1ST SOURCE CORP
Form 10-K
February 16, 2018
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
(Mark One)
x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017
OR
o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission file number 0-6233
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana	35-1068133
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
100 North Michigan Street, South Bend, Indiana	46601
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (574) 235-2000
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock — without par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes o No x
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes o No x
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No o
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, 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 o
Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. o
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See 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 x	Accelerated filer o
Non-accelerated filer o	Smaller reporting company o

Emerging growth company o

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes o No x

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2017 was $937,016,186

The number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of stock as of February 9, 2018: Common Stock, without par value — 25,954,101 shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the 2018 Proxy Statement for the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders to be held April 19, 2018, are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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Part I

Item 1. Business.

1ST SOURCE CORPORATION

1st Source Corporation, an Indiana corporation incorporated in 1971, is a bank holding company headquartered in South Bend, Indiana that provides, through its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “1st Source”, “we”, and “our”), a broad array of financial products and services. 1st Source Bank (“Bank”), its banking subsidiary, offers commercial and consumer banking services, trust and wealth advisory services, and insurance to individual and business clients through most of our 79 banking center locations in 17 counties in Indiana and Michigan and Sarasota County in Florida. 1st Source Bank’s Specialty Finance Group, with 23 locations nationwide, offers specialized financing services for new and used private and cargo aircraft, automobiles and light trucks for leasing and rental agencies, medium and heavy duty trucks and construction equipment. While our lending portfolio is concentrated in certain equipment types, we serve a diverse client base. We are not dependent upon any single industry or client. At December 31, 2017, we had consolidated total assets of $5.89 billion, total loans and leases of $4.53 billion, total deposits of $4.75 billion, and total shareholders’ equity of $718.54 million.

Our principal executive office is located at 100 North Michigan Street, South Bend, Indiana 46601 and our telephone number is (574) 235-2000. Access to our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports is available, free of charge, at www.1stsource.com soon after the material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

1ST SOURCE BANK

1st Source Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1st Source Corporation that offers a broad range of consumer and commercial banking services through its lending operations, retail branches, and fee based businesses.

Commercial, Agricultural, and Real Estate Loans — 1st Source Bank provides commercial, small business, agricultural, and real estate loans to primarily privately owned business clients mainly located within our regional market area. Loans are made for a wide variety of general corporate purposes, including financing for industrial and commercial properties, financing for equipment, inventories and accounts receivable, renewable energy financing, and acquisition financing. Other services include commercial leasing, treasury management services and retirement planning services.

Consumer Services — 1st Source Bank provides a full range of consumer banking products and services through our banking centers and at 1stsource.com. In a number of our markets 1st Source also offers insurance products through 1st Source Insurance offices. The traditional banking services include checking and savings accounts, certificates of deposits and Individual Retirement Accounts. 1st Source offers a full line of on-line and mobile banking products which includes bill payment. As an added convenience, a strategically located Automated Teller Machine network serves our customers and supports the debit and credit card programs of the bank. Consumers also have the ability to obtain consumer loans, real estate loans and lines of credit in any of our banking centers or on-line. Finally, 1st Source offers a variety of financial planning, financial literacy and other consultative services to our customers.

Trust and Wealth Advisory Services — 1st Source Bank provides a wide range of trust, investment, agency, and custodial services for individual, corporate, and not-for-profit clients. These services include the administration of estates and personal trusts, as well as the management of investment accounts for individuals, employee benefit plans, and charitable foundations.

Specialty Finance Group Services — 1st Source Bank, through its Specialty Finance Group, provides a broad range of comprehensive equipment loan and lease products addressing the financing needs of a broad array of companies. This group can be broken down into four areas: new and used aircraft; auto and light trucks; construction equipment; and medium and heavy duty trucks.

Aircraft financing consists of financings for new and used general aviation aircraft (including helicopters) for private and corporate aircraft users, aircraft distributors and dealers, air charter operators, air cargo carriers, and other aircraft operators. For many years, on a limited and selective basis, 1st Source Bank has provided international aircraft financing, primarily in Mexico and Brazil. Aircraft finance receivables generally range from $500,000 to $20 million with fixed or variable interest rates and terms of one to ten years.

The auto and light truck division (including specialty vehicles such as motor coaches, shuttle buses, step vans, work trucks and funeral cars) consists of fleet financings to automobile and light truck rental companies, commercial leasing companies, and single unit to fleet financing for users of specialty vehicles. The auto and light truck finance receivables generally range from $50,000 to $20 million with fixed or variable interest rates and terms of one to eight years.

Construction equipment financing includes financing of equipment (i.e., asphalt and concrete plants, bulldozers, excavators, cranes and loaders, etc.) to the construction industry. Construction equipment finance receivables generally range from $50,000 to $20 million with fixed or variable interest rates and terms of one to seven years.

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The medium and heavy duty truck division provides fleet financing for highway tractors, medium duty trucks (including environmental vehicles) and trailers to the commercial trucking industry. Medium and heavy duty truck finance receivables generally range from $50,000 to $15 million with fixed or variable interest rates and terms of three to seven years.

The group also generates equipment rental income through the leasing of construction equipment, various types of trucks, vans, automobiles, motor coaches, shuttle buses and other equipment through operating leases to clients.

In addition to loan and lease financings during 2017, the group had average total deposits of approximately $64 million.

SPECIALTY FINANCE GROUP SUBSIDIARIES

The Specialty Finance Group also consists of separate wholly owned subsidiaries of 1st Source Bank which include: Michigan Transportation Finance Corporation, 1st Source Specialty Finance, Inc., SFG Aircraft, Inc., 1st Source Intermediate Holding, LLC, SFG Commercial Aircraft Leasing, Inc., and SFG Equipment Leasing Corporation I.

1ST SOURCE INSURANCE, INC.

1st Source Insurance, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1st Source Bank that provides insurance products and services to individuals and businesses covering corporate and personal property, casualty insurance, and individual and group health and life insurance. 1st Source Insurance, Inc. has ten offices.

1ST SOURCE CORPORATION INVESTMENT ADVISORS, INC.

1st Source Corporation Investment Advisors, Inc. (Investment Advisors) is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1st Source Bank that provides investment advisory services for trust and investment clients of 1st Source Bank and to Wasatch Advisors, Inc., the investment advisor of the Wasatch Mutual Fund family. Investment Advisors is registered as an investment advisor with the SEC under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Investment Advisors serves strictly in an advisory capacity and, as such, does not hold any client securities.

OTHER CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

We have other subsidiaries that are not significant to the consolidated entity.

1ST SOURCE MASTER TRUST

Our unconsolidated subsidiary includes 1st Source Master Trust. This subsidiary was created for the purpose of issuing $57.00 million of trust preferred securities and lending the proceeds to 1st Source. We guarantee, on a limited basis, payments of distributions on the trust preferred securities and payments on redemption of the trust preferred securities.

COMPETITION

The activities in which we and the Bank engage in are highly competitive. Our businesses and the geographic markets we serve require us to compete with other banks, some of which are affiliated with large bank holding companies headquartered outside of our principal market. We generally compete on the basis of client service and responsiveness to client needs, available loan and deposit products, the rates of interest charged on loans and leases, the rates of interest paid for funds, other credit and service charges, the quality of services rendered, the convenience of banking facilities, and in the case of loans and leases to large commercial borrowers, relative lending limits.

In addition to competing with other banks within our primary service areas, the Bank also competes with other financial service companies, such as credit unions, industrial loan associations, securities firms, insurance companies, small loan companies, finance companies, mortgage companies, real estate investment trusts, certain governmental agencies, credit organizations, and other enterprises.

Additional competition for depositors' funds comes from United States Government securities, private issuers of debt obligations, and suppliers of other investment alternatives for depositors. Many of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same extensive Federal and State regulations that govern bank holding companies and banks. Such non-bank competitors may, as a result, have certain advantages over us in providing some services.

We compete against these financial institutions by being convenient to do business with, and by taking the time to listen and understand our clients' needs. We deliver personalized, one-on-one banking through knowledgeable local members of the community always keeping the clients' best interest in mind while offering a full array of products and highly personalized services. We rely on our history and our reputation in northern Indiana dating back to 1863.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2017, we had approximately 1,125 employees on a full-time equivalent basis. We provide a wide range of employee benefits and consider employee relations to be good.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

1st Source embraces our responsibility to be a good steward of the environment. We have an approach that protects and conserves our natural resources though methods such as:

Developing business practices that protect and conserve natural resources — We use responsible, reputable, and monitored e-recyclers for our electronic assets. All computers are properly recycled including desktops, laptops and monitors.

We are conscious of our paper usage, recognizing that we depend on printed materials for important day-to-day office work, client communications, and acquiring new clients. Increasingly, consumers demand more environmentally sustainable options and prefer online statements and correspondence rather that printed materials. The majority of the paper used in our facilities is recycled through our secure shred program and in 2017 we recycled 310,000 pounds of paper.

Additionally, we are utilizing various sustainable practices in some of our facilities such as LED lights, daylight harvesting sensors, programmable thermostats, 95% or higher furnace systems, drip irrigation, 90% recycled mats, and sustainable landscaping and irrigation systems.

Embracing opportunities for new products, services and partnerships — In 2017, we increased our focus on renewable energy sources through lending and investment partnerships with renewable energy providers. We recognize the opportunities and complexities associated with energy financing and understand the value of innovative technology that leverages the wind and sun, which are sustainable from an environmental and financial perspective. We will continue to finance and invest in sustainable opportunities, and we will explore new opportunities to develop products and solutions that support our clients and advance sustainability.

Adopting new technologies — We encourage our clients to take advantage of our online and mobile banking tools. Our ATM devices allow clients to make deposits without the need for an envelope. This reduces the use of paper, which again reduces emissions throughout our supply chain.

To help reduce emissions associated with travel, we have tools that help clients choose the banking center and ATM's closest to them. In addition, mobile deposit features are available to our clients, enabling them to deposit checks into their accounts using their mobile devices.

Many of these approaches can create long-term value for our clients and shareholders through increased revenues, reduced costs and improved convenience.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

General — 1st Source and the Bank are extensively regulated under Federal and State law. To the extent that the following information describes statutory or regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory and regulatory provisions. Any change in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on our business and our prospective business. Our operations may be affected by legislative changes and by the policies of various regulatory authorities. We are unable to predict the nature or the extent of the effects on our business and earnings that fiscal or monetary policies, economic controls, or new Federal or State legislation may have in the future.

We are a registered bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHCA), and, as such, we are subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve). We are required to file annual reports with the Federal Reserve and to provide the Federal Reserve such additional information as it may require.

The Bank, as an Indiana state bank and member of the Federal Reserve System, is supervised by the Indiana Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) and the Federal Reserve. As such, 1st Source Bank is regularly examined by and subject to regulations promulgated by the DFI and the Federal Reserve. Because the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) provides deposit insurance to the Bank, we are also subject to supervision and regulation by the FDIC (even though the FDIC is not our primary Federal regulator).

Bank Holding Company Act — Under the BHCA our activities are limited to business so closely related to banking, managing, or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. We are also subject to capital requirements applied on a consolidated basis in a form substantially similar to those required of the Bank. The BHCA also requires a bank holding company to obtain approval from the Federal Reserve before (i) acquiring, or holding more than 5% voting interest in any bank or bank holding company, (ii) acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of another bank or bank holding company, or (iii) merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

The BHCA also restricts non-bank activities to those which, by statute or by Federal Reserve regulation or order, have been identified as activities closely related to the business of banking or of managing or controlling banks. As discussed below, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), which was enacted in 1999, established a distinct type of bank holding company known as a "financial holding company" that has powers that are not otherwise available to bank holding companies.

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Capital Standards — The Federal bank regulatory agencies use capital adequacy guidelines in their examination and regulation of bank holding companies and banks. If capital falls below the minimum levels established by these guidelines, a bank holding company or bank must submit an acceptable plan for achieving compliance with the capital guidelines and, until its capital sufficiently improves, will be subject to denial of applications and appropriate supervisory enforcement actions.

In July 2013, the Federal Reserve and other federal banking agencies approved final rules implementing the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for all U.S. banks and for bank holding companies with greater than $500 million in assets. Under these final rules, minimum requirements will increase for both the quantity and quality of capital held by 1st Source and the Bank. The rules include a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0%, a total capital ratio of 8.0%, and a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%. The final rules also require a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets which is in addition to the other minimum risk-based capital standards in the rule. Institutions that do not maintain the required capital buffer will become subject to progressively more stringent limitations on the percentage of earnings that can be paid out in dividends or used for stock repurchases and on the payment of discretionary bonuses to senior executive management. A three-year phase in period for the capital buffer requirement began in 2016. The capital buffer requirement effectively raises the minimum required common equity Tier 1 capital ratio to 7.0%, the Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5%, and the total capital ratio to 10.5% on a fully phased-in basis.

The final rules also increase the required capital for certain categories of assets, including higher-risk construction real estate loans and certain exposures related to securitizations. The final rules do not, however, adopt the changes in the proposed rule to the risk weights assigned to certain mortgage loan assets. The final rules instead adopt the risk weights for residential mortgages under the existing general risk-based capital rules, which assign a risk weight of either 50% (for most first-lien exposures) or 100% for other residential mortgage exposures. Similarly, the final rules do not adopt the proposed rule's elimination of Tier 1 treatment of trust preferred securities for banking organizations with less than $15 billion in assets as of December 31, 2010. Instead, the final rules permit these banking organizations to retain non-qualifying Tier 1 capital trust preferred securities issued prior to May 19, 2010, subject generally to a limit of 25% of Tier 1 capital.

These new minimum capital ratios became effective for us on January 1, 2015 and will be fully phased-in on January 1, 2019. As of December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with all applicable regulatory capital requirements. Management also believes that, as of that date, we would have met all capital adequacy requirements under the Basel III Capital Rules on a fully phased-in basis had those requirements been currently in effect.

Prompt Corrective Action Regulations — The FDIC's prompt corrective action regulations establish five capital levels for financial institutions ("well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," and "critically undercapitalized"), and impose mandatory regulatory scrutiny and limitations on institutions that are less than adequately capitalized. At December 31, 2017, the Bank was categorized as "well capitalized," meaning that our total risk-based capital ratio exceeded 10.00%, our Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio exceeded 8.00%, our common equity Tier-1 risk-based capital ratio exceeded 6.50%, our leverage ratio exceeded 5.00%, and we are not subject to a regulatory order, agreement, or directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure.

FDIC Deposit Insurance Assessments —The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, changed how the FDIC calculates deposit insurance premiums payable by insured depository institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act directs the FDIC to calculate the deposit insurance assessments payable by each insured depository institution based generally upon the institution's average total consolidated assets minus its average tangible equity during the assessment period. Previously, an institution's assessments were based on the amount of its insured deposits. The minimum deposit insurance fund rate will increase from 1.15% to 1.35% by September 30, 2020, and the cost of the increase will be borne by depository institutions with assets of $10 billion or more. The Dodd-Frank Act also provides the FDIC with discretion to determine whether to pay rebates to insured depository institutions when its deposit insurance reserves exceed certain thresholds.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and The NASDAQ Stock Market (NASDAQ) — We are under the jurisdiction of the SEC and certain state securities commissions for matters relating to the offering and sale of our securities and our investment advisory services. We are subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the

Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as administered by the SEC. We are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the trading symbol “SRCE,” and we are subject to the rules of NASDAQ for listed companies.

Interstate Branching — The Dodd-Frank Act expanded the authority of a state or national bank to open offices in other states. A state or national bank may now open a de novo branch in a state where the bank does not already operate a branch if the law of the state where the branch is to be located would permit a state bank chartered by that state to open the branch. This provision removed restrictions under prior law that restricted a state or national bank from expanding into another state unless the laws of the bank’s home state and the laws of the other state both permitted out-of-state banks to open de novo branches.

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Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 — The GLBA removed barriers to affiliations among banks, insurance companies, the securities industry, and other financial service providers, and provides greater flexibility to these organizations in structuring such affiliations. The GLBA also expanded the types of financial activities a bank may conduct through a financial subsidiary and established a distinct type of bank holding company, known as a financial holding company, which may engage in an expanded list of activities that are "financial in nature." These activities include securities and insurance brokerage, securities underwriting, insurance underwriting, and merchant banking. A bank holding company may become a financial holding company only if all of its subsidiary financial institutions are well-capitalized and well-managed and have at least a satisfactory Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) rating. While we meet these standards, we do not currently intend to file notice with the Federal Reserve to become a financial holding company or to engage in expanded financial activities through a financial subsidiary of the Bank. The GLBA also includes privacy protections for nonpublic personal information held by financial institutions regarding their customers, and establishes a system of functional regulation that makes the Federal Reserve the "umbrella supervisor" for holding companies, and other federal and state agencies the supervisor of the holding company's subsidiaries.
Financial Privacy — In accordance with the GLBA, Federal banking regulators adopted rules that limit the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose non-public information about customers to nonaffiliated third parties. These limitations require disclosure of privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal information to a nonaffiliated third party. The privacy provisions of the GLBA affect how consumer information is transmitted through diversified financial companies and conveyed to outside vendors. We are also subject to various state laws that generally require us to notify any customer whose personal financial information may have been released to an unauthorized person as the result of a breach of our data security policies and procedures.
USA Patriot Act of 2001 — The USA Patriot Act of 2001 (USA Patriot Act) substantially broadened the scope of anti-money laundering laws and regulations by imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations on financial institutions. The regulations adopted by the Treasury under the USA Patriot Act require financial institutions to maintain appropriate controls to combat money laundering activities, perform due diligence of private banking and correspondent accounts, establish standards for verifying customer identity, and provide records related to suspected anti-money laundering activities upon request from federal authorities. A financial institution's failure to comply with these regulations could result in fines or sanctions, including restrictions on conducting acquisitions or establishing new branches, and could also have other serious legal and reputational consequences for the institution. We have established policies, procedures and systems designed to comply with these regulations.
Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy — The Federal bank regulatory agencies use capital adequacy guidelines in their examination and regulation of bank holding companies and banks. If capital falls below the minimum levels established by these guidelines, a bank holding company or bank will be required to submit an acceptable plan for achieving compliance with the capital guidelines and will be subject to denial of applications and appropriate supervisory enforcement actions. The various regulatory capital requirements that we are subject to are disclosed in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
Community Reinvestment Act — The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 requires that, in connection with examinations of financial institutions within their jurisdiction, the Federal banking regulators must evaluate the record of the financial institutions in meeting the credit needs of their local communities, including low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of those banks. Federal banking regulators are required to consider a financial institution's performance in these areas as they review applications filed by the institution to engage in mergers or acquisitions or to open a branch or facility.
Regulations Governing Extensions of Credit — The Bank is subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve Act on extensions of credit to 1st Source or our subsidiaries, or investments in our securities and on the use of our securities as collateral for loans to any borrowers. These regulations and restrictions may limit our ability to obtain funds from the Bank for our cash needs, including funds for acquisitions and for payment of dividends, interest and operating expenses. Further, the BHCA, certain regulations of the Federal Reserve, state laws and many other Federal laws govern the extensions of credit and generally prohibit a bank from extending credit, engaging in a lease or sale of

property, or furnishing services to a customer on the condition that the customer obtain additional services from the bank's holding company or from one of its subsidiaries.

The Bank is also subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve Act on extensions of credit to executive officers, directors, principal shareholders, or any related interest of such persons. Extensions of credit (i) must be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, and subject to credit underwriting procedures that are at least as stringent as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non affiliates, and (ii) must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features. The Bank is also subject to certain lending limits and restrictions on overdrafts to such persons.

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Reserve Requirements — The Federal Reserve requires all depository institutions to maintain reserves against their transaction account deposits. For 2018, the Bank must maintain reserves of 3.00% against net transaction accounts greater than $16.00 million and up to $122.30 million (subject to adjustment by the Federal Reserve) and reserves of 10.00% must be maintained against that portion of net transaction accounts in excess of $122.30 million. These amounts are indexed to inflation and adjusted annually by the Federal Reserve.

Dividends — The ability of the Bank to pay dividends is limited by state and Federal laws and regulations that require the Bank to obtain the prior approval of the DFI and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago before paying a dividend that, together with other dividends it has paid during a calendar year, would exceed the sum of its net income for the year to date combined with its retained net income for the previous two years. The amount of dividends the Bank may pay may also be limited by certain covenant agreements and by the principles of prudent bank management. See Part II, Item 5, Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities for further discussion of dividend limitations.

Monetary Policy and Economic Control — The commercial banking business in which we engage is affected not only by general economic conditions, but also by the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve. Changes in the discount rate on member bank borrowing, availability of borrowing at the "discount window," open market operations, the imposition of changes in reserve requirements against member banks' deposits and assets of foreign branches, and the imposition of, and changes in, reserve requirements against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates are some of the instruments of monetary policy available to the Federal Reserve. These monetary policies are used in varying combinations to influence overall growth and distributions of bank loans, investments, and deposits, and such use may affect interest rates charged on loans and leases or paid on deposits. The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks and are expected to do so in the future. The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve are influenced by various factors, including economic growth, inflation, unemployment, short-term and long-term changes in the international trade balance, and in the fiscal policies of the U.S. Government. Future monetary policies and the effect of such policies on our future business and earnings, and the effect on the future business and earnings of the Bank cannot be predicted.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 — The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOA) includes provisions intended to enhance corporate responsibility and protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to the securities laws, and which increase penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at public traded companies. The SOA generally applies to all companies that file or are required to file periodic reports with the SEC under the Exchange Act.

Among other things, the SOA creates the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board as an independent body subject to SEC supervision with responsibility for setting auditing, quality control, and ethical standards for auditors of public companies. The SOA also requires public companies to make faster and more-extensive financial disclosures, requires the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer of public companies to provide signed certifications as to the accuracy and completeness of financial information filed with the SEC, and provides enhanced criminal and civil penalties for violations of the Federal securities laws.

The SOA also addresses functions and responsibilities of audit committees of public companies. The statute, by mandating certain stock exchange listing rules, makes the audit committee directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the work of the company's outside auditor, and requires the auditor to report directly to the audit committee. The SOA authorizes each audit committee to engage independent counsel and other advisors, and requires a public company to provide the appropriate funding, as determined by its audit committee, to pay the company's auditors and any advisors that its audit committee retains. The SOA also requires public companies to prepare an internal control report and assessment by management, along with an attestation to this report prepared by the company's independent registered public accounting firm, in their annual reports to stockholders.

Consumer Financial Protection Laws — The Bank is subject to a number of federal and state consumer financial protection laws and regulations that extensively govern its transactions with consumers. These laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and the Service

Members Civil Relief Act. 1st Source Bank must also comply with applicable state usury laws and other laws prohibiting unfair and deceptive acts and practices. These laws, among other things, require disclosures of the cost of credit and the terms of deposit accounts, prohibit discrimination in credit transactions, regulate the use of credit report information, restrict the Bank's ability to raise interest rates and subject the Bank to substantial regulatory oversight. Violations of these laws may expose us to liability from potential lawsuits brought by affected customers. Federal bank regulators, state attorneys general and state and local consumer protection agencies may also seek to enforce these consumer financial protection laws, in which case we may be subject to regulatory sanctions, civil money penalties, and customer rescission rights. Failure to comply with these laws may also cause the Federal Reserve or DFI to deny approval of any applications we may file to engage in merger and acquisition transactions with other financial institutions.

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Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act — The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law in 2010, significantly changed the regulation of financial institutions and the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions affecting large and small financial institutions alike, including several provisions that profoundly affected the regulation of community banks, thrifts, and small bank and thrift holding companies. Among other things, these provisions relaxed rules on interstate branching, allow financial institutions to pay interest on business checking accounts, and impose heightened capital requirements on bank and thrift holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act also includes several corporate governance provisions that apply to all public companies, not just financial institutions. These include provisions mandating certain disclosures regarding executive compensation and provisions addressing proxy access by shareholders.

The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) as an independent entity within the Federal Reserve and transferred to the CFPB primary responsibility for administering substantially all of the consumer compliance protection laws formerly administered by other federal agencies. The Dodd-Frank Act also authorizes the CFPB to promulgate consumer protection regulations that will apply to all entities, including banks, that offer consumer financial services or products. It also includes a series of provisions covering mortgage loan origination standards affecting, among other things, originator compensation, minimum repayment standards, and pre-payment penalties.

The Dodd-Frank Act contains numerous other provisions affecting financial institutions of all types, including some that may affect our business in substantial and unpredictable ways. We have incurred higher operating costs in complying with the Dodd -Frank Act, and we expect that these higher costs will continue for the foreseeable future. Our management continues to monitor the ongoing implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act and as new regulations are issued, will assess their effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Volcker Rule — The Dodd-Frank Act prohibits banks and their affiliates from engaging in proprietary trading and from investing and sponsoring hedge funds and private equity funds. The provision of the statute imposing these restrictions is commonly called the “Volcker Rule.” The regulations implementing the Volcker Rule require institutions to conform their activities to the requirements of the Volcker Rule by July 21, 2015, and to conform their investments in certain “legacy covered funds” by July 21, 2017. These regulations exempt the Bank, as a bank with less than $10 billion in total consolidated assets that does not engage in any covered activities other than trading in certain government, agency, state or municipal obligations, from any significant compliance obligations under the Volcker Rule.

Liquidity Requirements — Historically, the regulation and monitoring of bank and bank holding company liquidity has been addressed as a supervisory matter, without required formulaic measures. The Basel III final framework requires banks and bank holding companies to measure their liquidity against specific liquidity tests that, although similar in some respects to liquidity measures historically applied by banks and regulators for management and supervisory purposes, going forward would be required by regulation. One test, referred to as the liquidity coverage ratio, or LCR, is designed to ensure that the banking entity maintains an adequate level of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets equal to the entity’s expected net cash outflow for a 30-day time horizon (or, if greater, 25% of its expected total cash outflow) under an acute liquidity stress scenario. The other test, referred to as the net stable funding ratio, or NSFR, is designed to promote more medium and long-term funding of the assets and activities of banking entities over a one-year time horizon. These requirements are expected to incentivize banking entities to increase their holdings of U.S. Treasury securities and other sovereign debt as a component of assets and increase the use of long-term debt as a funding source.

In September 2015, the federal bank regulators approved final rules implementing the LCR for advanced approaches banking organizations (i.e,. banking organizations with $250 billion or more in total consolidated assets or $10 billion or more in total on-balance sheet foreign exposure) and a modified version of the LCR for bank holding companies with at least $50 billion in total consolidated assets that are not advanced approach banking organizations, neither of which would apply to 1st Source or the Bank. The federal bank regulators have not yet proposed rules to implement the NSFR, but the Federal Reserve has stated its intent to adopt a version of this measure as well.

Pending Legislation — Because of concerns relating to competitiveness and the safety and soundness of the banking industry, Congress often considers a number of wide-ranging proposals for altering the structure, regulation, and competitive relationships of the nation's financial institutions. We cannot predict whether or in what form any proposals will be adopted or the extent to which our business may be affected.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

An investment in our common stock is subject to risks inherent to our business. The material risks and uncertainties that we believe affect us are described below. See "Forward Looking Statements" under Item 7 of this report for a discussion of other important factors that can affect our business.

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Credit Risks

We are subject to credit risks relating to our loan and lease portfolios — We have certain lending policies and procedures in place that are designed to optimize loan and lease income within an acceptable level of risk. Our management reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis. A reporting system supplements the review process by providing our management with frequent reports related to loan and lease production, loan quality, concentrations of credit, loan and lease delinquencies, and nonperforming and potential problem loans and leases. Diversification in the loan and lease portfolios is a means of managing risk associated with fluctuations in economic conditions.

We maintain an independent loan review department that reviews and validates the credit risk program on a periodic basis. Results of these reviews are presented to our management. The loan and lease review process complements and reinforces the risk identification and assessment decisions made by lenders and credit personnel, as well as our policies and procedures.

Commercial and commercial real estate loans generally involve higher credit risks than residential real estate and consumer loans. Because payments on loans secured by commercial real estate or equipment are often dependent upon the successful operation and management of the underlying assets, repayment of such loans may be influenced to a great extent by conditions in the market or the economy. We seek to minimize these risks through our underwriting standards. We obtain financial information and perform credit risk analysis on our customers. Credit criteria may include, but are not limited to, assessments of income, cash flows, collateral, and net worth; asset ownership; bank and trade credit references; credit bureau reports; and operational history.

Commercial real estate or equipment loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower’s ability to operate profitably and generate positive cash flows. Our management examines current and projected cash flows of the borrower to determine the ability of the borrower to repay their obligations as agreed. Underwriting standards are designed to promote relationship banking rather than transactional banking. Most commercial and industrial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets; however, some loans may be made on an unsecured basis. Our credit policy sets different maximum exposure limits both by business sector and our current and historical relationship and previous experience with each customer.

We offer both fixed-rate and adjustable-rate consumer mortgage loans secured by properties, substantially all of which are located in our primary market area. Adjustable-rate mortgage loans help reduce our exposure to changes in interest rates; however, during periods of rising interest rates, the risk of default on adjustable-rate mortgage loans may increase as a result of repricing and the increased payments required from the borrower. Additionally, some residential mortgages are sold into the secondary market and serviced by our principal banking subsidiary, 1st Source Bank.

Consumer loans are primarily all other non-real estate loans to individuals in our regional market area. Consumer loans can entail risk, particularly in the case of loans that are unsecured or secured by rapidly depreciating assets. In these cases, any repossessed collateral may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance. The remaining deficiency often does not warrant further substantial collection efforts against the borrower beyond obtaining a deficiency judgment. In addition, consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower’s continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness, or personal bankruptcy.

The 1st Source Specialty Finance Group loan and lease portfolio consists of commercial loans and leases secured by construction and transportation equipment, including aircraft, autos, trucks, and vans. Finance receivables for this Group generally provide for monthly payments and may include prepayment penalty provisions.

Our construction and transportation related businesses could be adversely affected by slowdowns in the economy. Clients who rely on the use of assets financed through the Specialty Finance Group to produce income could be negatively affected, and we could experience substantial loan and lease losses. By the nature of the businesses these clients operate in, we could be adversely affected by rapid increases or decreases in fuel costs, terrorist and other potential attacks, and other destabilizing events. These factors could contribute to the deterioration of the quality of our loan and lease portfolio, as they could have a negative impact on the travel and transportation sensitive businesses for which our specialty finance businesses provide financing.

Our aircraft portfolio has foreign exposure, particularly in Mexico and Brazil. We establish exposure limits for each country through a centralized oversight process, and in consideration of relevant economic, political, social and legal risks. We monitor exposures closely and adjust our country limits in response to changing conditions. Currency fluctuations could have a negative impact on our client's cost of paying dollar denominated debts and, as a result, we could experience higher delinquency in this portfolio. Also, since some of the relationships in this portfolio are large, a slowdown could have a significant adverse impact on our performance.

In addition, our leasing and equipment financing activity is subject to the risk of cyclical downturns, industry concentration and clumping, and other adverse economic developments affecting these industries and markets. This area of lending, with transportation in particular, is dependent upon general economic conditions and the strength of the travel, construction, and transportation industries.

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Our reserve for loan and lease losses may prove to be insufficient to absorb probable losses in our loan and lease portfolio — In the financial services industry, there is always a risk that certain borrowers may not repay borrowings. The determination of the appropriate level of the reserve for loan and lease losses inherently involves a high degree of subjectivity and requires us to make significant estimates of current credit risks and future trends, all of which may undergo material changes. Our reserve for loan and lease losses may not be sufficient to cover the loan and lease losses that we may actually incur. If we experience defaults by borrowers in any of our businesses, our earnings could be negatively affected. Changes in local economic conditions could adversely affect credit quality, particularly in our local business loan and lease portfolio. Changes in national or international economic conditions could also adversely affect the quality of our loan and lease portfolio and negate, to some extent, the benefits of national or international diversification through our Specialty Finance Group's portfolio. In addition, bank regulatory agencies periodically review our reserve for loan and lease losses and may require an increase in the provision for loan and lease losses or the recognition of further loan or lease charge-offs based upon their judgments, which may be different from ours.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us — Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including commercial banks, brokers and dealers, investment banks, and other institutional clients. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of a default by our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the credit or derivative exposure due us. Any such losses could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Market Risks

Fluctuations in interest rates could reduce our profitability and affect the value of our assets — Like other financial institutions, we are subject to interest rate risk. Our primary source of income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on loans and leases and investments, and interest paid on deposits and borrowings. We expect that we will periodically experience imbalances in the interest rate sensitivities of our assets and liabilities and the relationships of various interest rates to each other. Over any defined period of time, our interest-earning assets may be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than our interest-bearing liabilities, or vice-versa. In addition, the individual market interest rates underlying our loan and lease and deposit products may not change to the same degree over a given time period. If market interest rates should move contrary to our position, earnings may be negatively affected. In addition, loan and lease volume and quality and deposit volume and mix can be affected by market interest rates as can the businesses of our clients. Changes in levels of market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our net interest spread, asset quality, origination volume, and overall profitability.

Market interest rates are beyond our control, and they fluctuate in response to general economic conditions and the policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, in particular, the Federal Reserve Board. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, may negatively affect our ability to originate loans and leases, the value of our assets and our ability to realize gains from the sale of our assets, all of which ultimately could affect our earnings.

Adverse changes in economic conditions could impair our financial condition and results of operations — We are impacted by general business and economic conditions in the United States and abroad. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, money supply, political issues, legislative and regulatory changes, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets, broad trends in industry and finance, unemployment, and the strength of the U.S. economy and the local economies in which we operate, all of which are beyond our control. A deterioration in economic conditions could result in an increase in loan delinquencies and non-performing assets, decreases in loan collateral values and a decrease in demand for our products and services.

Changes in economic conditions may negatively impact the fees generated by our trust and wealth advisory business — Trust and wealth advisory fees are largely based on the size of client relationships and the market value of assets held under management. Changes in general economic conditions and in the financial and securities markets may negatively impact the value of our clients' wealth management accounts and the market value of assets held under management. Market declines, reductions in the value of our clients' accounts, and the loss of wealth management clients may negatively impact the fees generated by our trust and wealth management business and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Liquidity Risks

We could experience an unexpected inability to obtain needed liquidity — 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 and is essential to a financial institution's business. The ability of a financial institution to meet its current financial obligations is a function of its balance sheet structure, its ability to liquidate assets, and its access to alternative sources of funds. We seek to ensure our funding needs are met by maintaining a level of liquidity through asset and liability management. If we become unable to obtain funds when needed, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Additionally, under Indiana law governing the collateralization of public fund deposits, the Indiana Board for Depositories determines which financial institutions are required to pledge collateral based on the strength of their financial ratings. We have been informed that no collateral is required for our public fund deposits. However, the Board of Depositories could alter this requirement in the future, which could adversely affect our liquidity depending on the amount of collateral we may be required to pledge.

We rely on dividends from our subsidiaries — We receive substantially all of our revenue from dividends from our subsidiaries, including, primarily, the Bank. These dividends are the principal source of funds we use to pay dividends on our common stock and interest and principal on our debt. Various federal and state laws and regulations limit the amount of dividends our subsidiaries may pay to us. In the event our subsidiaries are unable to pay dividends to us, we may not be able to service debt, pay other obligations, or pay dividends on our common stock. Our inability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Operational Risks

We are dependent upon the services of our management team — Our future success and profitability is substantially dependent upon our management and the banking acumen of our senior executives. We believe that our future results will also depend in part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified management. We are especially dependent on a limited number of key management personnel, many of whom do not have employment agreements with us. The loss of the chief executive officer and other senior management and key personnel could have a material adverse impact on our operations because other officers may not have the experience and expertise to readily replace these individuals. Many of these senior officers have primary contact with our clients and are important in maintaining personalized relationships with our client base. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of these key employees could have a material adverse effect on our operations and possibly result in reduced revenues if we were unable to find suitable replacements promptly. Competition for senior personnel is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. Changes in key personnel and their responsibilities may be disruptive to our businesses and could have a material adverse effect on our businesses, financial condition, and results of operations.

Technology security breaches — Information security risks have increased due to the sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists and other external parties and the use of online, telephone, and mobile banking channels by clients. Any compromise of our security could deter our clients from using our banking services. We rely on security systems to provide the protection and authentication necessary to effect secure transmission of data against damage by theft, fire, power loss, telecommunications failure or similar catastrophic event, as well as from security breaches, denial of service attacks, viruses, worms, and other disruptive problems caused by hackers. Computer break-ins, phishing and other disruptions of customer or vendor systems could also jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and network infrastructure. We maintain a cyber insurance policy that is designed to cover a majority of loss resulting from cyber security breaches. These precautions may not protect our systems from compromises or breaches of our security measures that could result in damage to our reputation and business.

We depend on the services of a variety of third party vendors to meet data processing and communication needs and we have contracted with third parties to run their proprietary software on our behalf. While we perform reviews of security controls instituted by the vendor in accordance with industry standards and institute our own internal security controls, we rely on continued maintenance of the controls by the outside party to safeguard our customer data.

Additionally, we issue debit cards which are susceptible to compromise at the point of sale via the physical terminal through which transactions are processed and by other means of hacking. The security and integrity of these transactions are dependent upon the retailers' vigilance and willingness to invest in technology and upgrades. Issuing debit cards to our clients exposes us to potential losses which, in the event of a data breach at one or more major retailers may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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We continually encounter technological change — The financial services industry is constantly undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better service clients and reduce costs. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our clients by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy client demands, as well as create additional efficiencies within our operations. Many of our large competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services quickly or be successful in marketing these products and services to our clients. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have a material adverse impact on our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

Our accounting estimates and risk management processes rely on analytical and forecasting models — The processes we use to estimate our probable loan losses and to measure the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the processes used to estimate the effects of changing interest rates and other market measures on our financial condition and results of operations, depend upon the use of analytical and forecasting models. These models reflect assumptions that may not be accurate, particularly in times of market stress or other unforeseen circumstances. Even if these assumptions are adequate, the models may prove to be inadequate or inaccurate because of other flaws in their design or their implementation. If the models we use for interest rate risk and asset-liability management are inadequate, we may incur increased or unexpected losses upon changes in market interest rates or other market measures. If the models we use for determining our probable loan losses are inadequate, the reserve for loan and lease losses may not be sufficient to support future charge-offs. If the models we use to measure the fair value of financial instruments are inadequate, the fair value of such financial instruments may fluctuate unexpectedly or may not accurately reflect what we could realize upon sale or settlement of such financial instruments. Any such failure in our analytical or forecasting models could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Legal/Compliance Risks

We are subject to extensive government regulation and supervision — Our operations are subject to extensive federal and state regulation and supervision. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors' funds, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, not security holders. These regulations affect our lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth, among other things. Congress and federal regulatory agencies continually review banking laws, regulations and policies for possible change. Changes to statutes, regulations or regulatory policies, including changes in interpretation or implementation of statutes, regulation or policies, could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways. Such changes could subject us to additional costs and limit the types of financial services and products we may offer. Failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, civil money penalties and/or reputation damage, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. While we have policies and procedures designed to prevent any such violations, there can be no assurance that such violations will not occur.

Changes in accounting standards could impact reported earnings — Current accounting and tax rules, standards, policies and interpretations influence the methods by which financial institutions conduct business, implement strategic initiatives and tax compliance, and govern financial reporting and disclosures. These laws, regulations, rules, standards, policies and interpretations are constantly evolving and may change significantly over time. Events that may not have a direct impact on us, such as bankruptcy of major U.S. companies, have resulted in legislators, regulators, and authoritative bodies, such as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and various taxing authorities, responding by adopting and/or proposing substantive revision to laws, regulations, rules, standards, policies and interpretations. New accounting pronouncements and varying interpretations of accounting pronouncements have occurred and may occur in the future. A change in accounting standards may adversely affect our reported financial condition and results of operations.

Our investments and/or financings in certain tax-advantaged projects may not generate returns as anticipated and may have an adverse impact on our financial results — We invest and/or finance certain tax-advantaged projects promoting affordable housing, community redevelopment and renewable energy sources. Our investments in these projects are designed to generate a return primarily through the realization of federal and state income tax credits, and other tax benefits, over specified time periods. We are subject to the risk that previously recorded tax credits, which remain subject to recapture by taxing authorities based on compliance features required to be met at the project level, will fail to meet certain government compliance requirements and will not be able to be fully realized. The possible inability to realize these tax credits and other tax benefits can have a negative impact on our financial results. The risk of not being able to realize the tax credits and other tax benefits depends on many factors outside of our control, including changes in the applicable tax code and the ability of the projects to be completed and properly managed.

Substantial ownership concentration — Our directors, executive officers and 1st Source Bank, as trustee, collectively hold a significant ownership concentration of our common shares. Due to this significant level of ownership among our affiliates, our directors, executive officers, and 1st Source Bank, as trustee, may be able to influence the outcome of director elections or impact significant transactions, such as mergers or acquisitions, or any other matter that might otherwise be favored by other shareholders.

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The fact that certain significant shareholders have additional shares registered for sale may depress market prices of our common stock — We have filed a registration statement with the SEC covering the potential sale by 1st Source Bank as trustee of certain trusts established for the benefit of the extended families of two of the children of Ernestine Raclin. Such holders may choose to sell their remaining registered shares at any time. Some market participants may assume that such remaining shares will become available to the market and choose to defer purchasing our shares on the market. This may, in turn have an effect of depressing the market price for our common stock. In addition, the future sale of substantial amounts of common stock by the holders of such registered shares may also depress the market price of our common stock.

Reputational Risks

Competition from other financial services providers could adversely impact our results of operations — The banking and financial services business is highly competitive. We face competition in making loans and leases, attracting deposits and providing insurance, investment, trust and wealth advisory, and other financial services. Increased competition in the banking and financial services businesses may reduce our market share, impair our growth or cause the prices we charge for our services to decline. Our results of operations may be adversely impacted in future periods depending upon the level and nature of competition we encounter in our various market areas.

Managing reputational risk is important to attracting and maintaining customers, investors, and employees — Threats to our reputation can come from many sources, including adverse sentiment about financial institutions generally, unethical practices, employee misconduct, failure to deliver minimum standards of service or quality, compliance deficiencies, and questionable or fraudulent activities of our customers. We have policies and procedures in place that seek to protect our reputation and promote ethical conduct. Nonetheless, negative publicity may arise regarding our business, employees, or customers, with or without merit, and could result in the loss of customers, investors, or employees, costly litigation, a decline in revenues, and increased government regulation.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None

Item 2. Properties.

Our headquarters building is located in downtown South Bend, Indiana. The building is part of a larger complex, including a 300-room hotel and a 500-car parking garage. In December 2010, we entered into a new 10.5 year lease on our headquarters building which became effective January 1, 2011. As of December 31, 2017, 1st Source leases approximately 69% of the office space in this complex.

At December 31, 2017, we owned or leased property and/or buildings where 1st Source Bank's 79 banking centers were located. Our facilities are located in Allen, Elkhart, Fulton, Huntington, Kosciusko, LaPorte, Marshall, Porter, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke, Tippecanoe, Wells, and Whitley Counties in the State of Indiana, Berrien, Cass, and Kalamazoo Counties in the State of Michigan, and Sarasota County in the state of Florida. Additionally, we utilize an operations center and our former headquarters building for business operations. The Bank leases additional property and/or buildings to and from third parties under lease agreements negotiated at arms-length.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

1st Source and our subsidiaries are involved in various other legal proceedings incidental to the conduct of our businesses. Our management does not expect that the outcome of any such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None

Part II

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Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “SRCE.” The following table sets forth for each quarter the high and low sales prices for our common stock, as reported by NASDAQ, and the cash dividends paid per share for each quarter.

	2017 Sales Price		Cash Dividends	2016 Sales Price		Cash Dividends
Common Stock Prices (quarter ended)	High	Low	Paid	High	Low	Paid
March 31	$49.11	$42.15	$ 0.18	$33.50	$27.01	$ 0.18
June 30	50.78	43.58	0.19	34.83	30.32	0.18
September 30	51.80	44.59	0.19	35.99	31.50	0.18
December 31	53.29	47.16	0.20	45.61	33.27	0.18

As of February 9, 2018, there were 818 holders of record of 1st Source common stock.

Comparison of Five Year Cumulative Total Return*

Among 1st Source, Morningstar Market Weighted NASDAQ Index** and Peer Group Index***

* Assumes $100 invested on December 31, 2012, in 1st Source Corporation common stock, NASDAQ market index, and peer group index.

** The Morningstar Weighted NASDAQ Index Return is calculated using all companies which trade as NASD Capital Markets, NASD Global Markets or NASD Global Select. It includes both domestic and foreign companies. The index is weighted by the then current shares outstanding and assumes dividends reinvested. The return is calculated on a monthly basis.

*** The peer group is a market-capitalization-weighted stock index of 41 banking companies in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The following companies included in this peer group in last year’s annual report have not been included this year, all due to being acquired during 2017: Baylake Corp, Cheviot Financial Corporation, Firstmerit Corp, Private Bancorp and Your Community Bancshares, Inc.

NOTE: Total return assumes reinvestment of dividends.

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The following table shows our share repurchase activity during the three months ended December 31, 2017.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs*	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 01 - 31, 2017	—	$ —	—	1,386,174
November 01 - 30, 2017	—	—	—	1,386,174
December 01 - 31, 2017	—	—	—	1,386,174

*1st Source maintains a stock repurchase plan that was authorized by the Board of Directors on July 24, 2014. Under the terms of the plan, 1st Source may repurchase up to 2,000,000 shares of its common stock from time to time to mitigate the potential dilutive effects of stock-based incentive plans and other potential uses of common stock for corporate purposes. Since the inception of the plan, 1st Source has repurchased a total of 613,826 shares.

Federal laws and regulations contain restrictions on the ability of 1st Source and the Bank to pay dividends. For information regarding restrictions on dividends, see Part I, Item 1, Business - Regulation and Supervision - Dividends and Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following table shows selected financial data and should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes presented elsewhere herein.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Interest income	$212,385	$191,760	$184,684	$178,554	$179,585
Interest expense	26,754	22,101	18,163	18,225	22,768
Net interest income	185,631	169,659	166,521	160,329	156,817
Provision for loan and lease losses	8,980	5,833	2,160	3,733	772
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	176,651	163,826	164,361	156,596	156,045
Noninterest income	98,706	88,945	83,316	77,887	77,212
Noninterest expense	173,997	163,645	159,114	150,040	149,314
Income before income taxes	101,360	89,126	88,563	84,443	83,943
Income taxes	33,309	31,340	31,077	26,374	28,985
Net income	$68,051	$57,786	$57,486	$58,069	$54,958
Assets at year-end	$5,887,284	$5,486,268	$5,187,916	$4,829,958	$4,722,826
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities at year-end	70,060	74,308	57,379	56,232	58,335
Shareholders’ equity at year-end	718,537	672,650	644,053	614,473	585,378
Basic net income per common share	2.60	2.22	2.17	2.17	2.03
Diluted net income per common share	2.60	2.22	2.17	2.17	2.03
Cash dividends per common share	0.760	0.720	0.671	0.645	0.618
Dividend payout ratio	29.23 %	32.45 %	30.85 %	29.71 %	30.49 %
Return on average assets	1.21 %	1.08 %	1.15 %	1.21 %	1.19 %
Return on average common shareholders’ equity	9.69 %	8.71 %	9.05 %	9.65 %	9.55 %
Average common shareholders’ equity to average assets	12.46 %	12.38 %	12.72 %	12.52 %	12.49 %

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The purpose of this analysis is to provide the reader with information relevant to understanding and assessing our results of operations for each of the past three years and financial condition for each of the past two years. In order to fully appreciate this analysis you are encouraged to review the consolidated financial statements and statistical data presented in this document.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, assumptions, estimates, intentions, and future performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may be beyond our control, and which may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

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All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be forward-looking statements. Words such as “believe,” “contemplate,” “seek,” “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “anticipate,” “possible,” “assume,” “expect,” “intend,” “continue,” “remain,” “will,” “should,” “indicate,” “would,” “may” and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations or forecasts of future events and are not guarantees of future performance, nor should they be relied upon as representing management’s views as of any subsequent date.

All written or oral forward-looking statements that are made by or attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary notice. We have no obligation, and do not undertake, to update, revise, or correct any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report, or after the respective dates on which such statements otherwise are made. We have expressed our expectations, beliefs, and projections in good faith and we believe they have a reasonable basis. However, we make no assurances that our expectations, beliefs, or projections will be achieved or accomplished. The results or outcomes indicated by our forward-looking statements may not be realized due to a variety of factors, including, without limitation, the following:

- Local, regional, national, and international economic conditions and the impact they may have on us and our clients and our assessment of that impact.
- Changes in the level of nonperforming assets and charge-offs.
- Changes in estimates of future cash reserve requirements based upon the periodic review thereof under relevant regulatory and accounting requirements.
- The effects of and changes in trade and monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including the interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board.
- Inflation, interest rate, securities market, and monetary fluctuations.
- Political instability.
- Acts of war or terrorism.
- Substantial changes in the cost of fuel.
- The timely development and acceptance of new products and services and perceived overall value of these products and services by others.
- Changes in consumer spending, borrowings, and savings habits.
- Changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers.
- Technological changes.
- Acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses.
- The ability to increase market share and control expenses.
- The ability to expand effectively into new markets that we target.
- Changes in the competitive environment among bank holding companies.
- The effect of changes in laws and regulations (including laws and regulations concerning taxes, banking, securities, and insurance) with which we and our subsidiaries must comply.
- The effect of changes in accounting policies and practices and auditing requirements, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, as well as the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, and other accounting standard setters.
- Changes in our organization, compensation, and benefit plans.
- The costs and effects of legal and regulatory developments including the resolution of legal proceedings or regulatory or other governmental inquires and the results of regulatory examinations or reviews.
- Greater than expected costs or difficulties related to the integration of new products and lines of business.
- Our success at managing the risks described in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

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APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and follow general practices within the industries in which we operate. Application of these principles requires management to make estimates or judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates or judgments reflect management's view of the most appropriate manner in which to record and report our overall financial performance. Because these estimates or judgments are based on current circumstances, they may change over time or prove to be inaccurate based on actual experience. As such, changes in these estimates, judgments, and/or assumptions may have a significant impact on our financial statements. All accounting policies are important, and all policies described in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 1 (Note 1), should be reviewed for a greater understanding of how our financial performance is recorded and reported.

We have identified the following three policies as being critical because they require management to make particularly difficult, subjective, and/or complex estimates or judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. These policies relate to the determination of the reserve for loan and lease losses, fair value measurements, and the valuation of mortgage servicing rights. Management believes it has used the best information available to make the estimations or judgments necessary to value the related assets and liabilities. Actual performance that differs from estimates or judgments and future changes in the key variables could change future valuations and impact net income. Management has reviewed the application of these policies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Following is a discussion of the areas we view as our most critical accounting policies.

Reserve for Loan and Lease Losses — The reserve for loan and lease losses represents management's estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio and the establishment of a reserve that is sufficient to absorb those losses. In determining an appropriate reserve, management makes numerous judgments, assumptions, and estimates based on continuous review of the loan and lease portfolio, estimates of client performance, collateral values, and disposition, as well as historical loss rates and expected cash flows. In assessing these factors, management benefits from a lengthy organizational history and experience with credit decisions and related outcomes. Nonetheless, if management's underlying assumptions prove to be inaccurate, the reserve for loan and lease losses would have to be adjusted. Our accounting policy related to the reserve is disclosed in Note 1 under the heading "Reserve for Loan and Lease Losses."

Fair Value Measurements — We use fair value measurements to record certain financial instruments and to determine fair value disclosures. Available-for-sale securities, trading account securities, mortgage loans held for sale, and interest rate swap agreements are financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, we may be required to record at fair value other financial assets on a nonrecurring basis. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve write-downs of, or specific reserves against, individual assets. GAAP establishes a three-level hierarchy for disclosure of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value. The classification of assets and liabilities within the hierarchy is based on whether the inputs to the valuation methodology used in the measurement are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market-driven or market-based information obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our estimates about market data. The degree of management judgment involved in determining the fair value of a financial instrument is dependent upon the availability of quoted market prices or observable market data. For financial instruments that trade actively and have quoted market prices or observable market data, there is minimal subjectivity involved in measuring fair value. When observable market prices and data are not fully available, management judgment is necessary to estimate fair value. In addition, changes in the market conditions may reduce the availability of quoted prices or observable data. For example, reduced liquidity in the capital markets or changes in secondary market activities could result in observable market inputs becoming unavailable. Therefore, when market data is not available, we use valuation techniques that require more management judgment to estimate the appropriate fair value measurement. Fair value is discussed further in Note 1 under the heading "Fair Value Measurements" and in Note 21, "Fair Value Measurements."

Mortgage Servicing Rights Valuation — We recognize as assets the rights to service mortgage loans for others, known as mortgage servicing rights (MSRs), whether the servicing rights are acquired through purchases or through originated loans. MSRs do not trade in an active open market with readily observable market prices. Although sales of MSRs do occur, the precise terms and conditions may not be readily available. As such, the value of MSRs is established and valued using discounted cash flow modeling techniques which require management to make estimates regarding future net servicing cash flows, taking into consideration actual and expected mortgage loan prepayment rates, discount rates, servicing costs, and other economic factors. The estimated rates of mortgage loan prepayments are the most significant factors driving the value of MSRs. Increases in mortgage loan prepayments reduce estimated future net servicing cash flows because the life of the underlying loan is reduced. In determining the fair value of the MSRs, mortgage interest rates (which are used to determine prepayment rates), and discount rates are held constant over the estimated life of the portfolio. Estimated mortgage loan prepayment rates are derived from a third-party. MSRs are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. The values of these assets are sensitive to changes in the assumptions used and readily available market pricing does not exist. The valuation of MSRs is discussed further in Note 21, “Fair Value Measurements.”

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EARNINGS SUMMARY

Net income in 2017 was $68.05 million, up from $57.79 million in 2016 and up from $57.49 million in 2015. Diluted net income per common share was $2.60 in 2017, $2.22 in 2016, and $2.17 in 2015. Return on average total assets was 1.21% in 2017 compared to 1.08% in 2016, and 1.15% in 2015. Return on average common shareholders' equity was 9.69% in 2017 versus 8.71% in 2016, and 9.05% in 2015.

Net income in 2017, as compared to 2016, was positively impacted by a $15.97 million or 9.41% increase in net interest income and a $9.76 million or 10.97% increase in noninterest income, which was offset by a $3.15 million or 53.95% increase in provision for loan and lease losses and a $10.35 million or 6.33% increase in noninterest expense.

Net income in 2016 was positively impacted by a $3.14 million or 1.88% increase in net interest income and a $5.63 million or 6.76% increase in noninterest income, which was offset by a $3.67 million or 170.05% increase in provision for loan and lease losses and a $4.53 million or 2.85% increase in noninterest expense over 2015.

Dividends paid on common stock in 2017 amounted to $0.760 per share, compared to $0.720 per share in 2016, and $0.671 per share in 2015. The level of earnings reinvested and dividend payouts are determined by the Board of Directors based on management's assessment of future growth opportunities and the level of capital necessary to support them.

Net Interest Income — Our primary source of earnings is net interest income, the difference between income on earning assets and the cost of funds supporting those assets. Significant categories of earning assets are loans and securities while deposits and borrowings represent the major portion of interest-bearing liabilities. For purposes of the following discussion, comparison of net interest income is done on a tax-equivalent basis, which provides a common basis for comparing yields on earning assets exempt from federal income taxes to those which are fully taxable.

Net interest margin (the ratio of net interest income to average earning assets) is significantly affected by movements in interest rates and changes in the mix of earning assets and the liabilities that fund those assets. Net interest margin on a fully taxable- equivalent basis was 3.57% in 2017, compared to 3.43% in 2016 and 3.60% in 2015. Net interest income was $185.63 million for 2017, compared to $169.66 million for 2016 and $166.52 million for 2015.

Tax-equivalent net interest income totaled $187.43 million for 2017, up $15.94 million from the $171.48 million reported in 2016. Tax-equivalent net interest income for 2016 was up $3.27 million from the $168.22 million reported for 2015.

During 2017, average earning assets increased $247.17 million or 4.94% while average interest-bearing liabilities increased $193.86 million or 5.25% over the comparable period in 2016. The yield on average earning assets increased 21 basis points to 4.08% for 2017 from 3.87% for 2016 primarily due to higher rates on loans and leases and investment securities available-for-sale. Total cost of average interest-bearing liabilities increased 9 basis points to 0.69% during 2017 from 0.60% in 2016 as a result of the rising interest rate environment. The result to the net interest margin was an increase of 14 basis points.

The largest contributor to the increase in the yield on average earning assets in 2017 was the 22 basis point improvement in the loan and lease portfolio yield primarily due to market conditions as a result of Federal interest rate increases. Average net loans and leases increased $219.87 million or 5.34% in 2017 from 2016 while the yield increased to 4.50%.

During 2017, the tax-equivalent yield on investment securities available-for-sale increased 10 basis points to 2.04% while the average balance grew $42.38 million. Average mortgages held for sale decreased $1.64 million during 2017 and the yield increased 22 basis points. Average other investments, which include federal funds sold, time deposits with other banks, Federal Reserve Bank excess balances, Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock and commercial paper decreased $13.43 million during 2017 while the yield increased 77 basis points. The increase in yield for mortgages held for sale and other investments was primarily a result of lower outstanding balances at higher rates.

Average interest-bearing deposits increased $151.37 million during 2017 while the effective rate paid on those deposits increased 10 basis points. The increase in the average cost of interest-bearing deposits was primarily the result of higher rates and a slight shift in the deposit mix. Average noninterest-bearing demand deposits increased $39.18 million during 2017.

Average short-term borrowings increased $34.36 million during 2017 while the effective rate paid increased 20 basis points. The increase in short-term borrowings was primarily the result of increased borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank. Average long-term debt increased $8.13 million during 2017 as the effective rate increased 12 basis points. The increase in effective rate in 2017 was primarily due to increased borrowings at rates higher than existing debt.

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The following table provides an analysis of net interest income and illustrates interest income earned and interest expense charged for each major component of interest earning assets and the interest bearing liabilities. Yields/rates are computed on a tax-equivalent basis, using a 35% rate. Nonaccrual loans and leases are included in the average loan and lease balance outstanding.

	2017			2016			2015		
(Dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate
ASSETS									
Investment securities available-for-sale:									
Taxable	$728,501	$13,693	1.88%	$684,503	$11,777	1.72%	$664,480	$11,929	1.80%
Tax-exempt(1)	126,378	3,747	2.96%	127,998	3,981	3.11%	122,500	4,406	3.60%
Mortgages held for sale	10,754	429	3.99%	12,396	467	3.77%	11,099	439	3.96%
Loans and leases, net of unearned discount(1)	4,333,375	194,918	4.50%	4,113,508	176,116	4.28%	3,837,149	168,611	4.39%
Other investments	52,086	1,393	2.67%	65,517	1,244	1.90%	33,583	997	2.97%
Total earning assets(1)	5,251,094	214,180	4.08%	5,003,922	193,585	3.87%	4,668,811	186,382	3.99%
Cash and due from banks	62,137			60,753			61,400		
Reserve for loan and lease losses	(92,187)			(90,206)			(87,208)		
Other assets	417,278			386,216			351,205		
Total assets	$5,638,322			$5,360,685			$4,994,208		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Interest-bearing deposits	$3,510,197	$19,202	0.55%	$3,358,827	$15,267	0.45%	$3,106,990	$11,489	0.37%
Short-term borrowings	245,235	1,115	0.45%	210,876	525	0.25%	236,940	484	0.20%
Subordinated notes	58,764	4,002	6.81%	58,764	4,220	7.18%	58,764	4,220	7.18%
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	74,973	2,435	3.25%	66,842	2,089	3.13%	57,245	1,970	3.44%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,889,169	26,754	0.69%	3,695,309	22,101	0.60%	3,459,939	18,163	0.52%
Noninterest-bearing deposits	983,050			943,874			854,070		
Other liabilities	63,684			57,799			44,702		
Shareholders' equity	702,419			663,703			635,497		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$5,638,322			$5,360,685			$4,994,208		
Less: Fully tax-equivalent adjustments		(1,795)			(1,825)			(1,698)	
		$185,631	3.54%		$169,659	3.39%		$166,521	3.57%

Net interest income/margin (GAAP-derived)[1]						
Fully tax-equivalent adjustments	1,795		1,825		1,698	
Net interest income/margin - FTE[1]	$187,426	3.57%	$171,484	3.43%	$168,219	3.60%

(1) See “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for more information on this performance measure/ratio.

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Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures — Our accounting and reporting policies conform to GAAP in the United States and prevailing practices in the banking industry. However, certain non-GAAP performance measures are used by management to evaluate and measure the Company's performance. These include taxable-equivalent net interest income (including its individual components) and net interest margin (including its individual components). Management believes that these measures provide users of the Company's financial information a more meaningful view of the performance of the interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

Management reviews yields on certain asset categories and the net interest margin of the Company and its banking subsidiaries on a fully taxable-equivalent ("FTE") basis. In this non-GAAP presentation, net interest income is adjusted to reflect tax-exempt interest income on an equivalent before-tax basis. This measure ensures comparability of net interest income arising from both taxable and tax-exempt sources. The following table shows the reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures for the most recent three years ended December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)		2017	2016	2015
Calculation of Net Interest Margin				
(A)	Interest income (GAAP)	$212,385	$191,760	$184,684
	Fully tax-equivalent adjustments:			
(B)	- Loans and leases	621	584	284
(C)	- Tax-exempt investment securities	1,174	1,241	1,414
(D)	Interest income - FTE (A+B+C)	214,180	193,585	186,382
(E)	Interest expense (GAAP)	26,754	22,101	18,163
(F)	Net interest income (GAAP) (A-E)	185,631	169,659	166,521
(G)	Net interest income - FTE (D-E)	187,426	171,484	168,219
(H)	Total earning assets	$5,251,094	$5,003,922	$4,668,811
	Net interest margin (GAAP-derived) (F/H)	3.54 %	3.39 %	3.57 %
	Net interest margin - FTE (G/H)	3.57 %	3.43 %	3.60 %

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The change in interest due to both rate and volume has been allocated to volume and rate changes in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each. The following table shows changes in tax-equivalent interest earned and interest paid, resulting from changes in volume and changes in rates.

	Increase (Decrease) due to		
(Dollars in thousands)	Volume	Rate	Net
2017 compared to 2016			
Interest earned on:			
Investment securities available-for-sale:			
Taxable	$ 786	$ 1,130	$1,916
Tax-exempt	(50)	(184)	(234)
Mortgages held for sale	(64)	26	(38)
Loans and leases, net of unearned discount	9,658	9,144	18,802
Other investments	(290)	439	149
Total earning assets	$ 10,040	$ 10,555	$20,595
Interest paid on:			
Interest-bearing deposits	$ 713	$ 3,222	$3,935
Short-term borrowings	97	493	590
Subordinated notes	—	(218)	(218)
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	262	84	346
Total interest-bearing liabilities	$ 1,072	$ 3,581	$4,653
Net interest income - FTE	$ 8,968	$ 6,974	$15,942
2016 compared to 2015			
Interest earned on:			
Investment securities available-for-sale:			
Taxable	$ 353	$ (505)	$(152)
Tax-exempt	191	(616)	(425)
Mortgages held for sale	50	(22)	28
Loans and leases, net of unearned discount	11,914	(4,409)	7,505
Other investments	700	(453)	247
Total earning assets	$ 13,208	$ (6,005)	$7,203
Interest paid on:			
Interest-bearing deposits	$ 987	$ 2,791	$3,778
Short-term borrowings	(57)	98	41
Subordinated notes	—	—	—
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	311	(192)	119
Total interest-bearing liabilities	$ 1,241	$ 2,697	$3,938
Net interest income - FTE	$ 11,967	$ (8,702)	$3,265

Noninterest Income — Noninterest income increased $9.76 million or 10.97% in 2017 from 2016 following a $5.63 million or 6.76% increase in 2016 over 2015. The following table shows noninterest income for the most recent three years ended December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Noninterest income:			
Trust and wealth advisory	$20,980	$19,256	$19,126
Service charges on deposit accounts	9,564	9,053	9,313
Debit card	11,809	10,887	10,217
Mortgage banking	4,796	4,496	4,570
Insurance commissions	5,889	5,513	5,465

Equipment rental	30,381	25,863	22,302
Gains on investment securities available-for-sale	4,340	1,796	4
Other	10,947	12,081	12,319
Total noninterest income	$98,706	$88,945	$83,316

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Trust and wealth advisory fees (which include investment management fees, estate administration fees, mutual fund fees, annuity fees, and fiduciary fees) increased $1.72 million or 8.95% in 2017 from 2016 compared to a slight increase in 2016 over 2015. Trust and wealth advisory fees are largely based on the number and size of client relationships and the market value of assets under management. The market value of trust assets under management at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was $4.63 billion and $4.19 billion, respectively. At December 31, 2017, these trust assets were comprised of $3.00 billion of personal and agency trusts and estate administration assets, $1.12 billion of employee benefit plan assets, $0.40 million of individual retirement accounts, and $0.11 million of custody assets.

Service charges on deposit accounts increased $0.51 million or 5.64% in 2017 from 2016 compared to a decrease of $0.26 million or 2.79% in 2016 from 2015. The growth in service charges on deposit accounts in 2017 was primarily due to a higher volume of nonsufficient fund transactions and an increase in fees for deposit accounts that went into effect during the first quarter of 2017. The decrease in service charges on deposit accounts in 2016 primarily reflects a lower volume of nonsufficient fund transactions and a decrease in paper statement fees as clients continue to move to online access for account statements.

Debit card income improved $0.92 million or 8.47% in 2017 from 2016 compared to an increase of $0.67 million or 6.56% in 2016 from 2015. The increase in 2017 and 2016 was the result of an increased volume of debit card transactions.

Mortgage banking income increased $0.30 million or 6.67% in 2017 over 2016, compared to a slight decline in 2016 over 2015. We had no MSR impairment in 2017, 2016 or 2015. During 2017, 2016 and 2015, we determined that no permanent write-down was necessary for previously recorded impairment on MSRs. During 2017, mortgage banking income was positively impacted by higher loan servicing fees, offset by lower gains on loan sales due to reduced profit margins and lower secondary market production. During 2016, mortgage banking income was negatively impacted by lower loan servicing fees offset by increased gains on loan sales due to increased profit margins.

Insurance commissions grew $0.38 million or 6.82% in 2017 compared to 2016 and were flat in 2016 compared to 2015. The increase in insurance commissions during 2017 was mainly due to an increase in the book of business and higher contingent commissions received resulting from increased sales and lower client claims.

Equipment rental income generated from operating leases increased by $4.52 million or 17.47% during 2017 from 2016 compared to an increase of $3.56 million or 15.97% during 2016 from 2015. The average equipment rental portfolio increased 20.01% in 2017 over 2016 and 25.41% in 2016 over 2015 as the result of growth in construction equipment and auto and light trucks. In 2017 and 2016, the increase in equipment rental income was offset by a similar increase in depreciation on equipment owned under operating leases.

Sales of investment securities available-for-sale resulted in net gains of $4.34 million for the year ended 2017 compared to gains of $1.80 million for the year ended 2016 and gains of $4,000 for the year ended 2015. During 2017, gains of $7.43 million were the result of sales of marketable equity securities. These gains were offset by losses of $2.90 million on sales of federal agencies and mortgage-backed securities from repositioning the investment portfolio and an other than temporary impairment charge of $0.19 million on a marketable equity security. The gains in 2016 were the result of sales of marketable equity securities and U.S. States and political subdivisions securities offset by an other than temporary impairment charge of $0.29 million on a marketable equity security.

Other income decreased $1.13 million or 9.39% in 2017 from 2016 compared to a decline of $0.24 million or 1.93% in 2016 from 2015. The reduction in 2017 was mainly a result of gains on the liquidation of a partnership investment that occurred during 2016. Other items contributing to the decrease included lower monogram fund income and reduced brokerage fees and commissions. These decreases were offset by higher customer swap fees. The decrease in 2016 was mainly the result of lower monogram fund income, decreased customer swap fees and a reduction in claim proceeds from bank owned life insurance offset by gains on the liquidation of a partnership investment required by the Volcker Rule and higher brokerage fees and commissions.

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Noninterest Expense — Noninterest expense increased $10.35 million or 6.33% in 2017 over 2016 following a $4.53 million or 2.85% increase in 2016 from 2015. The following table shows noninterest expense for the most recent three years ended December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Noninterest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	$86,912	$86,837	$86,133
Net occupancy	10,624	9,686	9,768
Furniture and equipment	20,769	19,500	18,348
Depreciation — leased equipment	25,215	21,678	18,280
Professional fees	6,810	5,161	4,682
Supplies and communications	5,355	5,244	6,011
FDIC and other insurance	2,537	3,147	3,412
Business development and marketing	7,477	4,936	4,837
Loan and lease collection and repossession	2,724	1,600	667
Other	5,574	5,856	6,976
Total noninterest expense	$173,997	$163,645	$159,114

Total salaries and employee benefits increased slightly in 2017 from 2016, following a slight increase in 2016 from 2015.

Employee salaries increased $0.87 million or 1.25% in 2017 from 2016 compared to an increase of $1.11 million of 1.61% in 2016 from 2015. The increase in 2017 was mainly a result of higher base salaries and executive incentives. Higher base salary expense was primarily due to normal performance raises. The increase in 2016 was mainly a result of higher base salaries offset by lower executive incentives. Higher base salary expense was primarily due to normal performance raises.

Employee benefits decreased $0.80 million or 4.70% in 2017 from 2016, compared to a $0.41 million or 2.35% decrease in 2016 from 2015. During 2017 and 2016, group insurance costs declined as a result of overall lower health insurance claims experience.

Occupancy expense increased $0.94 million or 9.68% in 2017 from 2016, compared to being flat in 2016 from 2015. The higher expense in 2017 was mainly attributed to higher depreciation resulting from the demolition and rebuild of a banking center, increased repair and maintenance costs, and increased rent expense.

Furniture and equipment expense, including depreciation, grew by $1.27 million or 6.51% in 2017 from 2016 compared to an increase of $1.15 million or 6.28% in 2016 from 2015. The higher expense in 2017 was primarily due to increased software maintenance costs and software costs related to a customer relationship management project. The higher expense in 2016 was mainly due to increased software maintenance costs, depreciation on new equipment with banking center remodels and computer processing charges.

Depreciation on equipment owned under operating leases increased $3.54 million or 16.32% in 2017 from 2016, following a $3.40 million or 18.59% increase in 2016 from 2015. In 2017 and 2016, depreciation on equipment owned under operating leases correlates with the growth in equipment rental income.

Professional fees grew $1.65 million or 31.95% in 2017 from 2016, compared to a $0.48 million or 10.23% increase in 2016 from 2015. The higher expense in 2017 was primarily due to increased utilization of consulting services related to a customer relationship management project and information technology projects offset by lower legal fees. The increase in 2016 was primarily due to higher legal fees and the increased utilization of consulting services.

Supplies and communications expense increased slightly in 2017 from 2016, and decreased $0.77 million or 12.76% in 2016 from 2015. The reduction in 2016 was mainly the result of costs associated with replacing debit cards with embedded EMV chip cards in 2015 and lower telephone charges.

FDIC and other insurance expense decreased $0.61 million or 19.38% in 2017 from 2016 and decreased $0.27 million or 7.76% in 2016 from 2015. The decline in 2017 and 2016 was mainly due to lower assessments as a result of the Deposit Insurance Fund's reserve ratio exceeding the FDIC's established benchmark.

Business development and marketing expenses increased $2.54 million or 51.48% in 2017 from 2016 compared to a slight increase in 2016 from 2015. The higher expense in 2017 was mainly the result of higher charitable contributions of $2.01 million and additional marketing expenses. The lower expense in 2016 was the result of decreased charitable contributions offset by increased marketing promotions.

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Loan and lease collection and repossession expenses increased $1.12 million or 70.25% in 2017 from 2016 compared to an increase of $0.93 million or 139.88% in 2016 from 2015. Loan and lease collection and repossession expense was higher in 2017 primarily due to higher general collection and repossession expenses and increased valuation adjustments. The increase in 2016 was mainly due to lower recoveries on repurchased mortgage loans, fewer gains on the sale of other real estate owned and repossessions and an increase in general collection and repossession expenses offset by decreased valuation adjustments.

Other expenses declined $0.28 million or 4.82% in 2017 as compared to 2016 and decreased $1.12 million or 16.06% in 2016 as compared to 2015. The decrease in 2017 was mainly the result of higher gains on sale of operating leased equipment and fixed assets and reduced intangible asset amortization as items fully amortize offset by higher provision on unfunded loan commitments and increased training expenses. The decrease in 2016 was mainly the result of reduced residential mortgage foreclosure expenses, lower provision on unfunded loan commitments, higher gains on the sale of fixed assets, reduced intangible asset amortization as items fully amortize offset by higher fraud losses and reduced gains on the sale of operating lease equipment.

Income Taxes — 1st Source recognized income tax expense in 2017 of $33.31 million, compared to $31.34 million in 2016, and $31.08 million in 2015. The effective tax rate in 2017 was 32.86% compared to 35.16% in 2016, and 35.09% in 2015. The 2017 provision for income taxes included a one-time benefit of $2.61 million from the revaluation of net deferred tax liabilities. This benefit was a result of federal tax legislation enacted in December 2017 that reduced the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective January 1, 2018.

For a detailed analysis of 1st Source's income taxes see Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Loan and Lease Portfolio — The following table shows 1st Source's loan and lease distribution at the end of each of the last five years as of December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Commercial and agricultural	$929,997	$812,264	$744,749	$710,758	$679,492
Auto and light truck	496,816	411,764	425,236	397,902	391,649
Medium and heavy duty truck	296,935	294,790	278,254	247,153	237,854
Aircraft	844,657	802,414	778,012	727,665	738,133
Construction equipment	563,437	495,925	455,565	399,940	333,088
Commercial real estate	741,568	719,170	700,268	616,587	583,997
Residential real estate and home equity	526,122	521,931	490,468	476,504	495,273
Consumer	128,146	129,813	122,140	112,065	89,838
Total loans and leases	$4,527,678	$4,188,071	$3,994,692	$3,688,574	$3,549,324

At December 31, 2017, there were no concentrations within the loan portfolio of 10% or more of total loans and leases.

Loans and leases, net of unearned discount, at December 31, 2017, were $4.53 billion and were 76.91% of total assets, compared to $4.19 billion and 76.34% of total assets at December 31, 2016. Average loans and leases, net of unearned discount, increased $219.87 million or 5.34% and increased $276.36 million or 7.20% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Commercial and agricultural lending, excluding those loans secured by real estate, increased $117.73 million or 14.49% in 2017 over 2016. Commercial and agricultural lending outstandings were $930.00 million and $812.26 million at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. This increase was mainly attributed to growth in our new solar financing initiatives and an improved economy in our target markets, resulting in greater line of credit usage and the financing of increased capital expenditures by our clients. During 2017, we grew our solar loan and lease outstandings by $56.77 million or 288.08% to $76.48 million.

Auto and light truck loans increased $85.05 million or 20.66% in 2017 over 2016. At December 31, 2017, auto and light truck loans had outstandings of $496.82 million and $411.76 million at December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily attributable to targeted growth in the motor coach and shuttle bus segments of $52.46 million, continued growth in the commercial lessor segment and deeper penetration in the car rental segment.

Medium and heavy duty truck loans and leases grew slightly in 2017. Medium and heavy duty truck financing at December 31, 2017 and 2016 had outstandings of $296.94 million and $294.79 million, respectively. Most of the increase at December 31, 2017 from December 31, 2016 can be attributed to clients continued replacement of aged equipment.

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Aircraft financing at year-end 2017 increased $42.24 million or 5.26% from year-end 2016. Aircraft financing at December 31, 2017 and 2016 had outstandings of $844.66 million and $802.41 million, respectively. The increase during 2017 was mainly due to growth in domestic outstandings of $49.20 million offset by decreased foreign outstandings of $5.77 million, primarily in Mexico. The domestic outstanding increases were in our core aviation segments of personal business and contract operators. Our foreign loan and lease outstandings, all denominated in U.S. dollars were $233.37 million and $239.14 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Loan and lease outstandings to borrowers in Brazil and Mexico were $101.35 million and $121.02 million as of December 31, 2017, respectively, compared to $96.31 million and $132.46 million as of December 31, 2016, respectively. Outstanding balances to other borrowers in other countries were insignificant.

Construction equipment financing increased $67.51 million or 13.61% in 2017 compared to 2016. Construction equipment financing at December 31, 2017 had outstandings of $563.44 million, compared to outstandings of $495.93 million at December 31, 2016. The growth in this category was primarily due to new client relationships and continued replacement of aged equipment.

Commercial loans secured by real estate, of which approximately 60% is owner occupied, increased $22.40 million or 3.11% in 2017 over 2016. Commercial loans secured by real estate outstanding at December 31, 2017 were $741.57 million and $719.17 million at December 31, 2016. The increase in 2017 was primarily in owner occupied financing driven by general improvements in the business economy within our markets. Our non-owner occupied real estate portfolio experienced lower growth as new business was largely offset by payoffs resulting from clients taking advantage of market conditions to sell their real estate properties or to refinance them via long term secondary market financing.

Residential real estate and home equity loans were $526.12 million at December 31, 2017 and $521.93 million at December 31, 2016. Residential real estate and home equity loans increased $4.19 million in 2017 from 2016. Residential mortgage outstandings remain relatively stable due to lower demand for refinance combined with purchase mortgages hampered by limited housing inventory in our markets. We experienced a higher demand for residential home equity loans.

Consumer loans decreased $1.67 million or 1.28% in 2017 over 2016. Consumer loans outstanding at December 31, 2017, were $128.15 million and $129.81 million at December 31, 2016. The decrease during 2017 was due to lower demand for personal lines of credit as consumers utilized their home equity lines more for interest deduction.

The following table shows the maturities of loans and leases in the categories of commercial and agricultural, auto and light truck, medium and heavy duty truck, aircraft and construction equipment outstanding as of December 31, 2017.

(Dollars in thousands)	0-1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Commercial and agricultural	$455,843	$362,247	$ 111,907	$929,997
Auto and light truck	184,292	291,130	21,394	496,816
Medium and heavy duty truck	102,308	191,501	3,126	296,935
Aircraft	186,171	561,101	97,385	844,657
Construction equipment	177,803	359,082	26,552	563,437
Total	$1,106,417	$1,765,061	$ 260,364	$3,131,842

The following table shows amounts due after one year are also classified according to the sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Rate Sensitivity (Dollars in thousands)	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Total
1 – 5 Years	$1,200,586	$ 564,475	$1,765,061
Over 5 Years	77,332	183,032	260,364
Total	$1,277,918	$ 747,507	$2,025,425

During 2017, approximately 63% of the Bank's residential mortgage originations were sold into the secondary market. Mortgage loans held for sale were $13.12 million at December 31, 2017 and were $15.85 million at December 31, 2016. Although 1st Source Bank participated in the U.S. Treasury Making Home Affordable programs which expired December 30, 2016, we do not feel it had a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

1st Source Bank sells residential mortgage loans to Fannie Mae as well as FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans in Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities. Additionally, we have sold loans on a service released basis to various other financial institutions in the past. The agreements under which we sell these mortgage loans contain various representations and warranties regarding the acceptability of loans for purchase. On occasion, we may be asked to indemnify the loan purchaser for credit losses on loans that were later deemed ineligible for purchase or we may be asked to repurchase a loan. Both circumstances are collectively referred to as “repurchases.” Within the industry, repurchase demands have decreased during recent years. We believe the loans we have underwritten and sold to these entities have met or exceeded applicable transaction parameters. Our exposure risk for repurchases started to reduce in 2016 as a result of the enhancements made by FNMA in 2013 to the selling representations and warranties framework as warranties on loans sold prior to implementation of such changes lapse.

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Our liability for repurchases, included in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities on the Statements of Financial Condition, was $0.39 million and $0.42 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Our (recovery) expense for repurchase losses, included in Loan and Lease Collection and Repossession expense on the Statements of Income, was $(0.03) million in 2017 compared to $(0.16) million in 2016 and $(0.75) million in 2015. The mortgage repurchase liability represents our best estimate of the loss that we may incur. The estimate is based on specific loan repurchase requests and a historical loss ratio with respect to origination dollar volume. Because the level of mortgage loan repurchase losses is dependent on economic factors, investor demand strategies and other external conditions that may change over the life of the underlying loans, the level of liability for mortgage loan repurchase losses is difficult to estimate and requires considerable management judgment.

CREDIT EXPERIENCE

Reserve for Loan and Lease Losses — Our reserve for loan and lease losses is provided for by direct charges to operations. Losses on loans and leases are charged against the reserve and likewise, recoveries during the period for prior losses are credited to the reserve. Our management evaluates the reserve quarterly, reviewing all loans and leases over a fixed-dollar amount ($100,000) where the internal credit quality grade is at or below a predetermined classification, actual and anticipated loss experience, current economic events in specific industries, and other pertinent factors including general economic conditions. Determination of the reserve is inherently subjective as it requires significant estimates, including the amounts and timing of expected future cash flows or fair value of collateral on collateral-dependent impaired loans and leases, estimated losses on pools of homogeneous loans and leases based on historical loss experience, and consideration of environmental factors, principally economic risk and concentration risk, all of which may be susceptible to significant and unforeseen changes. We review the status of the loan and lease portfolio to identify borrowers that might develop financial problems in order to aid borrowers in the handling of their accounts and to mitigate losses. See Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on management's evaluation of the reserve for loan and lease losses.

The reserve for loan and lease loss methodology has been consistently applied for several years, with enhancements instituted periodically. Reserve ratios are reviewed quarterly and revised periodically to reflect recent loss history and to incorporate current risks and trends which may not be recognized in historical data. As we update our historical charge-off analysis, we review the look-back periods for each business loan portfolio.

During 2017, the medium-term portion of the look-back period was nine years given that 2009 through 2017 losses were considerably impacted by the severe recession. Although the recession began in December 2007, its financial consequences were not recognized in the loan portfolios until 2009. We gave the greatest weight to this recent nine year period in our calculation. Furthermore, we perform a thorough analysis of charge-offs, non-performing asset levels, special attention outstandings and delinquency in order to review portfolio trends and other factors, including specific industry risks and economic conditions, which may have an impact on the reserves and reserve ratios applied to various portfolios. We adjust the calculated historical based ratio as a result of our analysis of environmental factors, principally economic risk and concentration risk. Key economic factors affecting our portfolios are growth in gross domestic product, unemployment rates, housing market trends, commodity prices, inflation and global economic and political issues. We anticipate the recently approved tax reform bill will have an immediate advantage for our corporate customers by providing lower tax rates and investment incentives. However, this measure is likely to increase the country's annual budget deficit and may hasten an economic downturn. Concentration risk is impacted primarily by geographic concentration in Northern Indiana and Southwestern Lower Michigan in our business banking and commercial real estate portfolios and by collateral concentration in our specialty finance portfolios.

The world economy has strengthened but challenges persist. Current concerns include ongoing corruption scandals and political uncertainty in Latin American countries, the weak economic conditions in Brazil as the country emerges from a deep and prolonged recession, projected sluggish growth in Mexico accompanied by strained U.S. trade relationships, the continued slowdown in China, the unrelenting geopolitical tensions in Russia, and the persistent threats of terrorist attacks. We include a factor in our loss ratios for global risk, as we are increasingly aware of the threat that global concerns may affect our customers. While we are unable to determine with any precision the impact of global economic and political issues on 1st Source Bank's loan portfolios, we feel the risks are real and significant.

We believe there is a risk of negative consequences for our borrowers that would affect their ability to repay their financial obligations. Therefore, we continue to include a factor for global risk in our analysis for 2017.

Another area of concern continues to be our aircraft portfolio, which was among the sectors affected most by the sluggish economy. In this portfolio we have collateral concentration and $233 million of foreign exposure primarily in Mexico and Brazil. Mexico’s slowing economy is further threatened by the possible end of NAFTA and, if the U.S. tax reform works as intended, American firms may be dissuaded from investing in Mexico and potentially even repatriate money and jobs to the U.S. Brazil continues to exhibit economic distress and political uncertainty as they slowly emerge from a prolonged recession. We also experienced our first charge-offs of foreign aircraft accounts in 2016 and incurred a foreign aircraft charge-off in 2017. We have seen some evidence that depressed private jet markets have stabilized. The U.S. economic growth and a return to growth in emerging regions may benefit the industry. New business jet markets were flat in 2017; modest growth is projected for 2018. We reassessed our ratios, which were established based on the higher and more volatile loss histories and the anticipation of future losses, and believe a small adjustment is appropriate given the stabilizing collateral values.

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We experienced ongoing stability in the medium and heavy duty truck portfolio. We recognized sizable losses during 2009 and the first half of 2010; however, since then we have had no charge-offs. Our credit quality is strongest when industry conditions are favorable. Reasonably stable gas prices and growth in GDP, and the construction sector, which leads to higher demand for trucking bode well for the industry. Industry concerns include a persistent driver shortage and achieving regulatory compliance, particularly with regard to the electronic logging device mandate which became effective in December 2017. Nevertheless, the underlying industry fundamentals are expected to remain relatively stable and the industry is poised to have a good year again in 2018. We believe our reserve ratio for this portfolio remains appropriate without adjustment.

Our construction equipment portfolio is characterized by increasing outstanding loan balances and continued strong credit quality in 2017. The construction industry, which was hard hit during the recession, is benefiting from an improving economy, buoyed by growth in private residential and non-residential construction. Historically, 1st Source has experienced less volatility in this portfolio than the industry as losses have been mitigated by appropriate underwriting and a global market for used construction equipment. A solid U.S. market and strengthening global economies bode well for the used equipment markets. The underlying risk has not changed significantly for this portfolio; our reserve factors are similar to last year.

The auto and light truck portfolio outstanding loan balances recovered somewhat this year due principally to growth in the bus division, after a decline in 2016 due to a loss of a number of our larger customers as a result of auto rental industry consolidations. Ongoing consolidation remains a threat to portfolio growth. Further negatively impacting the portfolio is a projected decline in used car values as a result of an abundance of available vehicles following several years of record production by the manufacturers. Last year, we made an upward adjustment to the reserve ratio for the auto portfolio given the changed portfolio characteristics and the softening collateral values. We reviewed our ratio this year and made a minor downward tweak.

There are several industries represented in the commercial and agricultural portfolio. The outlook for the business banking portfolio is guardedly optimistic, generally a continuation of 2017 trends. Consumer and small business confidence remains strong and unemployment is slightly lower than the national average in many of the markets we serve. Our recent foray into solar financing looks promising in terms of both loan growth opportunities and credit quality. An area of concern is our agricultural portfolio, which has exposure of approximately $153 million. Farm incomes declined sharply from 2015 through 2017 and little improvement is anticipated in 2018, as commodity prices, particularly corn and soybeans, remain low. Our customers have had favorable growing conditions which have resulted in strong crop yields. We will continue to have a few borrowers who will be unable to repay their lines of credit in full, resulting in carry-over debt. For the commercial and agricultural portfolio as a whole, we have experienced strong credit quality trends with low delinquencies and minimal charge-offs. We have reviewed the calculated loss ratios and assessed the environmental factors and concentration issues affecting these portfolios and believe our reserve ratio remains appropriate.

Similar to the commercial portfolio, our commercial real estate loans are concentrated in our local market with local customers, with slightly greater than sixty percent of the Bank’s exposure being owner occupied facilities where we are the primary relationship bank for our customers. Nevertheless, we were not immune to the dramatic declines in real estate values following the great recession, similar to other U.S. markets and we experienced losses in these categories from 2009 through 2011. Since 2012, we have experienced small recoveries in the portfolio. We reviewed our reserve factors and believe the ratio remains appropriate and adequate this year-end.

The reserve for loan and lease losses at December 31, 2017, totaled $94.88 million and was 2.10% of loans and leases, compared to $88.54 million or 2.11% of loans and leases at December 31, 2016 and $88.11 million or 2.21% of loans and leases at December 31, 2015. It is our opinion that the reserve for loan and lease losses was appropriate to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio as of December 31, 2017.

Charge-offs for loan and lease losses were $6.53 million for 2017, compared to $7.94 million for 2016 and $4.71 million for 2015. We had two large losses in 2017, one in the commercial and agricultural portfolio and one in the foreign aircraft portfolio. In 2016, we experienced our first foreign losses since our foray into foreign aircraft lending in 2003. The provision for loan and lease losses was $8.98 million for 2017, compared to $5.83 million for 2016 and $2.16 million for 2015 to accommodate net charge-offs and loan and lease growth.

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The following table summarizes our loan and lease loss experience for each of the last five years ended December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Amounts of loans and leases outstanding at end of period	$4,527,678	$4,188,071	$3,994,692	$3,688,574	$3,549,324
Average amount of net loans and leases outstanding during period	$4,333,375	$4,113,508	$3,837,149	$3,639,985	$3,433,938
Balance of reserve for loan and lease losses at beginning of period	$88,543	$88,112	$85,068	$83,505	$83,311
Charge-offs:					
Commercial and agricultural	2,415	547	3,489	5,007	538
Auto and light truck	774	4	24	42	226
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	—	—	57
Aircraft	1,872	6,123	244	—	1,308
Construction equipment	164	128	—	4	88
Commercial real estate	344	32	—	99	170
Residential real estate and home equity	124	219	295	46	424
Consumer	836	888	658	833	1,017
Total charge-offs	6,529	7,941	4,710	6,031	3,828
Recoveries:					
Commercial and agricultural	984	509	851	929	468
Auto and light truck	1,153	253	380	1,283	139
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	10	28	142	462
Aircraft	227	528	802	240	884
Construction equipment	298	461	434	525	323
Commercial real estate	851	469	2,807	347	627
Residential real estate and home equity	109	31	34	111	22
Consumer	267	278	258	284	325
Total recoveries	3,889	2,539	5,594	3,861	3,250
Net charge-offs (recoveries)	2,640	5,402	(884)	2,170	578
Provision for loan and lease losses	8,980	5,833	2,160	3,733	772
Balance at end of period	$94,883	$88,543	$88,112	$85,068	$83,505
Ratio of net charge-offs (recoveries) to average net loans and leases outstanding	0.06 %	0.13 %	(0.02)%	0.06 %	0.02 %
Ratio of reserve for loan and lease losses to net loans and leases outstanding end of period	2.10 %	2.11 %	2.21 %	2.31 %	2.35 %
Coverage ratio of reserve for loan and lease losses to nonperforming loans and leases	477.66 %	435.68 %	686.23 %	239.07 %	225.73 %

The following table shows net charge-offs (recoveries) as a percentage of average loans and leases by portfolio type:

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Commercial and agricultural	0.16 %	— %	0.36 %	0.58 %	0.01 %
Auto and light truck	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.30)	0.02
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.19)
Aircraft	0.21	0.69	(0.07)	(0.03)	0.06
Construction equipment	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.08)
Commercial real estate	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.44)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Residential real estate and home equity	—	0.04	0.05	(0.01)	0.08
Consumer	0.44	0.49	0.33	0.56	0.82
Total net charge-offs (recoveries) to average portfolio loans and leases	0.06 %	0.13 %	(0.02)%	0.06 %	0.02 %

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The reserve for loan and lease losses has been allocated according to the amount deemed necessary to provide for the estimated probable losses that have been incurred within the categories of loans and leases set forth in the table below. The following table shows the amount of such components of the reserve at December 31 and the ratio of such loan and lease categories to total outstanding loan and lease balances.

	2017		2016		2015		2014		2013	
(Dollars in thousands)	Reserve Amount	Percentage of Loans and Leases in Each Category to Total Loans and Leases	Reserve Amount	Percentage of Loans and Leases in Each Category to Total Loans and Leases	Reserve Amount	Percentage of Loans and Leases in Each Category to Total Loans and Leases	Reserve Amount	Percentage of Loans and Leases in Each Category to Total Loans and Leases	Reserve Amount	Percentage of Loans and Leases in Each Category to Total Loans and Leases
Commercial and agricultural	$16,228	20.54 %	$14,668	19.40 %	$15,456	18.64 %	$11,760	19.27 %	$11,515	19.14 %
Auto and light truck	10,103	10.97	8,064	9.83	9,269	10.64	10,326	10.79	9,657	11.04
Medium and heavy duty truck	4,844	6.56	4,740	7.04	4,699	6.97	4,500	6.70	4,212	6.70
Aircraft	34,619	18.66	34,352	19.16	32,373	19.48	32,234	19.73	34,037	20.80
Construction equipment	9,343	12.44	8,207	11.84	7,592	11.40	7,008	10.84	5,972	9.38
Commercial real estate	14,792	16.38	13,677	17.17	13,762	17.53	13,270	16.72	12,406	16.45
Residential real estate and home equity	3,666	11.62	3,550	12.46	3,662	12.28	4,504	12.91	4,539	13.96
Consumer	1,288	2.83	1,285	3.10	1,299	3.06	1,466	3.04	1,167	2.53
Total	$94,883	100.00%	$88,543	100.00%	$88,112	100.00%	$85,068	100.00%	$83,505	100.00%

Nonperforming Assets — Nonperforming assets include loans past due over 90 days, nonaccrual loans, other real estate, repossessions and other nonperforming assets we own. Our policy is to discontinue the accrual of interest on loans and leases where principal or interest is past due and remains unpaid for 90 days or more, or when an individual analysis of a borrower’s credit worthiness indicates a credit should be placed on nonperforming status, except for residential real estate and home equity loans, which are placed on nonaccrual at the time the loan is placed in foreclosure and consumer loans that are both well secured and in the process of collection.

Nonperforming assets amounted to $31.30 million at December 31, 2017, compared to $30.43 million at December 31, 2016, and $20.62 million at December 31, 2015. During 2017, interest income on nonaccrual loans and leases would have increased by approximately $1.14 million compared to $1.11 million in 2016 if these loans and leases had earned interest at their full contractual rate.

Nonperforming assets at December 31, 2017 increased from December 31, 2016, mainly due to increases in repossessions and other real estate. Repossessions consisted mainly of aircraft largely represented by one helicopter with a carrying value of $6.80 million at December 31, 2017. Other real estate increased due to current foreclosures outpacing sales of existing properties.

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Nonperforming assets at December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Loans past due over 90 days	$459	$416	$122	$981	$287
Nonaccrual loans and leases:					
Commercial and agricultural	2,603	3,981	4,283	14,284	11,765
Auto and light truck	8,041	166	46	38	3,511
Medium and heavy duty truck	371	—	—	56	188
Aircraft	1,957	6,110	4,388	12,473	10,365
Construction equipment	991	1,248	539	751	1,032
Commercial real estate	3,418	5,555	1,392	4,807	7,064
Residential real estate and home equity	1,890	2,641	1,961	2,094	2,691
Consumer	134	206	109	99	91
Total nonaccrual loans and leases	19,405	19,907	12,718	34,602	36,707
Total nonperforming loans and leases	19,864	20,323	12,840	35,583	36,994
Other real estate	1,312	704	736	1,109	4,539
Former bank premises held for sale	—	—	—	626	951
Repossessions:					
Commercial and agricultural	—	—	—	—	23
Auto and light truck	165	32	10	25	145
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft	9,335	9,335	6,916	5,123	4,082
Construction equipment	582	—	—	—	—
Consumer	32	6	1	8	12
Total repossessions	10,114	9,373	6,927	5,156	4,262
Operating leases	9	34	121	6	—
Total nonperforming assets	$31,299	$30,434	$20,624	$42,480	$46,746
Nonperforming loans and leases to loans and leases, net of unearned discount	0.44 %	0.49 %	0.32 %	0.96 %	1.04 %
Nonperforming assets to loans and leases and operating leases, net of unearned discount	0.67 %	0.70 %	0.50 %	1.13 %	1.29 %

Potential Problem Loans — Potential problem loans consist of loans that are performing but for which management has concerns about the ability of a borrower to continue to comply with repayment terms because of the borrower's potential operating or financial difficulties. Management monitors these loans closely and reviews their performance on a regular basis. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had $5.45 million and $13.63 million, respectively, in loans of this type which are not included in either of the non-accrual or 90 days past due loan categories. At December 31, 2017, potential problem loans consisted of two credit relationships, one in the commercial and agricultural portfolio and one in the medium and heavy truck portfolio. Weakness in these companies' operating performance and payment patterns have caused us to heighten attention given to these credits.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The amortized cost of securities at year-end 2017 increased 7.20% from 2016, following a 8.59% increase from year-end 2015 to year-end 2016. The amortized cost of securities at December 31, 2017 was $909.37 million or 15.45% of total assets, compared to $848.32 million or 15.46% of total assets at December 31, 2016.

The following table shows the amortized cost of securities available-for-sale as of December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	$471,508	$424,495	$389,457
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	116,260	133,509	120,441
Mortgage-backed securities — Federal agencies	289,327	252,981	234,400
Corporate debt securities	31,573	35,266	34,241
Foreign government and other securities	700	800	800
Marketable equity securities	—	1,265	1,893

Total investment securities available-for-sale	$909,368	$848,316	$781,232

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Yields on tax-exempt obligations are calculated on a fully tax-equivalent basis assuming a 35% tax rate. The following table shows the maturities of securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2017, at the amortized costs and weighted average yields of such securities.

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Yield
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities		
Under 1 year	$70,001	1.68%
1 – 5 years	396,508	1.89
5 – 10 years	4,999	2.25
Over 10 years	—	—
Total U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	471,508	1.86
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities		
Under 1 year	17,488	4.04
1 – 5 years	71,921	2.94
5 – 10 years	26,851	2.79
Over 10 years	—	—
Total U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	116,260	3.07
Corporate debt securities		
Under 1 year	7,240	1.69
1 – 5 years	24,333	1.74
5 – 10 years	—	—
Over 10 years	—	—
Total Corporate debt securities	31,573	1.72
Foreign government and other securities		
Under 1 year	200	1.86
1 – 5 years	500	2.22
5 – 10 years	—	—
Over 10 years	—	—
Total Foreign government and other securities	700	2.12
Mortgage-backed securities — Federal agencies	289,327	2.44
Total investment securities available-for-sale	$909,368	2.20%

At December 31, 2017, the residential mortgage-backed securities we held consisted of GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC pass-through certificates (Government Sponsored Enterprise, GSEs). The type of loans underlying the securities were all conforming loans at the time of issuance. The underlying GSEs backing these mortgage-backed securities are rated Aaa or AA+ from the rating agencies. At December 31, 2017, the vintage (years originated) of the underlying loans comprising our securities are: 52% in the years 2016 and 2017; 10% in the years 2014 and 2015; 21% in the years 2012 and 2013; and 17% in years 2011 and prior.

DEPOSITS

The following table shows the average daily amounts of deposits and rates paid on such deposits.

	2017		2016		2015	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Noninterest bearing demand	$983,050	— %	$943,874	— %	$854,070	— %
Interest bearing demand	1,517,859	0.31	1,395,195	0.17	1,334,850	0.12
Savings	828,993	0.09	786,983	0.08	733,848	0.08
Time	1,163,345	1.18	1,176,649	1.04	1,038,292	0.89
Total deposits	$4,493,247		$4,302,701		$3,961,060	

See Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on deposits.

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SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The following table shows the distribution of our short-term borrowings and the weighted average interest rates thereon at the end of each of the last three years. Also provided are the maximum amount of borrowings and the average amount of borrowings, as well as weighted average interest rates for the last three years.

(Dollars in thousands)	Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Repurchase Agreements	Commercial Paper	Other Short-Term Borrowings	Total Borrowings
2017				
Balance at December 31, 2017	$205,834	$6,115	$2,646	$214,595
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	205,834	6,542	162,402	374,778
Average amount outstanding	166,114	6,327	72,794	245,235
Weighted average interest rate during the year	0.21 %	0.27 %	1.02 %	0.45 %
Weighted average interest rate for outstanding amounts at December 31, 2017	0.59 %	0.27 %	— %	0.57 %
2016				
Balance at December 31, 2016	$162,913	$5,761	$123,269	$291,943
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	187,239	8,640	130,822	326,701
Average amount outstanding	171,316	6,929	32,631	210,876
Weighted average interest rate during the year	0.21 %	0.27 %	0.45 %	0.25 %
Weighted average interest rate for outstanding amounts at December 31, 2016	0.17 %	0.27 %	0.57 %	0.34 %
2015				
Balance at December 31, 2015	$130,662	$7,295	$95,272	$233,229
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	179,600	14,135	149,783	343,518
Average amount outstanding	145,084	10,722	81,134	236,940
Weighted average interest rate during the year	0.16 %	0.27 %	0.28 %	0.20 %
Weighted average interest rate for outstanding amounts at December 31, 2015	0.29 %	0.28 %	0.38 %	0.33 %

LIQUIDITY

Core Deposits — Our major source of investable funds is provided by stable core deposits consisting of all interest bearing and noninterest bearing deposits, excluding brokered certificates of deposit and certain certificates of deposit over $250,000 based on established FDIC insured deposits. In 2017, average core deposits equaled 73.71% of average total assets, compared to 74.12% in 2016 and 74.26% in 2015. The effective rate of core deposits in 2017 was 0.35%, compared to 0.28% in 2016 and 0.23% in 2015.

Average noninterest bearing core deposits increased 4.15% in 2017 compared to an increase of 10.51% in 2016. These represented 23.65% of total core deposits in 2017, compared to 23.76% in 2016, and 23.03% in 2015.

Purchased Funds — We use purchased funds to supplement core deposits, which include certain certificates of deposit over $250,000, brokered certificates of deposit, over-night borrowings, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, commercial paper, and other short-term borrowings. Purchased funds are raised from customers seeking short-term investments and are used to manage the Bank’s interest rate sensitivity. During 2017, our reliance on purchased funds increased to 10.33% of average total assets from 10.08% in 2016.

Shareholders’ Equity — Average shareholders’ equity equated to 12.46% of average total assets in 2017, compared to 12.38% in 2016. Shareholders’ equity was 12.20% of total assets at year-end 2017, compared to 12.26% at year-end 2016. We include unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income which is a component of shareholders’ equity. While regulatory capital adequacy ratios exclude unrealized (losses) gain, it does impact our equity as reported in the audited financial statements. The unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes, were ($3.33) million and $1.34 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Other Liquidity — Under Indiana law governing the collateralization of public fund deposits, the Indiana Board of Depositories determines which financial institutions are required to pledge collateral based on the strength of their financial ratings. We have been informed that no collateral is required for our public fund deposits. However, the Board of Depositories could alter this requirement in the future and adversely impact our liquidity. Our potential liquidity exposure if we must pledge collateral is approximately $689 million.

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Liquidity Risk Management — The Bank’s liquidity is monitored and closely managed by the Asset/Liability Management Committee (ALCO), whose members are comprised of the Bank’s senior management. Asset and liability management includes the management of interest rate sensitivity and the maintenance of an adequate liquidity position. The purpose of interest rate sensitivity management is to stabilize net interest income during periods of changing interest rates.

Liquidity management is the process by which the Bank ensures that adequate liquid funds are available to meet financial commitments on a timely basis. Financial institutions must maintain liquidity to meet day-to-day requirements of depositors and borrowers, take advantage of market opportunities and provide a cushion against unforeseen needs.

Liquidity of the Bank is derived primarily from core deposits, principal payments received on loans, the sale and maturity of investment securities, net cash provided by operating activities, and access to other funding sources. The most stable source of liability-funded liquidity is deposit growth and retention of the core deposit base. The principal source of asset-funded liquidity is available-for-sale investment securities, cash and due from banks, overnight investments, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and loans and interest bearing deposits with other banks maturing within one year. Additionally, liquidity is provided by repurchase agreements, and the ability to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) and the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB).

The Bank’s liquidity strategy is guided by internal policies and the Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management. Internal guidelines consist of:

(i) Available Liquidity (sum of short term borrowing capacity) greater than $500 million;

(ii) Liquidity Ratio (total of net cash, short term investments and unpledged marketable assets divided by the sum of net deposits and short term liabilities) greater than 15%;

(iii) Dependency Ratio (net potentially volatile liabilities minus short term investments divided by total earning assets minus short term investments) less than 15%; and

(iv) Loans to Deposits Ratio less than 100%

At December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with the foregoing internal policies and regulatory guidelines.

The Bank also maintains a contingency funding plan that assesses the liquidity needs under various scenarios of market conditions, asset growth and credit rating downgrades. The plan includes liquidity stress testing which measures various sources and uses of funds under the different scenarios. The contingency plan provides for ongoing monitoring of unused borrowing capacity and available sources of contingent liquidity to prepare for unexpected liquidity needs and to cover unanticipated events that could affect liquidity.

We have borrowing sources available to supplement deposits and meet our funding needs. 1st Source Bank has established relationships with several banks to provide short term borrowings in the form of federal funds purchased. At December 31, 2017, we borrowed $56.00 million in the federal funds market. We could borrow $209.00 million in additional funds for a short time from these banks on a collective basis. As of December 31, 2017, we had $47.11 million outstanding in FHLB advances and could borrow an additional $225.74 million. We also had no outstandings with the FRB and could borrow $547.41 million as of December 31, 2017.

Interest Rate Risk Management — ALCO monitors and manages the relationship of earning assets to interest bearing liabilities and the responsiveness of asset yields, interest expense, and interest margins to changes in market interest rates. In the normal course of business, we face ongoing interest rate risks and uncertainties. We may utilize interest rate swaps to partially manage the primary market exposures associated with the interest rate risk related to underlying assets, liabilities, and anticipated transactions.

A hypothetical change in net interest income was modeled by calculating an immediate 200 basis point (2.00%) and 100 basis point (1.00%) increase and a 100 basis point (1.00%) decrease in interest rates across all maturities. The following table shows the aggregate hypothetical impact to pre-tax net interest income.

	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income			
	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Basis Point Interest Rate Change	12 Months	24 Months	12 Months	24 Months
Up 200	3.90%	7.83%	3.74%	9.67%
Up 100	1.93%	3.82%	1.61%	4.47%

Down 100	(6.45)%	(9.87)%	(3.84)%	(8.04)%

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The earnings simulation model excludes the earnings dynamics related to how fee income and noninterest expense may be affected by changes in interest rates. Actual results may differ materially from those projected. The use of this methodology to quantify the market risk of the balance sheet should not be construed as an endorsement of its accuracy or the accuracy of the related assumptions.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the impact of these hypothetical fluctuations in interest rates on our derivative holdings was not significant, and, as such, separate disclosure is not presented. We manage the interest rate risk related to mortgage loan commitments by entering into contracts for future delivery of loans with outside parties. See Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In the ordinary course of operations, we enter into certain contractual obligations. Such obligations include the funding of operations through debt issuances as well as leases for premises and equipment. The following table summarizes our significant fixed, determinable, and estimated contractual obligations, by payment date, at December 31, 2017, except for obligations associated with short-term borrowing arrangements. Payments for borrowings do not include interest. Further discussion of the nature of each obligation is included in the referenced note to the consolidated financial statements.

The following table shows contractual obligation payments by period.

(Dollars in thousands)	Note	0 – 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Indeterminate maturity	Total
Deposits without stated maturity	—	$3,482,757	$—	$—	$—	$ —	$3,482,757
Certificates of deposit	10	612,866	591,639	62,141	3,327	—	1,269,973
Long-term debt	11	1,634	2,985	5,118	41,375	18,948	70,060
Subordinated notes	12	—	—	—	58,764	—	58,764
Operating leases	18	3,297	5,814	2,025	1,862	—	12,998
Purchase obligations	—	27,156	7,143	898	55	—	35,252
Total contractual obligations		$4,127,710	$607,581	$ 70,182	$ 105,383	$ 18,948	$4,929,804

We routinely enter into contracts for services. These contracts may require payment for services to be provided in the future and may also contain penalty clauses for early termination of the contract. We have made a diligent effort to estimate such payments and penalties, where applicable. Additionally, where necessary, we have made reasonable estimates as to certain purchase obligations as of December 31, 2017. Our management has used the best information available to make the estimations necessary to value the related purchase obligations. Our management is not aware of any additional commitments or contingent liabilities which may have a material adverse impact on our liquidity or capital resources at year-end 2017.

We also enter into derivative contracts under which we are required to either receive cash from, or pay cash to, counterparties depending on changes in interest rates. Derivative contracts are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet with the fair value representing the net present value of expected future cash receipts or payments based on market interest rates as of the balance sheet date. The fair value of the contracts changes daily as market interest rates change. Because the derivative assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet at December 31, 2017 do not necessarily represent the amounts that may ultimately be paid under these contracts, these assets and liabilities are not included in the table of contractual obligations presented above.

Assets under management and assets under custody are held in fiduciary or custodial capacity for our clients. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, these assets are not included on our balance sheet.

We are also party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our clients. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth unaudited consolidated selected quarterly statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Three Months Ended (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2017				
Interest income	$ 49,372	$ 52,398	$ 54,430	$ 56,185
Interest expense	5,645	6,537	7,201	7,371
Net interest income	43,727	45,861	47,229	48,814
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,000	2,738	1,620	3,622
Gains on investment securities available-for-sale	1,285	465	1,007	1,583
Income before income taxes	24,915	26,154	26,741	23,550
Net income	16,206	16,669	17,182	17,994
Diluted net income per common share	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.69
2016				
Interest income	$ 46,799	$ 47,937	$ 48,300	$ 48,724
Interest expense	5,510	5,644	5,606	5,341
Net interest income	41,289	42,293	42,694	43,383
Provision for loan and lease losses	975	2,049	2,067	742
Gains (losses) on investment securities available-for-sale	10	(209)	989	1,006
Income before income taxes	21,236	22,507	22,147	23,236
Net income	13,818	14,479	14,264	15,225
Diluted net income per common share	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.58

Net income was $17.99 million for the fourth quarter of 2017, compared to the $15.23 million of net income reported for the fourth quarter of 2016. Diluted net income per common share for the fourth quarter of 2017 amounted to $0.69, compared to $0.58 per common share reported in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Net interest margin was 3.57% for the fourth quarter of 2017 and 3.39% for the fourth quarter of 2016. Net interest income was $48.81 million for the fourth quarter of 2017 up 12.52% from 2016's fourth quarter. Net interest margin on a fully taxable-equivalent basis was 3.61% for the fourth quarter of 2017 and 3.42% for the fourth quarter of 2016. Tax-equivalent net interest income was $49.25 million for the fourth quarter of 2017, up 12.35% from 2016's fourth quarter.

Our provision for loan and lease losses was $3.62 million in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to $0.74 million in the fourth quarter of 2016. Net charge-offs were $2.11 million for the fourth quarter 2017, compared to net charge-offs of $1.10 million a year ago.

Noninterest income for the fourth quarter of 2017 was $25.67 million, compared to $22.36 million for the fourth quarter of 2016. Noninterest expense for the fourth quarter of 2017 was $47.31 million and was $41.76 million in the fourth quarter 2016.

The provision for income taxes included a one-time benefit of $2.61 million for the fourth quarter of 2017 which resulted in a lower effective tax rate. This benefit was a result of the revaluation of net deferred tax liabilities due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in December 2017.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

For information regarding Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, see Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Interest Rate Risk Management.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders, Board of Directors and Audit Committee
1st Source Corporation
South Bend, Indiana

Opinion on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of 1st Source Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2017 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated February 16, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.
Basis for Opinion
These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits.
We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.
We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ BKD, LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015

Fort Wayne, Indiana
February 16, 2018

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders, Board of Directors and Audit Committee
1st Source Corporation
South Bend, Indiana

Opinion on the Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited 1st Source Corporation's (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework: (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework: (2013) issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States)("PCAOB"), the consolidated financial statements of the Company and our report dated February 16, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definitions and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ BKD, LLP

Fort Wayne, Indiana
February 16, 2018

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$73,635	$58,578
Federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits with other banks	4,398	49,726
Investment securities available-for-sale	904,033	850,467
Other investments	25,953	22,458
Mortgages held for sale	13,123	15,849
Loans and leases, net of unearned discount:		
Commercial and agricultural	929,997	812,264
Auto and light truck	496,816	411,764
Medium and heavy duty truck	296,935	294,790
Aircraft	844,657	802,414
Construction equipment	563,437	495,925
Commercial real estate	741,568	719,170
Residential real estate and home equity	526,122	521,931
Consumer	128,146	129,813
Total loans and leases	4,527,678	4,188,071
Reserve for loan and lease losses	(94,883)	(88,543)
Net loans and leases	4,432,795	4,099,528
Equipment owned under operating leases, net	139,581	118,793
Net premises and equipment	54,612	56,708
Goodwill and intangible assets	83,742	84,102
Accrued income and other assets	155,412	130,059
Total assets	$5,887,284	$5,486,268
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	$1,064,271	$991,256
Interest-bearing deposits:		
Interest-bearing demand	1,554,898	1,471,526
Savings	863,588	814,326
Time	1,269,973	1,056,652
Total interest-bearing deposits	3,688,459	3,342,504
Total deposits	4,752,730	4,333,760
Short-term borrowings:		
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	205,834	162,913
Other short-term borrowings	8,761	129,030
Total short-term borrowings	214,595	291,943
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	70,060	74,308
Subordinated notes	58,764	58,764
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	72,598	54,843
Total liabilities	5,168,747	4,813,618
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock; no par value Authorized 10,000,000 shares; none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common Stock; no par value Authorized 40,000,000 shares; issued 28,205,674 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2016	436,538	436,538

Retained earnings	339,959	290,824
Cost of common stock in treasury (2,268,910 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2,329,909 shares at December 31, 2016)	(54,628)	(56,056)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(3,332)	1,344
Total shareholders’ equity	718,537	672,650
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	$5,887,284	$5,486,268

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Year Ended December 31 (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2017	2016	2015
Interest income:			
Loans and leases	$194,726	$175,999	$168,766
Investment securities, taxable	13,693	11,777	11,929
Investment securities, tax-exempt	2,573	2,740	2,992
Other	1,393	1,244	997
Total interest income	212,385	191,760	184,684
Interest expense:			
Deposits	19,202	15,267	11,489
Short-term borrowings	1,115	525	484
Subordinated notes	4,002	4,220	4,220
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	2,435	2,089	1,970
Total interest expense	26,754	22,101	18,163
Net interest income	185,631	169,659	166,521
Provision for loan and lease losses	8,980	5,833	2,160
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	176,651	163,826	164,361
Noninterest income:			
Trust and wealth advisory	20,980	19,256	19,126
Service charges on deposit accounts	9,564	9,053	9,313
Debit card	11,809	10,887	10,217
Mortgage banking	4,796	4,496	4,570
Insurance commissions	5,889	5,513	5,465
Equipment rental	30,381	25,863	22,302
Gains on investment securities available-for-sale	4,340	1,796	4
Other	10,947	12,081	12,319
Total noninterest income	98,706	88,945	83,316
Noninterest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	86,912	86,837	86,133
Net occupancy	10,624	9,686	9,768
Furniture and equipment	20,769	19,500	18,348
Depreciation — leased equipment	25,215	21,678	18,280
Professional fees	6,810	5,161	4,682
Supplies and communication	5,355	5,244	6,011
FDIC and other insurance	2,537	3,147	3,412
Business development and marketing	7,477	4,936	4,837
Loan and lease collection and repossession	2,724	1,600	667
Other	5,574	5,856	6,976
Total noninterest expense	173,997	163,645	159,114
Income before income taxes	101,360	89,126	88,563
Income tax expense	33,309	31,340	31,077
Net income	$68,051	$57,786	$57,486
Basic net income per common share	$2.60	$2.22	$2.17
Diluted net income per common share	$2.60	$2.22	$2.17

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year Ended December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Net income	$68,051	$57,786	$57,486
Other comprehensive loss:			
Unrealized depreciation of investment securities available-for-sale	(3,147)	(6,547)	(4,562)
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains included in net income	(4,340)	(1,796)	(4)
Income tax effect	2,811	3,132	1,714
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(4,676)	(5,211)	(2,852)
Comprehensive income	$63,375	$52,575	$54,634

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Cost of Common Stock in Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	$ —	$346,535	$302,242	$(43,711)	$ 9,407	$614,473
Net income	—	—	57,486	—	—	57,486
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(2,852)	(2,852)
Issuance of 118,281 common shares under stock based compensation awards, including related tax effects	—	—	(245)	2,829	—	2,584
Cost of 338,985 shares of common stock acquired for treasury	—	—	—	(9,970)	—	(9,970)
Common stock dividend ($0.671 per share)	—	—	(17,655)	—	—	(17,655)
10% common stock dividend ($13 cash paid in lieu of fractional shares)	—	90,003	(90,016)	—	—	(13)
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ —	$436,538	$251,812	$(50,852)	$ 6,555	$644,053
Net income	—	—	57,786	—	—	57,786
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(5,211)	(5,211)
Issuance of 118,559 common shares under stock based compensation awards, including related tax effects	—	—	(18)	2,826	—	2,808
Cost of 270,378 shares of common stock acquired for treasury	—	—	—	(8,030)	—	(8,030)
Common stock dividend ($0.72 per share)	—	—	(18,756)	—	—	(18,756)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ —	$436,538	$290,824	$(56,056)	$ 1,344	$672,650
Cumulative-effect adjustment	—	—	(65)	—	—	(65)
Balance at January 1, 2017, adjusted	—	436,538	290,759	(56,056)	1,344	672,585
Net income	—	—	68,051	—	—	68,051
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(4,676)	(4,676)
Issuance of 61,899 common shares under stock based compensation awards	—	—	908	1,469	—	2,377
Cost of 900 shares of common stock acquired for treasury	—	—	—	(41)	—	(41)
Common stock dividend ($0.76 per share)	—	—	(19,759)	—	—	(19,759)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ —	$436,538	$339,959	$(54,628)	$ (3,332)	$718,537

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Operating activities:			
Net income	$68,051	$57,786	$57,486
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan and lease losses	8,980	5,833	2,160
Depreciation of premises and equipment	5,658	5,245	4,780
Depreciation of equipment owned and leased to others	25,215	21,678	18,280
Stock-based compensation	2,963	2,884	3,843
Amortization of investment securities premiums and accretion of discounts, net	5,449	5,861	4,652
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	1,092	1,478	1,424
Deferred income taxes	2,767	2,856	1,620
Gains on investment securities available-for-sale	(4,340)	(1,796)	(4)
Originations of loans held for sale, net of principal collected	(101,104)	(119,134)	(113,029)
Proceeds from the sales of loans held for sale	106,811	116,397	120,138
Net gains on sale of loans held for sale	(2,981)	(3,287)	(3,330)
Net gains on sale of other real estate and repossessions	(251)	(228)	(814)
Change in trading account securities	—	—	205
Change in interest receivable	(2,119)	(1,326)	(549)
Change in interest payable	1,222	570	798
Change in other assets	(1,434)	2,145	(8,230)
Change in other liabilities	(3,268)	648	8,010
Other	4,550	450	3,168
Net change in operating activities	117,261	98,060	100,608
Investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of investment securities available-for-sale	228,715	23,784	1,299
Proceeds from maturities and paydowns of investment securities available-for-sale	177,466	217,613	136,649
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(469,385)	(313,074)	(147,771)
Proceeds from liquidation of partnership investments	128	2,903	423
Net change in other investments	(3,495)	(485)	(1,172)
Loans sold or participated to others	32,004	5,926	1,962
Net change in loans and leases	(382,386)	(209,668)	(315,938)
Net change in equipment owned under operating leases	(46,003)	(30,100)	(54,508)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(5,444)	(8,935)	(9,498)
Proceeds from sales of other real estate and repossessions	6,194	2,189	6,941
Net change in investing activities	(462,206)	(309,847)	(381,613)
Financing activities:			
Net change in demand deposits and savings accounts	205,649	278,666	173,508
Net change in time deposits	213,321	(84,092)	162,818
Net change in short-term borrowings	(77,348)	58,714	(12,593)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	19,999	20,837	—
Payments on long-term debt	(26,628)	(6,429)	(1,250)
Stock issued under stock purchase plans	153	120	149
Acquisition of treasury stock	(41)	(8,030)	(9,970)
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(20,431)	(19,416)	(18,126)
Net change in financing activities	314,674	240,370	294,536
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(30,271)	28,583	13,531
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	108,304	79,721	66,190
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$78,033	$108,304	$79,721

Supplemental Information:			
Non-cash transactions:			
Loans transferred to other real estate and repossessions	$8,135	$4,961	$8,742
Common stock matching contribution to Employee Stock Ownership and Profit Sharing Plan	1,426	800	500
Stock dividend paid on common stock	—	—	90,003
Cash paid for:			
Interest	$25,531	$21,531	$17,364
Income taxes	10,567	19,866	30,429

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 — Accounting Policies

1st Source Corporation is a bank holding company headquartered in South Bend, Indiana that provides, through its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “1st Source” or “the Company”), a broad array of financial products and services. 1st Source Bank (“Bank”), its banking subsidiary, offers commercial and consumer banking services, trust and wealth advisory services, and insurance to individual and business clients in Indiana and Michigan. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation — The financial statements consolidate 1st Source and its subsidiaries (principally the Bank). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. For purposes of the parent company only financial information presented in Note 22, investments in subsidiaries are carried at equity in the underlying net assets.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements — Financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) require the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Business Combinations — Business combinations are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method, assets and liabilities of the business acquired are recorded at their estimated fair values as of the date of acquisition with any excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired recorded as goodwill. Results of operations of the acquired business are included in the income statement from the date of acquisition.

Cash Flows — For purposes of the consolidated and parent company only statements of cash flows, the Company considers cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits with other banks with original maturities of three months or less as cash and cash equivalents.

Securities — Securities that the Company has the ability and positive intent to hold to maturity are classified as investment securities held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity investment securities, when present, are carried at amortized cost. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company held no securities classified as held-to-maturity. Securities that may be sold in response to, or in anticipation of, changes in interest rates and resulting prepayment risk, or for other factors, are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on these securities are reported, net of applicable taxes, as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders’ equity.

The initial indication of potential other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) for both debt and equity securities is a decline in fair value below amortized cost. Quarterly, any impaired securities are analyzed on a qualitative and quantitative basis in determining OTTI. Declines in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses to the extent the impairment is related to credit losses. The amount of impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. In estimating OTTI impairment losses, the Company considers among other things, (i) the length of time and the extent to which fair value has been less than cost, (ii) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (iii) whether it is more likely than not that the Company will not have to sell any such securities before an anticipated recovery of cost.

Debt and equity securities that are purchased and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading account securities and are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in earnings. Realized gains and losses on the sales of all securities are reported in earnings and computed using the specific identification cost basis.

Other investments consist of shares of Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis (FHLBI) and Federal Reserve Bank stock. As restricted member stocks, these investments are carried at cost. Both cash and stock dividends received on the stocks are reported as income. Quarterly, the Company reviews its investment in FHLBI for impairment. Factors considered in determining impairment are: history of dividend payments; determination of cause for any net loss; adequacy of capital; and review of the most recent financial statements. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, it was determined that the Company's investment in FHLBI stock is appropriately valued at cost, which equates to par value. In addition, other investments include interest bearing deposits with other banks with original maturities of greater than three months. These investments are in denominations, including accrued interest, that are fully insured by the FDIC.

Loans and Leases — Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and costs and net of unearned income. Interest income is accrued as earned based on unpaid principal balances. Origination fees and direct loan and lease origination costs are deferred and the net amount amortized to interest income over the estimated life of the related loan or lease. Loan commitment fees are deferred and amortized into other income over the commitment period.

Direct financing leases are carried at the aggregate of lease payments plus estimated residual value of the leased property, net of unamortized deferred lease origination fees and costs and unearned income. Interest income on direct financing leases is recognized over the term of the lease to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the outstanding investment.

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The accrual of interest on loans and leases is discontinued when a loan or lease becomes contractually delinquent for 90 days, or when an individual analysis of a borrower's credit worthiness indicates a credit should be placed on nonperforming status, except for residential mortgage loans and consumer loans that are well secured and in the process of collection. Residential mortgage loans are placed on nonaccrual at the time the loan is placed in foreclosure. When interest accruals are discontinued, interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and interest accrued in the prior year is charged to the reserve for loan and lease losses. However, in some cases, the Company may elect to continue the accrual of interest when the net realizable value of collateral is sufficient to cover the principal and accrued interest. When a loan or lease is classified as nonaccrual and the future collectibility of the recorded loan or lease balance is doubtful, collections on interest and principal are applied as a reduction to principal outstanding. Loans are returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured, which is typically evidenced by a sustained repayment performance of at least six months.

A loan or lease is considered impaired, based on current information and events, if 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 or lease agreement. Interest on impaired loans and leases, which are not classified as nonaccrual, is recognized on the accrual basis. The Company evaluates loans and leases exceeding $100,000 for impairment and establishes a specific reserve as a component of the reserve for loan and lease losses when it is probable all amounts due will not be collected pursuant to the contractual terms of the loan or lease and the recorded investment in the loan or lease exceeds its fair value.

Loans and leases that have been modified and economic concessions have been granted to borrowers who have experienced financial difficulties are considered a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) and, by definition, are deemed an impaired loan. These concessions typically result from the Company's loss mitigation activities and may include reductions in the interest rate, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, forbearance or other actions. Certain TDRs are classified as nonperforming at the time of restructuring and typically are returned to performing status after considering the borrower's sustained repayment performance for a reasonable period of at least six months.

When the Company modifies loans and leases in a TDR, it evaluates any possible impairment similar to other impaired loans based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the contractual interest rate of the original loan or lease agreement, or uses the current fair value of the collateral, less selling costs for collateral dependent loans. If the Company determines that the value of the modified loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (net of previous charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount), impairment is recognized through a reserve for loan and lease losses estimate or a charge-off to the reserve for loan and lease losses. In periods subsequent to modification, the Company evaluates all TDRs, including those that have payment defaults, for possible impairment and recognizes impairment through the reserve for loan and lease losses.

The Company sells mortgage loans to the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) in the normal course of business and retains the servicing rights. The GNMA programs under which the loans are sold allow the Company to repurchase individual delinquent loans that meet certain criteria from the securitized loan pool. At its option, and without GNMA's prior authorization, the Company may repurchase a delinquent loan for an amount equal to 100% of the remaining principal balance on the loan. Once the Company has the unconditional ability to repurchase a delinquent loan, the Company is deemed to have regained effective control over the loan and the Company is required to recognize the loan on its balance sheet and record an offsetting liability, regardless of its intent to repurchase the loan. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, residential real estate portfolio loans included $2.65 million and $3.27 million, respectively, of loans available for repurchase under the GNMA optional repurchase programs with the offsetting liability recorded within other short-term borrowings.

Mortgage Banking Activities — Loans held for sale are composed of performing one-to-four family residential mortgage loans originated for resale. Mortgage loans originated with the intent to sell are carried at fair value.

The Company recognizes the rights to service mortgage loans for others as separate assets, whether the servicing rights are acquired through a separate purchase or through the sale of originated loans with servicing rights retained. The Company allocates a portion of the total proceeds of a mortgage loan to servicing rights based on the relative fair value. These assets are amortized as reductions of mortgage servicing fee income over the estimated servicing period in proportion to the estimated servicing income to be received. Gains and losses on the sale of MSRs are recognized in Noninterest Income on the Statements of Income in the period in which such rights are sold.

MSRs are evaluated for impairment at each reporting date. For purposes of impairment measurement, MSRs are stratified based on the predominant risk characteristics of the underlying servicing, principally by loan type. If temporary impairment exists within a tranche, a valuation allowance is established through a charge to income equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. If it is later determined all or a portion of the temporary impairment no longer exists for a particular tranche, the valuation allowance is reduced through a recovery of income.

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MSRs are also reviewed for other-than-temporary impairment. Other-than-temporary impairment exists when recoverability of a recorded valuation allowance is determined to be remote considering historical and projected interest rates, prepayments, and loan pay-off activity. When this situation occurs, the unrecoverable portion of the valuation allowance is applied as a direct write-down to the carrying value of the MSRs. Unlike a valuation allowance, a direct write-down permanently reduces the carrying value of the MSRs and the valuation allowance, precluding subsequent recoveries.

As part of mortgage banking operations, the Company enters into commitments to originate loans whereby the interest rate on these loans is determined prior to funding ("rate lock commitments"). Similar to loans held for sale, the fair value of rate lock commitments is subject to change primarily due to changes in interest rates. Under the Company's risk management policy, these fair values are hedged primarily by selling forward contracts on agency securities. The rate lock commitments on mortgage loans intended to be sold and the related hedging instruments are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in current earnings.

Reserve for Loan and Lease Losses — The reserve for loan and lease losses is maintained at a level believed to be appropriate by the Company to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio. The determination of the reserve requires significant judgment reflecting the Company's best estimate of probable loan and lease losses related to specifically identified impaired loans and leases as well as probable losses in the remainder of the various loan and lease portfolios. For purposes of determining the reserve, the Company has segmented loans and leases into classes based on the associated risk within these segments. The Company has determined that eight classes exist within the loan and lease portfolio. The methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the reserve consists of several key elements, which include: specific reserves for impaired loans, formula reserves for each business lending division portfolio including percentage allocations for special attention loans and leases not deemed impaired, and reserves for pooled homogenous loans and leases. The Company's evaluation is based upon a continuing review of these portfolios, estimates of customer performance, collateral values and dispositions, and assessments of economic and geopolitical events, all of which are subject to judgment and will change.

Specific reserves are established for certain business and specialty finance credits based on a regular analysis of special attention loans and leases. This analysis is performed by the Credit Policy Committee (CPC), the Loan Review Department, Credit Administration, and the Loan Workout Departments. The specific reserves are based on an analysis of underlying collateral values, cash flow considerations and, if applicable, guarantor capacity. Sources for determining collateral values include appraisals, evaluations, auction values and industry guides. Generally, for loans secured by commercial real estate and dependent on cash flows from the underlying collateral to service the debt, a new appraisal is obtained at the time the credit is deemed to be impaired. For non-income producing commercial real estate, an appraisal or evaluation is ordered depending on an analysis of the underlying factors, including an assessment of the overall credit worthiness of the borrower, the value of non-real estate collateral supporting the transaction and the date of the most recent existing appraisal or evaluation. An evaluation may be performed in lieu of obtaining a new appraisal for less complex transactions secured by local market properties. Values based on evaluations are discounted more heavily than those determined by appraisals when calculating loan impairment. Appraisals, evaluations and industry guides are used to determine aircraft values. Appraisals, industry guides and auction values are used to determine construction equipment, truck and auto values.

The formula reserves determined for each business lending division portfolio are calculated quarterly by applying loss factors to outstanding loans and leases based upon a review of historical loss experience and qualitative factors, which include but are not limited to, economic trends, current market risk assessment by industry, recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolios, movement in equipment values collateralizing specialized industry portfolios, concentrations of credit, delinquencies, trends in volume, experience and depth of relationship managers and division management, and the effects of changes in lending policies and practices, including changes in quality of the loan and lease origination, servicing and risk management processes. Special attention loans and leases without specific reserves receive a higher percentage allocation ratio than credits not considered special attention.

Pooled loans and leases are smaller credits and are homogenous in nature, such as consumer credits and residential mortgages. Pooled loan and lease loss reserves are based on historical net charge-offs, adjusted for delinquencies, the effects of lending practices and programs and current economic conditions, and current trends in the geographic markets which the Company serves.

A comprehensive analysis of the reserve is performed on a quarterly basis by reviewing all loans and leases over a fixed dollar amount ($100,000) where the internal credit quality grade is at or below a predetermined classification. Although the Company determines the amount of each element of the reserve separately and relies on this process as an important credit management tool, the entire reserve is available for the entire loan and lease portfolio. The actual amount of losses incurred can vary significantly from the estimated amounts both positively and negatively. The Company's methodology includes several factors intended to minimize the difference between estimated and actual losses. These factors allow the Company to adjust its estimate of losses based on the most recent information available.

Impaired loans are reviewed quarterly to assess the probability of being able to collect the portion considered impaired. When a review and analysis of the underlying credit and collateral indicates ultimate collection is improbable, the deficiency is charged-off and deducted from the reserve. Loans and leases, which are deemed uncollectible or have a low likelihood of collection, are charged-off and deducted from the reserve, while recoveries of amounts previously charged-off are credited to the reserve. A (recovery of) provision for loan and lease losses is credited or charged to operations based on the Company's periodic evaluation of the factors previously mentioned, as well as other pertinent factors.

Equipment Owned Under Operating Leases — The Company finances various types of construction equipment, medium and heavy duty trucks, automobiles and other equipment under leases classified as operating leases. The equipment underlying the operating leases is reported at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, in the Statements of Financial Condition. These operating lease arrangements require the lessee to make a fixed monthly rental payment over a specified lease term generally ranging from three to seven years. Revenue consists of the contractual lease payments and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and reported as noninterest income. Leased assets are being depreciated on a straight-line method over the lease term to the estimate of the equipment's fair market value at lease termination, also referred to as "residual" value. The depreciation of these operating lease assets is reported as Noninterest Expense on the Statements of Income. For automobile leases, fair value is based upon published industry market guides. For other equipment leases, fair value may be based upon observable market prices, third-party valuations, or prices received on sales of similar assets at the end of the lease term. These residual values are reviewed periodically to ensure the recorded amount does not exceed the fair market value at the lease termination. At the end of the lease, the operating lease asset is either purchased by the lessee or returned to the Company.

Other Real Estate — Other real estate acquired through partial or total satisfaction of nonperforming loans is included in Other Assets and recorded at fair value less anticipated selling costs based upon the property's appraised value at the date of transfer, with any difference between the fair value of the property less cost to sell, and the carrying value of the loan charged to the reserve for loan losses or other income, if a positive adjustment. Subsequent fair value write-downs or write-ups, to the extent of previous write-downs, property maintenance costs, and gains or losses recognized upon the sale of other real estate are recognized in Noninterest Expense on the Statements of Income. Gains or losses resulting from the sale of other real estate are recognized on the date of sale. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, other real estate had carrying values of $1.31 million and $0.70 million, respectively, and is included in Other Assets in the Statements of Financial Condition.

Repossessed Assets — Repossessed assets may include fixtures and equipment, inventory and receivables, aircraft, construction equipment, and vehicles acquired from business banking and specialty finance activities. Repossessed assets are included in Other Assets at fair value of the equipment or vehicle less estimated selling costs. At the time of repossession, the recorded amount of the loan or lease is written down to the fair value of the equipment or vehicle by a charge to the reserve for loan and lease losses or other income, if a positive adjustment. Subsequent fair value write-downs or write-ups, to the extent of previous write-downs, equipment maintenance costs, and gains or losses recognized upon the sale of repossessions are recognized in Noninterest Expense on the Statements of Income. Gains or losses resulting from the sale of repossessed assets are recognized on the date of sale. Repossessed assets totaled $10.11 million and $9.37 million, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and are included in Other Assets in the Statements of Financial Condition.

Premises and Equipment — Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The provision for depreciation is computed by the straight-line method, primarily with useful lives ranging from three to 31.5 years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, while improvements, which extend the useful life, are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated remaining life.

Goodwill and Intangibles — Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of businesses acquired over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Other intangible assets represent purchased assets that also lack physical substance but can be distinguished from goodwill because of contractual or other legal rights or because the asset is capable of being sold or exchanged either on its own or in combination with a related contract, asset, or liability. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the carrying amount. Goodwill is allocated into two reporting units. Fair value for each reporting unit is estimated using stock price multiples or earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) multiples. Intangible assets that have finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives and are subject to impairment testing. All of the Company’s other intangible assets have finite lives and are amortized on a straight-line basis over varying periods not exceeding twenty-five years. The Company performed the required annual impairment test of goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2017 and determined that no impairment exists.

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Partnership Investments — The Company accounts for its investments in partnerships for which it owns three percent or more of the partnership on the equity method. The partnerships in which the Company has investments account for their investments at fair value. As a result, the Company's investments in these partnerships reflect the underlying fair value of the partnerships' investments. The Company accounts for its investments in partnerships of which it owns less than three percent at the lower of cost or fair value. The Company uses the hypothetical liquidation book value (HLBV) method for equity investments when the liquidation rights and priorities as defined by an equity investment agreement differ from what is reflected by the underlying percentage ownership interests. The HLBV method is commonly applied to equity investments in the renewable energy industry, where cash percentages vary at different points in time and are not directly linked to an investor's ownership percentage. A calculation is prepared at each balance sheet date to determine the amount that the Company would receive if an equity investment entity were to liquidate all of its assets (as valued in accordance with GAAP) and distribute that cash to the investors based on the contractually defined liquidation priorities. The difference between the calculated liquidation distribution amounts at the beginning and the end of the reporting period, after adjusting for capital contributions and distributions, is 1st Source's share of the earnings or losses from the equity investment for the period. Investments in partnerships are included in Other Assets in the Statements of Financial Condition. The balances as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were $23.76 million and $12.17 million, respectively.

Short-Term Borrowings — Short-term borrowings consist of Federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, commercial paper, Federal Home Loan Bank notes, and borrowings from non-affiliated banks. Federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other short-term borrowings mature within one to 365 days of the transaction date. Commercial paper matures within seven to 270 days. Other short-term borrowings in the Statements of Financial Condition include the Company's liability related to mortgage loans available for repurchase under GNMA optional repurchase programs.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at the amounts at which the securities were acquired or sold plus accrued interest. The fair value of collateral either received from or provided to a third party is continually monitored and additional collateral obtained or requested to be returned to the Company as deemed appropriate.

Trust and Wealth Advisory Fees — Trust and wealth advisory fees are recognized on the accrual basis.

Income Taxes — 1st Source and its subsidiaries file a consolidated Federal income tax return. The provision for incomes taxes is based upon income in the consolidated financial statements, rather than amounts reported on the income tax return. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the expected amount most likely to be realized. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of a sufficient level of future taxable income and recoverable taxes paid in prior years. Although realization is not assured, the Company believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized.

The Company uses the deferral method of accounting on investments that generate investment tax credits. Under this method, the investment tax credits are recognized as a reduction to the related asset. The expense on certain qualified affordable housing investments is included in Tax Expense in the Statements of Income.

Positions taken in the tax returns may be subject to challenge by the taxing authorities upon examination. Uncertain tax positions are initially recognized in the 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% 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 Statements of Income.

Net Income Per Common Share — Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding, plus the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options, stock warrants and nonvested stock-based compensation awards.

Stock-Based Employee Compensation — The Company recognizes stock-based compensation as compensation cost in the Statements of Income based on their fair values on the measurement date, which, for its purposes, is the date of grant.

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Segment Information — 1st Source has one principal business segment, commercial banking. While our chief decision makers monitor the revenue streams of various products and services, the identifiable segments' operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a company-wide basis. Accordingly, all of the Company's financial service operations are considered to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

Derivative Financial Instruments — The Company occasionally enters into derivative financial instruments as part of its interest rate risk management strategies. These derivative financial instruments consist primarily of interest rate swaps. All derivative instruments are recorded on the Statements of Financial Condition, as either an asset or liability, at their fair value. The accounting for the gain or loss resulting from the change in fair value depends on the intended use of the derivative. For a derivative used to hedge changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability, or an unrecognized firm commitment, the gain or loss on the derivative will be recognized in earnings together with the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item. This results in an earnings impact only to the extent that the hedge is ineffective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value. If it is determined that the derivative instrument is not highly effective as a hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued and the adjustment to fair value of the derivative instrument is recorded in earnings. For a derivative used to hedge changes in cash flows associated with forecasted transactions, the gain or loss on the effective portion of the derivative will be deferred, and reported as accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity, until such time the hedged transaction affects earnings. For derivative instruments not accounted for as hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in noninterest income/expense. Deferred gains and losses from derivatives that are terminated and were in a cash flow hedge are amortized over the shorter of the original remaining term of the derivative or the remaining life of the underlying asset or liability.

Fair Value Measurements — The Company records certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Securities available for sale, mortgage loans held for sale, and derivative instruments are carried at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurements are also utilized to determine the initial value of certain assets and liabilities, to perform impairment assessments, and for disclosure purposes. The Company uses quoted market prices and observable inputs to the maximum extent possible when measuring fair value. In the absence of quoted market prices, various valuation techniques are utilized to measure fair value. When possible, observable market data for identical or similar financial instruments are used in the valuation. When market data is not available, fair value is determined using valuation models that incorporate management's estimates of the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements are classified within one of three levels based on the observability of the inputs used to determine fair value, as follows:

Level 1 — The valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2 — The valuation is based on observable inputs such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3 — The valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by minimal or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the instrument. Level 3 valuations are typically performed using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques that incorporate management's own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the instrument, or valuations that require significant management judgment or estimation.

Reclassifications — Certain amounts in the prior periods consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on total assets, shareholders' equity or net income as previously reported.

Note 2 — Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Share Based Payment Awards: In May 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2017-09 "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Scope of Modification Accounting." These amendments provide guidance on determining which changes to the terms and conditions of share-based payment awards require an entity to apply modification accounting under Topic 718. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The amendments should be applied on a prospective basis to an award modified on or after the adoption date. The Company adopted ASU 2017-09 on January 1, 2018 and it did not have an impact on its accounting and disclosures.

Premium Amortization: In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08 “Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities.” These amendments shorten the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium. Specifically, the amendments require the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. The amendments do not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to maturity. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The amendments should be applied on a modified retrospective basis, with a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The Company is continuing to assess the impact of ASU 2017-08 on its accounting and disclosures.

Sale of Nonfinancial Assets: In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-05 “Other Income - Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets.” 'The amendments clarify that a financial asset is within the scope of Subtopic 610-20 if it meets the definition of an in substance nonfinancial asset. The amendments also define the term in substance nonfinancial asset. The amendments clarify that nonfinancial assets within the scope of Subtopic 610-20 may include nonfinancial assets transferred within a legal entity to a counterparty. For example, a parent may transfer control of nonfinancial assets by transferring ownership interests in a consolidated subsidiary. A contract that includes the transfer of ownership interests in one or more consolidated subsidiaries is within the scope of Subtopic 610-20 if substantially all of the fair value of the assets that are promised to the counterparty in a contract is concentrated in nonfinancial assets. The amendments clarify that an entity should identify each distinct nonfinancial asset or in substance nonfinancial asset promised to a counterparty and derecognize each asset when a counterparty obtains control of it. The guidance is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods therein. Entities may use either a full or modified approach to adopt the ASU. The Company adopted ASU 2017-05 on January 1, 2018 and it did not have an impact on its accounting and disclosures.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment: In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04 “Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) - Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment.” These amendments eliminate Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. The amendments also eliminate the requirements for any reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount to perform a qualitative assessment and, if it fails that qualitative test, to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. An entity still has the option to perform the qualitative assessment for a reporting unit to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. The guidance is effective for annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. ASU 2017-04 should be adopted on a prospective basis. The Company has assessed ASU 2017-04 and does not expect it to have a material impact on its accounting and disclosures.

Business Combinations: In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01 “Business Combinations (Topic 805) - Clarifying the Definition of a Business.” ASU 2017-01 provides amendments to clarify the definition of a business and affect all companies and other reporting organizations that must determine whether they have acquired or sold a business. The amendments are intended to help companies and other organizations evaluate whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years and should be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the period of adoption. Early adoption is permitted under certain circumstances. The Company adopted ASU 2017-01 on January 1, 2018 and it did not have an impact on its accounting and disclosures.

Restricted Cash: In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18 “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) - Restricted Cash.” ASU 2016-18 provides amendments to cash flow statement classification and presentation to explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after

December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years and should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company adopted ASU 2016-18 on January 1, 2018 and it did not have a material impact on its accounting and disclosures.

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Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory: In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16 “Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory.” The amendments in ASU 2016-16 require an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. The amendments eliminate the exception for an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory. The amendments do not include new disclosure requirements; however existing disclosure requirements might be applicable when accounting for the current and deferred income taxes for an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual period for which financial statements (interim or annual) have not been issued or made available for issuance. The Company adopted ASU 2016-16 on January 1, 2018 and it did not have an impact on its accounting and disclosures.

Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments: In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15 “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) - Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments.” ASU 2016-15 provides cash flow statement classification guidance for certain transactions including how the predominance principle should be applied when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years and should be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company adopted ASU 2016-15 on January 1, 2018 and it did not have a material impact on its accounting and disclosures.

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

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

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

ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company has an implementation team working through the provisions of ASU 2016-13 including assessing the impact on its accounting and disclosures.

Leases: In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02 “Leases (Topic 842).” ASU 2016-02 establishes a right of use model that requires a lessee to record a right of use asset and a lease liability for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. For lessors, the guidance modifies the classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases. A lease will be treated as sale if it transfers all of the risks and rewards, as well as control of the underlying asset, to the lessee. If risks and rewards are conveyed without the transfer of control, the lease is treated as a financing. If the lessor doesn’t convey risks and rewards or control, an operating lease results. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. Entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. Early adoption is permitted. The Company has an implementation team working through the provisions of ASU 2016-02 including a review of all leases to assess the impact on its accounting, disclosures and the election of certain practical expedients. It is expected that the Company will recognize discounted right of use assets and lease liabilities (estimated between $7 million and $10 million) upon adoption on January 1, 2019. The estimates will change due to changes in the lease portfolio.

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Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments: In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01 “Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10) - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.” ASU 2016-01 is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments by requiring equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; requiring public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; requiring 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; eliminating the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured and amortized at cost on the balance sheet; and requiring a reporting organization 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 organization has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values (including disclosure requirements) should be applied prospectively to equity investments that exist as of the date of adoption. The Company adopted ASU 2016-01 on January 1, 2018 and it did not have a material effect on its accounting for equity investments, fair value disclosures and other disclosure requirements.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers: In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).” The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. On July 9, 2015, the FASB approved amendments deferring the effective date by one year. ASU 2014-09 is now effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is permitted but not before the original public entity effective date, i.e., annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. In March 2016, the FASB issued final amendments (ASU No. 2016-08 and ASU No. 2016-10) to clarify the implementation guidance for principal versus agent considerations, identifying performance obligations and the accounting for licenses of intellectual property. The amendments can be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Update recognized at the date of initial application. In May 2016, the FASB issued final amendments (ASU No. 2016-12 and ASU 2016-11) to address narrow-scope improvements to the guidance on collectibility, non-cash consideration, completed contracts at transition and to provide a practical expedient for contract modifications at transition and an accounting policy election related to the presentation of sales taxes and other similar taxes collected from customers. Additionally, the amendments included a rescission of SEC guidance because of ASU 2014-09 related to revenue and expense recognition for freight services in process, accounting for shipping and handling fees and costs, and accounting for consideration given by a vendor to a customer. In December 2016, the FASB issued final guidance (ASU 2016-20) that allows entities not to make quantitative disclosures about performance obligations in certain cases and requires entities that use any of the new or previously existing optional exemptions to expand their qualitative disclosures. It also makes 12 additional technical corrections and improvements to the new revenue standard. These amendments are effective upon the adoption of ASU 2014-09. The Company’s revenue is comprised of net interest income, which is explicitly excluded from the scope of ASU 2014-09, and noninterest income. ASU 2014-09 required the Company to evaluate how it recognizes certain recurring revenue streams related to noninterest income. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 on January 1, 2018 and did not identify any significant changes in the timing of revenue recognition when considering the amended accounting guidance. The Company will have additional disclosures beginning in the first quarter of 2018 as required by the guidance.

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Note 3 — Investment Securities Available-For-Sale

The following table shows investment securities available-for-sale.

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2017				
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	$471,508	$ 57	$ (3,446)	$468,119
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	116,260	648	(908)	116,000
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	289,327	1,456	(2,873)	287,910
Corporate debt securities	31,573	5	(284)	31,294
Foreign government and other securities	700	10	—	710
Total investment securities available-for-sale	$909,368	$ 2,176	$ (7,511)	$904,033
December 31, 2016				
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	$424,495	$ 809	$ (4,471)	$420,833
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	133,509	1,036	(1,570)	132,975
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	252,981	2,175	(2,582)	252,574
Corporate debt securities	35,266	111	(301)	35,076
Foreign government and other securities	800	7	—	807
Total debt securities	847,051	4,138	(8,924)	842,265
Marketable equity securities	1,265	7,007	(70)	8,202
Total investment securities available-for-sale	$848,316	$ 11,145	$ (8,994)	$850,467

At December 31, 2017, the residential mortgage-backed securities held by the Company consisted primarily of GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC pass-through certificates which are guaranteed by those respective agencies of the United States government (Government Sponsored Enterprise, GSEs).

The Company did not hold any marketable equity securities at December 31, 2017.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of investments in debt securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2017. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$94,929	$95,016
Due after one year through five years	493,262	489,615
Due after five years through ten years	31,850	31,492
Due after ten years	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	289,327	287,910
Total debt securities available-for-sale	$909,368	$904,033

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The following table summarizes gross unrealized losses and fair value by investment category and age.

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 Months Fair Value	Less than 12 Months Unrealized Losses	12 months or Longer Fair Value	12 months or Longer Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2017						
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	$311,865	$(1,161)	$89,617	$(2,285)	$401,482	$(3,446)
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	34,971	(287)	24,909	(621)	59,880	(908)
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	137,169	(1,336)	60,162	(1,537)	197,331	(2,873)
Corporate debt securities	13,747	(57)	10,048	(227)	23,795	(284)
Foreign government and other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total temporarily impaired available-for-sale securities	$497,752	$(2,841)	$184,736	$(4,670)	$682,488	$(7,511)
December 31, 2016						
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	$263,680	$(4,471)	$—	$—	$263,680	$(4,471)
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	74,129	(1,515)	3,337	(55)	77,466	(1,570)
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	168,554	(2,341)	5,102	(241)	173,656	(2,582)
Corporate debt securities	13,312	(301)	—	—	13,312	(301)
Foreign government and other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total debt securities	519,675	(8,628)	8,439	(296)	528,114	(8,924)
Marketable equity securities	280	(70)	4	—	284	(70)
Total temporarily impaired available-for-sale securities	$519,955	$(8,698)	$8,443	$(296)	$528,398	$(8,994)

At December 31, 2017, the Company does not have the intent to sell any of the available-for-sale securities in the table above and believes that it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell any such securities before an anticipated recovery of cost. The unrealized losses on debt securities are due to market volatility. The fair value is expected to recover on all debt securities as they approach their maturity date or repricing date or if market yields for such investments decline. The Company does not believe any of the securities are impaired due to reasons of credit quality.

The following table shows the gross realized gains and losses from the securities available-for-sale portfolio, including marketable equity securities.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Gross realized gains	$7,425	$2,090	$ 4
Gross realized losses	(2,895)	—	—
OTTI losses	(190)	(294)	—
Net realized gains	$4,340	$1,796	$ 4

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, investment securities with carrying values of $289.05 million and $276.29 million, respectively, were pledged as collateral for security repurchase agreements and for other purposes.

Note 4 — Loan and Lease Financings

Total loans and leases outstanding were recorded net of unearned income and deferred loan fees and costs at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and totaled $4.53 billion and $4.19 billion, respectively. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, net deferred loan and lease costs were $3.85 million and $3.78 million, respectively.

The loan and lease portfolio includes direct financing leases, which are included in commercial and agricultural, auto and light truck, medium and heavy duty truck, aircraft, and construction equipment on the Statements of Financial Condition.

The following table shows the summary of the gross investment in lease financing and the components of the investment in lease financing at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Direct finance leases:		
Rentals receivable	$208,295	$218,543

Estimated residual value of leased assets	29,638	21,992
Gross investment in lease financing	237,933	240,535
Unearned income	(37,851)	(35,751)
Net investment in lease financing	$200,082	$204,784

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At December 31, 2017, the direct financing minimum future lease payments receivable for each of the years 2018 through 2022 were $51.17 million, $44.04 million, $39.03 million, $30.45 million, and $27.83 million, respectively.
In the ordinary course of business, the Company has extended loans to certain directors, executive officers, and principal shareholders of equity securities of 1st Source and to their affiliates. In the opinion of management, these loans are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with persons not related to the Company and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability, or present other unfavorable features. The loans are consistent with sound banking practices and within applicable regulatory and lending limitations. The aggregate dollar amounts of these loans were $14.61 million and $31.46 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. During 2017, $2.30 million of new loans and other additions were made and repayments and other reductions totaled $19.15 million.
The Company evaluates loans and leases for credit quality at least annually but more frequently if certain circumstances occur (such as material new information which becomes available and indicates a potential change in credit risk). The Company uses two methods to assess credit risk: loan or lease credit quality grades and credit risk classifications. The purpose of the loan or lease credit quality grade is to document the degree of risk associated with individual credits as well as inform management of the degree of risk in the portfolio taken as a whole. Credit risk classifications are used to categorize loans by degree of risk and to designate individual or committee approval authorities for higher risk credits at the time of origination. Credit risk classifications include categories for: Acceptable, Marginal, Special Attention, Special Risk, Restricted by Policy, Regulated and Prohibited by Law.
All loans and leases, except residential real estate and home equity loans and consumer loans, are assigned credit quality grades on a scale from 1 to 12 with grade 1 representing superior credit quality. The criteria used to assign grades to extensions of credit that exhibit potential problems or well-defined weaknesses are primarily based upon the degree of risk and the likelihood of orderly repayment, and their effect on our safety and soundness. Loans or leases graded 7 or weaker are considered “special attention” credits and, as such, relationships in excess of $100,000 are reviewed quarterly as part of management’s evaluation of the appropriateness of the reserve for loan and lease losses. Grade 7 credits are defined as “watch” and contain greater than average credit risk and are monitored to limit our exposure to increased risk; grade 8 credits are “special mention” and, following regulatory guidelines, are defined as having potential weaknesses that deserve management’s close attention. Credits that exhibit well-defined weaknesses and a distinct possibility of loss are considered ‘‘classified’’ and are graded 9 through 12 corresponding to the regulatory definitions of “substandard” (grades 9 and 10) and the more severe ‘‘doubtful’’ (grade 11) and ‘‘loss’’ (grade 12).
The following table shows the credit quality grades of the recorded investment in loans and leases, segregated by class.

	Credit Quality Grades		
(Dollars in thousands)	1-6	7-12	Total
December 31, 2017			
Commercial and agricultural	$906,074	$23,923	$929,997
Auto and light truck	482,455	14,361	496,816
Medium and heavy duty truck	293,318	3,617	296,935
Aircraft	815,956	28,701	844,657
Construction equipment	552,684	10,753	563,437
Commercial real estate	726,134	15,434	741,568
Total	$3,776,621	$96,789	$3,873,410
December 31, 2016			
Commercial and agricultural	$784,811	$27,453	$812,264
Auto and light truck	407,931	3,833	411,764
Medium and heavy duty truck	291,558	3,232	294,790
Aircraft	772,802	29,612	802,414
Construction equipment	486,923	9,002	495,925
Commercial real estate	707,252	11,918	719,170
Total	$3,451,277	$85,050	$3,536,327

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For residential real estate and home equity and consumer loans, credit quality is based on the aging status of the loan and by payment activity. The following table shows the recorded investment in residential real estate and home equity and consumer loans by performing or nonperforming status. Nonperforming loans are those loans which are on nonaccrual status or are 90 days or more past due.

(Dollars in thousands)	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
December 31, 2017			
Residential real estate and home equity	$ 523,803	$ 2,319	$ 526,122
Consumer	127,982	164	128,146
Total	$ 651,785	$ 2,483	$ 654,268
December 31, 2016			
Residential real estate and home equity	$ 518,896	$ 3,035	$ 521,931
Consumer	129,585	228	129,813
Total	$ 648,481	$ 3,263	$ 651,744

The following table shows the recorded investment of loans and leases, segregated by class, with delinquency aging and nonaccrual status.

(Dollars in thousands)	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing	Total Accruing Loans	Nonaccrual	Total Financing Receivables
December 31, 2017							
Commercial and agricultural	$ 927,113	$ 281	$ —	$ —	$ 927,394	$ 2,603	$ 929,997
Auto and light truck	485,885	2,869	21	—	488,775	8,041	496,816
Medium and heavy duty truck	296,564	—	—	—	296,564	371	296,935
Aircraft	823,638	14,570	4,492	—	842,700	1,957	844,657
Construction equipment	561,665	333	448	—	562,446	991	563,437
Commercial real estate	738,006	23	121	—	738,150	3,418	741,568
Residential real estate and home equity	521,943	1,508	352	429	524,232	1,890	526,122
Consumer	127,107	776	99	30	128,012	134	128,146
Total	$ 4,481,921	$ 20,360	$ 5,533	$ 459	$ 4,508,273	$ 19,405	$ 4,527,678
December 31, 2016							
Commercial and agricultural	$ 808,283	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 808,283	$ 3,981	$ 812,264
Auto and light truck	411,300	298	—	—	411,598	166	411,764
Medium and heavy duty truck	294,790	—	—	—	294,790	—	294,790
Aircraft	791,559	1,429	3,316	—	796,304	6,110	802,414
Construction equipment	493,131	1,546	—	—	494,677	1,248	495,925
Commercial real estate	713,482	133	—	—	713,615	5,555	719,170
Residential real estate and home equity	517,212	1,310	374	394	519,290	2,641	521,931
Consumer	129,000	453	132	22	129,607	206	129,813
Total	$ 4,158,757	$ 5,169	$ 3,822	$ 416	$ 4,168,164	$ 19,907	$ 4,188,071

Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, would have increased by approximately $1.14 million, $1.11 million, and $1.03 million, respectively, if the nonaccrual loans and leases had earned interest at their full contract rate.

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The following table shows impaired loans and leases, segregated by class, and the corresponding reserve for impaired loan and lease losses.

(Dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Reserve
December 31, 2017			
With no related reserve recorded:			
Commercial and agricultural	$ 2,439	$ 2,439	$ —
Auto and light truck	—	—	—
Medium and heavy duty truck	371	371	—
Aircraft	1,901	1,901	—
Construction equipment	584	584	—
Commercial real estate	2,375	2,375	—
Residential real estate and home equity	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Total with no related reserve recorded	7,670	7,670	—
With a reserve recorded:			
Commercial and agricultural	—	—	—
Auto and light truck	7,780	7,780	243
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	—
Aircraft	—	—	—
Construction equipment	344	344	108
Commercial real estate	971	971	181
Residential real estate and home equity	352	354	134
Consumer	—	—	—
Total with a reserve recorded	9,447	9,449	666
Total impaired loans	$ 17,117	$ 17,119	$ 666
December 31, 2016			
With no related reserve recorded:			
Commercial and agricultural	$ 1,700	$ 1,700	$ —
Auto and light truck	115	115	—
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	—
Aircraft	2,918	2,918	—
Construction equipment	605	605	—
Commercial real estate	2,607	2,607	—
Residential real estate and home equity	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Total with no related reserve recorded	7,945	7,945	—
With a reserve recorded:			
Commercial and agricultural	1,890	1,890	297
Auto and light truck	—	—	—
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	—
Aircraft	3,192	3,192	1,076
Construction equipment	562	562	35
Commercial real estate	2,765	2,765	322
Residential real estate and home equity	674	676	148
Consumer	—	—	—
Total with a reserve recorded	9,083	9,085	1,878
Total impaired loans	$ 17,028	$ 17,030	$ 1,878

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The following table shows average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans and leases, segregated by class, for years ending December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017 Average Recorded Investment	2017 Interest Income	2016 Average Recorded Investment	2016 Interest Income	2015 Average Recorded Investment	2015 Interest Income
Commercial and agricultural	$4,526	$ 1	$3,484	$ 6	$5,362	$ 32
Auto and light truck	766	—	10	—	—	—
Medium and heavy duty truck	658	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft	4,873	5	6,291	2	7,285	6
Construction equipment	1,011	—	766	—	695	—
Commercial real estate	3,220	2	5,417	123	10,126	518
Residential real estate and home equity	355	15	415	15	370	16
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$15,409	$ 23	$16,383	$ 146	$23,838	$ 572

The following table shows the number of loans and leases classified as troubled debt restructuring (TDR) during 2017, 2016 and 2015, segregated by class, as well as the recorded investment as of December 31. The classification between nonperforming and performing is shown at the time of modification. Modification programs focused on extending maturity dates or modifying payment patterns with most TDRs experiencing a combination of concessions. The modifications did not result in the contractual forgiveness of principal or interest. There were one modification during 2017, one modification during 2016, and no modifications during 2015 that resulted in an interest rate reduction below market rate. Consequently, the financial impact of the modifications was immaterial.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017 Number of Modifications	2017 Recorded Investment	2016 Number of Modifications	2016 Recorded Investment	2015 Number of Modifications	2015 Recorded Investment
Performing TDRs:						
Commercial and agricultural	—	$ —	—	$ —	2	$ 218
Auto and light truck	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate and home equity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total performing TDR modifications	—	—	—	—	2	218
Nonperforming TDRs:						
Commercial and agricultural	1	—	—	—	—	—
Auto and light truck	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medium and heavy duty truck	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction equipment	—	—	1	562	—	—
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate and home equity	—	—	1	314	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total nonperforming TDR modifications	1	—	2	876	—	—
Total TDR modifications	1	$ —	2	$ 876	2	$ 218

There were no performing TDRs which had payment defaults within the twelve months following modification during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

There was one nonperforming construction equipment TDR with a recorded investment of $0.41 million which had a payment default within the twelve months following modification for the year ended December 31, 2017 and no nonperforming TDRs which had payment defaults within the twelve months following modification during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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The classification between nonperforming and performing is shown at the time of modification. Default occurs when a loan or lease is 90 days or more past due under the modified terms or transferred to nonaccrual.
The following table shows the recorded investment of loans and leases classified as troubled debt restructurings as of December 31.

Year Ended December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Performing TDRs	$352	$360
Nonperforming TDRs	537	1,642
Total TDRs	$889	$2,002

Note 5 — Reserve for Loan and Lease Losses
The following table shows the changes in the reserve for loan and lease losses, segregated by class, for each of the three years ended December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and agricultural	Auto and light truck	Medium and heavy duty truck	Aircraft	Construction equipment	Commercial real estate	Residential real estate and home equity	Consumer	Total
2017									
Balance, beginning of year	$14,668	$8,064	$4,740	$34,352	$8,207	$13,677	$3,550	$1,285	$88,543
Charge-offs	2,415	774	—	1,872	164	344	124	836	6,529
Recoveries	984	1,153	—	227	298	851	109	267	3,889
Net charge-offs (recoveries)	1,431	(379)	—	1,645	(134)	(507)	15	569	2,640
Provision (recovery of provision)	2,991	1,660	104	1,912	1,002	608	131	572	8,980
Balance, end of year	$16,228	$10,103	$4,844	$34,619	$9,343	$14,792	$3,666	$1,288	$94,883
2016									
Balance, beginning of year	$15,456	$9,269	$4,699	$32,373	$7,592	$13,762	$3,662	$1,299	$88,112
Charge-offs	547	4	—	6,123	128	32	219	888	7,941
Recoveries	509	253	10	528	461	469	31	278	2,539
Net charge-offs (recoveries)	38	(249)	(10)	5,595	(333)	(437)	188	610	5,402
Provision (recovery of provision)	(750)	(1,454)	31	7,574	282	(522)	76	596	5,833
Balance, end of year	$14,668	$8,064	$4,740	$34,352	$8,207	$13,677	$3,550	$1,285	$88,543
2015									
Balance, beginning of year	$11,760	$10,326	$4,500	$32,234	$7,008	$13,270	$4,504	$1,466	$85,068
Charge-offs	3,489	24	—	244	—	—	295	658	4,710
Recoveries	851	380	28	802	434	2,807	34	258	5,594
Net charge-offs (recoveries)	2,638	(356)	(28)	(558)	(434)	(2,807)	261	400	(884)
Provision (recovery of provision)	6,334	(1,413)	171	(419)	150	(2,315)	(581)	233	2,160
Balance, end of year	$15,456	$9,269	$4,699	$32,373	$7,592	$13,762	$3,662	$1,299	$88,112

The following table shows the reserve for loan and lease losses and recorded investment in loans and leases, segregated by class, separated by individually and collectively evaluated for impairment as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and agricultural	Auto and light truck	Medium and heavy duty truck	Aircraft	Construction equipment	Commercial real estate	Residential real estate and home equity	Consumer	Total
December 31, 2017									
Reserve for loan and lease losses									
Ending balance, individually evaluated for impairment	$—	$243	$—	$—	$108	$181	$134	$—	$666
Ending balance, collectively evaluated for impairment	16,228	9,860	4,844	34,619	9,235	14,611	3,532	1,288	94,217
Total reserve for loan and lease losses	$16,228	$10,103	$4,844	$34,619	$9,343	$14,792	$3,666	$1,288	$94,883
Recorded investment in loans									
Ending balance, individually evaluated for impairment	$2,439	$7,780	$371	$1,901	$928	$3,346	$352	$—	$17,117
Ending balance, collectively evaluated for impairment	927,558	489,036	296,564	842,756	562,509	738,222	525,770	128,146	4,510,561
Total recorded investment in loans	$929,997	$496,816	$296,935	$844,657	$563,437	$741,568	$526,122	$128,146	$4,527,678
December 31, 2016									
Reserve for loan and lease losses									
Ending balance, individually evaluated for impairment	$297	$—	$—	$1,076	$35	$322	$148	$—	$1,878
Ending balance, collectively evaluated for impairment	14,371	8,064	4,740	33,276	8,172	13,355	3,402	1,285	86,665
Total reserve for loan and lease losses	$14,668	$8,064	$4,740	$34,352	$8,207	$13,677	$3,550	$1,285	$88,543
Recorded investment in loans									
Ending balance, individually evaluated for impairment	$3,590	$115	$—	$6,110	$1,167	$5,372	$674	$—	$17,028
Ending balance, collectively evaluated for impairment	808,674	411,649	294,790	796,304	494,758	713,798	521,257	129,813	4,171,043
Total recorded investment in loans	$812,264	$411,764	$294,790	$802,414	$495,925	$719,170	$521,931	$129,813	$4,188,071

Note 6 — Operating Leases

Operating lease equipment at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was $139.58 million and $118.79 million, respectively, net of accumulated depreciation of $49.74 million and $42.23 million, respectively.

The minimum future lease rental payments due from clients on operating lease equipment at December 31, 2017, totaled $108.84 million, of which $28.81 million is due in 2018, $26.88 million in 2019, $28.52 million in 2020, $14.62 million in 2021, $7.05 million in 2022, and $2.96 million thereafter. Depreciation expense related to operating lease equipment for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was $25.22 million, $21.68 million and $18.28 million, respectively.

Note 7 — Premises and Equipment

The following table shows premises and equipment as of December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Land	$15,413	$16,127
Buildings and improvements	58,981	59,027
Furniture and equipment	39,978	37,604
Total premises and equipment	114,372	112,758
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(59,760)	(56,050)
Net premises and equipment	$54,612	$56,708

Depreciation and amortization of properties and equipment totaled $5.66 million in 2017, $5.25 million in 2016, and $4.78 million in 2015.

During 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company recorded long-lived asset impairment charges totaling $410,000, $0 and $150,000, respectively. The impairment charges were recorded as a result of appraisals on buildings and were recognized in Other Expense on the Statements of Income.

Note 8 — Mortgage Servicing Rights

The unpaid principal balance of residential mortgage loans serviced for third parties was $752.99 million at December 31, 2017, compared to $761.85 million at December 31, 2016, and $798.51 million at December 31, 2015.

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Amortization expense on MSRs is expected to total $0.66 million, $0.57 million, $0.49 million, $0.42 million, and $0.36 million in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Projected amortization excludes the impact of future asset additions or disposals.

The following table shows changes in the carrying value of MSRs and the associated valuation allowance.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Mortgage servicing rights:		
Balance at beginning of year	$4,297	$4,608
Additions	1,144	1,167
Amortization	(1,092)	(1,478)
Sales	—	—
Carrying value before valuation allowance at end of year	4,349	4,297
Valuation allowance:		
Balance at beginning of year	—	—
Impairment recoveries	—	—
Balance at end of year	$—	$—
Net carrying value of mortgage servicing rights at end of year	$4,349	$4,297
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights at end of year	$7,187	$7,484

At December 31, 2017, the fair value of MSRs exceeded the carrying value reported in the Statements of Financial Condition by $2.84 million. This difference represents increases in the fair value of certain MSRs that could not be recorded above cost basis.

Funds held in trust at 1st Source for the payment of principal, interest, taxes and insurance premiums applicable to mortgage loans being serviced for others, were approximately $10.42 million and $12.62 million at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Mortgage loan contractual servicing fees, including late fees and ancillary income, were $2.70 million, $2.69 million, and $2.84 million for 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Mortgage loan contractual servicing fees are included in Mortgage Banking Income on the Statements of Income.

Note 9 — Intangible Assets and Goodwill

At December 31, 2017, intangible assets consisted of goodwill of $83.68 million and other intangible assets of $0.06 million, which was net of accumulated amortization of $9.48 million. At December 31, 2016, intangible assets consisted of goodwill of $83.68 million and other intangible assets of $0.42 million, which was net of accumulated amortization of $9.14 million. Intangible asset amortization was $0.36 million, $0.58 million, and $0.69 million for 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Amortization on other intangible assets is expected to total $0.05 million and $0.01 million in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

The following table shows a summary of core deposit intangible and other intangible assets as of December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Core deposit intangibles:		
Gross carrying amount	$9,546	$9,566
Less: accumulated amortization	(9,484)	(9,143)
Net carrying amount	$62	$423
Other intangibles:		
Gross carrying amount	$—	$—
Less: accumulated amortization	—	—
Net carrying amount	$—	$—

Note 10 — Deposits

The aggregate amount of certificates of deposit of $250,000 or more and other time deposits of $250,000 or more outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was $553.80 million and $348.30 million, respectively.

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The following table shows the amount of certificates of deposit of $250,000 or more and other time deposits of $250,000 or more outstanding at December 31, 2017, by time remaining until maturity.

(Dollars in thousands)	
Under 3 months	$107,747
4 – 6 months	75,414
7 – 12 months	109,311
Over 12 months	261,330
Total	$553,802

The following table shows scheduled maturities of time deposits, including both private and public funds, at December 31, 2017.

(Dollars in thousands)	
2018	$612,866
2019	385,988
2020	205,651
2021	45,726
2022	16,415
Thereafter	3,327
Total	$1,269,973

Note 11 — Borrowed Funds and Mandatorily Redeemable Securities

The following table shows the details of long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings (1.04% – 5.86%)	$47,114	$53,075
Mandatorily redeemable securities	18,948	19,177
Other long-term debt	3,998	2,056
Total long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	$70,060	$74,308

Annual maturities of long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2017, for the next five years and thereafter beginning in 2018, are as follows (in thousands): $1,634; $1,545; $1,440; $1,728; $3,390; and $60,323.

At December 31, 2017, the Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings represented a source of funding for community economic development activities, agricultural loans and general funding for the bank and consisted of 18 fixed rate notes with maturities ranging from 2018 to 2027. These notes were collateralized by $58.88 million of certain real estate loans.

Mandatorily redeemable securities as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, of $18.95 million and $19.18 million, respectively reflected the “book value” shares under the 1st Source Executive Incentive Plan. See Note 16 - Employee Stock Benefit Plans for additional information. Dividends paid on these shares and changes in book value per share are recorded as other interest expense. Total interest expense recorded for 2017, 2016, and 2015 was $1.68 million, $1.45 million, and $1.37 million, respectively.

The following table shows the details of short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	2017			2016		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Weighted Average Rate		Amount	Weighted Average Rate	
Federal funds purchased	$56,000	1.63	%	$—	—	%
Security repurchase agreements	149,834	0.20		162,913	0.17	
Commercial paper	6,115	0.27		5,761	0.27	
Other short-term borrowings	2,646	—		123,269	0.57	
Total short-term borrowings	$214,595	0.57	%	$291,943	0.34	%

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Note 12 — Subordinated Notes

The Company sponsors one trust, 1st Source Master Trust (Capital Trust) of which 100% of the common equity is owned by the Company. The Capital Trust was formed in 2007 for the purpose of issuing corporation-obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities (the capital securities) to third-party investors and investing the proceeds from the sale of the capital securities solely in junior subordinated debenture securities of the Company (the subordinated notes). The subordinated notes held by the Capital Trust are the sole assets of the Capital Trust. The Capital Trust qualifies as a variable interest entity for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary and therefore reported in the financial statements as an unconsolidated subsidiary. The junior subordinated debentures are reflected as subordinated notes in the Statements of Financial Condition with the corresponding interest distributions reflected as Interest Expense in the Statements of Income. The common shares issued by the Capital Trust are included in Other Assets in the Statements of Financial Condition.

Distributions on the capital securities issued by the Capital Trust are payable quarterly at a rate per annum equal to the interest rate being earned by the Capital Trust on the subordinated notes held by the Capital Trust. The capital securities are subject to mandatory redemption, in whole or in part, upon repayment of the subordinated notes. The Company has entered into agreements which, taken collectively, fully and unconditionally guarantee the capital securities subject to the terms of each of the guarantees. The capital securities held by the Capital Trust qualify as Tier 1 capital under Federal Reserve Board guidelines.

The following table shows subordinated notes at December 31, 2017.

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount of Subordinated Notes	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
June 2007 issuance (1)	$ 41,238	7.22 %	6/15/2037
August 2007 issuance (2)	17,526	3.07 %	9/15/2037
Total	$ 58,764		

(1) Fixed rate through life of debt.

(2) 3-Month LIBOR +1.48% through remaining life of debt.

Note 13 — Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share is computed using the two-class method. Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the applicable period, excluding outstanding participating securities. Participating securities include non-vested restricted stock awards. Non-vested restricted stock awards are considered participating securities to the extent the holders of these securities receive non-forfeitable dividends at the same rate as holders of common stock. Diluted earnings per common share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares determined for the basic earnings per common share computation plus the dilutive effect of stock compensation using the treasury stock method.

Stock options, where the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares, were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per common share because the result would have been antidilutive. No stock options were considered antidilutive as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the number of shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three years ending December 31.

(Dollars in thousands - except per share amounts)	2017	2016	2015
Distributed earnings allocated to common stock	$ 19,701	$ 18,707	$ 17,582
Undistributed earnings allocated to common stock	47,830	38,670	39,336
Net earnings allocated to common stock	67,531	57,377	56,918
Net earnings allocated to participating securities	520	409	568
Net income allocated to common stock and participating securities	$ 68,051	$ 57,786	$ 57,486
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per common share	25,925,820	25,879,397	26,173,351
Dilutive effect of stock compensation	—	—	—

Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per common share	25,925,820	25,879,397	26,173,351
Basic earnings per common share	$ 2.60	$ 2.22	$ 2.17
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 2.60	$ 2.22	$ 2.17

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Note 14 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income related to unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities for the two years ending December 31.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income
Realized gains included in net income	$4,340	$1,796	Gains on investment securities available-for-sale
	4,340	1,796	Income before income taxes
Tax effect	(1,629)	(674)	Income tax expense
Net of tax	$2,711	$1,122	Net income

Note 15 — Employee Benefit Plans

The 1st Source Corporation Employee Stock Ownership and Profit Sharing Plan (as amended, the "Plan") includes an employee stock ownership component, which is designed to invest in and hold 1st Source common stock, and a 401(k) plan component, which holds all Plan assets not invested in 1st Source common stock. The Plan encourages diversification of investments with opportunities to change investment elections and contribution levels.

Employees are eligible to participate in the Plan the first of the month following 90 days of employment. The Company matches dollar for dollar on the first 4% of deferred compensation, plus 50 cents on the dollar of the next 2% deferrals. The Company will also contribute to the Plan an amount designated as a fixed 2% employer contribution. The amount of fixed contribution is equal to two percent of the participant's eligible compensation. Additionally, each year the Company may, in its sole discretion, make a discretionary profit sharing contribution. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were 1,126,939 and 1,252,417 shares, respectively, of 1st Source Corporation common stock held in relation to employee benefit plans.

The Company contributions are allocated among the participants on the basis of compensation. Each participant's account is credited with cash and/or shares of 1st Source common stock based on that participant's compensation earned during the year. After completing 5 years of service in which they worked at least 1,000 hours per year, a participant will be completely vested in the Company's contribution. An employee is always 100% vested in their deferral. Plan participants are entitled to receive distributions from their Plan accounts upon termination of service, retirement, or death.

Contribution expense for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, amounted to $4.88 million, $4.71 million, and $4.57 million, respectively.

In addition to the 1st Source Corporation Employee Stock Ownership and Profit Sharing Plan, the Company provides a limited health care and life insurance benefit for some of its retired employees. Effective March 31, 2009, the Company amended the plan so that no new retirees would be covered by the plan. The amendment will have no effect on the coverage for retirees covered at the time of the amendment. Prior to amendment, all full-time employees became eligible for these retiree benefits upon reaching age 55 with 20 years of credited service. The retiree medical plan pays a stated percentage of eligible medical expenses reduced by any deductibles and payments made by government programs and other group coverage. The lifetime maximum benefit payable under the medical plan is $15,000 and for life insurance is $3,000.

The Company's net periodic post retirement benefit (recovery) cost recognized in Salaries and Employee Benefits in the Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, amounted to $(0.01) million, $(0.01) million, and $(0.02) million, respectively. The accrued post retirement benefit cost was not material at December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015.

Note 16 — Stock Based Compensation

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had four active stock-based employee compensation plans. These plans include three executive stock award plans, the Executive Incentive Plan (EIP), the Restricted Stock Award Plan (RSAP), the Strategic Deployment Incentive Plan (SDP); and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The 2011 Stock Option Plan was approved by the shareholders on April 21, 2011 but the Company had not made any grants through December 31, 2017. These stock-based employee compensation plans were established to help retain and motivate key employees. All of the plans have been approved by the shareholders of 1st Source Corporation. The Executive Compensation and Human Resources Committee (the "Committee") of the 1st Source Corporation Board of Directors has sole authority to select the employees, establish the awards to be issued, and approve the terms and conditions of each award under the stock-based compensation plans.

Stock-based compensation to employees is recognized as compensation cost in the Statements of Income based on their fair values on the measurement date, which, for 1st Source, is the date of grant. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized ratably over the requisite service period for all awards. The total fair value of share awards vested was $2.37 million during 2017, $4.53 million in 2016, and $4.37 million in 2015.

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The following table shows the combined summary of activity regarding active stock option and stock award plans.

		Non-Vested Stock Awards Outstanding	
	Shares Available for Grant	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance, January 1, 2015	2,460,208	440,035	$ 20.60
Shares authorized - 2015 EIP	70,202	—	—
Granted	(81,591)	81,591	24.44
Stock awards vested	—	(159,381)	19.51
Forfeited	1,980	(3,384)	23.85
Balance, December 31, 2015	2,450,799	358,861	21.93
Shares authorized - 2016 EIP	59,342	—	—
Shares authorized - Restricted Stock Award Plan(1)	229,439	—	—
Granted	(79,118)	79,118	26.19
Stock awards vested	—	(155,981)	20.47
Forfeited	3,543	(5,383)	23.39
Canceled	(1,950,000)	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2016	714,005	276,615	23.94
Shares authorized - 2017 EIP	59,064	—	—
Granted	(98,625)	98,625	33.54
Stock awards vested	—	(76,858)	22.71
Forfeited	2,000	(2,456)	29.93
Balance, December 31, 2017	676,444	295,926	$ 27.41

(1) Shares issuable under the Plan, after taking into account previously granted and forfeited shares, were adjusted to 250,000 shares effective November 9, 2016.

Stock Option Plans — Incentive stock option plans include the 2011 Stock Option Plan (the "2011 Plan"). Shares available for issuance under the 2011 Plan were reduced from 2,200,000 shares to 250,000 shares effective November 9, 2016. Each award from the plan is evidenced by an award agreement that specifies the option price, the duration of the option, the number of shares to which the option pertains, and such other provisions as the Committee determines. The option price is equal to the fair market value of a share of 1st Source Corporation's common stock on the date of grant. Options granted expire at such time as the Committee determines at the date of grant and in no event does the exercise period exceed a maximum of ten years. Upon merger, consolidation, or other corporate consolidation in which 1st Source Corporation is not the surviving corporation, as defined in the plans, all outstanding options immediately vest. There were zero stock options exercised during 2017, 2016 or 2015. All shares issued in connection with stock option exercises and non-vested stock awards are issued from available treasury stock.

No stock-based compensation expense related to stock options was recognized in 2017, 2016 or 2015.

The fair value of each option on the date of grant is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility estimated over a period equal to the expected life of the options. In estimating the fair value of stock options under the Black-Scholes valuation model, separate groups of employees that have similar historical exercise behavior are considered separately. The expected life of the options granted is derived based on past experience and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.

Stock Award Plans — Incentive stock award plans include the EIP, the SDP and the RSAP. The EIP is administered by the Committee. Awards under the EIP and SDP include "book value" shares and "market value" shares of common stock. These shares are awarded annually based on weighted performance criteria and generally vest over a period of five years. The EIP book value shares may only be sold to 1st Source and such sale is mandatory in the event of death, retirement, disability, or termination of employment. The RSAP is designed for key employees. Awards under the RSAP are made to employees recommended by the Chief Executive Officer and approved by the Committee. Shares granted under the RSAP vest over two to ten years and vesting is based upon meeting certain various criteria, including continued employment with 1st Source. Shares issuable under the RSAP, after taking into account previously granted and forfeited shares, were adjusted to 250,000 shares effective November 9, 2016.

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Stock-based compensation expense relating to the EIP, SDP and RSAP totaled $2.96 million in 2017, $2.88 million in 2016, and $3.84 million in 2015. The total income tax benefit recognized in the accompanying Statements of Income related to stock-based compensation was $1.11 million in 2017, $1.07 million in 2016, and $1.45 million in 2015. Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested stock awards (EIP/SDP/RSAP) was $5.97 million at December 31, 2017. At such date, the weighted-average period over which this unrecognized expense was expected to be recognized was 3.11 years.

The fair value of non-vested stock awards for the purposes of recognizing stock-based compensation expense is market price of the stock on the measurement date, which, for the Company's purposes is the date of the award.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan — The Company offers an ESPP for substantially all employees with at least two years of service on the effective date of an offering under the plan. Eligible employees may elect to purchase any dollar amount of stock, so long as such amount does not exceed 25% of their base rate of pay and the aggregate stock accrual rate for all offerings does not exceed $25,000 in any calendar year. The purchase price for shares offered is the lower of the closing market bid price for the offering date or the average market bid price for the five business days preceding the offering date. The purchase price and premium/(discount) to the actual market closing price on the offering date for the 2017, 2016, and 2015 offerings were $46.18 (-1.32%), $33.87 (-0.29%), and $28.80 (0.23%), respectively. Payment for the stock is made through payroll deductions over the offering period, and employees may discontinue the deductions at any time and exercise the option or take the funds out of the program. The most recent offering began June 1, 2017 and runs through May 31, 2019, with $152,786 in stock value to be purchased at $46.18 per share.

Note 17 — Income Taxes

The following table shows the composition of income tax expense.

Year Ended December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Current:			
Federal	$26,012	$25,479	$26,092
State	4,530	3,005	3,365
Total current	30,542	28,484	29,457
Deferred:			
Federal	5,869	2,530	1,577
State	(488)	326	43
Deferred tax liability remeasurement	(2,614)	—	—
Total deferred	2,767	2,856	1,620
Total provision	$33,309	$31,340	$31,077

The following table shows the reasons for the difference between income tax expense and the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate (35%) to income before income taxes.

	2017		2016		2015	
Year Ended December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Percent of Pretax Income	Amount	Percent of Pretax Income	Amount	Percent of Pretax Income
Statutory federal income tax	$35,476	35.0 %	$31,194	35.0 %	$30,997	35.0 %
(Decrease) increase in income taxes resulting from:						
Tax-exempt interest income	(1,197)	(1.2)	(1,235)	(1.4)	(1,152)	(1.3)
State taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	2,627	2.6	2,165	2.4	2,215	2.5
Deferred tax liability remeasurement	(2,614)	(2.6)	—	—	—	—
Other	(983)	(0.9)	(784)	(0.8)	(983)	(1.1)
Total	$33,309	32.9 %	$31,340	35.2 %	$31,077	35.1 %

The tax expense related to gains on investment securities available-for-sale for the years 2017, 2016, and 2015 was approximately $1,629,000, $674,000, and $2,000, respectively.

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The following table shows the composition of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets:		
Reserve for loan and lease losses	$23,791	$34,663
Accruals for employee benefits	2,369	3,948
Tax advantaged partnerships	—	1,411
Net unrealized losses on securities available-for-sale	1,285	—
Other	622	477
Total deferred tax assets	28,067	40,499
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Differing depreciable bases in premises and leased equipment	22,641	31,449
Net unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale	—	807
Differing bases in assets related to acquisitions	3,954	6,170
Tax advantaged partnerships	1,921	—
Mortgage servicing	745	1,540
Capitalized loan costs	867	1,463
Prepaid expenses	387	646
Other	222	419
Total deferred tax liabilities	30,737	42,494
Net deferred tax liability	$(2,670)	$(1,995)

No valuation allowance for deferred tax assets was recorded at December 31, 2017 and 2016 as the Company believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized.

The following table shows a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits.

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	$762	$380	$—
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	350	382	380
Additions for tax positions of prior years	—	—	—
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	—	—	—
Reductions due to lapse in statute of limitations	—	—	—
Settlements	—	—	—
Balance, end of year	$1,112	$762	$380

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would affect the effective tax rate if recognized was $0.72 million at December 31, 2017, $0.50 million at December 31, 2016, and $0.25 million at December 31, 2015. Interest and penalties are recognized through the income tax provision. For the years 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized approximately $0.05 million, $0.04 million and $0.00 million in interest, net of tax effect, and penalties, respectively. There was $0.09 million, $0.04 million and $0.00 million accrued interest and penalties at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Tax years that remain open and subject to audit include the federal 2014-2017 years and the Indiana 2014-2017 years. The Company does not anticipate a significant change in the amount of uncertain tax positions within the next 12 months.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was enacted on December 22, 2017. The Act reduces the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%. At December 31, 2017, the Company had not completed its accounting for the tax effects of enactment of the Act; however, in certain cases, as described below, the Company made a reasonable estimate of the effects on its existing deferred tax balances. The Company will continue to make and refine its calculations as additional analysis is completed. In addition, the Company’s estimates may also be affected as it gains a more thorough understanding of the tax law.

Provisional amounts

Deferred tax assets and liabilities: The Company remeasured certain deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which it expects to reverse in the future, which is generally 21%. However, the Company is still analyzing certain aspects of the Act and refining its calculations, which could potentially affect the measurement of these balances or potentially give rise to new deferred tax amounts. The provisional amount recorded related to the remeasurement of its deferred tax balance was a benefit of $2.61 million, which is included as a component of Income Tax Expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income and decreased the effective tax rate by 2.6%.

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Further, at December 31, 2017, the Company was unable to fully revalue the deferred tax liabilities associated with its partnership investments in renewable energy and affordable housing and estimated the deferred tax liability associated with those projects to be $1.92 million. This estimation was necessary due to incomplete information for 2017 operations from those partnerships at year end. Upon receipt of the partnership Form 1065 K-1's, the Company will complete the revaluation of those related deferred tax liabilities as provided by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's SAB No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Note 18 — Contingent Liabilities, Commitments, and Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

Contingent Liabilities —1st Source and its subsidiaries are defendants in various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, based upon present information including the advice of legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of these proceedings will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

1st Source Bank sells residential mortgage loans to Fannie Mae as well as FHA-insured, USDA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans in Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities. Additionally, the Bank has sold loans on a service released basis to various other financial institutions in the past. The agreements under which the Bank sells these mortgage loans contain various representations and warranties regarding the acceptability of loans for purchase. On occasion, the Bank may be required to indemnify the loan purchaser for credit losses on loans that were later deemed ineligible for purchase or may be required to repurchase a loan. Both circumstances are collectively referred to as "repurchases."

The Company's liability for repurchases, included in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities on the Statements of Financial Condition, was $0.39 million and $0.42 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The mortgage repurchase liability represents the Company's best estimate of the loss that it may incur. The estimate is based on specific loan repurchase requests and a historical loss ratio with respect to origination dollar volume. Because the level of mortgage loan repurchase losses are dependent on economic factors, investor demand strategies and other external conditions that may change over the life of the underlying loans, the level of liability for mortgage loan repurchase losses is difficult to estimate and requires considerable management judgment.

Commitments — 1st Source and its subsidiaries are obligated under operating leases for certain office premises and equipment. The Company also leases certain owned premises and receives rental income from such lease agreements. Future minimum rental commitments for all noncancellable operating leases total approximately, $3.30 million in 2018, $3.07 million in 2019, $2.74 million in 2020, $1.60 million in 2021, $0.43 million in 2022, and $1.86 million, thereafter.

The following table shows rental expense of office premises and equipment and rental income from owned premises.

Year Ended December 31 (Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Gross rental expense	$4,183	$3,995	$3,889
Gross rental income	(856)	(921)	(914)
Net rental expense	$3,327	$3,074	$2,975

The Company has made investments directly in various tax-advantaged and other operating partnerships formed by third parties. The Company's investments are primarily related to investments promoting affordable housing, community development and renewable energy sources. As a limited partner in these operating partnerships, we are allocated credits and deductions associated with the underlying properties. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of these investments because the general partners have the power to direct the activities that most significantly influence the economic performance of their respective partnerships. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, investment balances, including all legally binding commitments to fund future investments, totaled $23.76 million and $11.14 million, respectively. In addition, the Company had a liability for all legally binding unfunded commitments of $15.71 million and $4.95 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk — To meet the financing needs of our clients, 1st Source and its subsidiaries are parties to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business. These off-balance-sheet financial instruments include commitments to originate and sell loans and standby letters of credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

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Financial instruments, whose contract amounts represent credit risk as of December 31, were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2017	2016
Amounts of commitments:		
Loan commitments to extend credit	$1,030,334	$868,267
Standby letters of credit	$29,961	$33,397
Commercial and similar letters of credit	$1,837	$1,704

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

Loan commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company grants mortgage loan commitments to borrowers subject to normal loan underwriting standards. The interest rate risk associated with these loan commitments is managed by entering into contracts for future deliveries of loans.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a client to a third party. The credit risk involved in and collateral obtained when issuing standby letters of credit are essentially the same as those involved in extending loan commitments to clients. Standby letters of credit generally have terms ranging from six months to one year.

Commercial letters of credit are issued specifically to facilitate commerce and typically result in the commitment being drawn on when the underlying transaction is consummated between the customer and the third party. Commercial letters of credit generally have terms ranging from three months to six months.

Note 19 — Derivative Financial Instruments

Commitments to originate residential mortgage loans held for sale and forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans are considered derivative instruments. See Note 18 for further information.

The Company has certain interest rate derivative positions that are not designated as hedging instruments. Derivative assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Condition and do not take into account the effects of master netting agreements. Master netting agreements allow the Company to settle all derivative contracts held with a single counterparty on a net basis, and to offset net derivative positions with related collateral, where applicable. These derivative positions relate to transactions in which the Company enters into an interest rate swap with a client while at the same time entering into an offsetting interest rate swap with another financial institution. In connection with each transaction, the Company agrees to pay interest to the client on a notional amount at a variable interest rate and receive interest from the client on the same notional amount at a fixed interest rate. At the same time, the Company agrees to pay another financial institution the same fixed interest rate on the same notional amount and receive the same variable interest rate on the same notional amount. The transaction allows the client to effectively convert a variable rate loan to a fixed rate. Because the terms of the swaps with the customers and the other financial institution offset each other, with the only difference being counterparty credit risk, changes in the fair value of the underlying derivative contracts are not materially different and do not significantly impact the Company's results of operations.

The following table shows the amounts of non-hedging derivative financial instruments at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

		Asset derivatives		Liability derivatives	
(Dollars in thousands)	Notional or contractual amount	Statement of Financial Condition classification	Fair value	Statement of Financial Condition classification	Fair value
Interest rate swap contracts	$ 756,550	Other assets	$5,167	Other liabilities	$5,262
Loan commitments	8,504	Mortgages held for sale	66	N/A	—
Forward contracts - mortgage loan	19,390	N/A	—	Mortgages held for sale	10

Total - December 31, 2017	$ 784,444		$ 5,233		$ 5,272
Interest rate swap contracts	$ 570,004	Other assets	$ 6,621	Other liabilities	$ 6,743
Loan commitments	5,527	Mortgages held for sale	43	N/A	—
Forward contracts - mortgage loan	16,525	Mortgages held for sale	222	N/A	—
Total - December 31, 2016	$ 592,056		$ 6,886		$ 6,743

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The following table shows the amounts included in the Statements of Income for non-hedging derivative financial instruments at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

		Gain (loss)		
(Dollars in thousands)	Statement of Income classification	2017	2016	2015
Interest rate swap contracts	Other expense	$26	$64	$(8)
Interest rate swap contracts	Other income	1,585	730	1,045
Loan commitments	Mortgage banking	23	(4)	45
Forward contracts - mortgage loan	Mortgage banking	(232)	209	155
Total		$1,402	$999	$1,237

The following table shows the offsetting of financial assets and derivative assets at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition		
(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Statement of Financial Condition	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
December 31, 2017						
Interest rate swaps	$ 5,194	$ 27	$ 5,167	$ —	$ —	$ 5,167
December 31, 2016						
Interest rate swaps	$ 6,681	$ 60	$ 6,621	$ —	$ —	$ 6,621

The following table shows the offsetting of financial liabilities and derivative liabilities at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition		
(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Condition	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
December 31, 2017						
Interest rate swaps	$ 5,289	$ 27	$ 5,262	$—	$ 2,705	$ 2,557
Repurchase agreements	149,835	—	149,835	149,835	—	—
Total	$ 155,124	$ 27	$ 155,097	$149,835	$ 2,705	$ 2,557

December 31, 2016						
Interest rate swaps	$ 6,803	$ 60	$ 6,743	$—	$ 3,794	$ 2,949
Repurchase agreements	162,913	—	162,913	162,913	—	—
Total	$ 169,716	$ 60	$ 169,656	$ 162,913	$ 3,794	$ 2,949

If a default in performance of any obligation of a repurchase or derivative agreement occurs, each party will set-off property held, or loan indebtedness owing, in respect of transactions against obligations owing in respect of any other transactions. At December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, repurchase agreements had a remaining contractual maturity of $148.22 million and $160.38 million in overnight, $1.32 million and $2.23 million in up to 30 days and $0.30 million and $0.30 million in greater than 90 days, respectively and were collateralized by U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities.

Note 20 — Regulatory Matters

The Company is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a material effect on the Company's 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 assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classification are subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

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Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total capital, Tier 1 capital, and common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. The Company believes that it meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

The most recent notification from the Federal bank regulators categorized 1st Source Bank, the largest of its subsidiaries, as “well capitalized” under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as “well capitalized” the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, common equity Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since that notification that the Company believes will have changed the institution’s category.

As discussed in Note 12, the capital securities held by the Capital Trusts qualify as Tier 1 capital under Federal Reserve Board guidelines. The following table shows the actual and required capital amounts and ratios for 1st Source Corporation and 1st Source Bank as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	Actual		Minimum Capital Adequacy		Minimum Capital Adequacy with Capital Buffer[1]		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
2017								
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):								
1st Source Corporation	$764,853	14.70%	$416,174	8.00%	$481,201	9.25%	$520,218	10.00%
1st Source Bank	696,248	13.36	416,902	8.00	482,043	9.25	521,127	10.00
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):								
1st Source Corporation	699,420	13.44	312,131	6.00	377,158	7.25	416,174	8.00
1st Source Bank	630,702	12.10	312,676	6.00	377,817	7.25	416,902	