Welcome

to your Community Bank

Fleetwood Bank®

2021
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

Fleetwood Bank Corporation

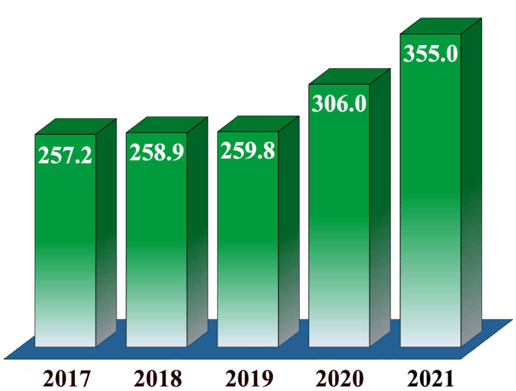
Corporate Mission Statement

Our educated and motivated team will become the leading provider of financial services in our market. We are committed to:

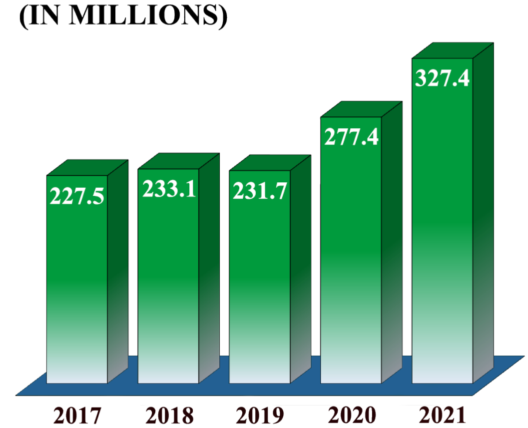
- Consistently providing exceptional service
- Offering innovative products and services
- Creating an exciting and stimulating work environment
- Improving the quality of life in the communities we serve
- Maintaining high ethical standards and complying with all laws and regulations
- Achieving profit to finance growth and create value for our shareholders

Financial Highlights

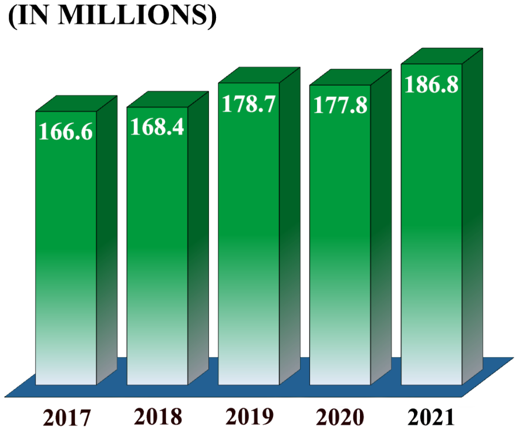
ASSETS
(IN MILLIONS)



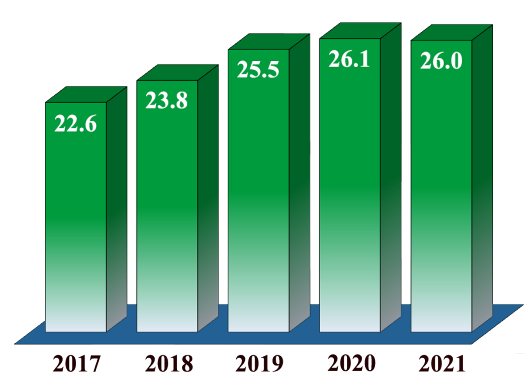
DEPOSITS
(IN MILLIONS)



LOANS
(IN MILLIONS)



CAPITAL
(IN MILLIONS)



To Our Shareholders,

Enclosed is the Annual Report for the year 2021. The following statements are included for review: Balance Sheet, Statement of Income, Statement of Stockholders' Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the financial statements.

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2021 were $1,350,000 compared to $1,398,000 for 2020.

Shareholder's Equity was $26,035,000 at year end, or 7.33% of assets. Cash Dividends paid for the year were $2.00 per share.

Assets totaled $355,252,000 at year end, an increase of $49,244,000 over 2020. Similar to 2020, the growth in assets was largely driven by an increase in deposits of more than $49,000,000. Over the past two years deposits have increased by more than $95,600,000 or 41.28%. This unprecedented growth in deposits creates pressure on our balance sheet. In spite of this, management has been able to meet the requirements set forth by the regulatory agencies to maintain a well-capitalized rating by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Loan Outstandings Net of Allowance totaled $186,832,000, an increase of $8,938,000 over the same period 2020. During the course of the year, the Bank processed more than $5,400,000 in forgiveness applications for Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Loans. The PPP portfolio was $2,453,000 at the end of the year. Our mortgage loan department provided more than $30,000,000 in mortgage financing in 2021.The low rate environment provided for a significant amount of mortgage refinancing throughout the year. This resulted in portfolio growth of $8,172,000.

As we progress through the pandemic, which has impacted the country for nearly two years, the Bank continues to work to position itself for a strong future. Our customers continue to transact business with the Bank using traditional methods. However, we have seen a significant increase in electronic transactions over the past twenty-four months, including online banking, mobile banking, and mobile check deposit services. Over the next several years, the Bank plans to leverage these delivery methods to reach a broader audience and increase market share.

Economic conditions continue to improve in much of the country. The unemployment rate for Berks County, PA, as of December 2021 was 4.1%, returning to pre-pandemic levels. The positive economic news is being offset by inflationary pressures not seen since the mid 1980's and currently stands at 7.5%. The inflation rate as of January 2021 was 1.7%

The quality of the Bank's investment and loan portfolios remain strong through these uncertain times. Non-Accrual Loans as of December 31, 2021 stood at $459,000 or 0.24% of total loans, compared to 0.96% for our peer group average. Charged Off Loans totaled $6,800 for the year compared to $37,500 for 2020. Loan Loss Reserves increased to $2,145,000 or 1.14% of total loans. There was no Other Real Estate Owned (OREO) at year end 2021. The Bank remains focused on maintaining asset quality along with new loan growth.

The Fleetwood Bank team remains committed to our community. In spite of restrictions, employees of the Bank volunteered their time and energy throughout the community. They delivered meals to seniors through the Berks Encore Meals on Wheels program, raised money for the United Way of Berks County and provided the single largest financial gift to the Fleetwood Area Public Library for their relocation and expansion. We recognize Fleetwood is a better place to live and raise a family because of the unique position of being home to both a community library and a community bank.

On behalf of the Directors and staff of Your Community Bank, we thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Timothy P. Snyder
President - Chief Executive Officer

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December 31, 2021 and 2020

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Fleetwood Bank Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Fleetwood Bank Corporation and its Subsidiary (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Baker Tilly US, LLP

Allentown, Pennsylvania
February 9, 2022

Fleetwood Bank Corporation and Subsidiary

Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 7,904	$ 11,449
Interest bearing deposits with banks	5,880	30,132
Cash and cash equivalents	13,784	41,581
Interest-bearing time deposits	13,800	13,800
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	66,713	33,865
Securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value 2021 $58,368; 2020 $24,548)	58,792	24,107
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses (2021 $2,145; 2020 $2,030)	186,832	177,894
Restricted stocks, at cost	611	743
Premises and equipment, net	5,332	5,002
Bank owned life insurance	6,845	6,680
Net deferred tax asset	834	621
Accrued interest receivable	857	719
Other assets	852	996
Total assets	$ 355,252	$ 306,008
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	$ 69,870	$ 55,367
Interest-bearing	257,560	222,067
Total deposits	327,430	277,434
Accrued interest payable	9	16
Other liabilities	1,778	2,408
Total liabilities	329,217	279,858
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value $2 per share; authorized 1,000,000 shares; issued 2021 and 2020: 308,201 shares; outstanding 2021 and 2020: 300,881 and 300,547 shares	619	618
Surplus	10,404	10,403
Retained earnings	16,127	15,379
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(589)	299
Treasury stock, at cost, 2021 and 2020 7,320 and 7,654 shares	(526)	(549)
Total stockholders' equity	26,035	26,150
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 355,252	$ 306,008

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Fleetwood Bank Corporation and Subsidiary

Consolidated Statements of Income
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	2021	2020
Interest Income		
Loans receivable, including fees	$ 8,015	$ 8,161
Securities:		
Taxable	721	404
Tax exempt	361	395
Other	188	268
Total interest income	9,285	9,228
Interest Expense		
Deposits	308	607
Total interest expense	308	607
Net interest income	8,977	8,621
Provision for Loan Losses	120	98
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	8,857	8,523
Other Income		
Customer service fees	469	443
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	165	164
Other	689	688
Total other income	1,323	1,295
Other Expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	4,612	4,513
Occupancy, net	756	638
Furniture and equipment	656	546
Data processing	603	564
Professional fees	295	265
FDIC insurance assessment	188	106
Advertising	216	174
Pennsylvania shares tax expense	243	231
ATM charges and expenses	169	230
Other operating expenses	938	985
Total other expenses	8,676	8,252
Income before income tax expense	1,504	1,566
Income Tax Expense	154	168
Net income	$ 1,350	$ 1,398
Per Share Data		
Basic earnings per share	$ 4.50	$ 4.69
Cash dividends	$ 2.00	$ 2.00
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	300,035	297,796

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Fleetwood Bank Corporation and Subsidiary

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands)

	2021	2020
Net Income	$ 1,350	$ 1,398
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income		
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on securities available-for-sale, net of tax of $236 in 2021 and $(75) in 2020	(888)	286
Comprehensive income	$ 462	$ 1,684

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Fleetwood Bank Corporation and Subsidiary

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Common Stock	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 590	$ 9,302	$ 15,714	$ 13	$ (79)	$ 25,540
Net income	-	-	1,398	-	-	1,398
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	286	-	286
Purchase of treasury stock (5,691 shares)	-	-	-	-	(470)	(470)
Stock dividends (5%, 14,194 shares)	28	1,101	(1,139)	-	-	(10)
Cash dividends, $2.00 per share	-	-	(594)	-	-	(594)
Balance at December 31, 2020	618	10,403	15,379	299	(549)	26,150
Net income	-	-	1,350	-	-	1,350
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(888)	-	(888)
Sale of treasury stock (334 shares)	1	1	-	-	23	25
Cash dividends, $2.00 per share	-	-	(602)	-	-	(602)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 619	$ 10,404	$ 16,127	$ (589)	$ (526)	$ 26,035

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Fleetwood Bank Corporation and Subsidiary

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands)

	2021	2020
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 1,350	$ 1,398
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	120	98
Depreciation expense	394	374
Net amortization of securities premiums and discounts	615	329
Deferred income taxes	23	(56)
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	(165)	(164)
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable and other assets	6	(97)
Decrease in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	(637)	(143)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,706	1,739
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(44,714)	(29,336)
Proceeds from maturities, calls and principal repayments on available-for-sale securities	10,315	12,343
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities	(49,754)	(11,690)
Proceeds from maturities, calls and principal repayments on held-to-maturity securities	14,881	18,255
Net (increase) decrease in loans receivable	(9,058)	741
Net redemption of restricted stocks	132	5
Purchases of premises and equipment	(724)	(183)
Purchases of interest bearing time deposits	-	(6,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(78,922)	(15,865)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Net increase in deposits	49,996	45,678
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	(470)
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	25	-
Dividends paid	(602)	(604)
Net cash provided by financing activities	49,419	44,604
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(27,797)	30,478
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning	41,581	11,103
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending	$ 13,784	$ 41,581
Supplemental Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid	$ 315	$ 618
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ 370

See notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Fleetwood Bank Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Fleetwood Bank (collectively, the Company), which also includes its wholly owned entities, Fleetwood Financial, LLC and Fleetwood R.E., LLC. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Nature of Operations

Fleetwood Bank Corporation is a bank holding company, which controls its wholly owned subsidiary, Fleetwood Bank (the Bank). It is regulated under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

The Bank is a state-chartered bank that provides full banking services. As a state-chartered bank, the Bank is subject to regulation by the Pennsylvania Department of Banking, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board. The Company is subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve Board. The Bank grants commercial, installment and residential loans to its customers located primarily in Berks and Lehigh counties of Pennsylvania. The Bank also provides a variety of deposit products to its customers including checking, savings and term certificate accounts.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the determination of other-than-temporary impairment, the valuation of deferred tax assets and foreclosed real estate owned.

Significant Group Concentrations of Credit Risk

Most of the Company's activities are with customers located within Berks and Lehigh Counties of Pennsylvania. Note 4 discusses the types of securities that the Bank invests in. Note 5 discusses the types of lending that the Bank engages in. The Company does not have any significant concentrations to any one industry or customer. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, its debtors' ability to honor its contracts is influenced by the region's economy.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, amounts due from banks, interest bearing deposits with banks and federal funds sold, all of which mature within ninety days.

Interest-Bearing Time Deposits

Interest-bearing time deposits mature at various times through 2027 and are carried at cost.

Securities

Securities classified as available-for-sale are those debt securities that the Company intends to hold for an indefinite period of time but not necessarily to maturity. Any decision to sell a security classified as available-for-sale would be based on various factors, including significant movement in interest rates, changes in maturity mix of the Company's assets and liabilities, liquidity needs, regulatory capital considerations and other similar factors. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reported as increases or decreases in other comprehensive income (loss), net of the related deferred tax effect. Realized gains or losses, determined on the basis of the cost of the specific securities sold, are included in earnings. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded at the trade date. Premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities.

Securities classified as held-to-maturity are those debt securities the Company has both the intent and ability to hold to maturity regardless of changes in market conditions, liquidity needs or changes in general economic conditions. These securities are carried at cost adjusted for the amortization of premium and accretion of discount, computed by the interest method over their contractual lives.

Management determines the appropriate classification of debt securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date.

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

Investment in Restricted Stocks, at Cost

Investment in restricted stocks, at cost is principally comprised of restricted stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), which is carried at cost. Federal law requires a member institution of the FHLB to hold stock according to a predetermined formula. The FHLB stock was carried at approximately $492,000 and $624,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Restricted stock also includes stock of the Atlantic Community Bankers Bank in the amount of $88,000 at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and stock of the Federal Reserve Bank in the amount of $31,000 at December 31, 2021 and 2020. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Management's determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on the Company's assessment of the ultimate recoverability of the Company's cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. Management believes no impairment charge is necessary related to these restricted stocks as of December 31, 2021.

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, net of an allowance for loan losses and any deferred fees or costs. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the yield (interest income) of the related loans. The Bank is generally amortizing these amounts over the contractual life of the loan. Premiums and discounts on purchased loans are amortized as adjustments to interest income using the effective yield method.

The loans receivable portfolio is segmented into commercial and consumer loans. Commercial loans consist of the following classes: commercial and commercial real estate. Consumer loans consist of the following classes: residential mortgage, home equity and other consumer.

For all classes of loans receivable, the accrual of interest is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan is currently performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Interest received on nonaccrual loans, including impaired loans, generally is either applied against principal or reported as interest income, according to management's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time (generally six months) and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. The past due status of all classes of loans receivable is determined based on contractual due dates for loan payments.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date and is recorded as a reduction to loans. The allowance for loan losses is increased by the provision for loan losses, and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans receivable are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is highly unlikely. Because all identified losses are immediately charged off, no portion of the allowance for loan losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss and industry experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers pools of loans by loan class including commercial loans not considered impaired, as well as smaller balance homogeneous loans, such as residential mortgage, home equity and other consumer loans. These pools of loans are evaluated for loss exposure based upon historical loss rates for each of these categories of loans, adjusted for qualitative factors. These qualitative risk factors include:

1. Lending policies and procedures, including experience, ability and depth of lending management and staff, underwriting standards and collection, charge-off and recovery practices.
2. National, regional and local economic and business conditions as well as the condition of various market segments, including the value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans.
3. Nature and volume of the portfolio and terms of loans.
4. Volume and severity of past due, classified and nonaccrual loans as well as other loan modifications.
5. Existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations.
6. Effect of external factors, such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

Each factor is assigned a value to reflect improving, stable or declining conditions based on management's best judgment using relevant information available at the time of the evaluation. Adjustments to the factors are supported through documentation of changes in conditions in a narrative accompanying the allowance for loan loss calculation.

A majority of the Company's loan assets are loans to individuals for the purchase of residential real estate and loans to business owners of many types.

The Company's credit policies determine advance rates against the different forms of collateral that can be pledged against commercial loans. Typically, the majority of loans will be limited to a percentage of their underlying collateral values such as real estate values, equipment, eligible accounts receivable and inventory. Individual loan advance rates may be higher or lower depending upon the financial strength of the borrower and/or term of the loan. The assets financed through commercial loans are used within the business for its ongoing operation. Repayment of these kinds of loans generally comes from the cash flow of the business or the ongoing conversions of assets. Commercial real estate loans include long-term loans financing commercial properties. Repayment of this kind of loan is dependent upon either the ongoing cash flow of the borrowing entity or the resale of or lease of the subject property. Commercial real estate loans typically require a loan to value ratio of not greater than 80 percent and vary in terms.

Residential mortgages and home equity loans are secured by the borrower's residential real estate in either a first or second lien position. Residential mortgages and home equity loans have varying loan rates depending on the financial condition of the borrower and the loan to value ratio. Residential mortgages have amortizations up to 30 years and home equity loans have maturities up to 15 years.

Other consumer loans include installment loans, car loans and overdraft lines of credit. The majority of these loans are unsecured.

An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

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

An allowance for loan losses is established for an impaired loan if its carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value. The estimated fair values of substantially all of the Company's impaired loans are measured based on the estimated fair value of the loan's collateral.

For commercial loans secured by real estate, estimated fair values are determined primarily through third-party appraisals. When a real estate secured loan becomes impaired, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary. This decision is based on various considerations, including the age of the most recent appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio based on the original appraisal and the condition of the property. Appraised values are discounted to arrive at the estimated selling price of the collateral, which is considered to be the estimated fair value. The discounts also include estimated costs to sell the property.

For commercial and industrial loans secured by non-real estate collateral, such as accounts receivable, inventory and equipment, estimated fair values are determined based on the borrower's financial statements, inventory reports, accounts receivable agings or equipment appraisals or invoices. Indications of value from these sources are generally discounted based on the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual residential mortgage loans, home equity loans and other consumer loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are the subject of a troubled debt restructuring agreement.

Loans whose terms are modified are classified as troubled debt restructurings if the Company grants such borrowers concessions and it is deemed that those borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring generally involve a temporary reduction in interest rate or an extension of a loan's stated maturity date. Nonaccrual troubled debt restructurings are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for six consecutive months after modification. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are designated as impaired.

The allowance calculation methodology includes further segregation of loan classes into risk rating categories. The borrower's overall financial condition, repayment sources, guarantors and value of collateral, if appropriate, are evaluated annually for commercial loans or when credit deficiencies arise, such as delinquent loan payments, for commercial and consumer loans. Credit quality risk ratings include regulatory classifications of special mention, substandard, doubtful and loss. Loans criticized special mention have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects. Loans classified substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They include loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified substandard with the added characteristic that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current conditions and facts, is highly improbable. Loans classified as a loss are considered uncollectible and are charged to the allowance for loan losses. Loans not classified are rated pass.

In addition, Federal regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses and may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not be currently available to management. Based on management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, management believes the current level of the allowance for loan losses is adequate.

Foreclosed Real Estate Owned

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

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets and the expected terms of the leases if shorter. Expected terms include lease option periods to the extent that the exercise of such options is reasonably assured.

Transfers of Financial Assets

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

Income Taxes

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

Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized if it is more-likely-than-not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be realized or sustained upon examination. The term more-likely-than-not means a likelihood of more than 50 percent; the terms examined and upon examination also include resolution of the related appeals or litigation processes, if any. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The determination of whether or not a tax position has met the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold considers the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date and is subject to management's judgment. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence available, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

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

Treasury Stock

Common stock shares repurchased are recorded as treasury stock at cost.

Earnings Per Share

The Company has a simple capital structure. Basic earnings per share represent income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Treasury shares are not deemed outstanding for earnings per share calculations.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive (loss) income includes unrealized (losses) gains on securities available-for-sale which are recognized as a separate component of equity, net of income taxes.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions are more fully disclosed in Note 14. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the balance sheets when they are funded.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

The Company invests in bank owned life insurance (BOLI) as a source of funding for employee benefit expenses. BOLI involves the purchasing of life insurance by the Company on a chosen group of employees. The Company is the owner and beneficiary of the policies. This life insurance investment is carried at the cash surrender value of the underlying policies and is included on the consolidated balance sheets. Income from the increase in cash surrender value of the policies is included in other income on the consolidated statements of income.

Employment Agreement

The Bank has an employment agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer for a two-year period. The agreement renews automatically and the employment period is extended for successive additional periods of two years each unless written notice is given not to renew by any of the parties to this agreement. The agreement also contains several restrictive covenants common to most employment contracts.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

New Accounting Standards That Have Not Yet Been Adopted

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326)* to replace the incurred loss model, which is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) model. The CECL model is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost, including loans receivable and held-to maturity debt securities. It also applies to off-balance sheet credit exposures including loan commitments, standby letters of credit, financial guarantees and other similar instruments. For the assets within the scope of CECL, a cumulative-effect adjustment will be recognized in retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. This new standard will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.

COVID-19

The Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic was declared a national emergency by the President of the United States on March 22, 2020. State and local authorities have made emergency declarations and issued executive orders to limit the spread of the disease. The impact of COVID-19 has created an unprecedented environment for businesses and consumers alike.

The Company has and continues taking steps to protect the health and safety of its employees and to work with its customers experiencing economic consequences from the pandemic.

The Company implemented a loan payment deferral program on a case-by-case basis to assist borrowers that may be experiencing financial hardship due to COVID-19. The federal banking regulatory agencies issued, on March 22, 2020 and revised on April 7, 2020, a joint interagency statement titled the "Interagency Statement on Loan Modifications and Report for Financial Institutions Working with Customers Affected by the Coronavirus" that encourages financial institutions to work with borrowers who request loan modifications or deferrals as a result of COVID-19. Under Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, loans less than 30 days past due as of December 31, 2019 will be considered current for COVID-19 modifications. A financial institution may temporarily suspend any determination of a loan modified as a result of COVID-19 as being a troubled debt restructuring (TDR), including the requirement to determine impairment for accounting purposes. The Financial Accounting Standards Board has confirmed that short-term modifications made on a good-faith basis in response to COVID-19 to loan customers who were current prior to any relief are not TDRs. During 2021, no additional loans received modifications. During 2020, 66 loans for a total of $10,611,000 received modifications. At December 31, 2021, The Company had no loans in the loan payment deferral program.

The CARES Act established the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), an expansion of the Small Business Administration's 7(a) loan program. The Company originated 77 PPP loans for a total of $5,154,653 during 2021, and 184 PPP loans for a total of $12,700,000 during 2020. Commercial loans include $2,152,615, and $7,875,000 of PPP loans as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the performance of The Company's loan portfolio is unknown at this time due to the uncertainties as to the ultimate duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and its potential effects on the local and national economies.

Reclassification

For comparability, certain 2020 amounts have been reclassified to conform with classifications adopted in 2021.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the consolidated balance sheet date of December 31, 2021 for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed in these consolidated financial statements. The evaluation was conducted through February 9, 2022, the date these consolidated financial statements were available for issue.

2. Revenue Recognition

The Company generally fully satisfies its performance obligations on its contracts with customers as services are rendered and the transaction prices are typically fixed; charged either on a periodic basis or based on activity. Because performance obligations are satisfied as services are rendered and the transaction prices are fixed, there is little judgment involved in applying Topic 606 that significantly affects the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers. The main types of revenue contracts included in noninterest income within the consolidated statements of income as follows:

Deposits Related Fees and Service Charges

Service charges and fees on deposits which are included as liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets consist of transaction-based fees, account maintenance fees and overdraft services fees for various retail and business checking customers. Transaction-based fees, which includes services such as automated teller machines (ATM) fees, Automated Clearing House (ACH) fees, stop payment charges and statement rendering fees are recognized at the time transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Company fulfills the customer's request. All deposit liabilities are considered to have one-day terms and therefore related fees are recognized as noninterest income at the time when the services are provided to the customer. Account maintenance fees, which relate primarily to monthly maintenance, are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over which the Company satisfies the performance obligation. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs. Service charges on deposits are withdrawn directly from the customer's account balance.

Interchange Income

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

Gain/Losses on Sale of OREO

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

3. Restrictions on Cash and Due From Banks

The Company is required to maintain reserve balances in the form of vault cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The amount reserved at December 31, 2021 and 2020 was $0.

4. Securities

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities, with gross unrealized gains and losses at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(In Thousands)			
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 43,652	$ -	$ (894)	$ 42,758
Mortgage-backed securities	14,965	203	(87)	15,081
State and municipal	8,841	108	(75)	8,874
	$ 67,458	$ 311	$ (1,056)	$ 66,713
Held-to-maturity:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 9,853	$ 130	$ (9)	$ 9,974
Mortgage-backed securities	8,468	119	(44)	8,543
State and municipal	40,471	1	(621)	39,851
	$ 58,792	$ 250	$ (674)	$ 58,368

	2020			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(In Thousands)			
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 6,722	$ 32	$ (15)	$ 6,739
Mortgage-backed securities	21,977	348	(70)	22,255
State and municipal	4,787	84	-	4,871
	$ 33,486	$ 464	$ (85)	$ 33,865
Held-to-maturity:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 4,996	$ 2	$ (20)	$ 4,978
Mortgage-backed securities	9,014	218	-	9,232
State and municipal	10,097	241	-	10,338
	$ 24,107	$ 461	$ (20)	$ 24,548

Investment securities with a carrying amount of $18,818,000 and $9,853,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity, at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In Thousands)			
Due within one year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Due after one year through five years	16,962	16,687	18,471	18,342
Due after five years through ten years	31,446	30,784	26,289	25,956
Due after ten years	4,085	4,161	5,564	5,527
	52,493	51,632	50,324	49,825
Mortgage-backed securities	14,965	15,081	8,468	8,543
	$ 67,458	$ 66,713	$ 58,792	$ 58,368

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10 percent of stockholders' equity.

The following tables show gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other than temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that the individual securities have been in continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	2021					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(In Thousands)					
Available-for-sale:						
U.S. government agencies	$ 34,325	$ (577)	$ 8,433	$ (317)	$ 42,758	$ (894)
Mortgage-backed securities	5,887	(87)	-	-	5,887	(87)
State and municipal	2,513	(75)	-	-	2,513	(75)
	$ 42,725	$ (739)	$ 8,433	$ (317)	$ 51,158	$ (1,056)
Held-to-maturity:						
U.S. government agencies	$ 2,119	$ (9)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,119	$ (9)
Mortgage-backed securities	2,752	(44)	-	-	2,752	(44)
State and municipal	34,960	(515)	2,890	(106)	37,850	(621)
	$ 39,831	$ (568)	$ 2,890	$ (106)	$ 42,721	$ (674)

	2020					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(In Thousands)					
Available-for-sale:						
U.S. government agencies	$ 4,985	$ (15)	$ -	$ -	$ 4,985	$ (15)
Mortgage-backed securities	3,680	(70)	-	-	3,680	(70)
	$ 8,665	$ (85)	$ -	$ -	$ 8,665	$ (85)
Held-to-maturity:						
U.S. government agencies	$ 3,975	$ (20)	$ -	$ -	$ 3,975	$ (20)

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had 51 and eight securities, in an unrealized loss position for less than 12 months, respectively. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had seven and zero securities, in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or more, respectively. The majority of these securities are guaranteed by the U.S. Government. These unrealized losses relate principally to current interest rates for similar types of securities. The contractual terms of the U.S. government agency and mortgage-backed securities do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than amortized cost basis of the investments. For municipal securities, the Company analyzes an issuer's financial condition and considers whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred in determining whether or not there is an impairment. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider any investments held as of December 31, 2021 to be other than temporarily impaired.

5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

A summary of loans at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Commercial	$ 24,447	$ 33,455
Commercial real estate	53,191	43,311
Residential mortgage	95,700	87,528
Home equity	15,442	15,345
Consumer, other	197	285
	188,977	179,924
Less allowance for loan losses	(2,145)	(2,030)
Loans, net	$ 186,832	$ 177,894

The following tables summarize the recorded investment in loans receivable by loan class as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the activity in the allowance for loan losses by loan class for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and information in regard to the allowance for loan losses:

	Loans Receivable					
	2021			2020		
	Ending Balance	Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance	Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
	(In Thousands)					
Commercial	$ 24,447	$ -	$ 24,447	$ 33,455	$ 104	$ 33,351
Commercial real estate	53,191	-	53,191	43,311	6	43,305
Residential mortgage	95,700	349	95,351	87,528	440	87,088
Home equity	15,442	131	15,311	15,345	37	15,308
Consumer, other	197	-	197	285	-	285
Total	$ 188,977	$ 480	$ 188,497	$ 179,924	$ 587	$ 179,337

	2021						
	Allowance for Loan Losses						
	Beginning Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provisions	Ending Balance	Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
	(In Thousands)						
Commercial	$ 347	$ -	$ -	$ (35)	$ 312	$ -	$ 312
Commercial real estate	555	-	-	138	693	-	693
Residential mortgage	858	-	1	129	988	31	957
Home equity	99	-	1	(5)	95	-	95
Consumer, other	2	(7)	-	7	2	-	2
Unallocated	169	-	-	(114)	55	-	55
Total	$ 2,030	$ (7)	$ 2	$ 120	$ 2,145	$ 31	$ 2,114

	2020						
	Allowance for Loan Losses						
	Beginning Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provisions	Ending Balance	Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
	(In Thousands)						
Commercial	$ 369	$ (18)	$ -	$ (4)	$ 347	$ -	$ 347
Commercial real estate	581	-	-	(26)	555	-	555
Residential mortgage	660	(20)	-	218	858	-	858
Home equity	53	-	1	45	99	-	99
Consumer, other	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Unallocated	304	-	-	(135)	169	-	169
Total	$ 1,969	$ (38)	$ 1	$ 98	$ 2,030	$ -	$ 2,030

The following tables summarize information in regard to impaired loans by loan portfolio class as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021				
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
			(In Thousands)		
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage	189	360	-	201	-
Home equity	131	141	-	287	1
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	-
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage	160	163	31	162	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	-
Total:					
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage	349	523	31	363	-
Home equity	131	141	-	287	1
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 480	$ 664	$ 31	$ 650	$ 1

	2020				
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
			(In Thousands)		
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	$ 104	$ 109	$ -	$ 110	$ 6
Commercial real estate	6	17	-	8	-
Residential mortgage	440	701	-	471	2
Home equity	37	51	-	41	3
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	-
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	-
Total:					
Commercial	104	109	-	110	6
Commercial real estate	6	17	-	8	-
Residential mortgage	440	701	-	471	2
Home equity	37	51	-	41	3
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 587	$ 878	$ -	$ 630	$ 11

The following table presents nonaccrual loans by classes of the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Commercial real estate	$ -	$ 6
Residential mortgage	349	440
Home Equity	110	-
	$ 459	$ 446

The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aggregate pass rating and the classified ratings of special mention, substandard and doubtful within the Company's internal risk rating system as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
			(In Thousands)		
Commercial	$ 24,065	$ 42	$ 340	$ -	$ 24,447
Commercial real estate	51,103	1,865	223	-	53,191
Residential mortgage	95,351	-	349	-	95,700
Home equity	15,332	-	110	-	15,442
Consumer, other	197	-	-	-	197
	$ 186,048	$ 1,907	$ 1,022	$ -	$ 188,977

	2020				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
			(In Thousands)		
Commercial	$ 32,571	$ 681	$ 203	$ -	$ 33,455
Commercial real estate	42,403	689	219	-	43,311
Residential mortgage	87,088	-	440	-	87,528
Home equity	15,345	-	-	-	15,345
Consumer, other	285	-	-	-	285
	$ 177,692	$ 1,370	$ 862	$ -	$ 179,924

The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by analyzing the age of the loans receivable as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due. The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the past due status as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021						
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Loans Receivable >90 Days and Accruing
				(In Thousands)			
Commercial	$ 70	$ -	$ -	$ 70	$ 24,377	$ 24,447	$ -
Commercial real estate	33	168	-	201	52,990	53,191	-
Residential mortgage	702	115	456	1,273	94,427	95,700	282
Home equity	-	-	110	110	15,332	15,442	-
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	197	197	-
	$ 805	$ 283	$ 566	$ 1,654	$ 187,323	$ 188,977	$ 282

	2020						
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Loans Receivable >90 Days and Accruing
				(In Thousands)			
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 33,455	$ 33,455	$ -
Commercial real estate	43	-	-	43	43,268	43,311	-
Residential mortgage	1,405	208	410	2,023	85,505	87,528	155
Home equity	110	-	-	110	15,235	15,345	-
Consumer, other	-	-	-	-	285	285	-
	$ 1,558	$ 208	$ 410	$ 2,176	$ 177,748	$ 179,924	$ 155

The Company may grant a concession or modification for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial condition that it would not otherwise consider resulting in a modified loan which is then identified as a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). The Company may modify loans through rate reductions, extensions of maturity, interest only payments, or payment modifications to better match the timing of cash flows due under the modified terms with the cash flows from the borrowers' operations. Loan modifications are intended to minimize the economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of the collateral. TDRs are considered impaired loans for purposes of calculating the Company's allowance for loan losses.

The Company identifies loans for potential restructure primarily through direct communication with the borrower and evaluation of the borrower's financial statements, revenue projections, tax returns and credit reports. Even if the borrower is not presently in default, management will consider the likelihood that cash flow shortages, adverse economic conditions and negative trends may result in a payment default in the near future.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has a recorded investment in TDRs of $27,000 and $147,000, respectively. The Company has allocated $0 of specific allowance for these loans at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

There were no troubled debt restructuring loans outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.
No troubled debt restructuring loans defaulted during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

6. Premises and Equipment

A summary of the cost and accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Land	$ 914	$ 914
Buildings and improvements	7,478	6,961
Furniture and equipment	5,529	5,368
	13,921	13,243
Accumulated depreciation	(8,589)	(8,241)
	$ 5,332	$ 5,002

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to $394,000 and $374,000, respectively.

7. Deposits

The components of deposits at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Demand:		
Noninterest bearing	$ 69,870	$ 55,367
Interest bearing	139,979	115,717
Savings	77,179	63,470
Time	40,402	42,880
	$ 327,430	$ 277,434

Time deposits that meet or exceed the FDIC Insurance limit of $250,000 at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were $4,900,000 and $3,363,000, respectively.

At December 31, 2021, the scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows (in thousands):

2022	$ 24,985
2023	2,549
2024	2,769
2025	3,304
2026	801
Thereafter	5,994
	$ 40,402

8. Borrowings

The Company has a maximum borrowing capacity with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of approximately $113,325,800 and $109,330,850 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, of which $0 of long-term debt advances were outstanding at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Advances from the FHLB are secured by a blanket lien on qualified assets of the Company.

9. Income Taxes

The components of income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Current	$ 131	$ 224
Deferred	23	(56)
	$ 154	$ 168

A reconciliation of the statutory income tax computed at 21 percent for 2021 and 2020, respectively, to the income tax expense included in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Federal income tax at statutory rate	$ 316	$ 328
Tax-exempt interest, net of interest disallowance	(136)	(130)
Earnings on insurance policies	(35)	(35)
Other	9	5
	$ 154	$ 168

Deferred tax assets and liabilities consisted of the following components at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 450	$ 426
Deferred loan fees	64	92
Deferred employee benefit plans	330	346
Net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale	157	-
Accrued interest on nonaccrual loans	5	3
Total deferred tax assets	1,006	867
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Premises and equipment depreciation	(127)	(107)
Securities accretion	(3)	(2)
Net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale	-	(79)
Other	(42)	(58)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(172)	(246)
Net deferred tax asset	$ 834	$ 621

10. Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Retirement Plan

The Company participates in a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan covering all full-time employees who had attained a minimum age of 20.5 years and completed 12 months of service prior to June 30, 2006. The retirement benefit is based on 1.5 percent of the highest five-year average compensation for each year of service. Benefits vest over a seven-year period. On May 3, 2006, the Board of Directors authorized a freeze to the entry of newly-hired employees into the defined benefit retirement plan, together with any additional benefit accruals for existing employees, effective June 30, 2006.

The risks of participating in this multiemployer plan are different from single-employer plans in the following aspects:

a. Assets contributed to the multiemployer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.

b. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.

c. If the Company chooses to stop participating in the plan, the Company may be required to pay the plan an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

The Company's participation in the plan is outlined in the table below. The "EIN/Pension Plan Number" column provides the Employer Identification Number (EIN) and the three-digit plan number, if applicable. Unless otherwise noted, the most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status available in 2021 and 2020 is for the plan's year-end at June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively. The zone status is based on information that the Company received from the plan and is certified by the plan's actuary. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than 65 percent funded, plans in the yellow zone are less than 80 percent funded, and plans in the green zone are at least 80 percent funded. The "FIP/RP Status Pending/Implemented" column indicates plans for which a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented. There have been no significant changes that affect the comparability of 2021 and 2020 contributions.

Pension Fund	EIN/Pension Plan Number	Pension Protection Act Zone Status		FIP/RP Status Pending / Implemented	Contributions of the Company for the Years Ended December 31 (In Thousands)		Surcharge Imposed
		2021	2020		2021	2020	
Pentagra Defined Benefit Plan for Financial Institutions	13-5 645888/ 333	Green	Green	No	$ 104	$ 156	No

The Company was not listed in the plan's Form 5500 as providing 5 percent or more of contributions in 2019. The Form 5500 for 2020 or 2021 is not yet available.

401(k) Retirement Plan

The Company has a 401(k) plan which covers employees who meet the eligibility requirements of having worked 1,000 hours in a plan year and have attained the age of 18. Participants are permitted to contribute from one percent to 20 percent of compensation. The Company is not required to contribute, but can elect to make an annual supplemental contribution to the Plan. The Company contributed approximately $69,000 to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, which is included in salaries and employee benefits in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Other Benefit Programs

The Company has several other benefit programs, which have been funded with single premium insurance contracts. The annual earnings on these contracts are projected to cover the Company's cost for the new programs, which include a nonqualified salary continuation plan, a director retirement plan, a director deferred fee plan, an officer supplemental life insurance plan and a community bankers scholarship program.

The salary continuation plan is to provide additional retirement benefits for certain key employees and directors. The director deferred fee plan will also allow each director to defer additional funds for retirement from the board. The officers' supplemental life insurance plan also provides additional life insurance benefits for another group of key employees. The community bankers' scholarship program allows the Company to provide several scholarships annually from earnings on life insurance contracts.

The aforementioned programs use bank-owned life insurance contracts with split dollar agreements with each individual, so that the Company is projected to recover its investment for each program in the event of any premature deaths.

The following summarizes the activity in these benefit programs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Insurance contract earnings	$ 251	$ 246
Mortality costs	(86)	(82)
Net increase in cash value of insurance contracts	$ 165	$ 164
Benefits accrued during the year	$ 107	$ 111
Accrued benefits at end of year	1,570	1,648
Benefits paid during year	184	184

11. Transactions With Related Parties

The Company has had, and may be expected to have in the future, banking transactions in the ordinary course of business with directors, principal officers, their immediate families and affiliated companies in which they are principal stockholders (commonly referred to as related parties), all of which have been in the opinion of management, on similar terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with others.

The related-party loan activity as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Balance at January 1	$ 1,405	$ 2,646
New loans	-	-
Principal repayments	(223)	(1,241)
Balance at December 31	$ 1,182	$ 1,405

Deposits from principal officers, directors, and their affiliates for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were $830,000 and $954,000 respectively.

12. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk

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

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

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the following financial instruments were outstanding whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	2021	2020
	(In Thousands)	
Commitments to grant loans	$ 5,232	$ 2,934
Unfunded commitments under lines of credit	45,995	46,157
Standby letters of credit	1,612	1,972
	$ 52,839	$ 51,063

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. 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 evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held varies but may include inventory, real estate and equipment.

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

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Company holds collateral supporting those commitments when deemed necessary by management.

13. Regulatory Matters

Banks and bank holding companies are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, additionally for banks, prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of December 31, 2021, the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

In 2019, the federal banking agencies jointly issued a final rule that provides for an optional, simplified measure of capital adequacy, the community bank leverage ratio framework (CBLR framework), for qualifying community banking organizations, consistent with Section 201 of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act. The final rule became effective on January 1, 2020 and was elected by the Bank as of December 31, 2020. In April 2020, the federal banking agencies issued an interim final rule that makes temporary changes to the CBLR framework, pursuant to section 4012 of the CARES Act, and a second interim final rule that provides a graduated increase in the community bank leverage ratio requirement after the expiration of the temporary changes implemented pursuant to section 4012 of the CARES Act.

The community bank leverage ratio removes the requirement for qualifying banking organizations to calculate and report risk-based capital, but rather only requires a Tier 1 to average assets (leverage) ratio. Qualifying banking organizations that elect to use the community bank leverage ratio framework and that maintain a leverage ratio of greater than required minimums will be considered to have satisfied the generally applicable risk based and leverage capital requirements in the agencies' capital rules (generally applicable rule) and, if applicable, will be considered to have met the well capitalized ratio requirements for purpose of section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Under the interim final rules the community bank leverage ratio minimum requirement is 8 percent as of December 31, 2020, 8.5 percent for calendar year 2021, and 9 percent for calendar year 2022 and beyond. The interim rule allows for a two-quarter grace period to correct a ratio that falls below the required amount, provided the bank maintains a leverage ratio of 7 percent as of December 31, 2020, 7.5 percent for calendar year 2021, and 8 percent for calendar year 2022 and beyond.

Under the final rule, an eligible banking organization can opt out of the CBLR framework and revert bank to the risk-weighting framework without restriction. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, both the Company and Bank were qualifying community banking organizations as defined by the federal banking agencies. The bank did not elect to measure capital adequacy under the CBLR framework in 2021.

The Bank's actual and required capital amounts and ratios are as follows at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021					
	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 28,661	16.1 %	$ ≥14,257	8.0 %	$ ≥17,822	10.0 %
Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital (to risk-weighted assets)	26,516	14.9	≥ 8,020	4.5	≥11,584	6.5
Tier 1 (core) capital (to risk-weighted assets)	26,516	14.9	≥10,693	6.0	≥14,257	8.0
Tier 1 (core) capital (to average assets)	26,516	7.5	≥14,089	4.0	≥17,611	5.0

	2020			
	Actual		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations (CBLR Framework)	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Tier 1 (core) capital to average total assets	$ 25,776	8.56 %	$ ≥24,082	8.00 %

14. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of the Company's financial instruments; however, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could have realized in a sales transaction on the dates indicated. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of their respective year-ends and have not been re-evaluated or updated for purposes of these consolidated financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

Determination of Fair Value

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

The fair value guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1 - Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3 - Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

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

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

Cash and Due From Banks and Interest Bearing Deposits With Banks (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet for cash and short-term instruments approximate those assets' fair values.

Interest Bearing Time Deposits (Carried at Cost)

Fair values for fixed-rate time certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered in the market on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits. The Company generally purchases amounts below the insured limit, limiting the amount of credit risk on these time deposits.

Securities

The fair value of securities available-for-sale (carried at fair value) and held-to-maturity (carried at amortized cost) are determined by obtaining quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1), or matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices. For certain securities which are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or nontransferability, and such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence (Level 3). In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used. Management's best estimate consists of both internal and external support on certain Level 3 investments. Internal cash flow models using a present value formula that includes assumptions market participants would use along with indicative exit pricing obtained from broker/dealers (where available) were used to support fair values of certain Level 3 investments.

Loans Receivable (Carried at Cost)

The fair values of loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using market rates at the balance sheet date that reflect the credit and interest rate-risk inherent in the loans. Projected future cash flows are calculated based upon contractual maturity or call dates, projected repayments and prepayments of principal. Generally, for variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values.

Impaired Loans (Generally Carried at Fair Value)

Impaired loans are those that are accounted for under FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 310, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*, in which the Bank has measured impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based upon the expected proceeds. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the fair value consists of the loan balances of $160,000 and $0, respectively, with an associated valuation allowance of $31,000 and $0, respectively.

Restricted Investment in Bank Stocks (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amount of restricted investment in bank stocks approximates fair value and considers the limited marketability of such securities.

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

Deposit Liabilities (Carried at Cost)

The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and noninterest checking, passbook savings and money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amounts). Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered in the market on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-Term Debt and Long-Term Debt (Carried at Cost)

Fair values of FHLB advances are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on quoted prices for new FHLB advances with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity. These prices obtained from this active market represent a market value that is deemed to represent the transfer price if the liability were assumed by a third party.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments (Disclosed at Cost)

Fair values for the Company's off-balance sheet financial instruments (lending commitments and letters of credit) are based on fees currently charged in the market to enter into similar agreements, taking into account, the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

For financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy used at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In Thousands)			
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 42,758	$ -	$ 42,758	$ -
Mortgage-backed securities	15,081	-	15,081	-
State and municipal	8,874	-	8,874	-
	$ 66,713	$ -	$ 66,713	$ -

	2020			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In Thousands)			
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 6,739	$ -	$ 6,739	$ -
Mortgage-backed securities	22,255	-	22,255	-
State and municipal	4,871	-	4,871	-
	$ 33,865	$ -	$ 33,865	$ -

For financial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy used at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	2021			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In Thousands)			
Impaired loans	$ 129	$ -	$ -	$ 129

Quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements at December 31, 2021 is included in the table below:

	2021			
	Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements			
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Estimated Range
	(In Thousands)			
Impaired loans	$ 129	Appraisal of collateral	Appraisal Adjustments	90%
			Liquidation expenses	12%

At December 31, 2020, the Company did not have any financial or nonfinancial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's estimated fair values of financial instruments were as follows:

	2021				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
			(In Thousands)		
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 13,784	$ 13,784	$ 13,784	$ -	$ -
Interest-bearing time deposits	13,800	13,800	-	13,800	-
Investment securities	125,505	125,081	-	125,081	-
Loans, net	186,832	191,427	-	-	191,427
Restricted stocks	611	611	-	611	-
Accrued interest receivable	857	857	-	857	-
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	$ 327,430	$ 290,812	$ -	$ -	$ 290,812
Accrued interest payable	9	9	-	9	-
Off-balance sheet financial instruments:					
Commitments to extend credit	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outstanding letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-

	2020				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
			(In Thousands)		
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 41,581	$ 41,581	$ 41,581	$ -	$ -
Interest-bearing time deposits	13,800	13,800	-	13,800	-
Investment securities	57,972	58,413	-	58,413	-
Loans, net	177,894	181,866	-	-	181,866
Restricted stocks	743	743	-	743	-
Accrued interest receivable	719	719	-	719	-
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	$ 277,434	$ 267,558	$ -	$ -	$ 267,558
Accrued interest payable	16	16	-	16	-
Off-balance sheet financial instruments:					
Commitments to extend credit	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outstanding letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-

15. Legal Contingencies

Various legal claims arise from time-to-time in the normal course of business which, in the opinion of management, will have no material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

16. Risks and Uncertainties

The Bank's loan and investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, currency and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain assets and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of these assets, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near term would materially affect the assets reported in the consolidated financial statements.

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Richard L. Meares - Chairman
Timothy P. Snyder - President and Chief Executive Officer
Peter R. Merkel - Secretary
Franklin S. Hoch - Treasurer
Franklin M. Brown, Jr. - Assistant Secretary
Bruce C. Rhoads - Director
M. Christopher Wentzel - Director
Shannon M. Illiano - Assistant Secretary
Ronald H. Frey - Director Emeriti

Fleetwood Bank - Officers

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  Loan Operations Manager

Tricia A. Gasdik
- Vice President
  Human Resources

Eric S. George
- Vice President
  Community Lending Officer

Spiro Kasapidis
- Vice President
  Commercial Loan Officer

Kristen A. Kintzer
- Vice President
  Marketing and Communications

Robert S. Kline III
- Vice President
  Chief Operating Officer

Travis J. Lehr
- Vice President
  Commercial Loan Officer

Kimberly A. Moyer
- Vice President
  Chief Financial Officer

Hope E. Pearson
- Vice President
  Chief Retail Banking Officer

Michael L. Spotts
- Vice President
  Chief Loan Officer

Christopher R. Baker
- Assistant Vice President
  BSA and Compliance Manager

Ann E. Foanio
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  Commercial Loan Officer

Beth J. Hendrickson
- Assistant Vice President
  Credit Services Manager

Ronald Kozak
- Assistant Vice President
  Information Technology Manager

Lori J. Luckenbill
- Assistant Vice President
  Branch Sales Manager

Chasitie Marcinkowski
- Assistant Vice President
  Loan Quality Assurance & Compliance Officer

Ronald Rutkowski
- Assistant Vice President
  Controller

Karen L. Waters
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Bridget Winter
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