



Bar Harbor Savings and Loan Association

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022 and 2021

With Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Bar Harbor Savings and Loan Association

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bar Harbor Savings and Loan Association (the Association), which comprise the statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of income, comprehensive (loss) income, retained income, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards (U.S. GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Association 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 Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, 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 financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 U.S. 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 financial statements.

Board of Directors
Bar Harbor Savings and Loan Association

In performing an audit in accordance with U.S. GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 Association'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 financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association'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.

Berry Dunn McNeil & Parker, LLC

Waltham, Massachusetts
February 1, 2023

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Statements of Financial Condition

December 31, 2022 and 2021

ASSETS

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash and due from banks	\$ 276,862	\$ 288,280
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	<u>5,387,152</u>	<u>20,181,179</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,664,014	20,469,459
Certificates of deposit in other banks	6,213,000	3,230,000
Securities available-for-sale	5,437,289	5,991,103
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	680,200	452,200
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of \$860,100 in 2022 and \$784,100 in 2021	80,811,440	68,042,586
Premises and equipment, net	1,659,342	1,712,530
Accrued interest receivable	226,262	216,040
Other assets	<u>367,995</u>	<u>284,570</u>
Total assets	<u>\$101,059,542</u>	<u>\$100,398,488</u>

LIABILITIES AND RETAINED INCOME

Liabilities		
Savings and demand deposits	\$ 24,168,791	\$ 25,934,054
Time deposits	<u>49,354,974</u>	<u>53,362,736</u>
Total deposits	73,523,765	79,296,790
Borrowed funds	15,000,000	8,500,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	<u>70,711</u>	<u>55,385</u>
Total liabilities	<u>88,594,476</u>	<u>87,852,175</u>
Retained income		
Appropriated to general reserves	3,726,205	3,726,205
Unappropriated	9,087,999	8,773,772
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on securities available-for-sale, net of deferred income taxes	<u>(349,138)</u>	<u>46,336</u>
Total retained income	<u>12,465,066</u>	<u>12,546,313</u>
Total liabilities and retained income	<u>\$101,059,542</u>	<u>\$100,398,488</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Statements of Income

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interest income		
Loans receivable	\$ 2,813,510	\$ 2,758,733
Securities available-for-sale	259,157	216,025
Other interest-earning assets	<u>12,859</u>	<u>9,568</u>
Total interest income	<u>3,085,526</u>	<u>2,984,326</u>
Interest expense		
Deposits	701,666	869,990
Borrowed funds	<u>236,302</u>	<u>144,808</u>
Total interest expense	<u>937,968</u>	<u>1,014,798</u>
Net interest income	2,147,558	1,969,528
Provision for (reduction in) allowance for loan losses	<u>76,000</u>	<u>(7,850)</u>
Net interest income after provision for (reduction in) allowance for loan losses	<u>2,071,558</u>	<u>1,977,378</u>
Noninterest income		
Rental income	50,800	37,800
Net gain on sale of loans	212	32,491
Mortgage servicing income	22,232	29,616
Other	<u>8,221</u>	<u>16,787</u>
Total noninterest income	<u>81,465</u>	<u>116,694</u>
Noninterest expenses		
Salaries and benefits	1,037,518	1,012,515
Occupancy and equipment	151,600	161,298
Computer services	209,374	181,098
Deposit insurance	26,077	26,767
Regulatory assessment	6,114	58,250
Consulting fees	82,519	60,054
Professional fees	84,220	85,330
Advertising	53,756	48,055
Dues and subscriptions	14,388	14,614
Donations	9,395	8,262
Office supplies and postage	22,515	23,175
Other	<u>58,417</u>	<u>50,470</u>
Total noninterest expenses	<u>1,755,893</u>	<u>1,729,888</u>
Income before income taxes	397,130	364,184
Income tax expense	<u>82,903</u>	<u>70,224</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 314,227</u>	<u>\$ 293,960</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net income	\$ <u>314,227</u>	\$ <u>293,960</u>
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	(500,600)	(44,342)
Deferred income taxes	<u>(105,126)</u>	<u>(9,312)</u>
Other comprehensive loss	<u>(395,474)</u>	<u>(35,030)</u>
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ <u><u>(81,247)</u></u>	\$ <u><u>258,930</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Statements of Retained Income

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	Appropriated to General <u>Reserves</u>	<u>Unappropriated</u>	Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Securities Available- for-Sale	<u>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 3,726,205	\$ 8,479,812	\$ 81,366	\$ 12,287,383
Net income	-	293,960	-	293,960
Other comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,030)</u>	<u>(35,030)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2021	3,726,205	8,773,772	46,336	12,546,313
Net income	-	314,227	-	314,227
Other comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(395,474)</u>	<u>(395,474)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 3,726,205</u>	<u>\$ 9,087,999</u>	<u>\$ (349,138)</u>	<u>\$ 12,465,066</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 314,227	\$ 293,960
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	60,360	64,157
Amortization (accretion) of premiums and discounts on securities available-for-sale	41,023	(85,662)
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	34,939	45,141
Provision for (reduction in) allowance for loan losses	76,000	(7,850)
Loans originated for resale	(382,000)	(2,468,350)
Proceeds from loans sold	382,212	2,500,841
Net gain on sale of loans	(212)	(32,491)
Deferred income taxes	(18,800)	19,800
(Increase) decrease in accrued income receivable and other assets	(74,847)	50,276
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	<u>15,326</u>	<u>(2,490)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>448,228</u>	<u>377,332</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net (increase) decrease in loans to customers	(12,879,793)	19,058
Proceeds from maturities and principal repayments of securities available-for-sale	511,621	1,005,735
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(394,304)	(2,490,688)
(Purchase) redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(228,000)	88,500
Net (increase) decrease in certificates of deposit in other banks	(2,983,000)	4,221,000
Additions to premises and equipment	<u>(7,172)</u>	<u>(91,195)</u>
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	<u>(15,980,648)</u>	<u>2,752,410</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net decrease in deposits	(5,773,025)	(2,830,777)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	12,000,000	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	<u>(5,500,000)</u>	<u>(500,000)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	<u>726,975</u>	<u>(3,330,777)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(14,805,445)	(201,035)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>20,469,459</u>	<u>20,670,494</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 5,664,014</u>	<u>\$ 20,469,459</u>
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds	\$ 903,700	\$ 1,019,500
Income taxes paid, net of refunds received	78,477	46,112

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

Nature of Operations

Bar Harbor Savings and Loan Association (the Association) was chartered in 1902 and provides mortgage, commercial and consumer loans, various deposit products, and related banking services to customers in the greater Mount Desert Island, Maine area. The Association is subject to regulation by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the statement of financial condition and 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. In connection with the determination of the allowance for loan losses, management obtains independent appraisals for significant properties.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks and interest-bearing deposits in other banks with an initial maturity when purchased of three months or less.

The Association's due from bank accounts and interest-bearing deposits in other banks, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Association has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Association believes it is not exposed to any significant risk on these accounts.

Securities Available-for-Sale

Securities are classified as "available-for-sale" and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and temporary unrealized losses excluded from net income and reported in other comprehensive income (loss).

Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities. Declines in the fair value of securities available-for-sale below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Association to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock

The Association is required to own shares of capital stock in the FHLB in order to borrow from the FHLB. The stock is carried at its cost subject to adjustments for any observable market transactions on the same or similar instruments of the investee.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future, or until maturity or pay off, are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, adjusted by deferred loan costs and an allowance for loan losses. Direct loan origination costs are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the related loan yield. The Association is generally amortizing these amounts over the contractual life of the loan using the interest method.

Interest income is accrued daily on the outstanding balances. Loans 30 days or more past due are considered delinquent. Management is responsible to initiate immediate collection efforts to minimize delinquency and any eventual adverse impact on the Association. Loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off when the loan is 90 days delinquent, or collection of principal or interest is otherwise considered doubtful. All interest accrued, but not collected, for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. Interest income on these loans is only recognized as payments are received. Loans are returned to accrual status when the loans are no longer delinquent and future payments are reasonably assured.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the 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. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The allowance consists of general, allocated, and unallocated components, as further described below. The consumer portfolio segment is 100% secured by deposit balances and, accordingly, no allowance for loan losses is deemed necessary for this segment.

General Component

The general component of the allowance for loan losses is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors stratified by the following portfolio segments: residential real estate and commercial. Management uses an average of historical losses based on a timeframe appropriate to capture relevant loss data for each portfolio segment. Management deems a two-year or seven-year average, whichever is viewed as more reflective of current conditions, to be an appropriate timeframe on which to base historical losses for each portfolio segment. This historical loss factor is adjusted for the following qualitative factors for each portfolio segment: local economic factors including unemployment rates, the housing market, loan concentrations, industry concentration, the commercial real estate market, and asset quality. Management follows a similar process to estimate its liability for off-balance-sheet commitments to extend credit by loan class.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

The qualitative factors are determined based on the various risk characteristics of each portfolio segment. Risk characteristics relevant to each portfolio segment are as follows:

Residential real estate – All loans in this segment are collateralized by owner-occupied residential real estate and repayment is dependent on the credit quality of the individual borrower. The overall health of the economy, including unemployment rates and housing prices, has an effect on the credit quality of this segment.

Commercial – Loans in this segment are made to businesses and are generally secured by assets of the business. Repayment is expected from the cash flows of the business. A weakened economy, and resultant decreased consumer spending, has an effect on the credit quality in this segment. Commercial real estate loans are primarily secured by income-producing properties or properties occupied by businesses. The underlying cash flows generated by the properties are adversely impacted by a downturn in the economy as evidenced by increased vacancy rates or a general slowdown in business which, in turn, has an effect on the credit quality of this segment. Management continually monitors the cash flows of these loans.

Allocated Component

The allocated component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for residential real estate and commercial 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 using a market approach if the loan is collateral dependent. An allowance is established when the discounted cash flows or collateral value of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The Association recognizes the change in present value attributable to the passage of time as provision for loan losses. Large groups of smaller balance homogenous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment, and the allowance resulting therefrom is reported in the general component, as described above.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Association 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.

The Association periodically may agree to modify the contractual terms of loans. When a loan is modified and a concession is made to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty, the modification is considered a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). All TDRs are classified as impaired and measured using the present value of expected future cash flows.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

Unallocated Component

An unallocated portion of the total allowance is maintained to allow for shifts in portfolio composition and to account for uncertainty in the economic environment.

Loan Servicing

Mortgage servicing rights are capitalized and amortized by the straight-line method over the period of estimated net servicing revenues. Mortgage servicing rights are not material to the financial statements.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Buildings, furniture, and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined using the liability (or balance sheet) method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is determined based on the tax effects of the temporary differences between the book and tax bases of the various assets and liabilities and gives current recognition to changes in tax rates and laws.

Off-Balance-Sheet Instruments

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

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

2. Securities Available-for-Sale

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available-for-sale, with gross unrealized gains and losses, are as follows:

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 34,785	\$ -	\$ 7,429	\$ 27,356
Municipal bonds	2,739,539	-	68,309	2,671,230
U.S. Treasury securities	<u>3,105,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>366,812</u>	<u>2,738,703</u>
	<u>\$ 5,879,839</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 442,550</u>	<u>\$ 5,437,289</u>
 <u>December 31, 2021</u>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 98,653	\$ 971	\$ -	\$ 99,624
Residential mortgage-backed securities	47,459	-	4,448	43,011
Municipal bonds	3,170,134	76,479	-	3,246,613
U.S. Treasury securities	<u>2,616,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,382</u>	<u>2,601,855</u>
	<u>\$ 5,932,483</u>	<u>\$ 77,450</u>	<u>\$ 18,830</u>	<u>\$ 5,991,103</u>

There were no gross realized gains or losses on sales of securities available-for-sale for the year ended December 31, 2022 or 2021.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2022 are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Due within one year	\$ 225,251	\$ 222,280
Due after one year through five years	3,020,984	2,933,842
Due after five years through ten years	2,598,819	2,253,811
Residential mortgage-backed securities	<u>34,785</u>	<u>27,356</u>
	<u>\$ 5,879,839</u>	<u>\$ 5,437,289</u>

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

The following is a summary of gross unrealized losses and fair value of those investments with unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	2022					
	<u>Less than 12 months</u>		<u>12 months or longer</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Loss</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Loss</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Loss</u>
U.S. Treasury securities	\$2,738,703	\$ 366,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,738,703	\$ 366,812
Residential mortgage-backed securities	18,818	6,522	8,538	907	27,356	7,429
Municipal bonds	<u>2,671,230</u>	<u>68,309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,671,230</u>	<u>68,309</u>
	<u>\$5,428,751</u>	<u>\$ 441,643</u>	<u>\$ 8,538</u>	<u>\$ 907</u>	<u>\$ 5,437,289</u>	<u>\$ 442,550</u>

	2021					
	<u>Less than 12 months</u>		<u>12 months or longer</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Loss</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Loss</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Loss</u>
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 2,601,855	\$ 14,382	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,601,855	\$ 14,382
Residential mortgage-backed securities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,011</u>	<u>4,448</u>	<u>43,011</u>	<u>4,448</u>
	<u>\$ 2,601,855</u>	<u>\$ 14,382</u>	<u>\$ 43,011</u>	<u>\$ 4,448</u>	<u>\$ 2,644,866</u>	<u>\$ 18,830</u>

Unrealized losses are attributable to changes in market interest rates, and are all considered to be temporary.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

3. Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

The components of net loans receivable at December 31 are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Residential real estate	\$ 68,235,231	\$ 58,651,531
Commercial	13,115,975	9,869,378
Consumer	<u>109,845</u>	<u>124,333</u>
Subtotal	81,461,051	68,645,242
Allowance for loan losses	(860,100)	(784,100)
Net deferred loan costs	<u>210,489</u>	<u>181,444</u>
Loans receivable, net	<u>\$ 80,811,440</u>	<u>\$ 68,042,586</u>

The following table presents the allowance for loan losses and select loan information for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	<u>Residential Real Estate</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Unallocated</u>	<u>2022 Total</u>
Allowance for loan losses					
Beginning balance	\$ 540,747	\$ 147,054	\$ -	\$ 96,299	\$ 784,100
Provision for (reduction in) loan losses	<u>79,073</u>	<u>48,374</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(51,447)</u>	<u>76,000</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 619,820</u>	<u>\$ 195,428</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 44,852</u>	<u>\$ 860,100</u>
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 28,808</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28,808</u>
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 591,012</u>	<u>\$ 195,428</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 44,852</u>	<u>\$ 831,292</u>
Loans					
Ending balance	<u>\$ 68,235,231</u>	<u>\$13,115,975</u>	<u>\$ 109,845</u>		<u>\$81,461,051</u>
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 861,733</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 861,733</u>
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 67,373,498</u>	<u>\$13,115,975</u>	<u>\$ 109,845</u>		<u>\$80,599,318</u>

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

The following table presents the change in the allowance for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	<u>Residential Real Estate</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Unallocated</u>	<u>2021 Total</u>
Allowance for loan losses					
Beginning balance	\$ 548,949	\$ 140,160	\$ -	\$ 102,841	\$ 791,950
Provision for (reduction in) loan losses	<u>(8,202)</u>	<u>6,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,542)</u>	<u>(7,850)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 540,747</u>	<u>\$ 147,054</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 96,299</u>	<u>\$ 784,100</u>
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 30,594</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 30,594</u>
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 510,153</u>	<u>\$ 147,054</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 96,299</u>	<u>\$ 753,506</u>
Loans					
Ending balance	<u>\$ 58,651,531</u>	<u>\$ 9,869,378</u>	<u>\$ 124,333</u>		<u>\$ 68,645,242</u>
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 726,622</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 726,622</u>
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 57,924,909</u>	<u>\$ 9,869,378</u>	<u>\$ 124,333</u>		<u>\$ 67,918,620</u>

There were no loan chargeoffs or recoveries in 2022 or 2021.

The Association classifies loans in each loan category by credit risk exposure. The following tables present the credit risk profile by creditworthiness category as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The categories are as follows:

Satisfactory (pass): Loans qualified in this category are generally not delinquent, have sufficient value in the asset or underlying collateral, and have an unqualified likelihood of repayment.

Satisfactory - Watch (low pass): Loans in this category are generally not delinquent, have sufficient value in the asset or underlying collateral, and have an unqualified likelihood of repayment. However, there might be some issue that the Association has identified that could potentially affect the value of the asset, or underlying collateral, and may impact the repayment of the loan.

Special Mention: Loans in this category are starting to show signs of potential weakness and are being closely monitored by management.

Substandard: Loans in this category are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the borrowers and/or the collateral pledged. Assets so classified must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Association will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, highly questionable, and improbable.

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Loss: Loans in this category are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as loans is not warranted.

On an annual basis, or more often if needed, the Association reviews the ratings on all commercial and residential loans.

The following tables present loans by risk rating as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>Residential Real Estate</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Consumer</u>
<u>2022</u>			
Satisfactory	\$ 67,373,498	\$ 13,115,975	\$ 109,845
Satisfactory - watch	699,330	-	-
Substandard	<u>162,403</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 68,235,231</u>	<u>\$ 13,115,975</u>	<u>\$ 109,845</u>
<u>2021</u>			
Satisfactory	\$ 57,924,909	\$ 9,869,378	\$ 124,333
Satisfactory - watch	559,127	-	-
Substandard	<u>167,495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 58,651,531</u>	<u>\$ 9,869,378</u>	<u>\$ 124,333</u>

The following tables present an aging analysis of loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>30-59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days or Greater Past Due</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>	<u>Loans on Nonaccrual</u>
<u>2022</u>							
Residential real estate	\$ 124,598	\$ 319,984	\$ 120,734	\$ 565,316	\$ 67,669,915	\$ 68,235,231	\$ 710,387
Commercial	-	-	-	-	13,115,975	13,115,975	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	109,845	109,845	-
Total	<u>\$ 124,598</u>	<u>\$ 319,984</u>	<u>\$ 120,734</u>	<u>\$ 565,316</u>	<u>\$ 80,895,735</u>	<u>\$ 81,461,051</u>	<u>\$ 710,387</u>
<u>2021</u>							
Residential real estate	\$ 527,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 527,232	\$ 58,124,299	\$ 58,651,531	\$ 541,102
Commercial	-	-	-	-	9,869,378	9,869,378	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	124,333	124,333	-
Total	<u>\$ 527,232</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 527,232</u>	<u>\$ 68,118,010</u>	<u>\$ 68,645,242</u>	<u>\$ 541,102</u>

There were no loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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The following tables present a summary of information pertaining to impaired loans by loan category as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>Recorded Investment</u>	<u>Unpaid Principal Balance</u>	<u>Related Allowance</u>
<u>2022</u>			
With no related allowance			
Residential real estate	\$ 580,618	\$ 580,618	\$ -
With an allowance recorded			
Residential real estate	281,115	281,115	28,208
Total			
Residential real estate	861,733	861,733	28,208
<u>2021</u>			
With no related allowance			
Residential real estate	\$ 422,963	\$ 422,963	\$ -
With an allowance recorded			
Residential real estate	303,659	303,659	30,594
Total			
Residential real estate	726,622	726,622	30,594

No additional funds are committed to be advanced in connection with impaired loans.

Additionally, the Association is working with borrowers impacted by COVID-19 and providing modifications to include interest only deferral or principal and interest deferral. These modifications are excluded from troubled debt restructuring classification under Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act or under applicable interagency guidance of the federal banking regulators. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Association had 14 and 16 modified loans remaining with outstanding balances of \$2,708,447 and \$3,176,231, respectively.

The Association services residential mortgage loans amounting to \$14,496,979 and \$16,708,791 at December 31, 2022 and 2021. Loans with unpaid principal balances totaling \$382,000 and \$2,468,350 at time of sale were sold under the FHLB Mortgage Partnership Finance program in 2022 and 2021, respectively. These loans were sold with recourse and are disclosed in Note 8. Proceeds from the sale of loans totaled \$382,212 in 2022 and \$2,500,841 in 2021.

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Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

4. Premises and Equipment

Components of premises and equipment included in the statements of financial condition at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cost		
Land and improvements	\$ 533,640	\$ 533,640
Buildings and improvements	1,966,622	1,965,599
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	<u>215,270</u>	<u>209,121</u>
	2,715,532	2,708,360
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>1,056,190</u>	<u>995,830</u>
Net book value	<u>\$ 1,659,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,712,530</u>

5. Deposits

The aggregate amount of certificates of deposit, each with a minimum denomination of \$250,000, was \$7,174,607 and \$6,977,550 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

At December 31, 2022, scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit are as follows:

2023	\$ 31,260,852
2024	15,133,255
2025	1,704,388
2026	425,569
2027	<u>830,910</u>
Total	<u>\$ 49,354,974</u>

6. Borrowed Funds

Pursuant to collateral agreements with the FHLB, borrowed funds are collateralized by all stock in the FHLB, qualifying first mortgages, and securities available-for-sale.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

Contractual maturities and interest rates on borrowed funds for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

As of December 31, 2022

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
2023	\$12,000,000	1.97%-4.41%
2024	500,000	3.00%
2025	1,000,000	0.89%
Thereafter	<u>1,500,000</u>	3.55%-3.61%
Total	<u>\$15,000,000</u>	

As of December 31, 2021

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
2022	\$ 1,500,000	0.37%-0.39%
2024	500,000	3.00%
2026	2,000,000	0.89-1.75%
2026	3,000,000	1.49%
Thereafter	<u>1,500,000</u>	3.55-3.61%
Total	<u>\$ 8,500,000</u>	

The Association has a federal funds liquidity line of credit with Atlantic Community Bankers Bank, of \$2,000,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021. No advances were outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

7. Income Taxes

Allocation of federal and state income taxes is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current tax provision		
Federal	\$ 90,503	\$ 39,424
State	<u>11,200</u>	<u>11,000</u>
	101,703	50,424
Deferred federal tax (benefit) expense	<u>(18,800)</u>	<u>19,800</u>
	<u>\$ 82,903</u>	<u>\$ 70,224</u>

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Notes to Financial Statements

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The income tax provision differs from the expense that would result from applying federal statutory rates to income before income taxes in 2022 and 2021 principally because of state income taxes and tax-exempt interest.

The components of the net deferred tax asset, included in other assets, are as follows for December 31:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 180,600	\$ 164,700
Allowance for unrealized losses on securities available for sale	<u>92,900</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<u>273,500</u>	<u>164,700</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Accelerated tax depreciation	(23,800)	(27,700)
Deferred loan costs	(41,500)	(33,900)
Mortgage servicing rights	(14,600)	(21,200)
Allowance for unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,300)</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(79,900)</u>	<u>(95,100)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 193,600</u>	<u>\$ 69,600</u>

Appropriated retained income includes \$233,793, representing an allocation for income tax bad debt deductions prior to 1988, for which a deferred income tax liability of \$51,000 has not been provided as it will not be payable as long as the Association remains a qualified financial institution.

8. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

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

The Association's exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual amount of these commitments. The Association follows the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

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Notes to Financial Statements

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At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following financial instruments were outstanding whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 741,450	\$ 1,471,950
Unadvanced commitments under lines of credit	4,368,324	5,155,612
Portion of loans sold to FHLB subject to recourse	10,635,002	11,292,045

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The commitments for equity lines of credit may expire without being drawn upon. Therefore, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Association, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer.

9. Significant Group Concentrations of Credit Risk

Most of the Association's business activity is in the Mount Desert Island, Maine area. Accordingly, the Association is dependent on the economic health of this region for continued profitable operations.

The Association's policy for requiring collateral is to obtain security in excess of the amount borrowed. The amount of collateral obtained is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. The Association requires appraisals of real property held as collateral. For consumer loans, collateral is for an equal deposit balance held by the Association. Collateral held for commercial loans consists primarily of real estate.

10. Retirement Plan

The Association has established a 401(k) plan in which employees meeting eligibility requirements can participate. The plan allows employees to contribute, subject to certain limits based on federal tax laws. The Association also makes a 10% of compensation profit sharing contribution to the plan for eligible participants. There was \$80,951 and \$77,283 of expense attributable to the plan in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

11. Related Party Transactions

The Association has entered into transactions with its employees, directors, and officers. The aggregate amount of loans to, and deposits from, such related parties at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Loans	\$ 2,934,428	\$ 3,509,665
Deposits	2,213,076	1,991,618

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December 31, 2022 and 2021

12. Regulatory Matters

The Association 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 Association's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Association must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Association's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Association's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

As of December 31, 2022, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Association 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 Association'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 Association as of March 31, 2021. 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 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 CBLR 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 purposes of section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Under the interim final rules, the community bank leverage ratio minimum requirement was 8% as of December 31, 2020, 8.5% for calendar year 2021, and is 9% 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 that the bank maintains a leverage ratio of 7% as of December 31, 2020, 7.5% for calendar year 2021, and 8% for calendar year 2022 and beyond.

Under the final rule, an eligible banking organization can opt out of the CBLR framework and revert back to the risk-weighting framework without restriction. As of December 31, 2022, the Association was a qualifying community banking organization as defined by the federal banking agencies and elected to measure capital adequacy under the CBLR framework.

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Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

The Association's actual and required capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the tables.

	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Actual Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations (CBLR Framework) Amount</u>
<u>2022</u>				
Tier 1 (Core) capital to average total assets	12.7%	\$ <u>12,807,000</u>	9.0%	\$ <u>9,097,380</u>
<u>2021</u>				
Tier 1 (Core) capital to average total assets	12.5%	\$ <u>12,499,000</u>	8.5%	\$ <u>8,516,405</u>

13. Fair Value Measurements

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurement," defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

BAR HARBOR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

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December 31, 2022 and 2021

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2022

	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 27,356	\$ 27,356
Municipal bonds	2,671,230	2,671,230
U.S. Treasury securities	<u>2,738,703</u>	<u>2,738,703</u>
 Total assets at fair value	 <u>\$ 5,437,289</u>	 <u>\$ 5,437,289</u>

Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2021

	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 99,624	\$ 99,624
Residential mortgage-backed securities	43,011	43,011
Municipal bonds	3,246,613	3,246,613
U.S. Treasury securities	<u>2,601,855</u>	<u>2,601,855</u>
 Total assets at fair value	 <u>\$ 5,991,103</u>	 <u>\$ 5,991,103</u>

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are as follows:

	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>2022</u>		
Impaired loans	\$ 252,907	\$ 252,907
 <u>2021</u>		
Impaired loans	\$ 273,065	\$ 273,065

Collateral-dependent impaired loans were written down to their fair value through a specific allowance for loan losses, as disclosed in Note 1. To estimate the fair value of impaired loans, the Association used the methods and significant assumptions disclosed in Note 1. Any such measurements that are based on collateral valuations are considered Level 2 inputs measured on a nonrecurring basis. Fair values were primarily determined using a market approach. Fair values for Level 2 securities were determined based on quoted market prices of similar securities.

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14. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the date of the statement of financial condition, but before financial statements are available to be issued. Recognized subsequent events are events or transactions that provide additional evidence about the conditions that existed at the date of the statement of financial condition, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements. Nonrecognized subsequent events are events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the statement of financial condition, but arose after that date. Management has evaluated subsequent events occurring through the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

In June 2016, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-13, "*Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*." The ASU was issued to require timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2022. The Association is evaluating the potential impact of the ASU, and anticipates that it may have a material impact on the financial statements. The Association has chosen a third-party vendor who provides software solutions for ASU No. 2016-13 modeling and calculation. The Association has implemented this software and is running incurred loss and current expected loss credit models in parallel until adoption of the ASU by March 2023.