Friendship BanCorp

Independent Auditor’s Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

Friendship BanCorp
December 31, 2020 and 2019

Contents

BKD
CPAs & Advisors
201 N. Illinois Street, Suite 700 | P.O. Box 44998 | Indianapolis, IN 46244-0998
317.383.4000 | Fax 317.383.4200 | bkd.com

Independent Auditor's Report

Audit Committee and Board of Directors
Friendship BanCorp
Friendship, Indiana

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Friendship BanCorp and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Friendship BanCorp and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

BKD, LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana
April 6, 2021

Friendship BanCorp

Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2020 and 2019

Assets

	2020	2019
Cash and due from banks	$ 14,219,934	$ 13,484,070
Federal funds sold	35,512,639	11,545,920
Cash and cash equivalents	49,732,573	25,029,990
Interest-bearing time deposits	5,308,776	6,000,548
Available-for-sale securities	55,492,508	29,989,539
Held to maturity securities (fair value of $31,592,091 and $18,348,666, respectively)	30,386,241	17,850,380
Loans	299,203,134	290,730,520
Allowance for loan losses	(3,103,425)	(2,821,705)
Loans, net	296,099,709	287,908,815
Premises and equipment, net	10,095,110	9,630,345
Restricted equity investments	2,477,310	2,477,310
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies	7,052,673	4,909,644
Goodwill	1,873,203	1,873,203
Intangible assets	435,953	621,667
Other assets	3,953,370	2,883,097
Total assets	$ 462,907,426	$ 389,174,538

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

	2020	2019
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing	$ 51,943,971	$ 36,012,170
Interest-bearing	364,480,379	309,321,385
Total deposits	416,424,350	345,333,555
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	2,524,599	2,684,838
Total liabilities	418,948,949	348,018,393
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, no par value 2,000,000 shares authorized; 1,759,089 (2020) and 1,758,034 (2019) shares issued and outstanding	2,982,574	2,964,639
Retained earnings	40,579,252	38,058,797
Accumulated other comprehensive income	396,651	132,709
Total shareholders' equity	43,958,477	41,156,145
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 462,907,426	$ 389,174,538

Friendship BanCorp

Consolidated Statements of Income
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Interest Income		
Loans	$ 16,602,639	$ 16,536,131
Securities		
Taxable	762,161	958,808
Nontaxable	57,429	96,344
Other	501,300	594,731
Total interest income	17,923,529	18,186,014
Interest Expense		
Deposits	2,282,539	2,289,020
Borrowings	-	86,849
Total interest expense	2,282,539	2,375,869
Net Interest Income	15,640,990	15,810,145
Provision for Loan Losses	540,000	250,000
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	15,100,990	15,560,145
Noninterest Income		
Service charges and fees	973,555	1,244,645
Insurance revenues	2,199,349	2,289,586
Net gain on sale of loans	1,143,134	237,327
Net loss on sales of securities	-	(1,840)
Trust and investment product fees	198,098	186,549
Interchange income	909,788	820,528
Other	344,501	310,372
Total noninterest income	5,768,425	5,087,167
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	9,265,697	8,717,471
Net occupancy and equipment expense	1,152,250	1,444,866
Data processing	1,412,969	1,151,496
Advertising	320,854	308,181
Professional services	223,344	210,899
Office operations	288,495	277,443
Loan services	652,262	490,819
FDIC insurance	78,500	51,500
Other	965,727	1,076,585
Total noninterest expense	14,360,098	13,729,260
Income Before Income Tax	6,509,317	6,918,052
Income tax expense	1,174,320	1,482,830
Net Income	$ 5,334,997	$ 5,435,222
Earnings per Share	$ 3.03	$ 3.05
Average Shares Outstanding	1,759,058	1,779,685

Friendship BanCorp

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Net Income	$ 5,334,997	$ 5,435,222
Other Comprehensive Income		
Net unrealized appreciation on securities	327,745	811,421
Reclassification adjustment for realized losses included in net income	-	1,840
	327,745	813,261
Tax effect	(63,803)	(189,659)
Total other comprehensive income	263,942	623,602
Comprehensive Income	$ 5,598,939	$ 6,058,824

Friendship BanCorp

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ 4,844,404	$ 35,212,535	$ (490,893)	$ 39,566,046
Net income		5,435,222		5,435,222
Other comprehensive income			623,602	623,602
Common stock repurchase (38,464 shares)	(1,923,200)			(1,923,200)
Stock options exercised	43,435			43,435
Cash dividend ($1.45 per share)		(2,588,960)		(2,588,960)
Balance, December 31, 2019	2,964,639	38,058,797	132,709	41,156,145
Net income		5,334,997		5,334,997
Other comprehensive income			263,942	263,942
Stock options exercised	17,935			17,935
Cash dividend ($1.60 per share)		(2,814,542)		(2,814,542)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 2,982,574	$ 40,579,252	$ 396,651	$ 43,958,477

Friendship BanCorp

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

		2020		2019
Operating Activities				
Net income	$	5,334,997	$	5,435,222
Items not requiring (providing) cash				
Provision for loan losses		540,000		250,000
Depreciation and amortization		627,744		555,447
Net amortization and accretion of securities		541,825		143,550
Net realized loss on available-for-sale securities		-		1,840
Net realized loss on sale of other real estate		1,045		19,143
Deferred income taxes		(79,355)		(43,184)
Earnings on life insurance policies		(143,029)		(130,787)
Gain on sale of loans		(1,143,134)		(237,327)
(Gain) loss on sale of disposal of premises and equipment		(14,872)		25,252
Amortization of intangible assets		185,714		217,861
Changes in				
Accrued interest and other assets		(1,010,259)		538,613
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(160,239)		(182,473)
Net cash provided by operating activities		4,680,437		6,593,157
Investing Activities				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Sales		-		3,091,608
Maturities, prepayments and calls		25,659,781		13,327,470
Purchases		(51,261,799)		(5,653,712)
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Maturities, prepayments and calls		1,705,000		1,934,052
Purchases		(14,355,891)		(5,986,748)
Loan originations and payments, net		(7,742,623)		(10,666,261)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment		177,371		-
Net change in interest-bearing time deposits		691,772		(999,776)
Purchases of premises and equipment		(1,255,008)		(1,958,758)
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock		-		(494,160)
Purchase of life insurance policies		(2,000,000)		-
Proceeds from sale of other real estate		109,355		204,463
Net cash used in investing activities		(48,272,042)		(7,201,822)
Financing Activities				
Net change in deposits		71,090,795		24,342,803
Repayments on Federal Home Loan Bank advances		-		(10,000,000)
Cash dividends paid		(2,814,542)		(2,588,960)
Common stock repurchase		-		(1,923,200)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		17,935		43,435
Net cash provided by financing activities		68,294,188		9,874,078
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		24,702,583		9,265,413
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		25,029,990		15,764,577
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$	49,732,573	$	25,029,990
Supplemental Cash Flows Information				
Interest paid	$	2,310,915	$	2,347,203
Income taxes paid		1,370,000		1,520,000
Noncash Supplemental Information				
Loans transferred to other real estate	$	154,863	$	30,000

Note 1: Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include Friendship BanCorp (Company) and its wholly owned subsidiary, The Friendship State Bank, with its wholly owned subsidiaries, Friendship Financial Services, LLC and Friendship Portfolio Management, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Friendship Real Estate Holdings, Inc., together referred to as "the Bank". Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation.

Nature of Operations

The Bank is primarily engaged in providing a variety of deposit and lending services to individual customers in southeastern Indiana. Its primary deposit products are checking, savings, and term certificate accounts, and its primary lending products are residential mortgage, commercial and installment loans. Substantially all loans are secured by specific items of collateral including business assets, consumer assets and real estate. Commercial loans are expected to be repaid from cash flow from operations of businesses. Real estate loans are secured by both residential and commercial real estate. There are no significant concentrations of loans to any one industry or customer. However, the customers' ability to repay their loans is dependent on the real estate and general economic conditions in the area. Friendship Financial Services, LLC is a full service insurance agency and sells those products, as agent, to its customers.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of 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 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 relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses. In connection with the determination of the allowance for loan losses, management obtains independent appraisals for significant properties.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans. Such agencies may require the Bank to recognize additional losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans may change materially in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in other institutions, federal funds sold and interest-bearing demand deposits.

Interest-Bearing Time Deposits

Interest-bearing time deposits mature within five years and are carried at cost.

Investment Securities

Debt securities are classified as held to maturity when the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Securities held to maturity are carried at amortized cost. Debt securities not classified as held to maturity are classified as available for sale. Debt securities available for sale are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported separately in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premium or discount. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and are based on the amortized cost of the individual security sold.

When the Company does not intend to sell a debt security, and it is more likely than not, the Company will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis, it recognizes the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the remaining portion in other comprehensive loss. For held-to-maturity debt securities, the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recorded in other comprehensive loss for the noncredit portion of a previous other-than-temporary impairment is amortized prospectively over the remaining life of the security on the basis of the timing of future estimated cash flows of the security.

Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value in the aggregate. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to noninterest income. Gains and losses on loan sales are recorded in noninterest income, and direct loan origination costs and fees are deferred at origination of the loan and are recognized in noninterest income upon sale of the loan.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoffs are reported at their outstanding principal balances adjusted for unearned income, charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses, any unamortized deferred fees or costs on originated loans and unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans.

For loans amortized at cost, interest income is accrued based on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, as well as premiums and discounts, are deferred and amortized as a level yield adjustment over the respective term of the loan.

The accrual of interest on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Past-due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off are reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Discounts and premiums on purchased residential real estate loans are amortized to income using the interest method over the remaining period to contractual maturity, adjusted for anticipated prepayments. Discounts and premiums on purchased consumer loans are recognized over the expected lives of the loans using methods that approximate the interest method.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Most of the Company's business activity is with customers located within Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland counties. Therefore, the Company's exposure to credit risk is significantly affected by changes in the economy in the area. The Company considers loans with credit scores below 660 to be subprime. Subprime loans make up approximately 20% and 21% of the loan portfolio for the years ended 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

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

The allowance consists of allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For those loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers nonclassified loans and is based on historical charge-off experience and expected loss given default derived from the Bank's internal risk rating process. Other adjustments may be made to the allowance for pools of loans after an assessment of internal or external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss or risk rating data.

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

Groups of loans with similar risk characteristics are collectively evaluated for impairment based on the group's historical loss experience adjusted for changes in trends, conditions and other relevant factors that affect repayment of the loans. Accordingly, the Bank does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment measurements, unless such loans are the subject of a restructuring agreement due to financial difficulties of the borrower.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Depreciable assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to expense using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Bank evaluates the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If a long-lived asset is tested for recoverability and the undiscounted estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the asset cost is adjusted to fair value and an impairment loss is recognized as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. No asset impairment was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Restricted Equity Investments

Restricted equity investments include Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Indianapolis stock, Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) stock, and Bankers' Bank of Kentucky stock. This restricted stock is periodically evaluated for impairment. Because this stock is viewed as a long-term investment, impairment is based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies

The Bank has purchased life insurance policies on certain key executives. Bank-owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interests in the acquired business, over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually. If the implied fair value of goodwill is lower than its carrying amount, a goodwill impairment is indicated and goodwill is written down to its implied fair value. Subsequent increases in goodwill value are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimate residual values. Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life on the consolidated balance sheets. Intangible assets are amortized on an accelerated method over their estimated useful lives, which range from 1 to 6 years.

Other Real Estate Owned

Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value, less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. If fair value declines subsequent to foreclosure, a valuation allowance is recorded through expense. Operating costs after acquisition are expensed.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for stock options issued to employees, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of grant. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options. Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period. For awards with graded vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with income tax accounting guidance (ASC 740, *Income Taxes*). The income tax accounting guidance results in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period by applying 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 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 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 the 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 would recognize interest and penalties on income taxes as a component of income tax expense, if applicable.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit, issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, which is recognized as a separate component of equity.

Dividend Restriction

Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividends paid by the bank to the holding company or by the holding company to shareholders.

Revenue Recognition

A description of the Company's significant revenue streams accounted for under Topic 606 are as follows:

Service charges and fees. The Company generates revenues through fees charged to depositors related to deposit account maintenance fees, overdrafts, ATM fees, wire transfers and additional miscellaneous services provided at the request of the depositor. For deposit-related services, revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied, which is, generally, at a point in time. Deposit services revenue is recorded in service charges on deposit accounts income statement line item.

Interchange income. The Company's debit and credit card revenue primarily consists of debit and credit card interchange income. Interchange income represents fees assessed within the payment card system for acceptance of card-based transactions. Interchange fees are assessed as the performance obligation is satisfied, which is at the point in time the card transaction is authorized. Revenue is collected and recognized daily through the payment network settlement process.

Insurance revenues. The Company earns its revenues for brokerage services through commissions and fees. Commission rates and fees vary in amount and depend on a number of factors, such as the type of insurance or reinsurance coverages provided, the particular insurer or reinsurer selected, the capacity in which the broker acts and negotiates with clients. For the majority of insurance and brokerage arrangements, advice and services provided, which culminate in the placement of an effective policy, are considered a single performance obligation. Revenues for the brokerage activities, such as installments on agency bill, direct bill and contingent revenue, are generally recognized at a point in time on the effective date of the associated policies when control of the policy transfers to the client.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through April 6, 2021, which is the date of the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2: Restriction on Cash and Due From Banks

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in other institutions and federal funds sold.

At December 31, 2020, the Company's cash accounts exceeded federally insured limits by $37,478,000. Additionally, the Company has $2,802,000 on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis as of December 31, 2020, which are not federally insured.

The Company is required to maintain reserve funds in cash on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The reserve required at December 31, 2020 was $0.

Note 3: Securities

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of the available-for-sale securities portfolio at December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-Sale Securities				
December 31, 2020				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 9,775,000	$ 3,791	$ (102,184)	$ 9,676,607
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	43,470,478	580,521	(60,581)	43,990,418
Corporate debt	1,750,031	75,452	-	1,825,483
	$ 54,995,509	$ 659,764	$ (162,765)	$ 55,492,508
December 31, 2019				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 13,736,057	$ 28,509	$ (21,556)	$ 13,743,010
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	15,584,298	169,528	(24,147)	15,729,679
Corporate debt	499,930	16,920	-	516,850
	$ 29,820,285	$ 214,957	$ (45,703)	$ 29,989,539

The amortized cost, unrecognized gains and losses, and fair value of securities held to maturity were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value
Held-to-Maturity Securities				
December 31, 2020				
State and political subdivisions	$ 30,386,241	$ 1,210,007	$ (4,157)	$ 31,592,091
December 31, 2019				
State and political subdivisions	$ 17,850,380	$ 517,578	$ (19,292)	$ 18,348,666

There were no sales of securities during 2020. During 2019, the Company recognized gross gains of $0 and gross losses of approximately $1,840 on the sales of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities.

Certain investment securities at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were reported in the consolidated financial statements at an amount less than their historical cost. Total fair value of these investments at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were $23,408,353 and $16,986,926, which is approximately 27% and 35% of the Company's investment portfolio, respectively.

Based on evaluation of available evidence, including recent changes in market interest rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the declines in fair value for the Company's securities are temporary.

Should the impairment of any of these securities become other than temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified.

The following tables show the Company's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available for sale						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 8,397,816	$ (102,184)	$ -	$ -	$ 8,397,816	$ (102,184)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	14,284,758	(60,581)	-	-	14,284,758	(60,581)
Held to maturity						
States and political subdivisions	399,184	(751)	326,595	(3,406)	725,779	(4,157)
Total temporarily impaired	$ 23,081,758	$ (163,516)	$ 326,595	$ (3,406)	$ 23,408,353	$ (166,922)

	2019					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available for sale						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ -	$ -	$ 10,233,139	$ (21,556)	$ 10,233,139	$ (21,556)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	3,418,368	(20,685)	1,654,825	(3,462)	5,073,193	(24,147)
Held to maturity						
States and political subdivisions	905,995	(2,025)	774,599	(17,267)	1,680,594	(19,292)
Total temporarily impaired	$ 4,324,363	$ (22,710)	$ 12,662,563	$ (42,285)	$ 16,986,926	$ (64,995)

U.S. Treasury, Government Agencies, and Mortgage Backed Securities

The unrealized losses on the Company's investments in direct obligations of U.S. government agencies were caused by interest rate changes and illiquidity. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2020.

State and Political Subdivisions

The unrealized losses on the Company's investments in securities of state and political subdivisions were caused by interest rate changes and illiquidity. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2020.

The amortized cost and fair value of the investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2020, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities if borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities, not due at a single maturity date, primarily mortgage-backed securities are shown separately.

	Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within one year	$ 898,882	$ 914,615
One to five years	3,626,149	3,680,234
Five to ten years	7,000,000	6,907,241
	11,525,031	11,502,090
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	43,470,478	43,990,418
Total	$ 54,995,509	$ 55,492,508

	Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within one year	$ 865,808	$ 866,921
One to five years	4,202,369	4,301,883
Five to ten years	11,268,511	11,642,350
After ten years	14,049,553	14,780,937
Total	$ 30,386,241	$ 31,592,091

Note 4: Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Total loans are comprised at December 31, 2020 and 2019 include:

	2020	2019
Commercial	$ 9,464,044	$ 7,360,879
Agricultural	34,800,258	32,649,653
Real estate	244,774,381	239,460,214
Consumer	10,164,451	11,259,774
	$ 299,203,134	$ 290,730,520

Certain directors and executive officers of the Company, including their families and companies in which they are the principal owners, were customers of and had other transactions with the Company. Total loans to these persons were $1,470,213 and $896,398 at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Mortgage loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances of these loans at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were $65,265,650 and $56,524,957. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the mortgage-servicing rights recorded are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

The following tables present the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	2020				
	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Beginning Balance	$ 256,825	$ 326,540	$ 2,022,590	$ 215,750	$ 2,821,705
Provision (credit)	162,156	(42,590)	301,039	119,395	540,000
Loans charged off	(58,634)	(974)	(104,363)	(200,628)	(364,599)
Recoveries	5,880	-	9,955	90,484	106,319
Ending Balance	$ 366,227	$ 282,976	$ 2,229,221	$ 225,001	$ 3,103,425

	2019				
	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Beginning Balance	$ 204,717	$ 248,111	$ 2,074,868	$ 180,326	$ 2,708,022
Provision (credit)	68,996	78,429	(28,773)	131,348	250,000
Loans charged off	(16,951)	-	(67,000)	(143,646)	(227,597)
Recoveries	63	-	43,495	47,722	91,280
Ending Balance	$ 256,825	$ 326,540	$ 2,022,590	$ 215,750	$ 2,821,705

The following tables present the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans based on the portfolio segment and impairment method as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	December 31, 2020				
	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance Balances:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 136,494	$ -	$ 136,494
Collectively evaluated for impairment	366,227	282,976	2,092,727	225,001	2,966,931
Total allowance for loan losses	$ 366,227	$ 282,976	$ 2,229,221	$ 225,001	$ 3,103,425
Loan Balances:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 339,843	$ 1,152,337	$ 4,687,467	$ 3,805	$ 6,183,452
Collectively evaluated for impairment	9,124,201	33,647,921	240,086,914	10,160,646	293,019,682
Total loan balances	$ 9,464,044	$ 34,800,258	$ 244,774,381	$ 10,164,451	$ 299,203,134

	December 31, 2019				
	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance Balances:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 84,924	$ 27,344	$ 18,888	$ -	$ 131,156
Collectively evaluated for impairment	171,901	299,196	2,003,702	215,750	2,690,549
Total allowance for loan losses	$ 256,825	$ 326,540	$ 2,022,590	$ 215,750	$ 2,821,705
Loan Balances:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 749,705	$ 643,309	$ 4,440,554	$ 2,706	$ 5,836,274
Collectively evaluated for impairment	6,611,174	32,006,344	235,019,660	11,257,068	284,894,246
Total loan balances	$ 7,360,879	$ 32,649,653	$ 239,460,214	$ 11,259,774	$ 290,730,520

The risk characteristics of each loan portfolio segment are as follows:

Commercial

Commercial loans are primarily based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. Borrowers may be subject to adverse economic conditions that can lead to decreases in product demand; increasing material or other production costs; interest rate increase that could have an adverse impact on profitability; non-payment of credit that has been extended under normal vendor terms for goods sold or services extended; interruption related to the importing or exporting of production materials or sold products.

Agricultural

Agricultural loans are typically secured by crops or other farm equipment. These loans are subject to risks which could cause poor operating performance of the borrower, such as adverse weather conditions; fluctuation of price of agricultural commodities; and the general economy.

Real Estate

Real estate loans are generally secured by 1-4 family residences, multifamily residences, or farm real estate, and are generally owner occupied. Home equity loans are typically secured by a subordinate interest in 1-4 family residences. Commercial real estate loans typically involve larger principal amounts, and repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operations of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Construction and land development real estate loans are usually based upon estimates of costs and estimated value of the completed project and include independent appraisal reviews and a financial analysis of the developers and property owners. These loans are subject to adverse employment conditions in the local economy leading to increased default rate; decreased market values from oversupply in a geographic area; impact to borrowers' ability to maintain payments in the event of incremental rate increases on adjustable rate mortgages.

Consumer

Consumer loans generally consist of loans secured by personal property or unsecured loans such as credit cards. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, who are subject to adverse employment conditions in the local economy, which may lead to higher unemployment.

Internal Risk Categories

Loan grades are numbered 1 through 8. Grades 1 through 4 are considered satisfactory grades. The grade of 5, Special Mention, represents loans of lower quality and is considered criticized. The grades of 6, or Substandard, and 7, or Doubtful, refer to assets that are classified. The use and application of these grades by the bank will be uniform and shall conform to the bank's policy.

Pass (1-4) Loans of reasonable credit strength and repayment ability providing an average credit risk due to one or more underlying weaknesses.

Special Mention (5) A special mention asset has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the institution's credit position at some future date. Special mention assets are not adversely classified and do not expose an institution to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification. Ordinarily, special mention credits have characteristics which corrective management action would remedy.

Substandard (6) Loans in this category are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified must have a well-defined weakness, or weaknesses, that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Substandard loans have a high probability of payment default, or they have other well-defined weaknesses. Such loans have a distinct potential for loss; however, an individual loan's potential for loss does not have to be distinct for the loan to be rated substandard.

The following are examples of situations that might cause a loan to be graded a "6":

- Cash flow deficiencies (losses) jeopardize future loan payments.
- Sale of noncollateral assets has become a primary source of loan repayment.
- The relationship has deteriorated to the point that sale of collateral is now the Company's primary source of repayment, unless this was the original source of loan repayment.
- The borrower is bankrupt or for any other reason future repayment is dependent on court action.

Doubtful (7) A loan classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in one classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. A doubtful loan has a high probability of total or substantial loss. Doubtful borrowers are usually in default, lack adequate liquidity or capital, and lack the resources necessary to remain an operating entity. Because of high probability of loss, nonaccrual accounting treatment will be required for doubtful loans.

Loss (8) Loans classified loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather that it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off the loan even though partial recovery may be affected in the future.

The following tables present the credit risk profile of the Company's loan portfolio based on rating category and payment activity as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	December 31, 2020				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial	$ 8,552,487	$ 624,367	$ 287,190	$ -	$ 9,464,044
Agricultural	33,597,921	-	1,202,337	-	34,800,258
Real estate					
Construction	22,489,084	-	64,935	-	22,554,019
Commercial	38,102,344	410,295	313,506	-	38,826,145
Residential	181,777,694	576,946	1,039,577	-	183,394,217
Consumer	10,160,646	-	-	3,805	10,164,451
Total	$ 294,680,176	$ 1,611,608	$ 2,907,545	$ 3,805	$ 299,203,134

	December 31, 2019				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial	$ 6,575,503	$ 714,514	$ 70,862	$ -	$ 7,360,879
Agricultural	31,771,705	306,152	571,796	-	32,649,653
Real estate					
Construction	16,805,551	250,000	117,081	-	17,172,632
Commercial	33,549,156	1,694,544	323,507	-	35,567,207
Residential	185,956,170	-	764,205	-	186,720,375
Consumer	11,259,774	-	-	-	11,259,774
Total	$ 285,917,859	$ 2,965,210	$ 1,847,451	$ -	$ 290,730,520

The following tables present the Company's loan portfolio aging analysis of the recorded investment in loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

December 31, 2020	30-59 Past Due	60-89 Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Commercial	$ 373,970	$ -	$ -	$ 373,970	$ 9,090,074	$ 9,464,044
Agricultural	-	-	128,971	128,971	34,671,287	34,800,258
Real estate						
Construction	215,953	-	-	215,953	22,338,066	22,554,019
Commercial	-	-	-	-	38,826,145	38,826,145
Residential	1,800,615	926,494	1,110,397	3,837,506	179,556,711	183,394,217
Consumer	89,846	1,423	15,920	107,189	10,057,262	10,164,451
Total loans	$ 2,480,384	$ 927,917	$ 1,255,288	$ 4,663,589	$ 294,539,545	$ 299,203,134

December 31, 2019	30-59 Past Due	60-89 Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Commercial	$ 15,324	$ 9,308	$ 12,000	$ 36,632	$ 7,324,247	$ 7,360,879
Agricultural	1,308	27,821	-	29,129	32,620,524	32,649,653
Real estate						
Construction	220,983	-	-	220,983	16,951,649	17,172,632
Commercial	820,533	-	-	820,533	34,746,674	35,567,207
Residential	4,214,590	1,575,842	662,132	6,452,564	180,267,811	186,720,375
Consumer	146,290	9,163	17,759	173,212	11,086,562	11,259,774
Total loans	$ 5,419,028	$ 1,622,134	$ 691,891	$ 7,733,053	$ 282,997,467	$ 290,730,520

There were no loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table presents the Company's nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Commercial	$ -	$ 12,000
Agricultural	128,971	-
Real estate		
Residential	1,110,397	662,132
Consumer	15,920	17,759
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 1,255,288	$ 691,891

The following tables present impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	December 31, 2020				
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans without a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial	$ 339,843	$ 339,843	$ -	$ 398,528	$ 23,253
Agricultural	1,152,337	1,152,337	-	1,114,457	44,671
Real estate					
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial	706,816	706,816	-	651,823	39,037
Residential	3,505,991	3,505,991	-	3,748,360	228,623
Consumer	3,805	3,805	-	5,166	528
Total	5,708,792	5,708,792	-	5,918,334	336,112
Impaired loans with a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial	-	-	-	56,616	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	17,882	-
Real estate					
Construction	65,617	65,617	16,494	69,555	4,183
Commercial	241,000	241,000	100,000	145,800	355
Residential	168,043	168,043	20,000	70,703	2,422
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	474,660	474,660	136,494	360,556	6,960
Total impaired loans	$ 6,183,452	$ 6,183,452	$ 136,494	$ 6,278,890	$ 343,072

	December 31, 2019				
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans without a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial	$ 466,625	$ 466,625	$ -	$ 544,004	$ 32,746
Agricultural	569,874	569,874	-	831,590	57,151
Real estate					
Construction	73,435	73,435	-	14,687	1,000
Commercial	622,278	622,278	-	842,424	47,805
Residential	3,422,546	3,422,546	-	3,795,413	234,332
Consumer	2,706	2,706	-	9,234	540
Total	5,157,464	5,157,464	-	6,037,352	373,574
Impaired loans with a specific valuation allowance:					
Commercial	283,080	283,080	84,924	291,647	15,304
Agricultural	73,435	73,435	27,344	80,996	4,838
Real estate					
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial	250,499	250,499	10,842	220,782	11,150
Residential	71,796	71,796	8,046	72,639	2,925
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	678,810	678,810	131,156	666,064	34,217
Total impaired loans	$ 5,836,274	$ 5,836,274	$ 131,156	$ 6,703,416	$ 407,791

There were four troubled debt restructured loans during the year ended December 31, 2019. The modification of terms of such loans included one or a combination of the following: an extension of maturity, a reduction of the stated interest rate or a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan. There were no loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings during the year ended December 31, 2020.

The following tables present information regarding troubled debt restructurings by class for the year ended December 31, 2019.

	2019		
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Recorded Balance	Post-Modification Recorded Balance
Real Estate			
Residential	2	$ 126,080	$ 126,080
Construction	1	73,435	73,435
Consumer	1	24,558	24,558
	4	$ 224,073	$ 224,073

	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
Real Estate				
Residential	$ -	$ -	$ 126,080	$ 126,080
Construction	-	73,435	-	73,435
Consumer	-	-	24,558	24,558
	$ -	$ 73,435	$ 150,638	$ 224,073

There was one consumer loan totaling $24,558 that was modified and subsequently defaulted during the year ended December 31, 2019. The Company did not have any troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted during the year ended December 31, 2020.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Company

In March 2020, the COVID-19 coronavirus was identified as a global pandemic and began affecting the health of large populations around the world. As a result of the spread of COVID-19, economic uncertainties arose which can ultimately affect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as well as the Company's customers. In response to economic concerns over COVID-19, in March 2020, the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* (CARES Act) was passed into law by Congress. The CARES Act included relief for individual Americans, health care workers, small businesses and certain industries hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. The *2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act*, passed by Congress in December 2020, extended certain provisions of the CARES Act affecting the Company into 2021.

The CARES Act included several provisions designed to help financial institutions like the Company in working with their customers. Section 4013 of the CARES Act, as extended, allows a financial institution to elect to suspend generally accepted accounting principles and regulatory determinations with respect to qualifying loan modifications related to COVID-19 that would otherwise be categorized as a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) until January 1, 2022. The Company has taken advantage of this provision to extend certain payment modifications to loan customers in need. As of December 31, 2020, the Company has approximately $4,405,000 of outstanding loans that were modified during 2020 under the CARES Act guidance, that remain on modified terms. The Company modified other loans during 2020 under the guidance that have since returned to normal repayment status as of December 31, 2020.

The CARES Act also approved the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA) with funding provided by financial institutions. The *2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act* approved a new round of PPP loans in 2021. The PPP provides loans to eligible businesses through financial institutions like the Company, with loans being eligible for forgiveness of some or all of the principal amount by the SBA if the borrower meets certain requirements. The SBA guarantees repayment of the loans to the Company if the borrower's loan is not forgiven and is then not repaid by the customer. The Company earns a 1% interest rate on PPP loans, plus a processing fee from the SBA for processing and originating a loan. The Company originated approximately $5,920,000 in PPP loans during 2020, of which approximately $2,183,000 are still outstanding at December 31, 2020.

Note 5: Premises and Equipment

Major classifications of premises and equipment, stated at cost, are as follows:

	2020	2019
Land	$ 2,270,405	$ 2,421,245
Buildings and improvements	9,983,851	7,760,817
Furniture and equipment	4,558,246	4,142,910
Construction in process	16,394	1,759,884
	16,828,896	16,084,856
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,733,786)	(6,454,511)
Net premises and equipment	$ 10,095,110	$ 9,630,345

Note 6: Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes includes these components:

	2020	2019
Taxes currently payable	$ 1,253,675	$ 1,526,014
Deferred income benefit	(79,355)	(43,184)
Income tax expense	$ 1,174,320	$ 1,482,830

	2020	2019
Computed at the statutory rate (21%)	$ 1,366,957	$ 1,452,791
Tax-exempt interest	(83,212)	(68,064)
State income taxes, net	79,663	97,886
Income tax credits	(24,009)	(30,653)
Bank-owned life insurance	(30,036)	(27,465)
Other	(135,043)	58,335
Actual tax expense	$ 1,174,320	$ 1,482,830

The tax effects of temporary differences related to deferred taxes shown on the consolidated balance sheets were:

	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 740,079	$ 674,127
Deferred compensation	297,622	317,942
Other	184,664	150,113
Total assets	1,222,365	1,142,182
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation	(134,957)	(91,554)
Goodwill	(416,464)	(416,051)
Net unrealized gain on securities available for sale	(120,650)	(36,545)
Mortgage-servicing rights	(81,202)	(40,883)
Prepaid expenses	(54,974)	(61,372)
Cash basis adjustments	(31,431)	(110,319)
Deferred FHLB stock dividends	(20,661)	(21,006)
Other	(28,063)	(25,739)
Total liabilities	(888,402)	(803,469)
	$ 333,963	$ 338,713

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of the state of Indiana. The Company does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly change in the next 12 months.

The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expenses. The Company did not have any amounts accrued for interest and penalties at December 31, 2020.

Note 7: Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of goodwill was $1,873,203 at December 31, 2020 and 2019. Goodwill is evaluated on an annual basis for impairment. No goodwill impairment loss was recorded during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The change in goodwill during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance as of January 1	$ 1,873,203	$ 2,122,953
Disposal	-	(249,750)
Balance as of December 31	$ 1,873,203	$ 1,873,203

The carrying basis and accumulated amortization of recognized intangible assets at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were:

	2020		2019	
	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization
Intangible assets	$ 1,625,000	$ 1,189,047	$ 1,625,000	$ 1,003,333

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $186,000 and $218,000, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for each of the following five years is:

2021	$ 185,714
2022	185,714
2023	51,667
2024	12,858
2025	-

Note 8: Deposits

	2020	2019
Demand deposits	$ 217,726,611	$ 159,852,854
Savings and money market accounts	111,052,973	86,120,658
Certificates and other time deposits of $250,000 or more	28,264,687	33,206,301
Other certificates and time deposits	59,380,079	66,153,742
Total deposits	$ 416,424,350	$ 345,333,555

At December 31, 2020, the scheduled maturities of certificates and time deposits are as follows:

2021	$ 64,092,879
2022	14,730,539
2023	4,117,551
2024	1,922,488
2025	2,781,309
	$ 87,644,766

Deposits from related parties totaled approximately $3,244,523 and $3,647,114 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend loans and unused credit lines to customers. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policy to make such commitments as it uses for on-balance-sheet items.

Off-balance-sheet commitments are as follows at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Commitments to extend credit	$ 7,210,000	$ 6,124,000
Unused lines of credit	23,056,000	21,526,000
Standby letters of credit	309,000	293,000

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 Bank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party.

The Company and Bank are subject to claims and lawsuits which arise primarily in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such claims and lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had a line of credit agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank, which allow the Bank to borrow up to $6,000,000. There was no outstanding balance on this line of credit as of December 31, 2020.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had a line of credit agreement with the Bankers' Bank of Wisconsin, which allow the Bank to borrow up to $10,000,000. There was no outstanding balance on this line of credit as of December 31, 2020.

Note 10: Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors a defined-contribution 401(k) plan with ESOP provisions, which covers substantially all employees. Eligible employees can elect to defer up to 15 percent of their salary, not to exceed IRS limitations. The Company matches one half of employee contributions, up to six percent of their salaries. Employer's contributions are 100% vested after five years of service. The Plan includes an employee stock ownership option. The Company's total 401(k) contributions charged to expense in 2020 and 2019 were $135,668 and $144,399.

Participants receive distributions from the plan of their vested shares of Company common stock subsequent to the end of their employment. The Company is required to redeem the shares of Company common stock that have been distributed from the plan at current market value, upon request of the participants receiving such distributions. An independent appraisal is obtained annually to determine the market value of Company stock.

The ESOP shares as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Allocated shares, beginning of year	$ 299,726	$ 313,206
Shares released during the year for allocation	-	-
Shares distributed during the year	(16,895)	(20,024)
Unreleased shares, end of year	-	-
Shares repurchased during the year	-	6,544
Total ESOP shares	$ 282,831	$ 299,726

The Company is obligated at the option of each beneficiary to repurchase shares of the ESOP upon the beneficiary's termination or after retirement. At December 31, 2020, the fair value, as estimated by an independent third party, of the 282,831 allocated shares held by the ESOP is $10,181,916. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were 129,214 and 100,304 allocated shares with a fair value of $4,647,686 and $3,309,284 subject to repurchase obligation.

The Company's Board of Directors elected to terminate the ESOP portion of the Friendship BanCorp Employee Stock Ownership and 401(k) Plan effective June 30, 2020. All ESOP amounts will be distributed to eligible participants once approval of termination has been received from the Internal Revenue Service. All participants became 100% vested in their benefits as of Plan termination date.

In addition, the Company has entered into deferred compensation, salary continuation agreements that provide benefits to certain directors and officers or their beneficiaries. The benefits expected to be paid are being accrued to date of full eligibility. Benefit payments under the agreements may be accelerated upon death, disability or termination by the Company prior to full eligibility. The salary continuation plan was frozen in 2007. The expense incurred for the deferred compensation plan in 2020 and 2019 was $47,871 and $60,058, respectively.

Note 11: Stock Options

Options to buy stock are granted to directors, officers and employees under the Employee Stock Option Plan, which provides for issue of up to 200,000 options. The maximum option term is ten years. At December 31, 2020, options to purchase 167,136 shares of stock remain for future grants under this plan.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a closed form option valuation (Black-Scholes) model. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatilities of the Company's common stock. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise and post-vesting termination behavior. The expected term of options granted is based on historical data and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate of interest for the expected life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant. There were no grants in 2020 or 2019.

A summary of the activity in the plan is as follows.

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, beginning of year	4,925	17.00	1.03	
Granted	-			
Exercised	(1,055)	17.00		
Forfeited or expired	-			
Outstanding, end of year	3,870	17.00	0.03	$ 73,530
Exercisable, end of year	3,870	17.00	0.03	$ 73,530

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $20,045 and $40,880, respectively. Cash received from option exercises for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $17,935 and $43,435, respectively.

Note 12: Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) by Component

Amounts reclassified from AOCI and the affected line items in the consolidated statements of income during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

	Amounts Reclassified From AOCI 2020	Amounts Reclassified From AOCI 2019	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Income
Realized losses on available-for-sale securities			
	$ -	$ (1,840)	Net losses on sale of securities
	-	420	Income tax benefit
Total reclassification out of AOCI	$ -	$ (1,420)	

Note 13: Regulatory Matters

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under U.S. GAAP, regulatory reporting requirements and regulatory capital standards. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. Furthermore, the Bank's regulators could require adjustments to regulatory capital not reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative measures established by regulatory reporting standards to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), common equity Tier I capital (as defined) to total risk-weighted assets (as defined) and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2020, the most recent notification from the regulators categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based capital, Tier I risk-based capital, common equity Tier I risk-based capital and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

The Bank's actual and required capital amounts and ratios are as follows (table amounts in thousands):

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2020						
Total capital [1] (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 43,957	16.7%	$ 21,003	8.0%	$ 26,254	10.0%
Tier 1 capital [1] (to risk-weighted assets)	40,854	15.6%	15,752	6.0%	21,003	8.0%
Common Equity Tier I capital [1] (to risk-weighted assets)	40,854	15.6%	11,814	4.5%	17,065	6.5%
Tier 1 capital [1] (to average assets)	40,854	8.9%	18,330	4.0%	22,913	5.0%
As of December 31, 2019						
Total capital [1] (to risk-weighted assets)	$ 40,617	17.4%	$ 18,669	8.0%	$ 23,337	10.0%
Tier 1 capital [1] (to risk-weighted assets)	37,795	16.2%	14,002	6.0%	18,669	8.0%
Common Equity Tier I capital [1] (to risk-weighted assets)	37,795	16.2%	10,501	4.5%	15,169	6.5%
Tier 1 capital [1] (to average assets)	37,795	9.9%	15,345	4.0%	19,182	5.0%

[1] As defined by regulatory agencies

Without prior approval, current regulations allow the Bank to pay dividends not exceeding net profits (as defined) for the current year, plus those for the previous two years. The Bank normally restricts dividends to a lesser amount because of the need to maintain an adequate capital structure.

The above minimum capital requirements exclude the capital conservation buffer required to avoid limitations on capital distributions, including dividend payments and certain discretionary bonus payments to executive officers. The capital conservation buffer was 2.50% at December 31, 2020. The net unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital.

Note 14: Disclosures About Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair value 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 measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

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

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as 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 assets or liabilities

Level 3 Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Available-for-Sale Securities

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows. Matrix pricing is a mathematical technique widely used in the banking industry to value investment securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for specific investment securities but rather relying on the investment securities relationship to other benchmark quoted investment securities.

Level 2 securities include U.S. Government-sponsored agencies, mortgage-backed securities and corporate debt. Matrix pricing is a mathematical technique widely used in the banking industry to value investment securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for specific investment securities but rather relying on the investment securities’ relationship to other benchmark quoted investment securities.

In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, are summarized below:

		Recurring Basis Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2020				
Available-for-sale securities				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 9,676,607	$ -	$ 9,676,607	$ -
Mortgage-backed - residential	43,990,418	-	43,990,418	-
Corporate debt	1,825,483	-	1,825,483	-
Total investment securities available-for-sale	$ 55,492,508	$ -	$ 55,492,508	$ -
December 31, 2019				
Available-for-sale securities				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 13,743,010	$ -	$ 13,743,010	$ -
Mortgage-backed - residential	15,729,679	-	15,729,679	-
Corporate debt	516,850	-	516,850	-
Total investment securities available-for-sale	$ 29,989,539	$ -	$ 29,989,539	$ -

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such assets and liabilities pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Impaired Loans (Collateral Dependent)

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

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

The following table presents the fair value measurement of assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

		Nonrecurring Basis Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2020				
Impaired loans	$ 338,167	$ -	$ -	$ 338,167
December 31, 2019				
Impaired loans	$ 349,498	$ -	$ -	$ 349,498

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

The following tables present quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements.

	Fair Value at December 31, 2020	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted - Range)
Impaired loans - collateral dependent	$ 338,167	Sales comparison approach	Marketability discount	0 - 40% (24%)

	Fair Value at December 31, 2019	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted - Range)
Impaired loans - collateral dependent	$ 349,498	Sales comparison approach	Marketability discount	0 - 30% (18%)