COLONY BANKCORP INC
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2018
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 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 JUNE 30, 2018 COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-12436

COLONY BANKCORP, INC.

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

GEORGIA	58-1492391
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF	(I.R.S. EMPLOYER
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

115 SOUTH GRANT STREET, FITZGERALD, GEORGIA 31750

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES

229/426-6000

REGISTRANT’S TELEPHONE NUMBER INCLUDING AREA CODE

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT (1) HAS FILED ALL REPORTS REQUIRED TO BE FILED BY SECTIONS 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 X 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 (§232.405 OF THIS CHAPTER) DURING THE PRECEDING 12 MONTHS (OR FOR SUCH SHORTER PERIOD THAT THE REGISTRANT WAS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AND POST SUCH FILES).

YES X NO

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT IS A LARGE ACCELERATED FILER, AN ACCELERATED FILER, A NON-ACCELERATED FILER, SMALLER REPORTING COMPANY, OR AN EMERGING GROWTH COMPANY. SEE THE DEFINITIONS 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 X

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 SECITON 13(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.

1

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT IS A SHELL COMPANY (AS DEFINED IN RULE 12B-2 OF THE EXCHANGE ACT).

YES NO X

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING OF EACH OF THE ISSUER'S CLASSES OF COMMON STOCK, AS OF THE LATEST PRACTICABLE DATE.

CLASS	OUTSTANDING AT AUGUST 3, 2018
COMMON STOCK, $1 PAR VALUE	8,439,258

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Forward Looking Statement Disclosure

Certain statements contained in this Quarterly Report that are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the Act), notwithstanding that such statements are not specifically identified. In addition, certain statements may be contained in the Company's future filings with the SEC, in press releases, and in oral and written statements made by or with the approval of the Company that are not statements of historical fact and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Act. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) projections of revenues, income or loss, earnings or loss per share, the payment or nonpayment of dividends, capital structure and other financial items; (ii) statements of plans and objectives of Colony Bankcorp, Inc. or its management or Board of Directors, including those relating to products or services; (ii) statements of future economic performance; and (iv) statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "targeted and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those in such statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

Local and regional economic conditions and the impact they may have on the Company and its customers and the Company's assessment of that impact.

Changes in estimates of future reserve requirements based upon the periodic review thereof under relevant regulatory and accounting requirements.

The effects of and changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board.

Inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations.

Political instability.

Acts of war, terrorism or cyberterrorism.

The timely development and acceptance of new products and services and perceived overall value of these products and services by users.

Changes in consumer spending, borrowings and savings habits.

Technological changes.

Acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses.

The ability to increase market share and control expenses.

The effect of changes in laws and regulations (including laws and regulations concerning taxes, banking, securities and insurance) with which the Company and its subsidiary must comply.

The effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, as well as the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other accounting standard setters.

Changes in the Company's organization, compensation and benefit plans.

The costs and effects of litigation and of unexpected or adverse outcomes in such litigation.

Greater than expected costs or difficulties related to the integration of new lines of business.

The Company's success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing items.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Readers should carefully review all disclosures we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE FOLLOWING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE PROVIDED FOR COLONY BANKCORP, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY BANK, COLONY BANK

A. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS – JUNE 30, 2018 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2017 (AUDITED).

B. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME – FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 (UNAUDITED).

C. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 AND THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 (UNAUDITED).

D. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS – FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 (UNAUDITED).

THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FURNISHED HAVE NOT BEEN AUDITED BY INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, BUT REFLECT, IN THE OPINION OF MANAGEMENT, ALL ADJUSTMENTS (CONSISTING SOLELY OF NORMAL RECURRING ADJUSTMENTS) NECESSARY FOR A FAIR PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIODS PRESENTED.

THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 ARE NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF THE RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED FOR THE FULL YEAR.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

COLONY BANKCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS JUNE 30, 2018 AND DECEMBER 31, 2017 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and Due from Banks	**$ 9,900**	$ 23,145
Interest-Bearing Deposits	**38,573**	34,668
Investment Securities		
Available for Sale, at Fair Value	**331,938**	354,247
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, at Cost	**3,382**	3,043
Loans	**766,796**	765,284
Allowance for Loan Losses	**(7,159)**	(7,508)
Unearned Interest and Fees	**(541)**	(495)
	759,096	757,281
Premises and Equipment	**28,638**	27,639
Other Real Estate (Net of Allowance of $862 and $1,451 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, Respectively)	**3,595**	4,256
Other Intangible Assets	**27**	45
Other Assets	**29,323**	28,431
Total Assets	**$ 1,204,472**	$ 1,232,755
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits		
Noninterest-Bearing	**$ 177,336**	$ 190,928
Interest-Bearing	**858,550**	877,057

	1,035,886	1,067,985
Borrowed Money		
Subordinated Debentures	**24,229**	24,229
Other Borrowed Money	**53,508**	47,500
	77,737	71,729
Other Liabilities	**2,603**	2,718
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock, Par Value $1 a Share; Authorized 20,000,000 Shares, Issued 8,439,258 Shares as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	**8,439**	8,439
Paid-In Capital	**25,970**	29,145
Retained Earnings	**64,643**	59,230
Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss), Net of Tax Benefits	**(10,806)**	(6,491)
	88,246	90,323
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**$ 1,204,472**	$ 1,232,755

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

COLONY BANKCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 (UNAUDITED) (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	Three Months Ended		**Six Months Ended**	
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	**June 30, 2018**	June 30, 2017
Interest Income				
Loans, Including Fees	**$10,065**	$9,733	**$19,793**	$19,130
Deposits with Other Banks	**69**	34	**144**	114
Investment Securities				
U.S. Government Agencies	**1,877**	1,685	**3,788**	3,248
State, County and Municipal	**25**	30	**52**	60
Corporate Debt	**29**	21	**57**	36
Dividends on Other Investments	**44**	35	**85**	71
	12,109	11,538	**23,919**	22,659
Interest Expense				
Deposits	**1,401**	1,177	**2,601**	2,368
Federal Funds Purchased	**1**	3	**1**	3
Borrowed Money	**542**	542	**1,023**	1,010
	1,944	1,722	**3,625**	3,381
Net Interest Income	**10,165**	9,816	**20,294**	19,278
Provision for Loan Losses	**44**	-	**70**	335
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	**10,121**	9,816	**20,224**	18,943
Noninterest Income				

Service Charges on Deposits	**1,031**	1,091	**2,132**	2,146
Other Service Charges, Commissions and Fees	**822**	772	**1,611**	1,559
Mortgage Fee Income	**182**	202	**331**	388
Securities Gains (Losses)	**116**	-	**116**	-
Other	**173**	329	**568**	701
	2,324	2,394	**4,758**	4,794
Noninterest Expenses				
Salaries and Employee Benefits	**5,002**	4,880	**9,922**	9,665
Occupancy and Equipment	**979**	991	**2,025**	1,951
Other	**2,620**	2,749	**5,190**	5,412
	8,601	8,620	**17,137**	17,028
Income Before Income Taxes	**3,844**	3,590	**7,845**	6,709
Income Taxes	**775**	1,157	**1,588**	2,159
Net Income	**3,069**	2,433	**6,257**	4,550
Preferred Stock Dividends	**-**	-	**-**	211
Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	**$3,069**	$2,433	**$6,257**	$4,339
Net Income Per Share of Common Stock				
Basic	**$0.36**	$0.29	**$0.74**	$0.51
Diluted	**$0.36**	$0.28	**$0.72**	$0.50
Cash Dividends Paid Per Share of Common Stock	**$0.05**	$0.025	**$0.10**	$0.050
Weighted Average Basic Shares Outstanding	**8,439,258**	8,439,258	**8,439,258**	8,439,258
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding	**8,612,352**	8,630,207	**8,634,865**	8,632,465

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

COLONY BANKCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 (UNAUDITED) (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	Three Months Ended		**Six Months Ended**	
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	**June 30, 2018**	June 30, 2017
Net Income	**$3,069**	$2,433	**$6,257**	$4,550
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Gains (Losses) on Securities Arising During the Year	**(1,624)**	1,377	**(5,578)**	1,586
Tax Effect	**341**	(468)	**1,171**	(539)
Realized Gains on Sale of AFS Securities	**116**	-	**116**	-
Tax Effect	**(24)**	-	**(24)**	-
Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities Available for Sale, Net of Reclassification Adjustment and Tax Effects	**(1,191)**	909	**(4,315)**	1,047
Comprehensive Income	**$1,878**	$3,342	**$1,942**	$5,597

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

COLONY BANKCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 (UNAUDITED) (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	**$6,257**	$4,550
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	**867**	823
Provision for Loan Losses	**70**	335
Securities (Gains)	**(116)**	-
Amortization and Accretion	**591**	750
(Gain) on Sale of Other Real Estate and Repossessions	**(120)**	(93)
Provision for Losses on Other Real Estate	**157**	206
Increase in Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance	**(261)**	(305)
Loss on Sale of Premises & Equipment	**3**	(15)
Other Prepaids, Deferrals and Accruals, Net	**465**	1,080
	7,913	7,331
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of Investment Securities Available for Sale	**(19,257)**	(41,269)
Proceeds from Maturities, Calls, and Paydowns of Investment Securities:		
Available for Sale	**24,379**	28,074
Proceeds from Sale of Investment Securities		
Available for Sale	**11,268**	-
Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks	**(3,905)**	35,357
Net Loans to Customers	**(2,560)**	(22,848)
Purchase of Premises and Equipment	**(1,869)**	(531)
Proceeds from Sale of Other Real Estate and Repossessions	**1,236**	2,259
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	**(339)**	(245)

Proceeds from Sale of Premises and Equipment	**-**	38
	8,953	835
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Noninterest-Bearing Customer Deposits	**(13,592)**	3,869
Interest-Bearing Customer Deposits	**(18,507)**	(21,688)
Dividends Paid for Preferred Stock	**-**	(316)
Dividends Paid for Common Stock	**(844)**	(422)
Redemption of Preferred Stock	**-**	(9,360)
Repurchase of Warrants	**(3,175)**	-
Payments on Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	**(2,500)**	-
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	**10,000**	5,000
Payments on Other Borrowed Money	**(1,500)**	(16)
Proceeds from Other Borrowed Money	**7**	5,016
	(30,111)	(17,917)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(13,245)**	(9,751)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	**23,145**	28,822
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	**$9,900**	$19,071

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

COLONY BANKCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Presentation

Colony Bankcorp, Inc. (the "Company") is a bank holding company located in Fitzgerald, Georgia. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Colony Bank, Fitzgerald, Georgia (the "Bank"). All significant intercompany accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to generally accepted accounting principles and practices utilized in the commercial banking industry.

All dollars in notes to consolidated financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand, except for per share amounts.

The consolidated financial statements in this report are unaudited, except for the December 31, 2017 consolidated balance sheet. All adjustments consisting of normal recurring accruals which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for fair presentation of the interim consolidated financial statements, have been included and fairly and accurately present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company. The results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for the entire year.

Nature of Operations

The Bank provides a full range of retail and commercial banking services for consumers and small- to medium-size businesses located primarily in central, south and coastal Georgia. The Bank is headquartered in Fitzgerald, Georgia with banking offices in Albany, Ashburn, Broxton, Centerville, Columbus, Cordele, Douglas, Eastman, Fitzgerald, Leesburg, Moultrie, Quitman, Rochelle, Savannah, Soperton, Sylvester, Statesboro, Thomaston, Tifton, Valdosta and Warner Robins. Lending and investing activities are funded primarily by deposits gathered through its retail banking office network.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date and revenues and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans.

Reclassifications

In certain instances, amounts reported in prior years' consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to statement presentations selected for 2018. Such reclassifications have not affected previously reported stockholders' equity or net income.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk can exist in relation to individual borrowers or groups of borrowers, certain types of collateral, certain types of industries, or certain geographic regions. The Company has a concentration in real estate loans as well as a geographic concentration that could pose an adverse credit risk. At June 30, 2018, approximately 87 percent of the Company's loan portfolio was concentrated in loans secured by real estate. A substantial portion of borrowers' ability to honor their contractual obligations is dependent upon the viability of the real estate economic sector. Collateral real estate values that secure land development, construction and speculative real estate loans in the Company's larger Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) markets have started showing signs of stabilization in values in recent years. In addition, a large portion of the Company's foreclosed assets are also located in these same geographic markets, making the recovery of the carrying amount of foreclosed assets susceptible to changes in market conditions. Management continues to monitor these concentrations and has considered these concentrations in its allowance for loan loss analysis.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Concentrations of Credit Risk (Continued)

The success of the Company is dependent, to a certain extent, upon the economic conditions in the geographic markets it serves. Adverse changes in the economic conditions in these geographic markets would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company’s results of operations and financial condition. The operating results of the Company depend primarily on its net interest income. Accordingly, operations are subject to risks and uncertainties surrounding the exposure to changes in the interest rate environment.

At times, the Company may have cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions in excess of federal deposit insurance limits. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions whose credit ratings are monitored by management to minimize credit risk.

Investment Securities

The Company classifies its investment securities as trading, available for sale or held to maturity. Securities that are held principally for resale in the near term are classified as trading. Trading securities are carried at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses included in noninterest income. Currently, no securities are classified as trading. Securities acquired with both the intent and ability to be held to maturity are classified as held to maturity and reported at amortized cost. All securities not classified as trading or held to maturity are considered available for sale. Securities available for sale are reported at estimated fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale are excluded from earnings and are reported, net of deferred taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of stockholders’ equity. Gains and losses from sales of securities available for sale are computed using the specific identification method. Securities available for sale includes securities which may be sold to meet liquidity needs arising from unanticipated deposit and loan fluctuations, changes in regulatory capital requirements, or unforeseen changes in market conditions.

The Company evaluates each investment security held to maturity and available for sale security in a loss position for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI). In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers such factors as the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been below cost, the financial condition of the issuer and the Company’s intent to sell and whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before anticipated recovery of the amortized cost basis. If the Company intends to sell or if it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery, the OTTI write-down is recognized in earnings. If the Company does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the OTTI write-down is separated into an amount representing credit loss, which is recognized in earnings and an amount related to all other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

Investment in stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) is required for every federally insured institution that utilizes its services. FHLB stock is considered restricted, as defined in the accounting standards. The FHLB stock is reported in the consolidated financial statements at cost. Dividend income is recognized when earned.

Loans

Loans that the Company has the ability and intent to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity are recorded at their principal amount outstanding, net of unearned interest and fees. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and amortized over the estimated terms of the loans using the straight-line method. Interest income on loans is recognized using the effective interest method.

A loan is considered to be delinquent when payments have not been made according to contractual terms, typically evidenced by nonpayment of a monthly installment by the due date.

When management believes there is sufficient doubt as to the collectability of principal or interest on any loan or generally when loans are 90 days or more past due, the accrual of applicable interest is discontinued and the loan is designated as nonaccrual, unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. Interest payments received on nonaccrual loans are either applied against principal or reported as income, according to management’s judgment as to the collectability of principal. Loans are returned to an accrual status when factors indicating doubtful collectability on a timely basis no longer exist.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Loans Modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring ("TDR")

Loans are considered to have been modified in a TDR when, due to a borrower's financial difficulty, the Company makes certain concessions to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider for new debt with similar risk characteristics. Modifications may include interest rate reductions, principal or interest forgiveness, forbearance, and other actions intended to minimize economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of the collateral. Generally, a non-accrual loan that has been modified in a TDR remains on non-accrual status for a period of 6 months to demonstrate that the borrower is able to meet the terms of the modified loan. However, performance prior to the modification, or significant events that coincide with the modification, are included in assessing whether the borrower can meet the new terms and may result in the loan being returned to accrual status at the time of loan modification or after a shorter performance period. If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, the loan remains on non-accrual status. Once a loan is modified in a troubled debt restructuring it is accounted for as an impaired loan, regardless of its accrual status, until the loan is paid in full, sold or charged off. A TDR may cease being classified as impaired if the loan is subsequently modified at market terms and, has performed according to the modified terms for at least six months, and there has not been any prior principal forgiveness on a cumulative basis.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the inability to collect a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

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

The allowance consists of specific, historical and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as either doubtful, substandard or special mention. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan are lower than the carrying value of that loan. The historical component covers nonclassified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. A general component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management’s estimate of probable losses. The general component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and historical losses in the portfolio. General valuation allowances are based on internal and external qualitative risk factors such as (1) changes in lending policies and procedures, including changes in underwriting standards and collections, charge offs, and recovery practices, (2) changes in international, national, regional, and local conditions, (3) changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio and terms of loans, (4) changes in the experience, depth, and ability of lending management, (5) changes in the volume and severity of past due loans and other similar conditions, (6) changes in the quality of the organization's loan review system, (7) changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans, (8) the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the levels of such concentrations, and (9) the effect of other external factors (i.e. competition, legal and regulatory requirements) on the level of estimated credit losses.

Loans identified as losses by management, internal loan review and/or regulatory agencies are charged off.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower’s prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis 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.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

A significant portion of the Company's impaired loans are deemed to be collateral dependent. Management therefore measures impairment on these loans based on the fair value of the collateral. Collateral values are determined based on appraisals performed by qualified licensed appraisers hired by the Company or by senior members of the Company's credit administration staff. The decision whether or not to obtain an external third-party appraisal usually depends on the type of property being evaluated. External appraisals are usually obtained on more complex, income producing properties such as hotels, shopping centers and businesses. Less complex properties such as residential lots, farm land and single family houses may be evaluated internally by senior credit administration staff. When the Company does obtain appraisals from external third-parties, the values utilized in the impairment calculation are "as is" or current market values. The appraisals, whether prepared internally or externally, may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including the comparable sales, income and cost approach. Appraised amounts used in the impairment calculation are typically discounted 10 percent to account for selling and marketing costs, if the repayment of the loan is to come from the sale of the collateral. Although appraisals are not obtained each year on all impaired loans, the collateral values used in the impairment calculations are evaluated quarterly by management. Based on management's knowledge of the collateral and the current real estate market conditions, appraised values may be further discounted to reflect facts and circumstances known to management since the most recent appraisal was performed.

Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are typically significant and result in a level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Because of the high degree of judgment required in estimating the fair value of collateral underlying impaired loans and because of the relationship between fair value and general economic conditions, we consider the fair value of impaired loans to be highly sensitive to changes in market conditions.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is charged to operations over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives and methods of depreciation are as follows:

Description	Life in Years	Method
Banking Premises	15 - 40	Straight-Line and Accelerated
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 10	Straight-Line and Accelerated

Expenditures for major renewals and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. When property and equipment are retired or sold, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in other income or expense.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of core deposit intangibles acquired in connection with a business combination. The core deposit intangible is initially recognized based on a valuation performed as of the consummation date. The core deposit intangible is amortized by the straight-line method over the average remaining life of the acquired customer deposits.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows

For reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, noninterest-bearing amounts due from banks and federal funds sold. Cash flows from demand deposits, interest-bearing checking accounts, savings accounts, loans and certificates of deposit are reported net.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses the cost of advertising in the periods in which those costs are incurred.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is based upon income for financial statement purposes, adjusted for nontaxable income and nondeductible expenses. Deferred income taxes have been provided when different accounting methods have been used in determining income for income tax purposes and for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on future tax consequences attributable to differences arising from the financial statement carrying values of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. The differences relate primarily to depreciable assets (use of different depreciation methods for financial statement and income tax purposes) and allowance for loan losses (use of the allowance method for financial statement purposes and the direct write-off method for tax purposes). In the event of changes in the tax laws, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted in the period of the enactment of those changes, with effects included in the income tax provision. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company and its subsidiary file a consolidated federal income tax return. The subsidiary pays its proportional share of federal income taxes to the Company based on its taxable income.

Positions taken in the Company's tax returns may be subject to challenge by the taxing authorities upon examination. Uncertain tax positions are initially recognized in the consolidated financial statements when it is more likely than not the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax positions are both initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the tax authority, assuming full knowledge of the position and all relevant facts. The Company provides for interest and, in some cases, penalties on tax positions that may be challenged by the taxing authorities. Interest expense is recognized beginning in the first period that such interest would begin accruing. Penalties are recognized in the period that the Company claims the position in the tax return. Interest and penalties on income tax uncertainties are classified within income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income.

Other Real Estate

Other real estate generally represents real estate acquired through foreclosure and is initially recorded at estimated fair value at the date of acquisition less the cost of disposal. Losses from the acquisition of property in full or partial satisfaction of debt are recorded as loan losses. Properties are evaluated regularly to ensure the recorded amounts are supported by current fair values, and valuation allowances are recorded as necessary to reduce the carrying amount to fair value less estimated cost of disposal. Routine holding costs and gains or losses upon disposition are included in other noninterest expense.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Company has purchased life insurance on the lives of certain key members of management and directors. The life insurance policies are recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or amounts due that are probable at settlement, if applicable. Increases in the cash surrender value are recorded as other income in the consolidated statements of income. The cash surrender value of the insurance contracts is recorded in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets in the amount of $17,349 and $17,089 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, represent equity changes from economic events of the period other than transactions with owners and are not reported in the consolidated statements of income but as a separate component of the equity section of the consolidated balance sheets. Such items are considered components of other comprehensive income (loss). Accounting standards codification requires the presentation in the consolidated financial statements of net income and all items of other comprehensive income (loss) as total comprehensive income (loss).

Off-Balance Sheet Credit Related Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Changes in Accounting Principles and Effects of New Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).* The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity is expected to be entitled for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, it is possible more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than required under existing U.S. GAAP, including identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each performance obligation. ASU 2014-09, as deferred one year by ASU 2015-14, is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.* ASU 2016-01, among other things, (i) requires equity investments, with certain exceptions, to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income, (ii) simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment, (iii) eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the methods 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, (iv) requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes, (v) requires 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, (vi) requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements and (viii) clarifies that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale. ASU 2016-01 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842).* This ASU requires lessees to put most leases on their balance sheets but recognize expenses in the income statement in a manner similar to current accounting treatment. This ASU changes the guidance on sale-leaseback transactions, initial direct costs and lease execution costs, and, for lessors, modifies the classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases. For public business entities, this ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods therein. 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. The Company is evaluating the impact of this ASU on its financial statements and disclosures.

ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326).* This ASU sets forth a "current expected credit loss" (CECL) model which requires the Company to measure all expected credit losses for financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable supported forecasts. This replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and applies to some off-balance sheet credit exposures. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Changes in Accounting Principles and Effects of New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) - Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments.* ASU 2016-15 provides guidance related to certain cash flow issues in order to reduce the current and potential future diversity in practice. ASU 2016-15 is effective for us on January 1, 2018 and did not have a significant impact on our financial statements.

ASU 2017-08, *Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities.* This ASU shortens the amortization period for the premium on certain purchased callable debt securities to the earliest call date. Today, entities generally amortize the premium over the contractual life of the security. The new guidance does not change the accounting for purchased callable debt securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to maturity. ASU No. 2017-08 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; early adoption is permitted. The guidance calls for a modified retrospective transition approach under which a cumulative-effect adjustment will be made to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is adopted. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2017-08 to determine the potential impact the new standard will have on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220). Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.* This ASU allows an entity to elect a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJ Act). ASU 2018-02 is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of ASU 2018-02 in the fourth quarter of 2017 and, as a result, reclassified $1.1 million from AOCI to retained earnings as of December 31, 2017.

(2) Investment Securities

Investment securities as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

June 30, 2018	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities Available for Sale:				
U. S. Government Agencies				
Mortgage-Backed	**$ 338,593**	**$ 212**	**$ (13,809)**	**$ 324,996**
State, County & Municipal	**4,040**	**4**	**(55)**	**3,989**
Corporate Bonds	**2,984**	**5**	**(36)**	**2,953**
	$ 345,617	**$ 221**	**$ (13,900)**	**$ 331,938**

December 31, 2017	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities Available for Sale:				
U. S. Government Agencies				
Mortgage-Backed	$ 354,931	$ 258	$ (8,466)	$ 346,723
State, County & Municipal	4,493	23	(23)	4,493
Corporate Bonds	2,048	12	-	2,060
Asset-Backed	993	-	(22)	971
	$ 362,465	$ 293	$ (8,511)	$ 354,247

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(2) Investment Securities (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities as of June 30, 2018, by contractual maturity, are shown hereafter. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities for certain investments because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. This is often the case with mortgage-backed securities, which are disclosed separately in the table below.

	Securities Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	**Fair Value**
Due In One Year or Less	**$361**	**$360**
Due After One Year Through Five Years	**4,148**	**4,110**
Due After Five Years Through Ten Years	**1,314**	**1,310**
Due After Ten Years	**1,201**	**1,162**
	$7,024	**$6,942**
Mortgage-Backed Securities	**338,593**	**324,996**
	$345,617	**$331,938**

Proceeds from the sale of investments available for sale totaled $11,268 for the first six months of 2018. The sale of investments available for sale during the first six months of 2018 resulted in gross realized gains of $116 and losses of $0. The Bank did not sell any investments during the first six months of 2017. Therefore the Bank did not have any proceeds, gains or losses during the first six months of 2017.

Investment securities having a carrying value approximating $132,812 and $175,484 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes.

Information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, follows:

Less Than 12 Months	12 Months or Greater	Total

	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
June 30, 2018						
U. S. Government Agencies						
Mortgage-Backed	**$121,705**	**$ (3,542)**	**$193,486**	**$ (10,267)**	**$315,191**	**$ (13,809)**
State, County and Municipal	**2,931**	**(22)**	**843**	**(33)**	**3,774**	**(55)**
Corporate Bonds	**909**	**(36)**	**-**	**-**	**909**	**(36)**
	$125,545	**$ (3,600)**	**$194,329**	**$ (10,300)**	**$319,874**	**$ (13,900)**
December 31. 2017						
U.S. Government Agencies						
Mortgage-Backed	$120,139	$ (1,655)	$190,196	$ (6,811)	$310,335	$ (8,466)
State, County and Municipal	2,598	(23)	-	-	2,598	(23)
Asset-Backed	971	(22)	-	-	971	(22)
	$123,708	$ (1,700)	$190,196	$ (6,811)	$313,904	$ (8,511)

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(2) Investment Securities (Continued)

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer and (3) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

At June 30, 2018, 146 securities have unrealized losses which have depreciated 4.16 percent from the Company's amortized cost basis. These securities are guaranteed by either the U.S. Government, other governments or U.S. corporations. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition. The unrealized losses are largely due to increases in market interest rates over the yields available at the time the underlying securities were purchased. As management has the ability to hold debt securities until maturity, or for the foreseeable future if classified as available-for-sale, no declines are deemed to be other than temporary.

(3) Loans

The following table presents the composition of loans segregated by class of loans, as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Commercial and Agricultural		
Commercial	**$45,029**	$48,122
Agricultural	**20,037**	16,443
Real Estate		
Commercial Construction	**48,909**	45,214
Residential Construction	**11,541**	8,583
Commercial	**352,063**	351,172
Residential	**187,591**	194,049

Farmland	**67,867**	67,768
Consumer and Other		
Consumer	**18,746**	18,956
Other	**15,013**	14,977
Total Loans	**$766,796**	$765,284

Commercial and industrial loans are extended to a diverse group of businesses within the Company's market area. These loans are often underwritten based on the borrower's ability to service the debt from income from the business. Real estate construction loans often require loan funds to be advanced prior to completion of the project. Due to uncertainties inherent in estimating construction costs, changes in interest rates and other economic conditions, these loans often pose a higher risk than other types of loans. Consumer loans are originated at the Bank level. These loans are generally smaller loan amounts spread across many individual borrowers to help minimize risk.

Credit Quality Indicators. As part of the ongoing monitoring of the credit quality of the loan portfolio, management tracks certain credit quality indicators including trends related to (i) the risk grade assigned to commercial and consumer loans, (ii) the level of classified commercial loans, (iii) net charge-offs, (iv) nonperforming loans, and (v) the general economic conditions in the Company's geographic markets.

The Company uses a risk grading matrix to assign a risk grade to each of its loans. Loans are graded on a scale of 1 to 8. A description of the general characteristics of the grades is as follows:

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(3) Loans (Continued)

Grades 1 and 2 – Borrowers with these assigned grades range in risk from virtual absence of risk to minimal risk. Such loans may be secured by Company-issued and controlled certificates of deposit or properly-margined equity securities or bonds. Other loans comprising these grades are made to companies that have been in existence for a long period of time with many years of consecutive profits and strong equity, good liquidity, excellent debt service ability and unblemished past performance, or to exceptionally strong individuals with collateral of unquestioned value that fully secures the loans. Loans in this category fall into the “pass” classification.

Grades 3 and 4 – Loans assigned these “pass” risk grades are made to borrowers with acceptable credit quality and risk. The risk ranges from loans with no significant weaknesses in repayment capacity and collateral protection to acceptable loans with one or more risk factors considered to be more than average.

Grade 5 – This grade includes “special mention” loans on management’s watch list and is intended to be used on a temporary basis for pass grade loans where risk-modifying action is intended in the short-term.

Grade 6 – This grade includes “substandard” loans in accordance with regulatory guidelines. This category includes borrowers with well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the payment of the debt in accordance with the agreed terms. Loans considered to be impaired are assigned this grade, and these loans often have assigned loss allocations as part of the allowance for loan and lease losses. Generally, loans on which interest accrual has been stopped would be included in this grade.

Grades 7 and 8 – These grades correspond to regulatory classification definitions of “doubtful” and “loss,” respectively. In practice, any loan with these grades would be for a very short period of time, and generally the Company has no loans with these assigned grades. Management manages the Company’s problem loans in such a way that uncollectible loans or uncollectible portions of loans are charged off immediately with any residual, collectible amounts assigned a risk grade of 6.

The following table presents the loan portfolio by credit quality indicator (risk grade) as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Those loans with a risk grade of 1, 2, 3 or 4 have been combined in the pass column for presentation purposes. For the period ending June 30, 2018, the Company did not have any loans classified as “doubtful” or a “loss”.

June 30, 2018

	Pass	Substandard

		Special Mention		Total Loans
Commercial and Agricultural				
Commercial	**$43,619**	**$ 755**	**$ 655**	**$45,029**
Agricultural	**19,255**	**438**	**344**	**20,037**
Real Estate				
Commercial Construction	**47,606**	**618**	**685**	**48,909**
Residential Construction	**11,541**	**-**	**-**	**11,541**
Commercial	**338,114**	**7,591**	**6,358**	**352,063**
Residential	**172,844**	**4,318**	**10,429**	**187,591**
Farmland	**63,869**	**2,039**	**1,959**	**67,867**
Consumer and Other				
Consumer	**18,350**	**41**	**355**	**18,746**
Other	**15,006**	**7**	**-**	**15,013**
Total Loans	**$730,204**	**$ 15,807**	**$ 20,785**	**$766,796**

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(3) Loans (Continued)

December 31, 2017

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total Loans
Commercial and Agricultural				
Commercial	$46,469	$ 825	$ 828	$48,122
Agricultural	15,868	175	400	16,443
Real Estate				
Commercial Construction	41,282	578	3,354	45,214
Residential Construction	8,583	-	-	8,583
Commercial	338,776	7,663	4,733	351,172
Residential	177,963	4,865	11,221	194,049
Farmland	66,335	444	989	67,768
Consumer and Other				
Consumer	18,496	53	407	18,956
Other	14,969	8	-	14,977
Total Loans	$728,741	$ 14,611	$ 21,932	$765,284

A loan’s risk grade is assigned at the inception of the loan and is based on the financial strength of the borrower and the type of collateral. Loan risk grades are subject to reassessment at various times throughout the year as part of the Company’s ongoing loan review process. Loans with an assigned risk grade of 6 or below and an outstanding balance of $250,000 or more are reassessed on a quarterly basis. During this reassessment process individual reserves may be identified and placed against certain loans which are not considered impaired.

In assessing the overall economic condition of the markets in which it operates, the Company monitors the unemployment rates for its major service areas. The unemployment rates are reviewed on a quarterly basis as part of the allowance for loan loss determination.

Loans are considered past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. Generally, loans are placed on nonaccrual status if principal or interest payments become 90 days past due or when, in management’s opinion, the borrower may be unable to meet payment obligations as they become due, as well as when required by regulatory provision. Loans may be placed on nonaccrual status regardless of whether or not such loans are considered past due.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(3) Loans (Continued)

The following table represents an age analysis of past due loans and nonaccrual loans, segregated by class of loans, as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

June 30, 2018

	Accruing Loans					
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Accruing Loans Past Due	Nonaccrual Loans	Current Loans	Total Loans
Commercial and Agricultural						
Commercial	$280	$ -	$ 280	$ 367	$44,382	$45,029
Agricultural	177	-	177	290	19,570	20,037
Real Estate						
Commercial Construction	354	-	354	428	48,127	48,909
Residential Construction	-	-	-	-	11,541	11,541
Commercial	1,382	-	1,382	1,228	349,453	352,063
Residential	2,286	-	2,286	2,140	183,165	187,591
Farmland	79	-	79	979	66,809	67,867
Consumer and Other						
Consumer	112	-	112	200	18,434	18,746
Other	-	-	-	-	15,013	15,013
Total Loans	$4,670	$ -	$ 4,670	$ 5,632	$756,494	$766,796

December 31, 2017

	Accruing Loans					
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Accruing Loans Past Due	Nonaccrual Loans	Current Loans	Total Loans
Commercial and Agricultural						

Commercial	$329	$ -	$ 329	$ 598	$47,195	$48,122
Agricultural	111	-	111	399	15,933	16,443
Real Estate						
Commercial Construction	27	-	27	477	44,710	45,214
Residential Construction	119	-	119	-	8,464	8,583
Commercial	919	-	919	2,172	348,081	351,172
Residential	2,482	-	2,482	2,830	188,737	194,049
Farmland	318	-	318	839	66,611	67,768
Consumer and Other						
Consumer	246	-	246	188	18,522	18,956
Other	7	-	7	-	14,970	14,977
Total Loans	$4,558	$ -	$ 4,558	$ 7,503	$753,223	$765,284

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(3) Loans (Continued)

The following table details impaired loan data as of June 30, 2018:

June 30, 2018

	Unpaid Contractual Principal Balance	Impaired Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Income Collected
With No Related Allowance Recorded						
Commercial	$ 367	$ 367	$ -	$ 520	$ 5	$ 5
Agricultural	311	290	-	360	9	12
Commercial Construction	16	16	-	38	1	1
Residential Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	10,201	10,201	-	11,092	235	236
Residential Real Estate	3,892	3,805	-	4,113	87	89
Farmland	980	978	-	896	5	7
Consumer	200	200	-	199	6	6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15,967	15,857	-	17,218	348	356
With An Allowance Recorded						
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Construction	482	482	54	487	2	2
Residential Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	5,047	5,047	1,371	5,371	106	99
Residential Real Estate	36	36	21	60	1	1
Farmland	367	367	28	369	12	12
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,932	5,932	1,474	6,287	121	114
Total						
Commercial	367	367	-	520	5	5
Agricultural	311	290	-	360	9	12

Commercial Construction	**498**	**498**	**54**	**525**	**3**	**3**
Residential Construction	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commercial Real Estate	**15,248**	**15,248**	**1,371**	**16,463**	**341**	**335**
Residential Real Estate	**3,928**	**3,841**	**21**	**4,173**	**88**	**90**
Farmland	**1,347**	**1,345**	**28**	**1,265**	**17**	**19**
Consumer	**200**	**200**	**-**	**199**	**6**	**6**
Other	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	$ 21,899	**$ 21,789**	**$ 1,474**	**$ 23,505**	**$ 469**	**$ 470**

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(3) Loans (Continued)

The following table details impaired loan data as of December 31, 2017:

December 31, 2017	**Unpaid Contractual Principal Balance**	**Impaired Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Recorded Investment**	**Interest Income Recognized**	**Interest Income Collected**
With No Related Allowance Recorded						
Commercial	$ 599	$ 599	$ -	$ 634	$ 33	$ 34
Agricultural	485	398	-	297	11	19
Commercial Construction	54	54	-	141	3	4
Residential Contruction	-	-		79	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	12,637	12,637	-	12,808	560	550
Residential Real Estate	4,978	4,580	-	4,566	212	227
Farmland	840	839	-	791	54	58
Consumer	188	188	-	186	9	9
	19,781	19,295	-	19,502	882	901
With An Allowance Recorded						
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Construction	493	493	66	241	23	33
Residential Contruction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	5,729	5,729	1,713	6,599	229	237
Residential Real Estate	109	109	27	482	4	7
Farmland	371	371	21	376	22	22
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6,702	6,702	1,827	7,698	278	299
Total						
Commercial	599	599	-	634	33	34
Agricultural	485	398	-	297	11	19
Commercial Construction	547	547	66	382	26	37
Residential Contruction	-	-	-	79	-	-

Commercial Real Estate	18,366	18,366	1,713	19,407	789	787
Residential Real Estate	5,087	4,689	27	5,048	216	234
Farmland	1,211	1,210	21	1,167	76	80
Consumer	188	188	-	186	9	9
	$ 26,483	$ 25,997	$ 1,827	$ 27,200	$ 1,160	$ 1,200

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(3) Loans (Continued)

The following table details impaired loan data as of June 30, 2017:

June 30, 2017	**Unpaid Contractual Principal Balance**	**Impaired Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Recorded Investment**	**Interest Income Recognized**	**Interest Income Collected**
With No Related Allowance Recorded						
Commercial	$ 608	$ 608	$ -	$ 639	$ 11	$ 15
Agricultural	370	349	-	254	11	13
Commercial Construction	102	102	-	159	1	1
Residential Construction	199	199	-	66	5	5
Commercial Real Estate	10,454	10,454	-	13,543	226	222
Residential Real Estate	5,667	4,871	-	4,511	98	115
Farmland	679	678	-	759	56	56
Consumer	149	149	-	188	3	3
	18,228	17,410	-	20,119	411	430
With An Allowance Recorded						
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Construction	71	71	4	72	2	2
Residential Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	7,169	7,169	1,517	6,714	135	134
Residential Real Estate	49	41	20	755	(2)	2
Farmland	376	376	26	378	11	11
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,665	7,657	1,567	7,919	146	149
Total						
Commercial	608	608	-	639	11	15
Agricultural	370	349	-	254	11	13
Commercial Construction	173	173	4	231	3	3
Residential Construction	199	199	-	66	5	5

Commercial Real Estate	17,623	17,623	1,517	20,257	361	356
Residential Real Estate	5,716	4,912	20	5,266	96	117
Farmland	1,055	1,054	26	1,137	67	67
Consumer	149	149	-	188	3	3
	$ 25,893	$ 25,067	$ 1,567	$ 28,038	$ 557	$ 579

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PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(3) Loans (Continued)

TDRs are troubled loans on which the original terms of the loan have been modified in favor of the borrower due to deterioration in the borrower's financial condition. Each potential loan modification is reviewed individually and the terms of the loan are modified to meet the borrower's specific circumstances at a point in time. Not all loan modifications are TDRs. Loan modifications are reviewed and approved by the Company's senior lending staff, who then determine whether the loan meets the criteria for a TDR. Generally, the types of concessions granted to borrowers that are evaluated in determining whether a loan is classified as a TDR include:

Interest rate reductions – Occur when the stated interest rate is reduced to a nonmarket rate or a rate the borrower would not be able to obtain elsewhere under similar circumstances.

Amortization or maturity date changes – Result when the amortization period of the loan is extended beyond what is considered a normal amortization period for loans of similar type with similar collateral.

Principal reductions – These are often the result of commercial real estate loan workouts where two new notes are created. The primary note is underwritten based upon our normal underwriting standards and is structured so that the projected cash flows are sufficient to repay the contractual principal and interest of the newly restructured note. The terms of the secondary note vary by situation and often involve that note being charged-off, or the principal and interest payments being deferred until after the primary note has been repaid. In situations where a portion of the note is charged-off during modification there is often no specific reserve allocated to those loans. This is due to the fact that the amount of the charge-off usually represents the excess of the original loan balance over the collateral value and the Company has determined there is no additional exposure on those loans.

As discussed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, once a loan is identified as a TDR, it is accounted for as an impaired loan. The Company had no unfunded commitments to lend to a customer that has a troubled debt restructured loan as of June 30, 2018. The Company had no loan contracts restructured during the three month period ended and the six month period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring are considered to be in default once the loan becomes 90 days past due. A TDR may cease being classified as impaired if the loan is subsequently modified at market terms and, has performed according to the modified terms for at least six months, and there has not been any prior principal forgiveness on a cumulative basis.

The Company did not have any TDRs that subsequently defaulted for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and had one loan that subsequently defaulted during the six months ended June 30, 2018. The loan totaling $131 thousand failed to continue to perform as agreed and was moved to non-accrual status.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(4) Allowance for Loan Losses

The following tables detail activity in the allowance for loan losses, segregated by class of loan, for the six month period ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. Allocation of a portion of the allowance to one category of loans does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other loan categories and periodically may result in reallocation within the provision categories.

June 30, 2018

	Beginning Balance	Charge-Offs	Recoveries	Provision	Ending Balance
Commercial and Agricultural					
Commercial	**$ 447**	**$ (116)**	**$ 85**	**$ 28**	**$ 444**
Agricultural	**186**	**(123)**	**7**	**192**	**262**
Real Estate					
Commercial Construction	**1,216**	**-**	**38**	**(1,172)**	**82**
Residential Construction	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commercial	**3,874**	**(258)**	**37**	**753**	**4,406**
Residential	**968**	**(89)**	**75**	**112**	**1,066**
Farmland	**780**	**-**	**9**	**79**	**868**
Consumer and Other					
Consumer	**34**	**(135)**	**49**	**82**	**30**
Other	**3**	**-**	**2**	**(4)**	**1**
	$ 7,508	**$ (721)**	**$ 302**	**$ 70**	**$ 7,159**

June 30, 2017

	Beginning Balance	Charge-Offs	Recoveries	Provision	Ending Balance
Commercial and Agricultural					
Commercial	$ 456	$ (124)	$ 100	$ (7)	$ 425
Agricultural	168	(4)	2	72	238
Real Estate					
Commercial Construction	323	(49)	162	334	770

Residential Construction	13	-	-	(2)	11
Commercial	5,751	(966)	302	(424)	4,663
Residential	1,396	(605)	33	148	972
Farmland	722	-	-	137	859
Consumer and Other					
Consumer	80	(117)	51	70	84
Other	14	-	-	7	21
	$ 8,923	$ (1,865)	$ 650	$ 335	$ 8,043

Management continually evaluates the allowance for loan losses methodology seeking to refine and enhance this process as appropriate, and it is likely that the methodology will continue to evolve over time.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(4) Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The Company determines its individual reserves during its quarterly review of substandard loans. This process involves reviewing all loans with a risk grade of 6 or greater and an outstanding balance of $250,000 or more, regardless of the loans impairment classification. At June 30, 2018, there were 125 impaired loans totaling $3.1 million below the $250,000 review threshold which were not individually reviewed for impairment. Those loans were subject to the bank’s general loan loss reserve methodology and are included in the “Collectively Evaluated for Impairment” column of the following tables. Likewise, at June 30, 2017, there were 153 impaired loans totaling $4.3 million which were below the $250,000 review threshold and were subject to the bank’s general loan loss reserve methodology and are included in the “Collectively Evaluated for Impairment” column of the following tables.

Since not all loans in the substandard category are considered impaired, this quarterly review process may result in the identification of specific reserves on unimpaired loans. Management considers those loans graded substandard, but not classified as impaired, to be higher risk loans and, therefore, makes specific allocations to the allowance for those loans if warranted. The total of such loans is $9.55 million and $13.04 million as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Specific allowance allocations were made for these loans totaling $1.30 million and $1.19 million as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Since these loans are not considered impaired, both the loan balance and related specific allocation are included in the “Collectively Evaluated for Impairment” column of the following tables.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(4) Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following tables present breakdowns of the allowance for loan losses, segregated by impairment methodology for June 30, 2018 and 2017:

June 30, 2018

	Ending Allowance Balance			Ending Loan Balance		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total
Commercial and Agricultural						
Commercial	$-	$ 444	$444	$77	$ 44,952	$45,029
Agricultural	-	262	262	5	20,032	20,037
Real Estate						
Commercial Construction	54	28	82	481	48,428	48,909
Residential Construction	-	-	-	-	11,541	11,541
Commercial	1,371	3,035	4,406	15,187	336,876	352,063
Residential	21	1,045	1,066	1,910	185,681	187,591
Farmland	28	840	868	1,032	66,835	67,867
Consumer and Other						
Consumer	-	30	30	-	18,746	18,746
Other	-	1	1	-	15,013	15,013
Total End of Period Balance	$1,474	$ 5,685	$7,159	$18,692	$ 748,104	$766,796

June 30, 2017

	Ending Allowance Balance			Ending Loan Balance		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total
Commercial and Agricultural						
Commercial	$-	$ 425	$425	$33	$ 44,850	$44,883
Agricultural	-	238	238	5	21,805	21,810

Real Estate						
Commercial Construction	4	766	770	72	35,079	35,151
Residential Construction	-	11	11	-	9,230	9,230
Commercial	1,517	3,146	4,663	17,292	338,509	355,801
Residential	20	952	972	2,336	198,236	200,572
Farmland	26	833	859	1,040	69,154	70,194
Consumer and Other						
Consumer	-	84	84	-	19,134	19,134
Other	-	21	21	-	18,791	18,791
Total End of Period Balance	$1,567	$ 6,476	$8,043	$20,778	$ 754,788	$775,566

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PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(5) Other Real Estate Owned

The aggregate carrying amount of Other Real Estate Owned (OREO) at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was $3,595 and $4,256, respectively. All of the Company's other real estate owned represents properties acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure. The following table details the change in OREO for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017
Balance, Beginning	**$ 4,256**	$ 6,439
Additions	**597**	1,725
Sales of OREO	**(1,215)**	(3,787)
Gains (Losses) on Sale	**114**	213
Provision for Losses	**(157)**	(334)
Balance, Ending	**$ 3,595**	$ 4,256

At June 30, 2018, the Company held $551 thousand of residential real estate property as foreclosed property compared to $479 thousand as of December 31, 2017. Also at June 30, 2018, $65 thousand of consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property were in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdictions. At December 31, 2017, only $184 thousand of consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property were in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdictions.

(6) Deposits

The aggregate amount of overdrawn deposit accounts reclassified as loan balances totaled $421 and $475 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Components of interest-bearing deposits as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017
Interest-Bearing Demand	**$457,538**	$458,717
Savings	**80,167**	78,172
Time, $250,000 and Over	**40,521**	38,920
Other Time	**280,324**	301,248
	$858,550	$877,057

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had brokered deposits of $51,784 and $46,329, respectively. All of these brokered deposits represent Certificate of Deposits Account Registry Service (CDARS) reciprocal deposits. The CDARS deposits are ones in which customers placed core deposits into the CDARS program for FDIC insurance coverage and the Company receives reciprocal brokered deposits in a like amount. The aggregate amount of short-term jumbo certificates of deposit, each with a minimum denomination of $250,000 was approximately $30,957 and $32,152 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The aggregate amount of certificates of deposit, each with a minimum deposit of $250,000 was $40,521 and $38,920 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(6) Deposits (Continued)

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposits are as follows:

Maturity	**June 30, 2018**	December 31, 2017
One Year and Under	**$229,998**	$255,575
One to Three Years	**68,530**	63,327
Three Years and Over	**22,317**	21,266
	$320,845	$340,168

(7) Other Borrowed Money

Other borrowed money at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	**$53,500**	$46,000
Other Borrowings	**8**	1,500
	$53,508	$47,500

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) have maturities ranging from 2019 to 2028 and interest rates ranging from 0.98 percent to 3.51 percent. As collateral on the outstanding FHLB advances, the Company has provided a blanket lien on its portfolio of qualifying residential first mortgage loans and commercial loans. At June 30, 2018 the book value of those loans pledged is $110,317. At June 30, 2018 the Company had remaining credit availability from the FHLB of $250,614. The Company may be required to pledge additional qualifying collateral in order to utilize the full amount of the remaining credit line.

In 2017, the Company borrowed $5,000 as a short term loan to be paid off within one year with an interest rate of 4.75 percent. The loan was paid off in January 2018.

The aggregate stated maturities of other borrowed money at June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Year	Amount
2018	$5,008
2019	5,000
2020	2,500
2021	-
2022	27,000
After 2022	14,000
	$53,508

The Company also has available federal funds lines of credit with various financial institutions totaling $43,500, none of which were outstanding at June 30, 2018.

The Company has the ability to borrow funds from the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) of Atlanta utilizing the discount window. The discount window is an instrument of monetary policy that allows eligible institutions to borrow money from the FRB on a short-term basis to meet temporary liquidity shortages caused by internal or external disruptions. At June 30, 2018, the Company had borrowing capacity available under this arrangement, with no outstanding balances. The Company would be required to pledge certain available-for-sale investment securities as collateral under this agreement.

(8) Preferred Stock and Warrants

The Company redeemed 9,360 shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A (the Preferred Stock) outstanding with private investors as of March 31, 2017. The Company redeemed 8,661 shares of Preferred Stock at $1,000 per share in 2016. The Company redeemed 9,979 shares of Preferred Stock at $1,000 per share during 2015. The Company currently has no outstanding shares of Preferred Stock. The Company also had a warrant (the Warrant) to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the Company’s common stock outstanding with private investors. The Warrant was repurchased by the Company on June 5, 2018, for $3.2 million. Both the Preferred Stock and the Warrant originated in 2009 through transactions with the United States Department of the Treasury and were subsequently sold to the public through an auction process during 2013. The Company currently has no outstanding warrants as of June 30, 2018.

The Preferred Stock qualified as Tier 1 capital and was nonvoting, other than class voting rights on certain matters that could adversely affect the Preferred Stock. The Preferred Stock could have been redeemed by the Company at the liquidation preference of $1,000 per share, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends. The Warrant could have been exercised on or before January 9, 2019 at an exercise price of $8.40 per share. No voting rights could have been exercised with respect to the shares of the Warrant until the Warrant was exercised.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(9) Subordinated Debentures (Trust Preferred Securities)

Description	Date	Amount	3 Month Libor Rate	Added Points	Total Rate	Maturity	5 Year Call Option
Colony Bankcorp Statutory Trust III	6/17/2004	$ 4,640	2.33469	2.68	5.01469	6/14/2034	6/17/2009
Colony Bankcorp Capital Trust I	4/13/2006	5,155	2.33738	1.50	3.83738	4/13/2036	4/13/2011
Colony Bankcorp Capital Trust II	3/12/2007	9,279	2.33738	1.65	3.98738	3/12/2037	3/12/2012
Colony Bankcorp Capital Trust III	9/14/2007	5,155	2.35878	1.40	3.75878	9/14/2037	9/14/2012

The Trust Preferred Securities are recorded as subordinated debentures on the consolidated balance sheets, but subject to certain limitations, qualify as Tier 1 Capital for regulatory capital purposes. The proceeds from the offerings were used to fund certain acquisitions, pay off holding company debt and inject capital into the bank subsidiary.

The Trust Preferred Securities pay interest quarterly.

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

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

The Company's exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual amount of these commitments. The Company follows the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. We evaluate each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but may include cash or cash equivalents, negotiable instruments, real estate, accounts receivable, inventory, oil, gas and mineral interests, property, plant, and equipment.

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 the following financial instruments were outstanding whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	Contract Amount	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Loan Commitments	**$107,248**	$ 96,374
Letters of Credit	**1,428**	1,536

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The

commitments for equity lines of credit may expire without being drawn upon. Therefore, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Company, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer.

Unfunded commitments under commercial lines of credit, revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit are uncollateralized and usually do not contain a specified maturity date and may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Company is committed.

Standby and performance letters of credit are conditional lending commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those letters of credit are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements.

Essentially all letters of credit issued have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers.

Legal Contingencies. In the ordinary course of business, there are various legal proceedings pending against the Company and the Bank. The aggregate liabilities, if any, arising from such proceedings would not, in the opinion of management, have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

Generally accepted accounting standards in the U.S. require disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized on the face of the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. The assumptions used in the estimation of the fair value of the Company and the Bank’s financial instruments are detailed hereafter. Where quoted prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using discounted cash flows and other valuation techniques. The use of discounted cash flows can be significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows.

Generally accepted accounting principles related to Fair Value Measurements define fair value, establish a framework for measuring fair value, establish a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement and enhance disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1	inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
Level 2	inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
Level 3	inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and represent the Company’s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

The following disclosures should not be considered a surrogate of the liquidation value of the Company, but rather a good-faith estimate of the increase or decrease in value of financial instruments held by the Company since purchase, origination or issuance.

Cash and Short-Term Investments – For cash, due from banks, bank-owned deposits and federal funds sold, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value and is classified as Level 1.

Investment Securities – Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices where available and classified as Level 1. If quoted market prices are not available, estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments and classified as Level 2. If a comparable is not available, the investment securities are classified as Level 3.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock – The fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock approximates carrying value and is classified as Level 1.

Loans – The fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings. For variable rate loans, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value. Most loans are classified as Level 2, but impaired loans with a related allowance are classified as Level 3.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance – The carrying value of bank-owned life insurance policies approximates fair value and is classified as Level 1.

Deposit Liabilities – The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date and is classified as Level 1. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities and is classified as Level 2.

Subordinated Debentures – The fair value of subordinated debentures is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar advances would be obtained. Subordinate Debentures are classified as Level 2.

Other Borrowed Money – The fair value of other borrowed money is calculated by discounting contractual cash flows using an estimated interest rate based on current rates available to the Company for debt of similar remaining maturities and collateral terms. Other borrowed money is classified as Level 2 due to their expected maturities.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Disclosures of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis, are required in the financial statements.

The carrying amount, estimated fair values, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company’s financial instruments as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2018				
	Carrying Value	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets					
Cash and Short-Term Investments	**$48,473**	**$48,473**	**$48,473**	**$-**	**$-**
Investment Securities Available for Sale	**331,938**	**331,938**	**-**	**325,113**	**6,825**
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	**3,382**	**3,382**	**3,382**	**-**	**-**
Loans, Net	**759,096**	**756,565**	**-**	**752,107**	**4,458**
Bank-Owned Life Insurance	**17,349**	**17,349**	**17,349**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities					
Deposits	**1,035,886**	**1,036,148**	**715,041**	**321,107**	**-**
Subordinated Debentures	**24,229**	**24,229**	**-**	**24,229**	**-**
Other Borrowed Money	**53,508**	**53,490**	**-**	**53,490**	**-**

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017				
	Carrying Value	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets					
Cash and Short-Term Investments	$57,813	$57,813	$57,813	$-	$-
Investment Securities Available for Sale	354,247	354,247	-	346,950	7,297
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	3,043	3,043	3,043	-	-
Loans, Net	757,281	757,163	-	752,287	4,876
Bank-Owned Life Insurance	17,089	17,089	17,089	-	-

Liabilities					
Deposits	1,067,985	1,068,392	727,818	340,574	-
Subordinated Debentures	24,229	24,229	-	24,229	-
Other Borrowed Money	47,500	47,626	-	47,626	-

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company’s entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company’s financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on many judgments. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and

matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Fair value estimates are based on existing on and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Significant assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments include deferred income taxes and premises and equipment. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in the estimates.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy:

Assets

Securities – Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 inputs include securities that have quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flow. Examples of such instruments, which would generally be classified within level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, include certain collateralized mortgage and debt obligations and certain high-yield debt securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. When measuring fair value, the valuation techniques available under the market approach, income approach and/or cost approach are used. The Company's evaluations are based on market data and the Company employs combinations of these approaches for its valuation methods depending on the asset class.

Impaired Loans – Impaired loans are those loans which the Company has measured impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based upon the expected proceeds. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements.

Other Real Estate – Other real estate owned assets are adjusted to fair value less estimated selling costs upon transfer of the loans to other real estate owned. Typically, an external, third-party appraisal is performed on the collateral upon transfer into the other real estate owned account to determine the asset's fair value. Subsequent adjustments to the collateral's value may be based upon either updated third-party appraisals or management's knowledge of the collateral and the current real estate market conditions. Appraised amounts used in determining the asset's fair value, whether internally or externally prepared, are discounted 10 percent to account for selling and marketing costs. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are typically significant and result in a level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Because of the high degree of judgment required in estimating the fair value of other real estate owned assets and because of the relationship between fair value and general economic conditions, we consider the fair value of other real estate owned assets to be highly sensitive to changes in market conditions.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring and Nonrecurring Basis – The following table presents the recorded amount of the Company’s assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall. The table below includes only impaired loans with a specific reserve and only other real estate properties with a valuation allowance at June 30, 2018 and at December 31, 2017. Those impaired loans and other real estate properties are shown net of the related specific reserves and valuation allowances.

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
June 30, 2018	**Total Fair Value**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Recurring Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Government Agencies				
Mortgage-Backed	**$324,996**	**$-**	**$ 320,430**	**$ 4,566**
State, County and Municipal	**3,989**	**-**	**3,774**	**215**
Corporate Bonds	**2,953**		**909**	**2,044**
	$331,938	**$-**	**$ 325,113**	**$ 6,825**
Nonrecurring				
Impaired Loans	**$4,458**	**$-**	**$ -**	**$ 4,458**
Other Real Estate	**$1,642**	**$-**	**$ -**	**$ 1,642**

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
				Significant

December 31, 2017	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Recurring Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Government Agencies				
Mortgage-Backed	$346,723	$-	$ 341,701	$ 5,022
State, County and Municipal	4,493	-	4,277	216
Corporate	2,060		-	2,060
Asset-Backed	971		971	-
	$354,247	$-	$ 346,949	$ 7,298
Nonrecurring				
Impaired Loans	$4,876	$-	$ -	$ 4,876
Other Real Estate	$2,015	$-	$ -	$ 2,015

Liabilities

The Company did not identify any liabilities that are required to be presented at fair value.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

The following table presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements for assets in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy measured on a nonrecurring basis at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. This table is comprised primarily of collateral dependent impaired loans and other real estate owned:

	June 30, 2018	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Avg	
Real Estate Commercial Construction	$427	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales	(16.00)%	- 979.50%	1975.00%
			Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	0.00%	- 5.00%	10.00%
Residential Real Estate	15	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales	(43.30)%	- 11.70%	66.70%
			Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	10.00%	- 17.50%	25.00%
Commercial Real Estate	3,676	Income Approach	Capitalization Rate		10.75%	
			Management Adjustments for	0.00%	- 5.00%	10.00%

			Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions			
Farmland	**340**	**Sales Comparison**	**Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales**	**(71.00)%**	**- 8.85%**	**88.70%**
			Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	**10.00%**	**- 45.00%**	**80.00%**
Other Real Estate Owned	**1,642**	**Sales Comparison**	**Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales**	**(47.60)%**	**- (11.29)%**	**25.02%**
			Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	**9.82%**	**- 35.90%**	**81.21%**
		Income Approach	**Discount Rate**		**10.00%**	

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Item 1 (Continued)

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

	December 31, 2017	**Valuation Techniques**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range Weighted Avg**		
Real Estate Commercial Construction	$ 427	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales	(16.00)%	- 979.50%	1,975.00%
			Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	0.00%	- 5.00%	10.00%
Residential Real Estate	82	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales	(43.30)%	- 20.00%	83.30%
			Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	0.00%	- 12.50%	25.00%
Commercial Real Estate	4,017	Income Approach	Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	0.00%	- 5.005	10.00%
			Capitalization Rate		10.75%	
Farmland	350	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales	(71.00)%	- 8.85%	88.70%
			Management Adjustments for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	10.00%	- 42.50%	75.00%

Other Real Estate Owned	2,015	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for Differences Between the Comparable Sales	(22.74)% - (3.87)%	15.00%
			Management Adjustment for Age of Appraisals and/or Current Market Conditions	5.44% - 24.44%	87.24%
		Income Approach	Capitalization Rate	10.00%	

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PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The table below presents a reconciliation and statement of income classification of gains and losses for all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

	Available for Sale Securities	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance, Beginning	**$7,298**	$ 576
Transfers out of Level 3	**-**	-
Maturities	**-**	(360)
Loss on OTTI Impairment Included in Noninterest Income	**-**	-
Purchases	**-**	7,070
Paydowns	**(327)**	-
Unrealized Gains included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	**(146)**	12
Balance, Ending	**$6,825**	$ 7,298

The Company's policy is to recognize transfers in and transfers out of levels 1, 2 and 3 as of the end of a reporting period. There were no transfers of securities between levels for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

The following table presents quantitative information about recurring level 3 fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018.

June 30, 2018	**Fair Value**	**Valuation Techniques**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range (Weighted Avg)**

State, County and Municipal	**$215**	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate or Yield	N/A*
U. S. Government Agencies Mortgage -Backed	**4,566**	Fundamental Analysis	Discount Rate or Yield	N/A*
Corporate	**2,044**	Option Pricing	Discount Rate or Yield	N/A*

* The Company relies on a third-party pricing service to value its securities. The details of the unobservable inputs and other adjustments used by the third-party pricing service were not readily available to the Company.

(12) Regulatory Capital Matters

The amount of dividends payable to the parent company from the subsidiary bank is limited by various banking regulatory agencies. Upon approval by regulatory authorities, the Bank may pay cash dividends to the parent company in excess of regulatory limitations.

The Company is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and, possibly, additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(12) Regulatory Capital Matters (Continued)

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. As of June 30, 2018, the interim final Basel III rules (Basel III) require the Company to also maintain minimum amounts and ratios of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. These amounts and ratios as defined in regulations are presented hereafter. Management believes, as of June 30, 2018, the Company meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. In the opinion of management, there are no events or conditions since prior notification of capital adequacy from the regulators that have changed the institution's category.

The Basel III rules also require the implementation of a new capital conservation buffer comprised of common equity Tier 1 capital. The capital conservation buffer will be phased in beginning January 1, 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increase each subsequent year by 0.625% until reaching its final level of 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

The following table summarizes regulatory capital information as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 on a consolidated basis and for the subsidiary, as defined. Regulatory capital ratios for June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were calculated in accordance with the Basel III rules.

	Actual		**For Capital Adequacy Purposes**		**To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions**	
	Amount	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
As of June 30, 2018						
Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Consolidated	**$129,684**	**15.74 %**	**$65,913**	**8.00 %**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Colony Bank	**125,819**	**15.29**	**65,820**	**8.00**	**$82,275**	**10.00 %**
Tier I Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Consolidated	**122,525**	**14.81**	**49,434**	**6.00**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Colony Bank	**118,660**	**14.42**	**49,365**	**6.00**	**65,820**	**8.00**
Common Equity Tier I Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Consolidated	**99,025**	**12.02**	**37,076**	**4.50**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Colony Bank	**118,660**	**14.42**	**37,024**	**4.50**	**53,479**	**6.50**
Tier I Capital to Average Assets						
Consolidated	**122,525**	**10.17**	**48,172**	**4.00**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Colony Bank	**118,660**	**9.87**	**48,096**	**4.00**	**60,120**	**5.00**

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PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(12) Regulatory Capital Matters (Continued)

As of December 31, 2017	Actual Amount	Ratio	For Capital Adequacy Purposes Amount	Ratio	To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions Amount	Ratio
Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Consolidated	$127,786	15.56%	$65,718	8.00 %	N/A	N/A
Colony Bank	127,470	15.54	65,628	8.00	$82,036	10.00%
Tier I Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Consolidated	120,279	14.64	49,289	6.00	N/A	N/A
Colony Bank	119,963	14.62	49,221	6.00	65,628	8.00
Common Equity Tier I Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Consolidated	96,779	11.78	36,967	4.50	N/A	N/A
Colony Bank	119,963	14.62	36,916	4.50	53,323	6.50
Tier I Capital to Average Assets						
Consolidated	120,279	9.89	48,635	4.00	N/A	N/A
Colony Bank	119,963	9.88	48,566	4.00	60,708	5.00

PART I (Continued)

Item 1 (Continued)

(13) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution of restricted stock and common stock warrants. Net income available to common stockholders represents net income after preferred stock dividends. The following table presents earnings per share for the three month and six month period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Three Months Ended June 30		**Six Months Ended June 30**	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Numerator				
Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	**$3,069**	$2,433	**$6,257**	$4,339
Denominator				
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding for Basic Earnings Per Common Share	**8,439**	8,439	**8,439**	8,439
Dilutive Effect of Potential Common Stock				
Restricted Stock	**-**	-	**-**	-
Stock Warrants	**173**	191	**196**	193
Weighted-Average Number of Shares Outstanding for Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	**8,612**	8,630	**8,635**	8,632
Earnings Per Share - Basic	**$0.36**	$0.29	**$0.74**	$0.51
Earnings Per Share - Diluted	**$0.36**	$0.28	**$0.72**	$0.50

(14) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for unrealized gains and losses securities available for sale for the period ended June 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Beginning Balance	**$(6,491)**	$ (5,022)
Other Comprehensive Income Before Reclassification	**(4,223)**	(401)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	**(92)**	-
TCJ Act	**-**	(1,068)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	**(4,315)**	(1,469)
Ending Balance	**$(10,806)**	$ (6,491)

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Item 1 (Continued)

(15) Subsequent Events

On July 27, 2018, the Bank entered into a definitive agreement to purchase the Albany, Georgia branch of Planters First Bank. The purchase includes the assumption of approximately $10 million in deposits at a premium of $560 thousand and $20 million in loans at a discount of $117 thousand. In addition, the Company will purchase a vacant lot owned by Planters First Bank in Albany for $725 thousand, on which it plans to build a new branch office. The Company intends to retain the employees currently working in the Albany branch. Subject to regulatory approval and customary closing conditions, the transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2018.

On July 30, 2018, the Company announced the appointment of T. Heath Fountain as President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Fountain will succeed Edward P. Loomis, Jr. who is retiring from the Company effective September 18, 2018. Mr. Loomis will remain on the Company’s board through his current term ending May of 2019.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2

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

Future Outlook

During the recent financial crisis, the financial industry experienced tremendous adversities as a result of the collapse of the real estate markets across the country. The Company, like most banking companies, has been affected by these economic challenges that started with a rapid stall of real estate sales and developments throughout the country. While much has been accomplished in addressing problem assets the past several years, there is still work to be done in bringing our problem assets to an acceptable level. A focus in 2018 will be directed toward further reduction of problem assets.

In 2018 we are committed to improving earnings and reducing problem assets. Given the improved condition of the company, we are also considering product and market expansion. In January 2017, the Company opened its third office in Savannah, Georgia. In February 2018, the Company purchased a property in Statesboro, Georgia for a new office in the future. In May 2018, the Company closed one branch office in Albany, Georgia to improve operating efficiencies.

In addition to improving earnings, reducing problem assets and maintaining strong capital levels, we have reinstated dividend payments beginning first quarter 2017 and throughout 2017 on a quarterly basis at $0.025 per common stock. For the first and second quarter of 2018, we paid a dividend payment of $0.05 per common stock.

In June 2018, the Company repurchased the warrants originated in 2009 through transactions with the United States Department of the Treasury for $3.2 million. The warrants were auctioned to private investors in 2013. The warrants were cancelled upon the completion of the transaction.

In July 2018, the Company announced the retirement of its President and Chief Executive Officer, Edward P. Loomis, Jr. and named Mr. T. Heath Fountain as his replacement. Mr. Fountain previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Planters First Bank for three years and Chief Financial Officer of Heritage Financial Group and Heritage Bank of the South for eight years.

Also in July 2018, the Bank entered into a definitive agreement with Planters First Bank to purchase a branch in Albany, Georgia along with a vacant lot of real estate in Albany, Georgia on which the Bank intends to eventually build a new branch office. The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2018 subject to regulatory approval and customary closing conditions.

We continue to explore opportunities to improve core non-interest income. Revenue enhancement initiatives to accomplish this include new product lines and services.

In addition, we continue to make efforts to attract and retain top talent to improve business operations. To that end, the Company entered into Retention Agreements with members of management in the first quarter of 2015 and has extended those agreements during the first quarter of 2018. The Company expects that these agreements will facilitate the retention of key individuals responsible for maintaining current operations and spearheading future product and market expansion.

Major Trends/Significant Considerations

The following discussion sets forth management's discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition as of June 30, 2018, and the consolidated results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2018. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2018. Readers should also carefully review all other disclosures we file from time to time with the SEC.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our accounting and reporting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States and prevailing practices in the banking industry. However, certain non-GAAP measures are used by management to supplement the evaluation of our performance. These include the fully-taxable equivalent measures: tax-equivalent net interest income, tax-equivalent net interest margin, and tax-equivalent net interest spread, which include the effects of taxable-equivalent adjustments using a federal income tax rate of 21% in 2018 and 34% in 2017 to increase tax-exempt interest income to a tax-equivalent basis. Tax-equivalent adjustments are reported in Notes 1 and 2 to the Average Balances with Average Yields and Rates table under Rate/Volume Analysis. Tangible book value per common share is also a non-GAAP measure used in the selected Financial Data Section.

Tax-equivalent net interest income, net interest margin and net interest spread. Net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis is a non-GAAP measure that adjusts for the tax-favored status of net interest income from loans and investments. We believe this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and it enhances comparability of net interest income arising from taxable and tax-exempt sources. The most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP is our net interest income. Net interest margin on a tax-equivalent basis is net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis divided by average interest-earning assets on a tax-equivalent basis. The most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP is our net interest margin. Net interest spread on a tax-equivalent basis is the difference in the average yield on average interest-earning assets on a tax equivalent basis and the average rate paid on average interest-bearing liabilities. The most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP is our net interest spread.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered alternatives to GAAP-basis financial statements, and other bank holding companies may define or calculate these non-GAAP measures or similar measures differently.

A reconciliation of these performance measures to GAAP performance measures is included in the tables below.

Non-GAAP Performance Measures Reconciliation

	Three months ended June 30,		**Six months ended June 30,**	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Interest Income Reconciliation				
Interest Income – Taxable Equivalent	**$12,127**	$11,578	**$23,953**	$22,733
Tax Equivalent Adjustment	**18**	40	**34**	74
Interest Income (GAAP)	**$12,109**	$11,538	**$23,919**	$22,659
Net Interest Income Reconciliation				
Net Interest Income – Taxable Equivalent	**$10,183**	$9,856	**$20,328**	$19,352
Tax Equivalent Adjustment	**18**	40	**34**	74
Net Interest Income (GAAP)	**$10,165**	$9,816	**$20,294**	$19,278

	Three Months Ended June 30,		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Net Interest Margin Reconciliation				
Net Interest Margin – Taxable Equivalent	**3.57 %**	3.49 %	**3.56 %**	3.42 %
Tax Equivalent Adjustment	**0.01**	0.01	**0.01**	0.01
Net Interest Margin (GAAP)	**3.56 %**	3.48 %	**3.55 %**	3.41 %
Interest Rate Spread Reconciliation				
Interest Rate Spread – Taxable Equivalent	**3.41 %**	3.41 %	**3.42 %**	3.31 %
Tax Equivalent Adjustment	**0.01**	0.02	**0.01**	0.02
Interest Rate Spread (GAAP)	**3.40 %**	3.39 %	**3.41 %**	3.29 %

The Company

Colony Bankcorp, Inc. is a bank holding company headquartered in Fitzgerald, Georgia that provides, through Colony Bank, its wholly owned subsidiary (collectively referred to as the Company), a broad array of products and services throughout 19 Georgia markets. The Company offers commercial, consumer and mortgage banking services.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and conform to general practices within the banking industry. The Company's financial position and results of operations are affected by management's application of accounting policies, including judgments made to arrive at the carrying value of assets and liabilities and amounts reported for revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Different assumptions in the application of these policies could result in material changes in the Company's financial position and/or results of operations. Critical accounting policies are those policies that management believes are the most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results of operations, and they require management to make estimates that are difficult and subjective.

Overview

The following discussion and analysis presents the more significant factors affecting the Company's financial condition as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and results of operations for each of the three months and six months in the periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements, notes thereto and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this report.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Taxable-equivalent adjustments are the result of increasing income from tax-free loans and investments by an amount equal to the taxes that would be paid if the income were fully taxable based on a 21 percent in 2018 and 34 percent in 2017 federal tax rate, thus making tax-exempt yields comparable to taxable asset yields.

Dollar amounts in tables are stated in thousands, except for per share amounts.

Results of Operations

The Company’s results of operations are determined by its ability to effectively manage interest income and expense, to minimize loan and investment losses, to generate noninterest income and to control noninterest expense. Since market forces and economic conditions beyond the control of the Company determine interest rates, the ability to generate net interest income is dependent upon the Company’s ability to obtain an adequate spread between the rate earned on interest-earning assets and the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Thus, the key performance for net interest income is the interest margin or net yield, which is taxable-equivalent net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. Net income available to common shareholders totaled $3.07 million, or $0.36 diluted per common share, in the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to net income available to common shareholders of $2.43 million, or $0.28 diluted per common share, in the three months ended June 30, 2017. Net income available to common shareholders totaled $6.26 million, or $0.72 diluted per common share, in six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to net income available to common shareholders of $4.34 million, or $0.50 diluted per common share, in six months ended June 30, 2017. The Company did not have any material changes in the second quarter of 2018.

Selected income statement data, returns on average assets and average common equity and dividends per share for the comparable periods were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30				**Six Months Ended June 30**			
	2018	2017	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**	**2018**	2017	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
Taxable-equivalent net interest income	**$10,183**	$9,856	**$ 327**	**3.32 %**	**$20,328**	$19,352	**$ 976**	**5.04 %**
Taxable-equivalent adjustment	**18**	40	**(22)**	**(55.00)**	**34**	74	**(40)**	**(54.05)**
Net interest income	**10,165**	9,816	**349**	**3.56**	**20,294**	19,278	**1,016**	**5.27**

Provision for loan losses	**44**	-	**44**	**100.00**	**70**	335	**(265)**	**(79.10)**
Noninterest income	**2,324**	2,394	**(70)**	**(2.92)**	**4,758**	4,794	**(36)**	**(0.75)**
Noninterest expense	**8,601**	8,620	**(19)**	**(0.22)**	**17,137**	17,028	**109**	**0.64**
Income before income taxes	**3,844**	3,590	**254**	**7.08**	**7,845**	6,709	**1,136**	**16.93**
Income taxes	**775**	1,157	**(382)**	**(33.02)**	**1,588**	2,159	**(571)**	**(26.45)**
Net income	**3,069**	2,433	**636**	**26.14**	**6,257**	4,550	**1,707**	**37.52**
Preferred stock dividends	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	211	**(211)**	**(100.00)**
Net income available to common shareholders	**$3,069**	$2,433	**$ 636**	**26.14 %**	**$6,257**	$4,339	**$ 1,918**	**44.20 %**
Net income available to common shareholders:								
Basic	**$0.36**	$0.29	**$ 0.07**	**24.14 %**	**$0.74**	$0.51	**$ 0.23**	**45.10 %**
Diluted	**$0.36**	$0.28	**$ 0.08**	**28.57 %**	**$0.72**	$0.50	**$ 0.22**	**44.00 %**
Return on average assets	**1.03 %**	0.81 %	**0.22 %**	**27.16 %**	**1.04 %**	0.72 %	**0.32 %**	**44.44 %**
Return on average total equity	**13.82 %**	11.10%	**2.72 %**	**24.50 %**	**14.00 %**	9.56 %	**4.44 %**	**46.44 %**

Details of the changes in the various components of net income are further discussed below.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest income on earning assets, such as loans and securities, and interest expense on liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings, which are used to fund those assets. Net interest income is the Company’s largest source of revenue, representing 81.01 percent of total revenue for six months ended June 30, 2018 and 80.08 percent for the same period a year ago.

Net interest margin is the taxable-equivalent net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets for the period. The level of interest rates and the volume and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities impact net interest income and net interest margin.

The Federal Reserve Board influences the general market rates of interest, including the deposit and loan rates offered by many financial institutions. The Company’s loan portfolio is significantly affected by changes in the prime interest rate. The prime interest rate, which is the rate offered on loans to borrowers with strong credit, is currently 5.00 percent. The rate increased 25 basis points in the first quarter and in the second quarter of 2018 and three times in 2017. The federal funds rate moved similarly to the prime rate with interest rates currently at 2.00 percent. We expect two additional rate increases in 2018.

The following table presents the changes in taxable-equivalent net interest income and identifies the changes due to differences in the average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the changes due to changes in the average interest rate on those assets and liabilities. The changes in net interest income due to changes in both average volume and average interest rate have been allocated to the average volume change or the average interest rate change in proportion to the absolute amounts of the change in each. The Company’s consolidated average balance sheets along with an analysis of taxable-equivalent net interest earnings are presented in the Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk included elsewhere in this report.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Rate/Volume Analysis

The rate/volume analysis presented hereafter illustrates the change from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 for the six months period ended for each component of the taxable equivalent net interest income separated into the amount generated through volume changes and the amount generated by changes in the yields/rates.

	Changes from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018		
($ in thousands)	**Volume**	**Rate**	**Total**
Interest Income			
Loans, Net-taxable	**$187**	**$444**	**$631**
Investment Securities			
Taxable	**78**	**480**	**558**
Tax-exempt	**(3)**	**(10)**	**(13)**
Total Investment Securities	**75**	**470**	**545**
Interest-Bearing Deposits in other Banks	**(17)**	**47**	**30**
Federal Funds Sold	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Interest - Earning Assets	**2**	**12**	**14**
Total Interest Income	**247**	**973**	**1,220**
Interest Expense			
Interest-Bearing Demand and Savings Deposits	**32**	**248**	**280**
Time Deposits	**(126)**	**79**	**(47)**
Subordinated Debentures	**-**	**44**	**44**
Other Borrowed Money	**(15)**	**(16)**	**(31)**
Federal Funds Purchased	**(2)**	**-**	**(2)**
Total Interest Expense	**(111)**	**355**	**244**
Net Interest Income	**$358**	**$618**	**$976**

(1) Changes in net interest income for the periods, based on either changes in average balances or changes in average rates for interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, are shown on this table. During each year, there are numerous and simultaneous balance and rate changes; therefore, it is not possible to precisely allocate the changes

between balances and rates. For the purpose of this table, changes that are not exclusively due to balance changes or rate changes have been attributed to rates.

The Company maintains about 22.9 percent of its loan portfolio in adjustable rate loans that reprice with prime rate changes, while the bulk of its other loans mature within 3 years. The liabilities to fund assets are primarily in short term certificate of deposits that mature within one year. The net interest margin increased to 3.56 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 3.42 percent for the same period a year ago. We anticipate the net interest margin remaining relatively flat for 2018.

Taxable-equivalent net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased by $976 thousand, or 5.04 percent compared to the same period a year ago. The average volume of earning assets during six months ended June 30, 2018 increased $11.57 million compared to the same period a year ago. Growth in average earning assets during 2018 was primarily in investments and loans.

The average volume of loans increased $7.36 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same period a year ago. The average yield on loans increased 11 basis points for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same period a year ago. The average volume of investment securities increased $7.93 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same year ago period, while the average yield on investment securities increased 26 basis points for the same period comparison. The average volume of deposits increased $4.46 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same period a year ago, with interest-bearing deposits decreasing $13.63 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Accordingly, the ratio of average interest-bearing deposits to total average deposits was 83.50 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 85.19 percent in the same period a year ago. This deposit mix, combined with a general increase in market rates, had the effect of increasing the average cost of total deposits by 4 basis points in six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same period a year ago.

The Company's net interest spread, which represents the difference between the average rate earned on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities, was 3.42 percent in six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 3.31 percent in the same period a year ago. The net interest spread, as well as the net interest margin, will be impacted by future changes in short-term and long-term interest rate levels, as well as the impact from the competitive environment.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

AVERAGE BALANCE SHEETS	**Six Months Ended June 30, 2018**			Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
($ in thousands)	**Average Balances**	**Income/ Expense**	**Yields/ Rates**	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Yields/ Rates
Assets						
Interest-Earning Assets						
Loans, Net of Unearned Interest and fees						
Taxable (1)	**$764,551**	**$19,820**	**5.18 %**	$757,190	$19,189	5.07 %
Investment Securities						
Taxable	**352,124**	**3,874**	**2.20 %**	344,011	3,316	1.93 %
Tax-Exempt (2)	**2,103**	**30**	**2.85 %**	2,285	43	3.76 %
Total Investment Securities	**354,227**	**3,904**	**2.20 %**	346,296	3,359	1.94 %
Interest-Bearing Deposits	**21,080**	**144**	**1.37 %**	24,884	114	0.92 %
Federal Funds Sold	**-**	**-**	**- %**	-	-	- %
Interest-Bearing Other Assets	**3,125**	**85**	**5.44 %**	3,042	71	4.67 %
Total Interest-Earning Assets	**$1,142,983**	**$23,953**	**4.19 %**	$1,131,412	$22,733	4.02 %
Non-interest-Earning Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**14,787**			19,935		
Allowance for Loan Losses	**(7,461)**			(8,985)		
Other Assets	**48,760**			55,111		
Total Noninterest-Earning Assets	**56,086**			66,061		
Total Assets	**$1,199,069**			$1,197,473		
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Interest-Bearing Demand and Savings	**$535,112**	**$1,211**	**0.45 %**	$517,250	$931	0.36 %
Other Time	**328,703**	**1,390**	**0.85 %**	360,200	1,437	0.80 %
Total Interest-Bearing Deposits	**863,815**	**2,601**	**0.60 %**	877,450	2,368	0.54 %
Other Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
Other Borrowed Money	**47,708**	**568**	**2.38 %**	48,934	599	2.45 %
Subordinated Debentures	**24,229**	**455**	**3.76 %**	24,579	411	3.39 %
Federal Funds Purchased	**60**	**1**	**3.33 %**	350	3	1.71 %
Total Other Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**71,997**	**1,024**	**2.84 %**	73,513	1,010	2.76 %
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**$935,812**	**$3,625**	**0.77 %**	$950,963	$3,381	0.71 %
Noninterest-Bearing Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Demand Deposits	**170,685**			152,593		
Other Liabilities	**3,165**			3,098		
Stockholders' Equity	**89,407**			90,819		
Total Noninterest-Bearing Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**263,257**			246,510		
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**$1,199,069**			$1,197,473		
Interest Rate Spread			**3.42 %**			3.31 %

Net Interest Income	**$ 20,328**		$ 19,352	
Net Interest Margin		**3.56 %**		3.42 %

(1) The average balance of loans includes the average balance of nonaccrual loans. Income on such loans is recognized and recorded on the cash basis. Taxable equivalent adjustments totaling $27 and $59 for six month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, are included in tax-exempt interest on loans.

(2) Taxable-equivalent adjustments totaling $7 and $15 for six month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, are included in tax-exempt interest on investment securities. The adjustments are based on a federal tax rate of 21 percent in 2018 and 34 percent in 2017 with appropriate reductions for the effect of disallowed interest expense incurred in carrying tax-exempt obligations.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is determined by management as the amount to be added to the allowance for loan losses after net charge-offs have been deducted to bring the allowance to a level which, in management's best estimate, is necessary to absorb probable losses within the existing loan portfolio. The provision for loan losses totaled $70 thousand in the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $335 thousand in the same period a year ago. See the section captioned "Allowance for Loan Losses" elsewhere in this discussion for further analysis of the provision for loan losses.

Noninterest Income

The components of noninterest income were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30				**Six Months Ended June 30**			
	2018	2017	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**	**2018**	2017	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	**$1,031**	$1,091	$ (60)	(5.50)%	**$2,132**	$2,146	$ (14)	(0.65)%
Other Charges, Commissions and Fees	**822**	772	50	6.48 %	**1,611**	1,559	52	3.34 %
Mortgage Fee Income	**182**	202	(20)	(9.90)%	**331**	388	(57)	(14.69)%
Securities Gains (Losses)	**116**	-	116	100.00 %	**116**	-	116	100.00 %
Other	**173**	329	(156)	(47.42)%	**568**	701	(133)	(18.97)%
Total	**$2,324**	$2,394	$ (70)	(2.92)%	**$4,758**	$4,794	$ (36)	(0.75)%

Other Charges, Commissions and Fees. Debit card interchange fees and foreign fees increased $63 thousand in 2018 compared to the same period in 2017.

Mortgage Fee Income. The volume of mortgage loans has shown a decrease in 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 which contributed to the decrease in mortgage fee income.

Other. The decrease in 2018 compared to prior year is primarily attributable to rental income for other real estate owned which decreased by $64 thousand from $100 thousand in 2017 compared to $36 thousand in 2018. Income for deferred compensation decreased by $44 thousand.

Noninterest Expense

The components of noninterest expense were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30			
	2018	2017	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**	**2018**	2017	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
Salaries and Employee Benefits	**$5,002**	$4,880	$ 122	2.50 %	**$9,922**	$9,665	$ 257	2.66 %
Occupancy and Equipment	**979**	991	(12)	(1.21)%	**2,025**	1,951	74	3.79 %
Other	**2,620**	2,749	(129)	(4.69)%	**5,190**	5,412	(222)	(4.10)%
Total	**$8,601**	$8,620	$ (19)	(0.22)%	**$17,137**	$17,028	$ 109	(0.64)%

Salaries and Employee Benefits. The increase in 2018 is primarily attributable to merit pay increases and increase in headcount.

Occupancy and Equipment. The decrease in the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to comparable periods is primarily attributable to a decrease in depreciation expense in 2018.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Other. The decrease in the second quarter of 2018 as compared to comparable periods is primarily attributable to foreclosed property costs which decreased by $108 thousand from $256 thousand in 2017 compared to $148 thousand in 2018. FDIC assessments decreased by $18 thousand in 2018, software expense decreased by $152 thousand in 2018 and advertising decreased by $23 thousand in 2018. The decrease was offset by $46 thousand increase in ATM expense, $7 thousand increase in telephone expense and $214 thousand in data processing expense.

Investment Portfolio

The following table presents carrying values of investment securities held by the Company for the periods indicated.

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
State, County & Municipal	**$3,989**	$4,493
US Government Agencies Mortgage-Backed	**324,996**	346,723
Corporate	**2,953**	2,060
Asset-Backed	**-**	971
Total Investment Securities	**$331,938**	$354,247

The following table represents expected maturities and weighted-average yields of investment securities held by the Company as of June 30, 2018. (Mortgage-backed securities are based on the average life at the projected speed, while State and Political Subdivisions reflect anticipated calls being exercised.)

	Within 1 Year		After 1 Year But Within 5 Years		After 5 Years But Within 10 Years		After 10 Years	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
US Government Agencies Mortgage-Backed	**$16,652**	**2.83 %**	**$169,702**	**1.79 %**	**$111,320**	**2.65 %**	**$27,322**	**3.06 %**
State, County & Municipal	**1,010**	**2.43**	**2,548**	**2.44**	**178**	**1.75**	**253**	**4.03**
Corporate	**-**	**-**	**2,953**	**3.74**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Total Investment Portfolio	**$17,662**	**2.80 %**	**$175,203**	**1.83 %**	**$111,498**	**2.65 %**	**$27,575**	**3.07 %**

Securities are classified as held to maturity and carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Securities are classified as available for sale when they might be sold before maturity. Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income. The Company has 100 percent of its portfolio classified as available for sale.

At June 30, 2018, there were no holdings of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10 percent of the Company's stockholders' equity.

The average yield of the securities portfolio was 2.20 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 1.94 percent for the same period in 2017. The increase in the average yield from 2017 to 2018 was primarily attributed to the purchase of new securities which have a higher yield.

Part I (Continued)

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Loans

The following table presents the composition of the Company's loan portfolio as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	$ Variance	% Variance
Commercial and Agricultural				
Commercial	**$45,029**	$48,122	$(3,093)	(6.43)%
Agricultural	**20,037**	16,443	3,594	21.86
Real Estate				
Commercial Construction	**48,909**	45,214	3,695	8.17
Residential Construction	**11,541**	8,583	2,958	34.46
Commercial	**352,063**	351,172	891	0.25
Residential	**187,591**	194,049	(6,458)	(3.33)
Farmland	**67,867**	67,768	99	0.15
Consumer and Other				
Consumer	**18,746**	18,956	(210)	(1.11)
Other	**15,013**	14,977	36	0.24
Gross Loans	**766,796**	765,284	1,512	0.20
Unearned Interest and Fees	**(541)**	(495)	(46)	9.29
Allowance for Loan Losses	**(7,159)**	(7,508)	349	(4.65)
Net Loans	**$759,096**	$757,281	$1,815	0.24%

Loan Origination/Risk Management. In accordance with the Company's decentralized banking model, loan decisions are made at the Bank level. The Company utilizes both an Executive Loan Committee and a Director Loan Committee to assist lenders with the decision making and underwriting process of larger loan requests. Due to the diverse economic markets served by the Company, evaluation and underwriting criteria may vary slightly by market. Overall, loans are extended after a review of the borrower's repayment ability, collateral adequacy, and overall credit worthiness.

Commercial purpose, commercial real estate, and agricultural loans are underwritten similarly to how other loans are underwritten throughout the Company. The properties securing the Company's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse in terms of type and geographic location. In addition, the Company restricts total loans to $10 million per borrower, subject to exception and approval by the Director Loan Committee. This diversity helps reduce the company's exposure to adverse economic events that affect any single market or industry. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans monthly based on collateral, geography, and risk grade criteria. The Company also utilizes information provided by third-party agencies to provide additional insight and guidance about economic conditions and trends affecting the markets it serves.

The Company extends loans to builders and developers that are secured by non-owner occupied properties. In such cases, the Company reviews the overall economic conditions and trends for each market to determine the desirability of loans to be extended for residential construction and development. Sources of repayment for these types of loans may be pre-committed permanent loans from approved long-term lenders, sales of developed property or an interim mini-perm loan commitment from the Company until permanent financing is obtained. In some cases, loans are extended for residential loan construction for speculative purposes and are based on the perceived present and future demand for housing in a particular market served by the Company. These loans are monitored by on-site inspections and are considered to have higher risks than other real estate loans due to their ultimate repayment being sensitive to interest rate changes, general economic conditions and trends, the demand for the properties, and the availability of long-term financing.

The Company originates consumer loans at the Bank level. Due to the diverse economic markets served by the Company, underwriting criteria may vary slightly by market. The Company is committed to serving the borrowing needs of all markets served and, in some cases, adjusts certain evaluation methods to meet the overall credit demographics of each market. Consumer loans represent relatively small loan amounts that are spread across many individual borrowers to help minimize risk. Additionally, consumer trends and outlook reports are reviewed by management on a regular basis.

The Company utilizes an independent third party company for loan review and validation of the credit risk program on an ongoing quarterly basis. Results of these reviews are presented to management and the audit committee. The loan review process complements and reinforces the risk identification and assessment decisions made by lenders and credit personnel, as well as the Company’s policies and procedures.

Part I (Continued)

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Commercial and Agricultural. Commercial and agricultural loans at June 30, 2018 increased 0.78 percent to $65.1 million from December 31, 2017 at $64.6 million. The Company's commercial and agricultural loans are a diverse group of loans to small, medium and large businesses. The purpose of these loans varies from supporting seasonal working capital needs to term financing of equipment. While some short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis, most are secured by the assets being financed with collateral margins that are consistent with the Company's loan policy guidelines.

Real Estate. Commercial and residential construction loans increased by $6.65 million, or 12.37 percent, at June 30, 2018 to $60.45 million from $53.80 million at December 31, 2017. This increase is partially due to new commercial construction loans being financed during the year that have not been completed by the end of the quarter. Commercial real estate increased $891 thousand, or 0.25 percent, at June 30, 2018 to $352.06 million from $351.17 million at December 31, 2017.

Other. Other loans at June 30, 2018 increased 0.24 percent to $15.01 million from $14.98 million at December 31, 2017.

Collateral Concentrations. Concentrations of credit risk can exist in relation to individual borrowers or groups of borrowers, certain types of collateral, certain types of industries, or certain geographic regions. The Company has a concentration in real estate loans as well as a geographic concentration that could pose an adverse credit risk, particularly with the current economic downturn in the real estate market. At June 30, 2018, approximately 87 percent of the Company's loan portfolio was concentrated in loans secured by real estate. A substantial portion of borrowers' ability to honor their contractual obligations is dependent upon the viability of the real estate economic sector. In addition, a large portion of the Company's foreclosed assets are also located in these same geographic markets, making the recovery of the carrying amount of foreclosed assets susceptible to changes in market conditions. Management continues to monitor these concentrations and has considered these concentrations in its allowance for loan loss analysis. In the recent year, we have seen real estate values stabilizing in our markets. The stabilization of rates has resulted in a decrease in the number of loans being classified as impaired over the past several years.

Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates. The following table presents the maturity distribution of the Company's loans at June 30, 2018. The table also presents the portion of loans that have fixed interest rates or variable interest rates that fluctuate over the life of the loans in accordance with changes in an interest rate index such as the prime rate.

	Due in One Year or Less	After One, but Within Three Years	After Three, but Within Five Years	After Five Years	Total
Loans with fixed interest rates	**$209,722**	**$224,156**	**$122,077**	**$34,967**	**$590,922**
Loans with floating interest rates	**82,136**	**43,282**	**48,490**	**1,966**	**175,874**
Total	**$291,858**	**$267,438**	**$170,567**	**$36,933**	**$766,796**

The Company may renew loans at maturity when requested by a customer whose financial strength appears to support such renewal or when such renewal appears to be in the Company's best interest. In such instances, the Company generally requires payment of accrued interest and may adjust the rate of interest, require a principal reduction or modify other terms of the loan at the time of renewal.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Nonperforming Assets and Potential Problem Loans

Nonperforming assets and accruing past due loans as of June 30, 2018, December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Loans Accounted for on Nonaccrual	**$5,632**	$ 7,503	$8,176
Loans Accruing Past Due 90 Days or More	**-**	-	-
Other Real Estate Foreclosed	**3,595**	4,256	4,525
Total Nonperforming Assets	**$9,227**	$ 11,759	$12,701
Nonperforming Assets by Segment			
Construction and Land Development	**$2,043**	$ 2,630	$2,900
1-4 Family Residential	**2,691**	3,309	3,436
Nonfarm Residential	**2,657**	3,796	4,582
Farmland	**978**	839	678
Commercial and Consumer	**858**	1,185	1,105
Total Nonperforming Assets	**$9,227**	$ 11,759	$12,701
Nonperforming Assets as a Percentage of:			
Total Loans and Foreclosed Assets	**1.20 %**	1.53 %	1.63 %
Total Assets	**0.77 %**	0.95 %	1.06 %
Nonperforming Loans as a Percentage of:			
Total Loans	**0.73 %**	0.98 %	1.05 %
Supplemental Data:			
Trouble Debt Restructured Loans In Compliance with Modified Terms	**$16,157**	$ 18,363	$16,890
Trouble Debt Restructured Loans Past Due 30-89 Days	**-**	131	-
Accruing Past Due Loans:			
30-89 Days Past Due	**$4,670**	$ 4,558	$6,218
90 or More Days Past Due	**-**	-	-
Total Accruing Past Due Loans	**$4,670**	$ 4,558	$6,218
Allowance for Loan Losses	**$7,159**	$ 7,508	$8,043
ALLL as a Percentage of:			
Total Loans	**0.93 %**	0.98 %	1.04 %
Nonperforming Loans	**127.11 %**	100.06 %	98.37 %

Nonperforming assets include nonaccrual loans, loans past due 90 days or more and foreclosed real estate. Nonperforming assets at June 30, 2018 decreased 21.53 percent from December 31, 2017.

Generally, loans are placed on non-accrual status if principal or interest payments become 90 days past due and/or management deems the collectability of the principal and/or interest to be in question, as well as when required by regulatory requirements. Loans to a customer whose financial condition has deteriorated are considered for non-accrual status whether or not the loan is 90 days or more past due. For consumer loans, collectability and loss are generally determined before the loan reaches 90 days past due. Accordingly, losses on consumer loans are recorded at the time they are determined. Consumer loans that are 90 days or more past due are generally either in liquidation/payment status or bankruptcy awaiting confirmation of a plan. Once interest accruals are discontinued, accrued but uncollected interest is charged to current year operations. Subsequent receipts on nonaccrual loans are recorded as a reduction of principal, and interest income is recorded only after principal recovery is reasonably assured. Classification of a loan as nonaccrual does not preclude the ultimate collection of loan principal or interest.

Troubled debt restructured loans are loans on which, due to deterioration in the borrower’s financial condition, the original terms have been modified in favor of the borrower or either principal or interest has been forgiven.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Foreclosed assets represent property acquired as the result of borrower defaults on loans. Foreclosed assets are recorded at estimated fair value less estimated selling costs, at the time of foreclosure. Write-downs occurring at foreclosure are charged against the allowance for loan losses. On an ongoing basis, properties are appraised as required by market indications and applicable regulations. Write-downs are provided for subsequent declines in value and are included in other non-interest expense along with other expenses related to maintaining the properties.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is a reserve established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense, which represents management’s best estimate of probable losses that have been incurred within the existing portfolio of loans. The allowance, in the judgment of management, is necessary to reserve for estimated loan losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses includes allowance allocations calculated in accordance with current U.S. accounting standards. The level of the allowance reflects management’s continuing evaluation of industry concentrations, specific credit risks, loan loss experience, current loan portfolio quality, present economic, political and regulatory conditions and unidentified losses inherent in the current loan portfolio. Portions of the allowance may be allocated for specific credits; however, the entire allowance is available for any credit that, in management’s judgment, should be charged off. While management utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond the Company’s control, including the performance of the Company’s loan portfolio, the economy, changes in interest rates and the view of the regulatory authorities toward loan classifications.

The Company’s allowance for loan losses consists of specific valuation allowances established for probable losses on specific loans and historical valuation allowances for other loans with similar risk characteristics. The allowances established for probable losses on specific loans are the result of management’s quarterly review of substandard loans with an outstanding balance of $250,000 or more. This review process usually involves regional credit officers along with local lending officers reviewing the loans for impairment. Specific valuation allowances are determined after considering the borrower’s financial condition, collateral deficiencies, and economic conditions affecting the borrower’s industry, among other things. In the case of collateral dependent loans, collateral shortfall is most often based upon local market real estate value estimates. This review process is performed at the subsidiary bank level and is reviewed at the parent Company level.

Once the loan becomes impaired, it is removed from the pool of loans covered by the general reserve and reviewed individually for exposure as described above. In cases where the individual review reveals no exposure, no reserve is recorded for that loan, either through an individual reserve or through a general reserve. If, however, the individual review of the loan does indicate some exposure, management often charges off this exposure, rather than recording a specific reserve. In these instances, a loan which becomes nonperforming could actually reduce the allowance for loan losses. Those loans deemed uncollectible are transferred to our problem loan department for workout, foreclosure and/or liquidation. The problem loan department obtains a current appraisal on the property in order to record the fair market value (less selling expenses) when the property is foreclosed on and moved into other real estate.

The allowances established for the remainder of the loan portfolio are based on historical loss factors, adjusted for certain qualitative factors, which are applied to groups of loans with similar risk characteristics. Loans are segregated into fifteen separate groups based on call codes. Most of the Company’s charge-offs during the past two years have been real estate dependent loans. The historical loss ratios applied to these groups of loans are updated quarterly based on actual charge-off experience. The historical loss ratios are further adjusted by qualitative factors.

Management evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for each of these components on a quarterly basis. Peer comparisons, industry comparisons, and regulatory guidelines are also used in the determination of the general valuation allowance. Loans identified as losses by management, internal loan review, and/or bank examiners are charged off. Additional information about the Company’s allowance for loan losses is provided in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for Allowance for Loan Losses.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by loan category for the periods indicated. The allocation of the allowance to each category is subjective and is not necessarily indicative of future losses and does not restrict the use of the allowance to absorb losses in any other category.

	June 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Reserve	**%**	*****	Reserve	%	*
Commercial and Agricultural						
Commercial	**$444**	**6**	**%**	$447	6	%
Agricultural	**262**	**3**	**%**	186	2	%
Real Estate						
Commercial Construction	**82**	**6**	**%**	1,216	6	%
Residential Construction	**-**	**2**	**%**	-	1	%
Commercial	**4,406**	**46**	**%**	3,874	46	%
Residential	**1,066**	**24**	**%**	968	25	%
Farmland	**868**	**9**	**%**	780	9	%
Consumer and Other						
Consumer	**30**	**2**	**%**	34	3	%
Other	**1**	**2**	**%**	3	2	%
	$7,159	**100**	**%**	$7,508	100	%

*Percentage represents the loan balance in each category expressed as a percentage of total end of period loans.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

The following table presents an analysis of the Company's loan loss experience for the periods indicated.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	2017
Allowance for Loan Losses at Beginning of Year	**$7,508**	$8,923
Charge-Offs		
Commercial	**116**	124
Agricultural	**123**	4
Commercial Construction	**-**	49
Residential Construction	**-**	-
Commercial	**258**	966
Residential	**89**	605
Farmland	**-**	-
Consumer	**135**	117
Other	**-**	-
	$721	$1,865
Recoveries		
Commercial	**85**	100
Agricultural	**7**	2
Commercial Construction	**38**	162
Residential Construction	**-**	-
Commercial	**37**	302
Residential	**75**	33
Farmland	**9**	-
Consumer	**49**	51
Other	**2**	-
	302	650
Net Charge-Offs	**419**	1,215
Provision for Loans Losses	**70**	335
Allowance for Loan Losses at End of Year	**$7,159**	$8,043
Ratio of Annualized Net Charge-Offs to Average Loans	**0.11 %**	0.32 %

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Deposits

The following table presents the average amount outstanding and the average rate paid on deposits by the Company for the three month periods ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
	Average Amount	**Average Rate (1)**	Average Amount	Average Rate (1)
Noninterest-Bearing Demand Deposits	**$170,685**		$152,593	
Interest-Bearing Demand and Savings Deposits	**535,112**	**0.45** %	517,250	0.36 %
Time Deposits	**328,703**	**0.85** %	360,200	0.80 %
Total Deposits	**$1,034,500**	**0.50** %	$1,030,043	0.46 %

(1) Average rate is an annualized rate.

Average deposits increased $4.46 million to $1.03 billion at June 30, 2018 from $1.03 billion at June 30, 2017. The increase included an increase of $18.09 million, or 11.86 percent in noninterest-bearing demand deposits while, at the same time, interest-bearing demand and savings deposits increased $17.86 million, or 3.45 percent and time deposits decreased $31.49 million, or 8.74 percent. Accordingly the ratio of average noninterest-bearing deposits to total average deposits was 16.50 percent for six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 14.81 percent for six months ended June 30, 2017. The general increase in market rates, had the effect of increasing the average cost of total deposits by 4 basis points in six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same period a year ago.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements, Commitments, Guarantees, and Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company’s contractual obligations and other commitments to make future payments as of June 30, 2018. Payments for borrowings do not include interest. Payments related to leases are based on actual payments specified in the underlying contracts. Loan commitments and standby letters of credit are presented at contractual amounts; however, since many of these commitments are expected to expire unused or only partially used, the total amounts of these commitments do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. The off-balance-sheet arrangements for loan commitments consist of approximately $11 million in 1-4 residential home equity and construction loans, $24 million in commercial real estate construction loans, $21 million in commercial/industrial loans and $51 million in the overdraft privilege program.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	**Less Than 1 Year**	**1 – 3 Years**	**3 – 5 Years**	**More Than 5 Years**
Contractual Obligations:					
Subordinated Debentures	**$24,229**	**$-**	**$-**	**$-**	**$24,229**
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	**53,500**	**5,000**	**7,500**	**27,000**	**14,000**
Other Borrowings	**8**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Operating Leases	**186**	**43**	**42**	**101**	**-**
Deposits with Stated Maturity Dates	**320,845**	**229,998**	**68,530**	**22,102**	**215**
	398,768	**235,049**	**76,072**	**49,203**	**38,444**
Other Commitments:					
Loan Commitments (1)	**107,248**	**107,248**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Standby Letters of Credit (1)	**1,428**	**1,428**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	108,676	**108,676**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments	**$507,444**	**$343,725**	**$76,072**	**$49,203**	**$38,444**

(1) Additional information is included in Footnote 10 of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments which are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements. These instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, performance letters of credit, guarantees and liability for assets held in trust.

Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when funds are disbursed or the instruments become payable. The Company uses the same credit policies for these off-balance sheet financial instruments as they do for instruments that are recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Loan Commitments. The Company enters into contractual commitments to extend credit, normally with fixed expiration dates or termination clauses, at specified rates and for specific purposes. Substantially all of the Company’s commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards at the time of loan funding. The Company minimizes its exposure to loss under these commitments by subjecting them to credit approval and monitoring procedures. Management assesses the credit risk associated with certain commitments to extend credit in determining the level of the allowance for loan losses. Loan commitments outstanding at June 30, 2018 are included in the preceding table.

Standby Letters of Credit. Letters of credit are written conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. In the event the customer does not perform in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the third party, the Company would be required to fund the commitment. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make is represented by the contractual amount of the commitment. If the commitment is funded, the Company would be entitled to seek recovery from the customer. The Company’s policies generally require that standby letters of credit arrangements contain security and debt covenants similar to those contained in loan agreements. Standby letters of credit outstanding at June 30, 2018 are included in the preceding table.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Capital and Liquidity

At June 30, 2018, stockholders' equity totaled $88.25 million compared to $90.32 million at December 31, 2017. In addition to net income of $6.26 million, other significant changes in stockholders' equity during six months ended June 30, 2018 included $844 thousand of dividends declared on common stock and $3.17 million repurchase of warrants. The accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) component of stockholders' equity totaled $(10.81) million at June 30, 2018 compared to $(6.49) million at December 31, 2017. This fluctuation was mostly related to the after-tax effect of changes in the fair value of securities available for sale.

Regulatory agencies for banks and bank holding companies utilize capital guidelines designed to measure Tier 1 and total capital and take into consideration the risk inherent in both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items.

Tier 1 capital consists of common stock and qualifying preferred stockholders' equity and trust preferred securities less goodwill. Tier 2 capital consists of tier 1 capital and the allowance for loan losses up to 1.25 percent of risk-weighted assets. The Company has no Tier 2 capital other than the allowance for loan losses.

Using the capital requirements presently in effect, the Tier 1 ratio as of June 30, 2018 was 14.81 percent and total Tier 1 and 2 risk-based capital was 15.74 percent. Both of these measures compare favorably with the regulatory minimum to be adequately capitalized of 6 percent for Tier 1 and 8 percent for total risk-based capital. The Company's common equity Tier 1 ratio as of June 30, 2018 was 12.02, which exceeds the regulatory minimum of 4.50 percent. The Company's Tier 1 leverage ratio as of June 30, 2018 was 10.17 percent, which exceeds the required ratio standard of 4 percent.

As of June 30, 2018, average capital was $89.41 million, representing 7.46 percent of average assets for the year. This compares to 7.58 percent for June 2017.

After suspending common stock dividend payments beginning in the third quarter of 2009 for capital retention purposes, the Company reinstated common stock dividends in the first quarter of 2017. The Company paid $0.025 per share of common stock in each of the quarters of 2017. The Company paid $0.05 per share of common stock in the first and second quarter of 2018.

The Company declared dividends of $211 thousand preferred stock on March 31, 2017. The Company redeemed the remaining $9.36 million of preferred stock in the first quarter of 2017. The Company repurchased the Warrants in the second quarter of 2018 for $3.17 million. Additional information is provided in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for Preferred Stock and Warrants.

The Company, primarily through the actions of the Bank, engages in liquidity management to ensure adequate cash flow for deposit withdrawals, credit commitments and repayments of borrowed funds. Needs are met through loan repayments, net interest and fee income and the sale or maturity of existing assets. In addition, liquidity is continuously provided through the acquisition of new deposits, the renewal of maturing deposits and external borrowings.

Management monitors deposit flow and evaluates alternate pricing structures to retain and grow deposits. To the extent needed to fund loan demand, traditional local deposit funding sources are supplemented by the use of FHLB borrowings, brokered deposits and other wholesale deposit sources outside the immediate market area. Internal policies have been updated to monitor the use of various core and non-core funding sources, and to balance ready access with risk and cost. Through various asset/liability management strategies, a balance is maintained among goals of liquidity, safety and earnings potential. Internal policies that are consistent with regulatory liquidity guidelines are monitored and enforced by the Bank.

The investment portfolio provides a ready means to raise cash if liquidity needs arise. As of June 30, 2018, the available for sale bond portfolio totaled $331.9 million. At December 31, 2017, the available for sale bond portfolio totaled $354.2 million. Only marketable investment grade bonds are purchased. Although a good portion of the banks' bond portfolios are encumbered as pledges to secure various public funds deposits, repurchase agreements, and for other purposes, management can restructure and free up investment securities for a sale if required to meet liquidity needs.

Management continually monitors the relationship of loans to deposits as it primarily determines the Company's liquidity posture. The Company had ratios of loans to deposits of 74.0 percent as of June 30, 2018 and 71.6 percent at December 31, 2017. Management employs alternative funding sources when deposit balances will not meet loan demands. The ratios of loans to all funding sources (excluding Subordinated Debentures) at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were 70.4 percent and 68.6 percent, respectively.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Management continues to emphasize programs to generate local core deposits as our Company's primary funding sources. The stability of the banks' core deposit base is an important factor in Colony's liquidity position. A heavy percentage of the deposit base is comprised of accounts of individuals and small businesses with comprehensive banking relationships and limited volatility. At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had $40.5 million and $38.9 million in certificates of deposit of $250,000 or more. These larger deposits represented 3.9 percent and 3.6 percent of respective total deposits. Management seeks to monitor and control the use of these larger certificates, which tend to be more volatile in nature, to ensure an adequate supply of funds as needed. Relative interest costs to attract local core relationships are compared to market rates of interest on various external deposit sources to help minimize the Company's overall cost of funds.

The Company supplemented deposit sources with brokered deposits. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had $51.8 million, or 5.00 percent of total deposits, in CDARS. Additional information is provided in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding these brokered deposits. Additionally, the Company uses external deposit listing services to obtain out-of-market certificates of deposit at competitive interest rates when funding is needed. These deposits obtained from listing services are often referred to as wholesale or internet CDs. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had $8.49 million, or 0.82 percent of total deposits, in internet certificates of deposit obtained through deposit listing services.

To plan for contingent sources of funding not satisfied by both local and out-of-market deposit balances, the Company and the Bank have established multiple borrowing sources to augment their funds management. The Company has borrowing capacity through membership of the Federal Home Loan Bank program. The Bank has also established overnight borrowing for Federal Funds purchased through various correspondent banks. Management believes the various funding sources discussed above are adequate to meet the Company's liquidity needs in the future without any material adverse impact on operating results.

Liquidity measures the ability to meet current and future cash flow needs as they become due. The liquidity of a financial institution reflects its ability to meet loan requests, to accommodate possible outflows in deposits and to take advantage of interest rate market opportunities. The ability of a financial institution to meet its current financial obligations is a function of balance sheet structure, the ability to liquidate assets, and the availability of alternative sources of funds. The Company seeks to ensure its funding needs are met by maintaining a level of liquid funds through asset/liability management.

Asset liquidity is provided by liquid assets which are readily marketable or pledgeable or which will mature in the near future. Liquid assets include cash, interest-bearing deposits in banks, securities available for sale, federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements.

Liability liquidity is provided by access to funding sources which include core deposits. Should the need arise, the Company also maintains relationships with the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Reserve Bank and three correspondent banks.

Since the Company is a bank holding company and does not conduct operations, its primary sources of liquidity are dividends up streamed from the Bank and borrowings from outside sources.

The liquidity position of the Company is continuously monitored and adjustments are made to the balance between sources and uses of funds as deemed appropriate. Management is not aware of any events that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity, capital resources or operations. In addition, management is not aware of any regulatory recommendations regarding liquidity, which if implemented, would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The Company's financial statements included herein have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). GAAP presently requires the Company to measure financial position and operating results primarily in terms of historic dollars. Changes in the relative value of money due to inflation or recession are generally not considered. The primary effect of inflation on the operations of the Company is reflected in increased operating costs, though given recent economic conditions, the Company has not experienced any material effects of inflation during the last three fiscal years. In management's opinion, changes in interest rates affect the financial condition of a financial institution to a far greater degree than changes in the inflation rate. While interest rates are greatly influenced by changes in the inflation rate, they do not necessarily change at the same rate or in the same magnitude as the inflation rate. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond the control of the Company, including changes in the expected rate of inflation, the influence of general and local economic conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government, its agencies and various other governmental regulatory authorities, among other things, as further discussed in the next section.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Regulatory and Economic Policies

The Company’s business and earnings are affected by general and local economic conditions and by the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government, its agencies and various other governmental regulatory authorities, among other things. The Federal Reserve Board regulates the supply of money in order to influence general economic conditions. Among the instruments of monetary policy available to the Federal Reserve Board are (i) conducting open market operations in United States government obligations, (ii) changing the discount rate on financial institution borrowings, (iii) imposing or changing reserve requirements against financial institution deposits, and (iv) restricting certain borrowings and imposing or changing reserve requirements against certain borrowings by financial institutions and their affiliates. These methods are used in varying degrees and combinations to affect directly the availability of bank loans and deposits, as well as the interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. For that reason alone, the policies of the Federal Reserve Board have a material effect on the earnings of the Company.

Governmental policies have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future; however, the Company cannot accurately predict the nature, timing or extent of any effect such policies may have on its future business and earnings.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies under the section headed Changes in Accounting Principles and Effects of New Accounting Pronouncements included in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity

Our financial performance is impacted by, among other factors, interest rate risk and credit risk. We do not utilize derivatives to mitigate our credit risk, relying instead on an extensive loan review process and our allowance for loan losses.

Interest rate risk is the change in value due to changes in interest rates. The Company is exposed only to U.S. dollar interest rate changes and, accordingly, the Company manages exposure by considering the possible changes in the net interest margin. The Company does not have any trading instruments nor does it classify any portion of its investment portfolio as held for trading. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity or utilize any derivatives. The Company has no exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk and other market risks. Interest rate risk is addressed by our Asset & Liability Management Committee (ALCO) which includes senior management representatives. The ALCO monitors interest rate risk by analyzing the potential impact to the net portfolio of equity value and net interest income from potential changes to interest rates and considers the impact of alternative strategies or changes in balance sheet structure.

Interest rates play a major part in the net interest income of financial institutions. The repricing of interest earnings assets and interest-bearing liabilities can influence the changes in net interest income. The timing of repriced assets and liabilities is Gap management and our Company has established its policy to maintain a Gap ratio in the one-year time horizon of .80 to 1.20.

Our exposure to interest rate risk is reviewed at least quarterly by our Board of Directors and the ALCO. Interest rate risk exposure is measured using interest rate sensitivity analysis to determine our change in net portfolio value in the event of assumed changes in interest rates. In order to reduce the exposure to interest rate fluctuations, we have implemented strategies to more closely match our balance sheet composition. The Company has engaged FTN Financial to run a quarterly asset/liability model for interest rate risk analysis. We are generally focusing our investment activities on securities with terms or average lives in the 3 ½ - 5 ½ year range.

Market risk reflects the risk of economic loss resulting from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. This risk of loss can be reflected in either reduced current market values or reduced current and potential net income. Colony’s most significant market risk is interest rate risk. This risk arises primarily from Colony’s extension of loans and acceptance of deposits.

Managing interest rate risk is a primary goal of the asset liability management function. Colony attempts to achieve stability in net interest income while limiting volatility arising from changes in interest rates. Colony seeks to achieve this goal by balancing the maturity and repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities. Colony manages its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates through policies established by ALCO and approved by the Board of Directors. ALCO meets at least quarterly and has responsibility for developing asset liability management policies, reviewing the interest rate sensitivity of Colony, and developing and implementing strategies to improve balance sheet structure and interest rate risk positioning.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

Colony measures the sensitivity of net interest income to changes in market interest rates through the utilization of Asset/Liability simulation modeling. On at least a quarterly basis, the following twenty-four month time period is simulated to determine a baseline net interest income forecast and the sensitivity of this forecast to changes in interest rates. These simulations include all of Colony's earning assets and liabilities. Forecasted balance sheet changes, primarily reflecting loan and deposit growth and forecasts, are included in the periods modeled. Projected rates for loans and deposits are based on management's outlook and local market conditions.

The magnitude and velocity of rate changes among the various asset and liability groups exhibit different characteristics for each possible interest rate scenario; additionally, customer loan and deposit preferences can vary in response to changing interest rates. Simulation modeling enables Colony to capture the expected effect of these differences. Assumptions utilized in the model are updated on an ongoing basis and are reviewed and approved by the ALCO Committee of the Board of Directors.

Colony has modeled its baseline net interest income forecast assuming a flat interest rate environment with the federal funds rate at the Federal Reserve's current targeted range of 1.75% to 2.00% and the current prime rate of 5.00%. Colony has modeled the impact of a gradual increase in short-term rates of 100 and 200 basis points and a decline of 100 basis points to determine the sensitivity of net interest income for the next twelve months. As illustrated in the table below, the net interest income sensitivity model indicates that, compared with a net interest income forecast assuming stable rates, net interest income is projected to decrease by 0.27% and decrease by 0.94% if interest rates increased by 100 and 200 basis points, respectively. Net interest income is projected to decline by 0.92% if interest rates decreased by 100 basis points. These changes were within Colony's policy limit of a maximum 15% negative change.

Twelve Month Net Interest Income Sensitivity

	Estimated Change in Net Interest Income	
Change in Short-term Interest Rates (in basis points)	**June 30, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
+200	**-0.94%**	0.27%
+100	**-0.27%**	0.58%
Flat	**-%**	-%
-100	**-0.92%**	-2.57%

The measured interest rate sensitivity indicates a liability sensitive position over the next year, which could serve to decrease net interest income in a rising interest rate environment. The actual realized change in net interest income would depend on several factors, some of which could serve to reduce or eliminate the asset sensitivity noted above. These factors include a higher than projected level of deposit customer migration to higher cost deposits, such as certificates of deposit, which would increase total interest expense and serve to reduce the realized level of asset sensitivity. Another factor which could impact the realized interest rate sensitivity in a rising rate environment is the repricing behavior of interest bearing non-maturity deposits. Assumptions for repricing are expressed as a beta relative to the change in the prime rate. For instance, a 25% beta would correspond to a deposit rate that would increase 0.25% for every 1% increase in the prime rate. Projected betas for interest bearing non-maturity deposit repricing are a key component of determining the Company's interest rate risk position. Should realized betas be higher than projected betas, the expected benefit from higher interest rates would be reduced.

The net interest income simulation model is the primary tool utilized to evaluate potential interest rate risks over a shorter term time horizon. Colony also evaluates potential longer term interest rate risk through modeling and evaluation of economic value of equity (EVE). This EVE modeling allows Colony to capture longer-term repricing risk and options risk embedded in the balance sheet. Simulation modeling is utilized to measure the economic value of equity and its sensitivity to immediate changes in interest rates. These simulations value only the current balance sheet and do not incorporate growth assumptions used in the net interest income simulation. The economic value of equity is the net fair value of assets and liabilities derived from the present value of future cash flows discounted at current market interest rates. From this baseline valuation, Colony evaluates changes in the value of each of these items in various interest rate scenarios to determine the net impact on the economic value of equity. Key assumptions utilized in the model, namely loan prepayments, deposit pricing betas, and non-maturity deposit durations have a significant impact on the results of the EVE simulations.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

As illustrated in the table below, the economic value of equity model indicates that, compared with a valuation assuming stable rates, EVE is projected to increase by 5.80% and 9.26%, assuming an immediate and sustained increase in interest rates of 100 and 200 basis points, respectively. The primary reason for the increase in asset sensitivity from the prior year is a more aggressive assumption regarding non-maturity deposit durations. Assuming an immediate 100 basis point decline in rates, EVE is projected to decrease by 8.54%. These changes were within Colony's policy except in the -100 basis point change, which limits the maximum negative change in EVE to 10% of the base EVE. We believe this projection outside of policy is mitigated by the unlikely reduction in interest rates due to the current rate environment.

Economic Value of Equity Sensitivity

	Estimated Change in EVE	
Immediate Change in Interest Rates	**June 30,**	**December 31,**
(in basis points)	**2018**	**2017**
+200	**9.26%**	13.13%
+100	**5.80%**	7.93%
-100	**-8.54%**	-11.73%

Colony is also subject to market risk in certain of its fee income business lines. Financial management services revenues, which include trust, brokerage, and asset management fees, can be affected by risk in the securities markets, primarily the equity securities market. A significant portion of the fees in this unit are determined based upon a percentage of asset values. Weaker securities markets and lower equity values have an adverse impact on the fees generated by these operations. Trading account assets, maintained to facilitate brokerage customer activity, are also subject to market risk. This risk is not considered significant, as trading activities are limited and subject to risk policy limits. Mortgage banking income is also subject to market risk. Mortgage loan originations are sensitive to levels of mortgage interest rates and therefore, mortgage banking income could be negatively impacted during a period of rising interest rates. The extension of commitments to customers to fund mortgage loans also subjects Colony to market risk. This risk is primarily created by the time period between making the commitment and closing and delivering the loan. Colony seeks to minimize this exposure by utilizing various risk management tools, the primary of which are forward sales commitments and best efforts commitments.

Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

The following table is an analysis of the Company's interest rate-sensitivity position at June 30, 2018. The interest-bearing rate-sensitivity gap, which is the difference between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities by repricing period, is based upon maturity or first repricing opportunity, along with a cumulative interest rate-sensitivity gap. It is important to note that the table indicates a position at a specific point in time and may not be reflective of positions at other times during the year or in subsequent periods. Major changes in the gap position can be, and are, made promptly as market outlooks change.

	Assets and Liabilities Repricing Within					
	3 Months or Less	**4 to 12 Months**	**1 Year**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Total**
INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS:						
Interest-Bearing Deposits	**$38,573**	**$-**	**$38,573**	**$-**	**$-**	**$38,573**
Investment Securities	**1,166**	**4,393**	**5,559**	**171,730**	**154,649**	**331,938**
Loans, Net of Unearned Income	**130,321**	**161,537**	**291,858**	**438,005**	**36,933**	**766,796**
Other Interest- Earning Assets	**3,382**	**-**	**3,382**	**-**	**-**	**3,382**
Total Interest-Earning Assets	**$173,442**	**$165,930**	**$339,372**	**$609,735**	**$191,582**	**$1,140,689**
INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES:						
Interest-Bearing Demand Deposits (1)	**457,538**	**-**	**457,538**	**-**	**-**	**457,538**
Savings (1)	**80,167**	**-**	**80,167**	**-**	**-**	**80,167**
Time Deposits	**60,529**	**169,469**	**229,998**	**90,632**	**215**	**320,845**
Other Borrowings	**5,008**	**9,000**	**14,008**	**39,500**	**-**	**53,508**
Subordinated Debentures	**24,229**	**-**	**24,229**	**-**	**-**	**24,229**
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**627,471**	**178,469**	**805,940**	**130,132**	**215**	**936,287**
Interest Rate-Sensitivity Gap	**(454,029)**	**(12,539)**	**(466,568)**	**479,603**	**191,367**	**$204,402**
Cumulative Interest-Sensitivity Gap	**$(454,029)**	**$(466,568)**	**$(466,568)**	**$13,035**	**$204,402**	
Interest Rate-Sensitivity Gap as a Percentage of Interest-Earning Assets	**(39.80)%**	**(1.10)%**	**(40.90)%**	**42.04 %**	**16.78 %**	
Cumulative Interest Rate-Sensitivity as a Percentage of Interest-Earning	**(39.80)%**	**(40.90)%**	**(40.90)%**	**1.14 %**	**17.92 %**	

(1) Interest-bearing Demand and Savings Accounts for repricing purposes are considered to reprice within 3 months or less.

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Part I (Continued)

Item 2 (Continued)

The foregoing table indicates that we had a one year negative gap of $466.6 million, or 40.90 percent of total interest-earning assets at June 30, 2018. In theory, this would indicate that at June 30, 2018, $466.6 million more in liabilities than assets would reprice if there were a change in interest rates over the next 365 days. Thus, if interest rates were to decline, the gap would indicate a resulting increase in net interest margin. However, changes in the mix of interest-earning assets or supporting liabilities can either increase or decrease the net interest margin without affecting interest rate sensitivity. In addition, the interest rate spread between an asset and our supporting liability can vary significantly while the timing of repricing of both the assets and our supporting liability can remain the same, thus impacting net interest income. This characteristic is referred to as a basis risk and, generally, relates to the repricing characteristics of short-term funding sources such as certificates of deposits.

Gap analysis has certain limitations. Measuring the volume of repricing or maturing assets and liabilities does not always measure the full impact on the portfolio value of equity or net interest income. Gap analysis does not account for rate caps on products; dynamic changes such as increasing prepay speeds as interest rates decrease, basis risk, or the benefit of non-rate funding sources. The majority of our loan portfolio reprices quickly and completely following changes in market rates, while non-term deposit rates in general move slowly and usually incorporate only a fraction of the change in rates. Products categorized as non-rate sensitive, such as our noninterest-bearing demand deposits, in the gap analysis behave like long term fixed rate funding sources. Both of these factors tend to make our actual behavior more asset sensitive than is indicated in the gap analysis. In fact, we experience higher net interest income when rates rise, opposite what is indicated by the gap analysis. Therefore, management uses gap analysis, net interest margin analysis and market value of portfolio equity as our primary interest rate risk management tools. The Company has established its one year gap to be 80 percent to 120 percent. The most recent analysis as of June 30, 2018 indicates a one year gap of 1.07 percent. The analysis reflects slight net interest margin compression in both a declining and increasing interest rate environment. Given that interest rates have shown a gradual increase with the Federal Reserve’s actions since 2015, the Company is anticipating interest rates to increase in the future though we believe that interest rates will increase modestly in 2018. The Company is focusing on areas to minimize margin compression in the future by minimizing longer term fixed rate loans, shortening on the yield curve with investments, securing longer term FHLB advances, securing certificates of deposit for longer terms and focusing on reduction of nonperforming assets.

The Company utilizes FTN Financial Asset/Liability Management Analysis for a more dynamic analysis of balance sheet structure. The Company has established policies for rate shock per basis point (bp) for earnings at risk for net interest income and for equity at risk. The following table shows the policy limits with the rate shock for earnings at risk and equity at risk June 30, 2018.

Rate Shock	Policy	Immediate Shock (-) decrease	Immediate Shock (+) increase

			bp	bp
Net Interest Income –	+/- 100 bp	+/- 10%	-2.39 %	2.42 %
Earnings at Risk	+/- 200 bp	+/- 15%	-7.00	-0.94
	+/- 300 bp	+/- 20%	-1.43	0.70
	+/- 400 bp	+/- 25%	-14.93	-2.78
Equity at Risk	+/- 100 bp	+/- 10%	-0.48	0.39
	+/- 200 bp	+/- 20%	-22.16	9.26
	+/- 300 bp	+/- 30%	6.28	15.82
	+/- 400 bp	+/- 40%	-40.43	11.37

Return on Assets and Stockholders' Equity

The following table presents selected financial ratios for each of the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended		**Six Months Ended**	
	June 30		**June 30**	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Return on Average Assets (1)	**1.03 %**	0.81 %	**1.04 %**	0.72%
Return on Average Total Equity (1)	**13.82%**	11.10%	**14.00%**	9.56%
Average Total Equity to Average Assets	**7.45 %**	7.34 %	**7.46 %**	7.58%

(1) Computed using annualized net income available to common shareholders.

Part I (Continued)

Item 3

ITEM 3 – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information required by Item 305 of Regulation 5-K is contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under the heading "Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity", which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon their evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In addition, no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A of Part I in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ITEM 2 – UNREGISTERED SALE OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

There were no shares of the Company’s common stock sold during the three-month period ended June 30, 2018.

ITEM 3 – DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4 – MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

ITEM 5 – OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6 – EXHIBITS

3.1 Articles of Incorporation, As Amended

-filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant’s 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014 (File No. 0-12436), filed with the Commission on August 4, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.

3.2 Bylaws, as Amended

-filed as Exhibit 3(b) to the Registrant’s Registration Statement on Form 10 (File No. 0-18486), filed with the Commission on April 25, 1990 and incorporated herein by reference.

3.3 Article of Amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation Authorizing Additional Capital Stock in the Form of Ten Million Shares of Preferred Stock

-filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436) filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

3.4 Articles of Amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation Establishing the Terms of the Series A Preferred Stock

-filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436) filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

3.5 Amendment to the Company’s Bylaws

-filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's 8-K (File No.000-12436) , filed with the Commission on May 29, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference.

4.1 Warrant to Purchase up to 500,000 shares of Common Stock

-filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

Part II (Continued)

Item 6 (Continued)

4.2 Form of Series A Preferred Stock Certificate

-filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.1 Deferred Compensation Plan and Sample Director Agreement

-filed as Exhibit 10(a) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 10 (File No. 0-18486), filed with the Commission on April 25, 1990 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.2 Profit-Sharing Plan Dated January 1, 1979

-filed as Exhibit 10(b) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 10 (File No. 0-18486), filed with the Commission on April 25, 1990 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.3 1999 Restricted Stock Grant Plan and Restricted Stock Grant Agreement

-filed as Exhibit 10(c) the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on March 30, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.4 2004 Restricted Stock Grant Plan and Restricted Stock Grant Agreement

- filed as Exhibit C to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on April 27, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 3, 2004 (File No. 000-12436) and incorporated herein by reference.

10.5 Lease Agreement – Mobile Home Tracts, LLC c/o Stafford Properties, Inc. and Colony Bank Worth

- filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10Q (File No. 000-12436), filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on November 5, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.6 Letter Agreement, Dated January 9, 2009, Including Securities Purchase Agreement – Standard Terms Incorporated by Reference Therein, Between the Company and the United States Department of the Treasury

- filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.7 Form of Waiver, Executed by Al D. Ross

- filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.8 Form of Waiver, Executed by Terry L. Hester

- filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.9 Form of Waiver, Executed by Henry F. Brown, Jr.

- filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.10 Form of Waiver, Executed by Walter F. Patten

- filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

Part II (Continued)

Item 6 (Continued)

10.11 Form of Waiver, Executed by Larry E. Stevenson

- filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on January 13, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

10.12 Employment Agreement, Dated April 27, 2012 Between Edward P. Loomis, Jr. and Colony Bankcorp, Inc.

-filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on May 2, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

99.1 Retention Agreement

-filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2015 (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on May 4, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference.

99.2 Retention Agreement

-filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2016 (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on May 31, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference.

99.3 Retention Agreement

-filed as Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2018 (File No. 000-12436), filed with the Commission on May 4, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference.

31.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

31.2 Certificate of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

101.INS XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH XBRL Schema Document

101.CAL XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEF XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB XBRL Label Linkbase Document

101.PRE XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

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

		Colony Bankcorp, Inc.
Date:	August 3, 2018	/s/ T. Heath Fountain T. Heath Fountain President/Director/Chief Executive Officer
Date:	August 3, 2018	/s/ Terry L. Hester Terry L. Hester Executive Vice-President/Director/Chief Financial Officer

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