	(148)	(15)	94	992	1,229
Losses charged off	(4)	(210)	0	(419)	0	(66)	(4)	(270)	(1,518)	(2,491)
Recoveries	6	7	0	80	0	64	2	135	748	1,042
Ending balance	\$644	\$14,177	\$40	\$4,736	\$571	\$5,877	\$757	\$1,844	\$7,067	\$35,713
Ending balance:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$25	\$927	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$952
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$619	\$13,250	\$40	\$4,736	\$571	\$5,877	\$757	\$1,844	\$7,067	\$34,761
Loans										
Ending balance:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$5,119	\$32,452	\$0	\$10,927	\$0	\$1,802	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,300
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$64,658	\$1,070,534	\$5,443	\$339,579	\$55,746	\$702,753	\$91,330	\$132,201	\$457,321	\$2,919,565

Note 6 – Other Real Estate Owned

Activity for other real estate owned was as follows:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Beginning balance of other real estate owned	\$31,996	\$35,856
New assets acquired	1,284	1,004
Fair value adjustments	(467)	(538)
Sale of assets	(809)	(510)

Ending balance of other real estate owned \$32,004 \$35,812

Carrying costs and fair value adjustments associated with foreclosed properties for each of the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were \$0.9 million. Included in other real estate owned at March 31, 2017 was the Campbellsville First Street branch for \$0.1 million which was not acquired through foreclosure.

The major classifications of foreclosed properties are shown in the following table:

	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
(in thousands)		
1-4 family	\$5,965	\$ 5,908
Agricultural/farmland	51	68
Construction/land development/other	16,368	16,158
Multifamily	108	176
Non-farm/non-residential	9,512	9,686
Total foreclosed properties	\$32,004	\$ 31,996

Note 7 – Repurchase Agreements

We utilize securities sold under agreements to repurchase to facilitate the needs of our customers and provide additional funding to our balance sheet. Repurchase agreements are transactions whereby we offer to sell to a counterparty an undivided interest in an eligible security at an agreed upon purchase price, and which obligates CTBI to repurchase the security on an agreed upon date at an agreed upon repurchase price plus interest at an agreed upon rate. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are recorded at the amount of cash received in connection with the transaction and are reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

We monitor collateral levels on a continuous basis and maintain records of each transaction specifically describing the applicable security and the counterparty's fractional interest in that security, and we segregate the security from its general assets in accordance with regulations governing custodial holdings of securities. The primary risk with our repurchase agreements is market risk associated with the securities securing the transactions, as we may be required to provide additional collateral based on fair value changes of the underlying securities. Securities pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements are maintained with our safekeeping agents. The carrying value of investment securities available-for-sale pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements totaled \$286.7 million and \$295.4 million at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

The remaining contractual maturity of the securities sold under agreements to repurchase by class of collateral pledged included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is presented in the following tables:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018				
	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements				
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	30-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
Repurchase agreements and repurchase-to-maturity transactions:					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$34,275	\$ 0	\$0	\$76,108	\$110,383
State and political subdivisions	62,078	0	2,279	10,341	74,698
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	15,585	0	105	44,051	59,741

Total	\$ 111,938	\$ 0	\$ 2,384	\$ 130,500	\$ 244,822
	December 31, 2017				
	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements				
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	30-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
(in thousands)					
Repurchase agreements and repurchase-to-maturity transactions:					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$24,957	\$ 0	\$16,771	\$67,867	\$109,595
State and political subdivisions	62,620	0	567	12,161	75,348
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	13,360	0	4,662	40,849	58,871
Total	\$100,937	\$ 0	\$22,000	\$120,877	\$243,814

Note 8 – Fair Market Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value but does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. In this standard, the FASB clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the exit price when pricing the asset or liability. In support of this principle, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 Inputs – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3 Inputs – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in determining an exit price for the assets or liabilities.

Recurring Measurements

The following tables present the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying balance sheets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and indicate the level within the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques.

		Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2018 Using		
(in thousands)	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

		for Identical Assets (Level 1)		
Assets measured – recurring basis				
Available-for-sale securities:				
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$250,045	\$86,316	\$ 163,729	\$ 0
State and political subdivisions	132,995	0	132,995	0
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	221,343	0	221,343	0
Other debt securities	507	0	507	0
CRA investment funds	0	0	0	0
Mortgage servicing rights	3,706	0	0	3,706

(in thousands)		Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured – recurring basis						
Available-for-sale securities:						
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$210,572	\$64,598	\$ 145,974	\$ 0		
State and political subdivisions	145,015	0	145,015	0		
U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities	205,309	0	205,309	0		
Other debt securities	507	0	507	0		
CRA investment funds	24,358	24,358	0	0		
Mortgage servicing rights	3,484	0	0	3,484		

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. These valuation methodologies were applied to all of CTBI's financial assets carried at fair value. CTBI had no liabilities measured and recorded at fair value as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the quarter ended March 31, 2018. For assets classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the process used to develop the reported fair value is described below.

Available-for-Sale Securities

Securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value on a recurring basis. U.S. Treasury and government agencies are classified as Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy where quoted market prices are available in the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

If quoted market prices are not available, CTBI obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service, such as Interactive Data, which utilizes pricing models to determine fair value measurement. CTBI reviews the

pricing quarterly to verify the reasonableness of the pricing. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the bond's terms and conditions, among other factors. U.S. Treasury and government agencies, state and political subdivisions, U.S. government sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities, and other debt securities are classified as Level 2 inputs.

In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. Fair value determinations for Level 3 measurements are estimated on a quarterly basis where assumptions used are reviewed to ensure the estimated fair value complies with accounting standards generally accepted in the United States. As of March 31, 2018, CTBI does not own any securities valued using Level 3 inputs.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily observable prices. CTBI reports mortgage servicing rights at fair value on a recurring basis with subsequent remeasurement of MSRs based on change in fair value.

In determining fair value, CTBI utilizes the expertise of an independent third party. Accordingly, fair value is determined by the independent third party by utilizing assumptions about factors such as mortgage interest rates, discount rates, mortgage loan prepayment speeds, market trends and industry demand. Due to the nature of the valuation inputs, mortgage servicing rights are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. Fair value determinations for Level 3 measurements of mortgage servicing rights are tested for impairment on a quarterly basis where assumptions used are reviewed to ensure the estimated fair value complies with accounting standards generally accepted in the United States. See the table below for inputs and valuation techniques used for Level 3 mortgage servicing rights.

Transfers between Levels

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2, and 3 as of March 31, 2018.

Level 3 Reconciliation

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of recurring fair value measurements recognized in the accompanying balance sheet using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs:

Mortgage Servicing Rights

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2018	2017
Beginning balance	\$3,484	\$3,433
Total recognized gains		
Included in net income	228	85
Issues	100	83
Settlements	(106)	(127)
Ending balance	\$3,706	\$3,474
Total gains (losses) for the period included in net income attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the reporting date	\$228	\$85

Realized and unrealized gains and losses for items reflected in the table above are included in net income in the consolidated statements of income as follows:

	Three	
	Months	
Noninterest Income	Ended	
	March 31	
(in thousands)	2018	2017
Total gains (losses)	\$ 122	\$(42)

Nonrecurring Measurements

The following tables present the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying balance sheets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and indicate the level within the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques.

(in thousands)	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2018 Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Significant Identifiable Assets (Level 1)			Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets measured – nonrecurring basis						
Impaired loans (collateral dependent)	\$ 654	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 654		
Other real estate owned	2,243	0	0	2,243		

(in thousands)	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Significant Identifiable Assets (Level 1)			Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets measured – nonrecurring basis						
Impaired loans (collateral dependent)	\$ 2,709	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,709		
Other real estate owned	18,951	0	0	18,951		

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

used to develop the reported fair value is described below.

Impaired Loans (Collateral Dependent)

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

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

Loans considered impaired under ASC 310-35, Impairment of a Loan, are loans for which, based on current information and events, it is probable that the creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustments to reflect subsequent (i) partial write-downs that are based on the observable market price or current appraised value of the collateral or (ii) the full charge-off of the loan carrying value. There were no fair value adjustments on impaired loans for the quarter ended March 31, 2018. Quarter-to-date fair value adjustments on impaired loans disclosed above were \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million for the quarters ended December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, respectively.

Other Real Estate Owned

In accordance with the provisions of ASC 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment, other real estate owned (“OREO”) is carried at the lower of fair value at acquisition date or current estimated fair value, less estimated cost to sell when the real estate is acquired. Estimated fair value of OREO is based on appraisals or evaluations. OREO is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Long-lived assets are subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustments to reflect subsequent partial write-downs that are based on the observable market price or current appraised value of the collateral. Quarter-to-date fair value adjustments on other real estate owned were \$0.5 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.5 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017, and March 31, 2017, respectively.

Our policy for determining the frequency of periodic reviews is based upon consideration of the specific properties and the known or perceived market fluctuations in a particular market and is typically between 12 and 18 months but generally not more than 24 months. Appraisers are selected from the list of approved appraisers maintained by management.

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

The following tables present quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in recurring and nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

(in thousands)	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements			Range (Weighted Average)
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	
	at			
	March			
	31,			

2018

Mortgage servicing rights	\$3,706	Discount cash flows, computer pricing model	Constant prepayment rate	7.0% - 33.0% (8.9%)
			Probability of default	0.0% - 100.0% (3.3%)
			Discount rate	10.0% - 11.5% (10.1%)
Impaired loans (collateral-dependent)	\$654	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	10.0% - 91.3% (37.1%)
Other real estate owned	\$2,243	Market comparable properties	Comparability adjustments	1.0% - 39.6% (14.5%)
(in thousands)		Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements		
		Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input
Mortgage servicing rights	\$3,484	Discount cash flows, computer pricing model	Constant prepayment rate	Range (Weighted Average) 7.0% - 45.0% (10.0%)
			Probability of default	0.0% - 100.0% (3.0%)
			Discount rate	10.0% - 11.5% (10.1%)
Impaired loans (collateral-dependent)	\$2,709	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	1.9% - 89.8% (38.5%)
Other real estate owned	\$18,951	Market comparable properties	Comparability adjustments	6.0% - 58.6% (15.%)

Sensitivity of Significant Unobservable Inputs

The following is a discussion of the sensitivity of significant unobservable inputs, the interrelationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in recurring fair value measurement and of how those inputs might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Fair market value for mortgage servicing rights is derived based on unobservable inputs, such as prepayment speeds of the underlying loans generated using the Andrew Davidson Prepayment Model, FHLMC/FNMA guidelines, the weighted average life of the loan, the discount rate, the weighted average coupon, and the weighted average default rate. Significant increases (decreases) in either of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for prepayment speeds is accompanied by a directionally opposite change in the assumption for interest rates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table presents estimated fair value of CTBI's financial instruments as of March 31, 2018 and indicates the level within the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques. In accordance with the prospective adoption of ASU 2016-01, the fair values as of March 31, 2018 were measured using an exit price notion.

(in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2018 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 194,468	\$ 194,468	\$ 0	\$ 0
Certificates of deposit in other banks	8,085	0	8,056	0
Securities available-for-sale	604,890	86,316	518,574	0
Securities held-to-maturity	659	0	660	0
Loans held for sale	1,145	1,177	0	0
Loans, net	3,083,052	0	0	3,154,449
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,927	0	17,927	0
Federal Reserve Bank stock	4,887	0	4,887	0
Accrued interest receivable	13,311	0	13,311	0
Mortgage servicing rights	3,706	0	0	3,706
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 3,319,670	\$ 825,345	\$ 2,535,681	\$ 0
Repurchase agreements	244,822	0	0	244,943
Federal funds purchased	7,078	0	7,078	0
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	822	0	895	0
Long-term debt	59,341	0	0	44,166
Accrued interest payable	2,927	0	2,927	0
Unrecognized financial instruments:				
Letters of credit	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Commitments to extend credit	0	0	0	0
Forward sale commitments	0	0	0	0

The following table presents estimated fair value of CTBI's financial instruments as of December 31, 2017 and indicates the level within the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques.

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			
	Carrying Amount	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 175,274	\$ 175,274	\$ 0	\$ 0
Certificates of deposit in other banks	9,800	0	9,772	0
Securities available-for-sale	585,761	88,956	496,805	0
Securities held-to-maturity	659	0	660	0
Loans held for sale	1,033	1,060	0	0
Loans, net	3,086,789	0	0	3,092,437
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,927	0	17,927	0
Federal Reserve Bank stock	4,887	0	4,887	0
Accrued interest receivable	13,338	0	13,338	0
Mortgage servicing rights	3,484	0	0	3,484
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 3,263,863	\$ 790,930	\$ 2,319,278	\$ 0
Repurchase agreements	243,814	0	0	243,932
Federal funds purchased	7,312	0	7,312	0
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	845	0	841	0
Long-term debt	59,341	0	0	44,166
Accrued interest payable	2,228	0	2,228	0
Unrecognized financial instruments:				
Letters of credit	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Commitments to extend credit	0	0	0	0
Forward sale commitments	0	0	0	0

Note 9 – Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(in thousands except per share data)	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 15,814	\$ 11,277
Denominator:		
Basic earnings per share:		
Weighted average shares	17,671	17,615
Diluted earnings per share:		
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted stock grants	16	23

Adjusted weighted average shares	17,687	17,638
Earnings per share:		
Basic earnings per share	\$0.89	\$0.64
Diluted earnings per share	0.89	0.64

There were no options to purchase common shares that were excluded from the diluted calculations above for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. In addition to in-the-money stock options, unvested restricted stock grants were also used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share based on the treasury method.

Note 10 – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Unrealized gains on AFS securities

Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and the affected line items in the statements of income during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were:

(in thousands)	Amounts Reclassified from AOCI Three Months Ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Affected line item in the statements of income		
Securities gains (losses)	\$ 149	\$ (8)
Tax expense (benefit)	31	(3)
Total reclassifications out of AOCI	\$ 118	\$ (5)

Note 11 – Commitments and Contingencies

CTB will be required to make certain customer reimbursements related to two deposit add-on products. As previously discussed in CTBI's most recent Form 10-K, management established a related accrual in 2014, which was not considered material. The time period and amount of the reimbursements have not yet been determined; therefore, the actual amount may materially vary from the amount management has evaluated as most likely at March 31, 2018.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand Community Trust Bancorp, Inc., our operations, and our present business environment. The MD&A is provided as a supplement to – and should be read in conjunction with – our condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes contained in this quarterly report. The MD&A includes the following sections:

- v Our Business
- v Results of Operations and Financial Condition
- v Dividends
- v Liquidity and Market Risk
- v Interest Rate Risk
- v Capital Resources
- v Impact of Inflation, Changing Prices, and Economic Conditions
- v Stock Repurchase Program
- v Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our Business

Community Trust Bancorp, Inc. ("CTBI") is a bank holding company headquartered in Pikeville, Kentucky. Currently, we own one commercial bank, Community Trust Bank, Inc. ("CTB") and one trust company, Community Trust and Investment Company, Inc. Through our subsidiaries, we have eighty banking locations in eastern, northeastern, central, and south central Kentucky, southern West Virginia, and northeastern Tennessee, four trust offices across Kentucky, and one trust office in northeastern Tennessee. At March 31, 2018, we had total consolidated assets of \$4.2 billion and total consolidated deposits, including repurchase agreements, of \$3.6 billion. Total shareholders' equity at March 31, 2018 was \$537.5 million. Trust assets under management, which are excluded from CTBI's total consolidated assets, at March 31, 2018, were \$2.2 billion. Trust assets under management include CTB's investment portfolio totaling \$0.6 billion.

Through its subsidiaries, CTBI engages in a wide range of commercial and personal banking and trust and wealth management activities, which include accepting time and demand deposits; making secured and unsecured loans to corporations, individuals and others; providing cash management services to corporate and individual customers; issuing letters of credit; renting safe deposit boxes; and providing funds transfer services. The lending activities of CTB include making commercial, construction, mortgage, and personal loans. Lease-financing, lines of credit, revolving lines of credit, term loans, and other specialized loans, including asset-based financing, are also available. Our corporate subsidiaries act as trustees of personal trusts, as executors of estates, as trustees for employee benefit trusts, as paying agents for bond and stock issues, as investment agent, as depositories for securities, and as providers of full service brokerage and insurance services. For further information, see Item 1 of our annual report on Form

10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Results of Operations and Financial Condition

We reported record earnings for the first quarter 2018 of \$15.8 million, or \$0.89 per basic share, compared to \$14.9 million, or \$0.84 per basic share, earned during the fourth quarter 2017 and \$11.3 million, or \$0.64 per basic share, earned during the first quarter 2017.

Quarterly Highlights

Net interest income for the quarter of \$34.6 million was a decrease of \$0.5 million, or 1.5%, from fourth quarter 2017 but an increase of \$1.5 million, or 4.5%, from prior year first quarter.

Provision for loan losses for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 decreased \$1.9 million from prior quarter and \$0.3 million from prior year same quarter.

Our loan portfolio decreased \$4.7 million, an annualized 0.6%, during the quarter but increased \$148.4 million, or 5.0%, from March 31, 2017.

Net loan charge-offs for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 were \$1.9 million, or 0.25% of average loans annualized, compared to \$3.1 million, or 0.39%, experienced for the fourth quarter 2017 and \$1.4 million, or 0.20%, for the first quarter 2017.

Nonperforming loans at \$25.9 million decreased \$2.3 million from December 31, 2017 but increased \$0.9 million from March 31, 2017. Nonperforming assets at \$58.1 million decreased \$2.3 million from December 31, 2017 and \$2.8 million from March 31, 2017.

Deposits, including repurchase agreements, increased \$56.8 million during the quarter and \$147.2 million from March 31, 2017.

Noninterest income for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 of \$13.3 million was an increase of \$0.9 million, or 7.2%, from prior quarter and \$1.7 million, or 15.0%, from prior year same quarter. The increase in noninterest income included a \$1.2 million increase in bank owned life insurance revenue as a result of death benefits.

Noninterest expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 of \$28.7 million increased \$0.9 million, or 3.4%, from prior quarter, and \$1.0 million, or 3.8%, from prior year same quarter. The variance in noninterest expense from prior quarter included increases in bank franchise taxes, net other real estate owned expense, and repossession expense. The variance from prior year included increases in personnel expense, bank franchise taxes, operating losses, and repossession expense.

Income tax expense was positively impacted this quarter by the change in the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. We utilize various tax exempt investments, including municipal bonds, bank owned life insurance, and low income housing projects, to lower our effective income tax rate. With the current tax laws, we expect our effective income tax rate for the year to be within the 13% to 17% range.

Income Statement Review

(dollars in thousands)			Change 2018 vs.	
	2018	2017	2017	
Three Months Ended March 31			Amount	Percent
Net interest income	\$34,591	\$33,090	\$1,501	4.5 %

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Provision for loan losses	946	1,229	(283)	(23.0)
Noninterest income	13,310	11,579	1,731	14.9
Noninterest expense	28,681	27,644	1,037	3.8
Income taxes	2,460	4,519	(2,059)	(45.6)
Net income	\$15,814	\$11,277	\$4,537	40.2 %
Average earning assets	\$3,870,216	\$3,704,690	\$165,526	4.5 %
Yield on average earnings assets, tax equivalent*	4.28	% 4.08	% 0.20	% 4.8 %
Cost of interest bearing funds	0.87	% 0.56	% 0.31	% 55.7 %
Net interest margin, tax equivalent*	3.65	% 3.68	% (0.03)%	(0.8)%

*Yield on average earning assets and net interest margin were computed on a tax equivalent basis using a 21% tax rate for 2018 and a 35% tax rate for 2017.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for the quarter of \$34.6 million was a decrease of \$0.5 million, or 1.5%, from fourth quarter 2017 but an increase of \$1.5 million, or 4.5%, from prior year first quarter. Our net interest margin at 3.65% remained flat from prior quarter but was down three basis points from prior year same quarter, while our average earning assets increased \$1.2 million and \$165.5 million, respectively, during those same periods. Our yield on average earning assets increased 6 basis points from prior quarter and 20 basis points from prior year same quarter, and our cost of funds increased 7 basis points from prior quarter and 31 basis points from prior year same quarter. Our ratio of average loans to deposits, including repurchase agreements, was 88.6% for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 compared to 89.1% for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 and 87.9% for the quarter ended March 31, 2017.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses that was added to the allowance for the first quarter 2018 was \$0.9 million compared to \$2.9 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 and \$1.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2017. This provision represented a charge against current earnings in order to maintain the allowance at an appropriate level determined using the accounting estimates described in the Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates section. Our reserve coverage (allowance for loan and lease loss reserve to nonperforming loans) at March 31, 2018 was 135.6% compared to 127.8% at December 31, 2017 and 142.4% at March 31, 2017. Our loan loss reserve as a percentage of total loans outstanding was reduced to 1.13% at March 31, 2018 from the 1.16% at December 31, 2017 and the 1.20% at March 31, 2017. The decline in the loan loss reserve is primarily attributable to a reduction in our soft factor allocation for trends in delinquencies.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 of \$13.3 million was an increase of \$0.9 million, or 7.2%, from prior quarter and \$1.7 million, or 15.0%, from prior year same quarter. The increase in noninterest income included an increase of \$1.2 million in bank owned life insurance revenue as a result of death benefits. This increase was partially offset by \$0.3 million in losses on the sale of securities.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 of \$28.7 million increased \$0.9 million, or 3.4%, from prior quarter, and \$1.0 million, or 3.8%, from prior year same quarter. The variance in noninterest expense from prior quarter included increases in bank franchise taxes (\$0.5 million), net other real estate owned expense (\$0.5 million),

and repossession expense (\$0.2 million). The quarter over quarter increase in noninterest expense was partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in personnel expense. Bonuses and incentives declined by \$0.6 million due to the one-time bonus declared in December 2017, while cost increases included group medical and life insurance (\$0.3 million), salaries (\$0.1 million), and payroll taxes (\$0.1 million). The variance in noninterest expense from prior year included an increase in personnel expense of \$0.7 million, primarily due to an increase in the cost of group medical and life insurance (\$0.5 million) and salaries (\$0.2 million), in addition to increases in bank franchise taxes (\$0.2 million), operating losses (\$0.2 million), and repossession expense (\$0.2 million). The year over year increase in noninterest expense was partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in data processing expense.

Balance Sheet Review

CTBI's total assets at \$4.2 billion increased \$59.5 million, or 5.8% annualized, from December 31, 2017 and \$161.6 million, or 4.0%, from March 31, 2017. Loans outstanding at March 31, 2018 were \$3.1 billion, a decrease of \$4.7 million, or an annualized 0.6%, from December 31, 2017 but an increase of \$148.4 million, or 5.0%, from March 31, 2017. We experienced a decrease during the quarter of \$7.6 million in the commercial loan portfolio, \$1.8 million in the indirect loan portfolio, and \$1.2 million in the consumer direct loan portfolio, partially offset by an increase of \$5.9 million in the residential loan portfolio. The decline in the commercial loan portfolio was the result of the payout of a \$13 million dealer floor plan. CTBI's investment portfolio increased \$19.1 million, or an annualized 13.2%, from December 31, 2017 but decreased \$1.0 million, or 0.2%, from March 31, 2017. Deposits in other banks increased \$20.2 million from prior quarter and \$2.6 million from March 31, 2017. Deposits, including repurchase agreements, at \$3.6 billion increased \$56.8 million, or an annualized 6.6%, from December 31, 2017 and \$147.2 million, or 4.3%, from March 31, 2017. None of the additional deposits acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2018 were attributable to brokered deposits.

Shareholders' equity at March 31, 2018 was \$537.5 million, a 5.2% annualized increase from the \$530.7 million at December 31, 2017 and a 5.9% increase from the \$507.5 million at March 31, 2017. Our tangible common equity/tangible assets ratio at March 31, 2018 was 11.43%.

Loans

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018		YTD Net Charge-Offs	Nonperforming	ALLL
	Balance	Variance from Prior Year-End			
Loan Category					
Commercial:					
Construction	\$78,647	2.8 %	\$ 14	\$ 642	\$686
Secured by real estate	1,191,628	0.2	(185)	11,485	14,133
Equipment lease financing	2,683	(11.8)	0	0	23
Commercial other	338,635	(3.5)	(159)	846	4,229
Total commercial	1,611,593	(0.5)	(330)	12,973	19,071
Residential:					
Real estate construction	63,893	(5.1)	(23)	124	633
Real estate mortgage	718,758	1.3	(187)	11,740	5,936
Home equity	99,593	0.2	0	628	862
Total residential	882,244	0.7	(210)	12,492	7,431
Consumer:					
Consumer direct	136,576	(0.9)	(145)	18	1,798
Consumer indirect	487,828	(0.4)	(1,223)	467	6,889
Total consumer	625,404	(0.5)	(1,368)	485	8,687

Total loans	\$3,118,241	(0.2)%	\$ (1,908)	\$ 25,950	\$35,189
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Asset Quality

CTBI's total nonperforming loans, not including troubled debt restructurings, were \$25.9 million, or 0.83% of total loans, at March 31, 2018 compared to \$28.3 million, or 0.91% of total loans, at December 31, 2017 and \$25.1 million, or 0.84% of total loans, at March 31, 2017. Accruing loans 90+ days past due decreased \$1.1 million from prior quarter but increased \$0.4 million from March 31, 2017. Nonaccrual loans decreased \$1.2 million during the quarter, but increased \$0.4 million from March 31, 2017. Accruing loans 30-89 days past due at \$16.9 million was a decrease of \$2.5 million from December 31, 2017 but an increase of \$1.6 million from March 31, 2017. Our loan portfolio management processes focus on the immediate identification, management, and resolution of problem loans to maximize recovery and minimize loss. Our loan risk management processes include weekly delinquent loan review meetings at the market levels and monthly delinquent loan review meetings involving senior corporate management to review all nonaccrual loans and loans 30 days or more past due. Any activity regarding a criticized/classified loan (i.e. problem loan) must be approved by CTB's Watch List Asset Committee (i.e. Problem Loan Committee). CTB's Watch List Asset Committee also meets on a quarterly basis and reviews every criticized/classified loan of \$100,000 or greater. We also have a Loan Review Department that reviews every market within CTB annually and performs extensive testing of the loan portfolio to assure the accuracy of loan grades and classifications for delinquency, troubled debt restructuring, impaired status, impairment, nonaccrual status, and adequate loan loss reserves.

Impaired loans, loans not expected to meet contractual principal and interest payments other than insignificant delays, at March 31, 2018 totaled \$48.2 million, a \$0.8 million increase from the \$47.4 million at December 31, 2017 but a \$2.1 million decrease from the \$50.3 million at March 31, 2017. Management evaluates all impaired loans for the amount of impairment, if any, and records a direct charge-off or provides specific reserves when necessary.

For further information regarding nonperforming and impaired loans, see note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CTBI generally does not offer high risk loans such as option ARM products, high loan to value ratio mortgages, interest-only loans, loans with initial teaser rates, or loans with negative amortizations, and therefore, CTBI would have no significant exposure to these products.

Our level of foreclosed properties at \$32.0 million at March 31, 2018 was relatively flat to December 31, 2017, but a \$3.7 million decrease from the \$35.7 million at March 31, 2017. Sales of foreclosed properties for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 totaled \$0.8 million while new foreclosed properties totaled \$1.3 million. At March 31, 2018, the book value of properties under contracts to sell was \$2.5 million; however, the closings had not occurred at quarter-end.

When foreclosed properties are acquired, appraisals are obtained and the properties are booked at the current market value less expected sales costs. Additionally, periodic updated appraisals are obtained on unsold foreclosed properties. When an updated appraisal reflects a fair market value below the current book value, a charge is booked to current earnings to reduce the property to its new market value less expected sales costs. Charges to earnings in the first quarter 2018 to reflect the decrease in current market values of foreclosed properties totaled \$0.5 million. There were twenty-four properties reappraised during the first quarter 2018. Of these, eighteen properties were written down by a total of \$0.3 million. Charges during the quarters ended December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 were \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. Our policy for determining the frequency of periodic reviews is based upon consideration of the specific properties and the known or perceived market fluctuations in a particular market and is typically between 12 and 18 months but generally not more than 24 months. Approximately ninety-five percent of our OREO properties have appraisals dated within the past 18 months. While we have seen substantial improvement in the level of our foreclosed properties over the past few years, management anticipates that our foreclosed properties

will remain elevated as we work through current market conditions.

The appraisal aging analysis of foreclosed properties, as well as the holding period, at March 31, 2018 is shown below:

(in thousands)

Appraisal Aging Analysis	Holding Period Analysis		
	Current Book Value	Holding Period	Current Book Value
Days Since Last Appraisal			
Up to 3 months	\$2,357	Less than one year	\$5,132
3 to 6 months	2,240	1 year	1,778
6 to 9 months	4,074	2 years	7,938
9 to 12 months	15,702	3 years	2,572
12 to 18 months	6,160	4 years	1,017
18 to 24 months	1,471	5 years	1,122
Over 24 months	0	6 years*	8,597
Total	\$32,004	7 years*	226
		8 years*	2,849
		9 years*	773
		Total	\$32,004

*Regulatory approval is required and has been obtained to hold these properties beyond the initial period of 5 years. Additional approval may be required to continue to hold these properties should they not be liquidated during the extension period, which is typically one year. To the extent we are not able to sell a foreclosed property in 10 years, our banking regulators may require us to write down the entire remaining balance of such property.

Net loan charge-offs for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 were \$1.9 million, or 0.25% of average loans annualized, compared to \$3.1 million, or 0.39%, experienced for the fourth quarter 2017 and \$1.4 million, or 0.20%, for the first quarter 2017. Of the net charge-offs for the quarter, \$0.3 million were in commercial loans, \$1.2 million were in indirect auto loans, \$0.2 million were in residential loans, and \$0.2 million were in consumer direct loans.

Dividends

The following schedule shows the quarterly cash dividends paid for the past six quarters:

Pay Date	Record Date	Amount Per Share
April 1, 2018	March 15, 2018	\$ 0.33
January 1, 2018	December 15, 2017	\$ 0.33
October 1, 2017	September 15, 2017	\$ 0.33
July 1, 2017	June 15, 2017	\$ 0.32
April 1, 2017	March 15, 2017	\$ 0.32
January 1, 2017	December 15, 2016	\$ 0.32

Liquidity and Market Risk

The objective of CTBI's Asset/Liability management function is to maintain consistent growth in net interest income within our policy limits. This objective is accomplished through management of our consolidated balance sheet composition, liquidity, and interest rate risk exposures arising from changing economic conditions, interest rates, and

customer preferences. The goal of liquidity management is to provide adequate funds to meet changes in loan and lease demand or deposit withdrawals. This is accomplished by maintaining liquid assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents and investment securities, sufficient unused borrowing capacity, and growth in core deposits and wholesale funding (including the use of wholesale brokered deposits). As of March 31, 2018, we had approximately \$194.5 million in cash and cash equivalents and approximately \$604.9 million in securities valued at estimated fair value designated as available-for-sale and available to meet liquidity needs on a continuing basis compared to \$175.3 million and \$585.8 million at December 31, 2017. Additional asset-driven liquidity is provided by the remainder of the securities portfolio and the repayment of loans. In addition to core deposit funding, we also have a variety of other short-term and long-term funding sources available. As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had wholesale brokered deposits outstanding of \$82.3 million with one, two, and three-year maturities and a weighted average maturity of 1.97 years. We also rely on Federal Home Loan Bank advances for both liquidity and management of our asset/liability position. Federal Home Loan Bank advances were \$0.8 million at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. As of March 31, 2018, we had a \$347.6 million available borrowing position with the Federal Home Loan Bank compared to \$295.5 million at December 31, 2017. We generally rely upon net inflows of cash from financing activities, supplemented by net inflows of cash from operating activities, to provide cash for our investing activities. As is typical of many financial institutions, significant financing activities include deposit gathering, use of short-term borrowing facilities such as repurchase agreements and federal funds purchased, use of wholesale brokered deposits, and issuance of long-term debt. At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had \$57 million in lines of credit with various correspondent banks available to meet any future cash needs. Our primary investing activities include purchases of securities and loan originations. We do not rely on any one source of liquidity and manage availability in response to changing consolidated balance sheet needs. Included in our cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2018 were deposits with the Federal Reserve of \$145.8 million compared to \$124.3 million at December 31, 2017. Additionally, we project cash flows from our investment portfolio to generate additional liquidity over the next 90 days.

The investment portfolio consists of investment grade short-term issues suitable for bank investments. The majority of the investment portfolio is in U.S. government and government sponsored agency issuances. At March 31, 2018, available-for-sale (“AFS”) securities comprised substantially all of the total investment portfolio, and the AFS portfolio was approximately 113% of equity capital. Eighty-seven percent of the pledge eligible portfolio was pledged.

Interest Rate Risk

We consider interest rate risk one of our most significant market risks. Interest rate risk is the exposure to adverse changes in net interest income due to changes in interest rates. Consistency of our net interest revenue is largely dependent upon the effective management of interest rate risk. We employ a variety of measurement techniques to identify and manage our interest rate risk including the use of an earnings simulation model to analyze net interest income sensitivity to changing interest rates. The model is based on actual cash flows and repricing characteristics for on and off-balance sheet instruments and incorporates market-based assumptions regarding the effect of changing interest rates on the prepayment rates of certain assets and liabilities. Assumptions based on the historical behavior of deposit rates and balances in relation to changes in interest rates are also incorporated into the model. These assumptions are inherently uncertain, and as a result, the model cannot precisely measure net interest income or precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions and management strategies.

CTBI’s Asset/Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which includes executive and senior management representatives and reports to the Board of Directors, monitors and manages interest rate risk within Board-approved policy limits. Our current exposure to interest rate risks is determined by measuring the anticipated change in net interest income spread evenly over the twelve-month period.

Capital Resources

Shareholders' equity was \$537.5 million at March 31, 2018 and \$530.7 million at December 31, 2017. CTBI's annualized dividend yield to shareholders as of March 31, 2018 was 2.92%. Our primary source of capital growth is the retention of earnings. Cash dividends were \$0.33 per share and \$0.32 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We retained 62.9% of our earnings for the first three months of 2018 compared to 50.0% for the first three months of 2017.

On July 2, 2013, the Federal Reserve approved final rules that substantially amend the regulatory risk-based capital rules applicable to CTBI and CTB. The FDIC subsequently approved these rules. The final rules implement the "Basel III" regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

The rules include new risk-based capital and leverage ratios, which are being phased in from 2015 to 2019, and refine the definition of what constitutes "capital" for purposes of calculating those ratios. The new minimum capital level requirements applicable to CTBI and CTB under the final rules are: (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% (increased from 4%); (iii) a total capital ratio of 8% (unchanged from previous rules); and (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% for all institutions. The final rules also establish a "capital conservation buffer" above the new regulatory minimum capital requirements, which must consist entirely of common equity Tier 1 capital. The capital conservation buffer began to be phased in on January 1, 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and will increase by 0.625% annually until fully implemented in January 2019. An institution is subject to limitations on certain activities including payment of dividends, share repurchases, and discretionary bonuses to executive officers if its capital level is below the total capital plus capital conservation buffer amount.

The final rules also implement revisions and clarifications consistent with Basel III regarding the various components of Tier 1 capital, including common equity, unrealized gains and losses (which are not considered a component of Tier 1 capital), as well as certain instruments that will no longer qualify as Tier 1 capital, some of which will be phased out over time. However, the final rules provide that small depository institution holding companies with less than \$15 billion in total assets as of December 31, 2009 (which includes CTBI) will be able to permanently include non-qualifying instruments that were issued and included in Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital prior to May 19, 2010 in additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital until they redeem such instruments or until the instruments mature.

The final rules also contain revisions to the prompt corrective action framework, which is designed to place restrictions on insured depository institutions, including CTB, if their capital levels begin to show signs of weakness. These revisions took effect January 1, 2015. Under the prompt corrective action requirements, which are designed to complement the capital conservation buffer, insured depository institutions are required to meet the following increased capital level requirements in order to qualify as "well capitalized:" (i) a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8% (increased from 6%); (iii) a total capital ratio of 10% (unchanged from previous rules); and (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% (unchanged from previous rules).

The final rules set forth certain changes for the calculation of risk-weighted assets, which we were required to utilize beginning January 1, 2015. The standardized approach final rule utilizes an increased number of credit risk exposure categories and risk weights, and also addresses: (i) an alternative standard of creditworthiness consistent with Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act; (ii) revisions to recognition of credit risk mitigation; (iii) rules for risk weighting of equity exposures and past due loans; (iv) revised capital treatment for derivatives and repo-style transactions; and (v) disclosure requirements for top-tier banking organizations with \$50 billion or more in total assets that are not subject to the "advance approach rules" that apply to banks with greater than \$250 billion in consolidated assets. We currently satisfy the well-capitalized and the capital conservation standards, and based on our current capital composition and levels, we anticipate that our capital ratios, on a Basel III basis, will continue to exceed the well-capitalized minimum capital requirements and capital conservation buffer standards.

In December 2017, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision unveiled the latest round of its regulatory framework, commonly referred to as Basel IV. The framework makes changes to the capital framework of Basel III and is targeted for a timeframe of 2022-2027 for implementation. The new framework appears designed to limit the flexibility of financial institutions using advanced approaches to calculate credit and other risks and also makes significant amendments to the standardized approaches to credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, and operational risk. The manner and the form in which the Basel IV framework will be implemented in the U.S. are uncertain.

As of March 31, 2018, CTBI had a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 15.73%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 17.62%, a total capital ratio of 18.78%, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 13.14%, all above the required levels to be considered “well-capitalized.” Our capital conservation buffer at March 31, 2018 was 10.78%.

As of March 31, 2018, we are not aware of any current recommendations by banking regulatory authorities which, if they were to be implemented, would have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material adverse impact on our liquidity, capital resources, or operations.

CTB will be required to make certain customer reimbursements related to two deposit add-on products. As previously discussed in CTBI’s most recent Form 10-K, management established a related accrual in 2014, which was not considered material. The time period and amount of the reimbursements have not yet been determined; therefore, the actual amount may materially vary from the amount management has evaluated as most likely at March 31, 2018.

Impact of Inflation, Changing Prices, and Economic Conditions

The majority of our assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. Therefore, CTBI differs greatly from most commercial and industrial companies that have significant investment in nonmonetary assets, such as fixed assets and inventories. However, inflation does have an important impact on the growth of assets in the banking industry and on the resulting need to increase equity capital at higher than normal rates in order to maintain an appropriate equity to assets ratio. Inflation also affects other expenses, which tend to rise during periods of general inflation.

We believe one of the most significant impacts on financial and operating results is our ability to react to changes in interest rates. We seek to maintain an essentially balanced position between interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities in order to protect against the effects of wide interest rate fluctuations.

Beginning in 2008, the U.S. economy faced a severe economic crisis including a major recession from which it is recovering. Commerce and business growth in certain regions in the U.S. remains reduced and local governments and many businesses continue to experience financial difficulty. In some areas of the U.S., including certain parts of our service area, unemployment levels remain elevated. There can be no assurance that these conditions will continue to improve and these conditions could worsen. In addition, the level of U.S. debt, the Federal Open Market Committee’s monetary policy, potential volatility in oil prices, recent U.S. tax law modifications, and the possible healthcare reform may have a destabilizing effect on financial markets or a negative effect on the economy.

Our financial performance generally, and in particular the ability of borrowers to pay interest on and repay principal of outstanding loans and the value of collateral securing those loans, as well as demand for loans and other products and services we offer, is highly dependent upon the business environment in the markets where we operate, in the states of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee and in the United States as a whole. While unemployment rates have improved in all of the markets in which we operate, unemployment rates in our markets remain high compared to the national average. A favorable business environment is generally characterized by, among other factors, economic growth, efficient capital markets, low inflation, low unemployment, high business and investor confidence, and strong business earnings. Unfavorable or uncertain economic and market conditions can be caused by declines in economic growth, business activity, or investor or business confidence; limitations on the availability or increases in the cost of credit and capital; increases in inflation or interest rates; high unemployment; natural disasters; or a combination of these or other factors.

While economic conditions in the United States and worldwide have improved since the recession, there can be no assurance that this improvement will continue or that another recession will not occur. Economic pressure on consumers and uncertainty regarding continuing economic improvement may result in changes in consumer and business spending, borrowing, and savings habits. Such conditions could adversely affect the credit quality of our loans and our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Stock Repurchase Program

CTBI has not acquired any shares of common stock through the stock repurchase program since February 2008. There are 67,371 shares remaining under CTBI's current repurchase authorization.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the appropriate application of certain accounting policies, many of which require us to make estimates and assumptions about future events and their impact on amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and related notes. Since future events and their impact cannot be determined with certainty, the actual results will inevitably differ from our estimates. Such differences could be material to the consolidated financial statements.

We believe the application of accounting policies and the estimates required therein are reasonable. These accounting policies and estimates are constantly reevaluated, and adjustments are made when facts and circumstances dictate a change. Historically, we have found our application of accounting policies to be appropriate, and actual results have not differed materially from those determined using necessary estimates.

We have identified the following critical accounting policies:

Investments – Management determines the classification of securities at purchase. We classify securities into held-to-maturity, trading, or available-for-sale categories. Held-to-maturity securities are those which we have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity and are reported at amortized cost. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 320, Investment Securities, investments in debt securities that are not classified as held-to-maturity and equity securities that have readily determinable fair values shall be classified in one of the following categories and measured at fair value in the statement of financial position:

- a. Trading securities. Securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term (thus held for only a short period of time) shall be classified as trading securities. Trading generally reflects active and frequent buying and selling, and trading securities are generally used with the objective of generating profits on short-term differences in price.
- b. Available-for-sale securities. Investments not classified as trading securities (nor as held-to-maturity securities) shall be classified as available-for-sale securities.

We do not have any securities that are classified as trading securities. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of tax. If declines in fair value are other than temporary, the carrying value of the securities is written down to fair value as a realized loss with a charge to income for the portion attributable to credit losses and a charge to other comprehensive income for the portion that is not credit related.

Beginning in January 1, 2018, upon adoption of ASU 2016-01, equity securities with readily determinable fair values are stated at fair value with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in net income. For periods prior to January 1, 2018, equity securities were classified as available-for-sale and stated at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. Equity

securities without a readily determinable fair value are recorded at cost less impairment, if any, adjusted for subsequent observable price changes.

Gains or losses on disposition of securities are computed by specific identification for all securities except for shares in mutual funds, which are computed by average cost. Interest and dividend income, adjusted by amortization of purchase premium or discount, is included in earnings.

When the fair value of a security is below its amortized cost, and depending on the length of time the condition exists and the extent the fair market value is below amortized cost, additional analysis is performed to determine whether an other than temporary impairment condition exists. Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are analyzed quarterly for possible other than temporary impairment. The analysis considers (i) whether we have the intent to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity and (ii) whether it is more likely than not that we will not have to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity. Often, the information available to conduct these assessments is limited and rapidly changing, making estimates of fair value subject to judgment. If actual information or conditions are different than estimated, the extent of the impairment of the security may be different than previously estimated, which could have a material effect on the CTBI's results of operations and financial condition.

Loans – Loans with the ability and the intent to be held until maturity and/or payoff are reported at the carrying value of unpaid principal reduced by unearned interest, an allowance for loan and lease losses, and unamortized deferred fees or costs. Income is recorded on the level yield basis. Interest accrual is discontinued when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions, collateral value, and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest is doubtful. Any loan greater than 90 days past due must be well secured and in the process of collection to continue accruing interest. Cash payments received on nonaccrual loans generally are applied against principal, and interest income is only recorded once principal recovery is reasonably assured. Loans are not reclassified as accruing until principal and interest payments remain current for a period of time, generally six months, and future payments appear reasonably certain. Included in certain loan categories of impaired loans are troubled debt restructurings that were classified as impaired. A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider.

Loan origination and commitment fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred and the net amount amortized over the estimated life of the related loans, leases, or commitments as a yield adjustment.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses – We maintain an allowance for loan and lease losses (“ALLL”) at a level that is appropriate to cover estimated credit losses on individually evaluated loans determined to be impaired, as well as estimated credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan and lease portfolio. Credit losses are charged and recoveries are credited to the ALLL.

We utilize an internal risk grading system for commercial credits. Those larger commercial credits that exhibit probable or observed credit weaknesses are subject to individual review. The borrower's cash flow, adequacy of collateral coverage, and other options available to CTBI, including legal remedies, are evaluated. The review of individual loans includes those loans that are impaired as defined by ASC 310-10-35, Impairment of a Loan. We evaluate the collectability of both principal and interest when assessing the need for loss provision. Historical loss rates are analyzed and applied to other commercial loans not subject to specific allocations. The ALLL allocation for this pool of commercial loans is established based on the historical average, maximum, minimum, and median loss ratios.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that CTBI will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience

insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Homogenous loans, such as consumer installment, residential mortgages, and home equity lines are not individually risk graded. The associated ALLL for these loans is measured under ASC 450, Contingencies.

When any secured commercial loan is considered uncollectable, whether past due or not, a current assessment of the value of the underlying collateral is made. If the balance of the loan exceeds the fair value of the collateral, the loan is placed on nonaccrual and the loan is charged down to the value of the collateral less estimated cost to sell or a specific reserve equal to the difference between book value of the loan and the fair value assigned to the collateral is created until such time as the loan is foreclosed. When the foreclosed collateral has been legally assigned to CTBI, the estimated fair value of the collateral less costs to sell is then transferred to other real estate owned or other repossessed assets, and a charge-off is taken for any remaining balance. When any unsecured commercial loan is considered uncollectable the loan is charged off no later than at 90 days past due.

All closed-end consumer loans (excluding conventional 1-4 family residential loans and installment and revolving loans secured by real estate) are charged off no later than 120 days (5 monthly payments) delinquent. If a loan is considered uncollectable, it is charged off earlier than 120 days delinquent. For conventional 1-4 family residential loans and installment and revolving loans secured by real estate, when a loan is 90 days past due, a current assessment of the value of the real estate is made. If the balance of the loan exceeds the fair value of the property, the loan is placed on nonaccrual. Foreclosure proceedings are normally initiated after 120 days. When the foreclosed property has been legally assigned to CTBI, the fair value less estimated costs to sell is transferred to other real estate owned and the remaining balance is taken as a charge-off.

Historical loss rates for loans are adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, reflect the impact of any current conditions on loss recognition. We use twelve rolling quarters for our historical loss rate analysis. Factors that we consider include delinquency trends, current economic conditions and trends, strength of supervision and administration of the loan portfolio, levels of underperforming loans, level of recoveries to prior year's charge-offs, trends in loan losses, industry concentrations and their relative strengths, amount of unsecured loans, and underwriting exceptions. Management continually reevaluates the other subjective factors included in its ALLL analysis.

Other Real Estate Owned – When foreclosed properties are acquired, appraisals are obtained and the properties are booked at the current fair market value less expected sales costs. Additionally, periodic updated appraisals are obtained on unsold foreclosed properties. When an updated appraisal reflects a fair market value below the current book value, a charge is booked to current earnings to reduce the property to its new fair market value less expected sales costs. Our policy for determining the frequency of periodic reviews is based upon consideration of the specific properties and the known or perceived market fluctuations in a particular market and is typically between 12 and 18 months but generally not more than 24 months. All revenues and expenses related to the carrying of other real estate owned are recognized through the income statement.

Income Taxes – Income tax expense is based on the taxes due on the consolidated tax return plus deferred taxes based on the expected future tax benefits and consequences of temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates. Any interest and penalties incurred in connection with income taxes are recorded as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated financial statements. During the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, CTBI has not recognized a significant amount of interest expense or penalties in connection with income taxes.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest rate risk management focuses on maintaining consistent growth in net interest income within Board-approved policy limits. CTBI uses an earnings simulation model to analyze net interest income sensitivity to movements in interest rates. Given a 200 basis point increase to the yield curve used in the simulation model, it is estimated net interest income for CTBI would increase by 3.31 percent over one year and 5.06 percent over two years. A 100 basis point decrease in the yield curve would decrease net interest income by an estimated 1.26 percent over one year and 2.87 percent over two years. For further discussion of CTBI's market risk, see the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Market Risk included in the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

CTBI's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out by CTBI's management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2018 were effective in ensuring material information required to be disclosed in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q was recorded, processed, summarized, and reported on a timely basis.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in CTBI's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, CTBI's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	None
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	None
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	None
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	None
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosure	Not applicable

Item
5. Other Information:

CTBI's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have furnished to the SEC the certifications with respect to this Form 10-Q that are required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Item
6. Exhibits:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 | <u>Exhibit 31.1</u>
<u>Exhibit 31.2</u> |
| (2) Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 | <u>Exhibit 32.1</u>
<u>Exhibit 32.2</u> |
| (3) XBRL Instance Document | Exhibit
101.INS |
| (4) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema | Exhibit
101.SCH |
| (5) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase | Exhibit
101.CAL |
| (6) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase | Exhibit
101.DEF |
| (7) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase | Exhibit
101.LAB |
| (8) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase | Exhibit
101.PRE |

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, CTBI has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

COMMUNITY TRUST BANCORP, INC.

Date: May 9, 2018 By: /s/ Jean R. Hale

Jean R. Hale

Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Kevin J. Stumbo

Kevin J. Stumbo

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer