FIDELITY D & D BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
August 10, 2006

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2006

OR

o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 333-90273

FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

STATE OF INCORPORATION:	IRS EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO:
PENNSYLVANIA	**23-3017653**

Address of principal executive offices:

BLAKELY & DRINKER ST.

DUNMORE, PENNSYLVANIA 18512

TELEPHONE:

570-342-8281

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subjected to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

x YES o NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer o Accelerated filer o Non-accelerated filer x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

o YES x NO

The number of outstanding shares of Common Stock of Fidelity D & D Bancorp, Inc. at July 31, 2006, the latest practicable date, was 2,048,820 shares.

FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

Form 10-Q June 30, 2006

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PART I Financial Information

Item 1: Financial Statements

FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005

	June 30, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005 (audited)
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 11,960,057	$ 12,525,723
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	161,540	68,817
Total cash and cash equivalents	12,121,597	12,594,540
Available-for-sale securities	111,762,272	95,681,654
Held-to-maturity securities	1,785,410	1,996,919
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	4,558,400	4,628,200
Loans and leases, net (allowance for loan losses of $5,738,470 in 2006; $5,984,649 in 2005)	417,726,617	403,144,095
Loans available-for-sale (fair value $198,935 in 2006; $434,272 in 2005)	195,379	428,584
Bank premises and equipment, net	11,521,561	11,683,148
Cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	8,033,031	7,891,898
Other assets	4,779,122	4,033,132
Accrued interest receivable	2,591,737	1,959,826
Foreclosed assets held for sale	53,099	18,702
Total assets	$ 575,128,225	$ 544,060,698
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Non-interest-bearing	$ 70,560,800	$ 70,361,086
Certificates of deposit of $100,000 or more	63,488,886	76,257,553
Other interest-bearing deposits	288,805,669	232,880,001
Total deposits	422,855,355	379,498,640
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	3,253,894	3,238,844
Short-term borrowings	31,659,106	28,772,997
Long-term debt	68,324,751	83,704,188
Total liabilities	526,093,106	495,214,669
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock authorized 5,000,000 shares with no par value; none issued		
Capital stock authorized 10,000,000 shares with no par value; issued and outstanding 2,048,820 shares in 2006; 2,039,639 shares in 2005	18,417,715	10,594,901
Retained earnings	32,965,248	39,363,461
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,347,844)	(1,112,333)
Total shareholders equity	49,035,119	48,846,029
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	$ 575,128,225	$ 544,060,698

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Income

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	**June 30, 2005**	**Six Months Ended June 30, 2006**	**June 30, 2005**
Interest income				
Interest and fees on loans and leases:				
Taxable	$ 6,879,670	$ 5,752,647	$ 13,378,288	$ 11,435,615
Nontaxable	121,462	116,119	253,620	214,529
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	2,239	6,283	4,776	8,971
Investment securities:				
U.S. Government agency and corporations	986,083	921,085	1,871,265	1,831,242
States and political subdivisions (nontaxable)	150,274	128,105	291,318	240,560
Other securities	230,802	171,943	429,212	298,758
Federal funds sold	638	6,635	36,126	47,427
Total interest income	8,371,168	7,102,817	16,264,605	14,077,102
Interest expense				
Certificates of deposit of $100,000 or more	670,056	697,641	1,336,465	1,373,664
Other deposits	2,080,061	978,115	3,810,558	1,858,331
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	163,426	141,308	298,875	338,117
Other short-term borrowings and long-term debt	1,183,850	963,293	2,309,213	1,904,143
Other	8,351	4,311	13,761	8,894
Total interest expense	4,105,744	2,784,668	7,768,872	5,483,149
Net interest income	4,265,424	4,318,149	8,495,733	8,593,953
Provision for loan losses	175,000	300,000	250,000	380,000
Net interest income, after provision for loan losses	4,090,424	4,018,149	8,245,733	8,213,953
Other income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	635,054	674,210	1,266,781	1,272,531
Gain (loss) on:				
Investment securities	2	2,643	(166)	2,643
Loans	26,858	3,985	41,843	(7,457)
Leased assets	100	919	15,154	(33,954)
Foreclosed assets held for sale	216	(8,016)	621	(7,611)
Write-down lease residual				(220,000)
Fees and other service charges	421,722	452,766	886,984	867,968
Total other income	1,083,952	1,126,507	2,211,217	1,874,120
Other expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,974,057	1,753,198	3,980,871	3,496,119
Premises and equipment	823,559	737,021	1,624,410	1,471,476
Advertising	159,904	148,599	288,277	279,808
Professional fees and services	338,685	413,875	621,174	795,918
Other	651,944	559,571	1,354,607	1,134,855
Total other expenses	3,948,149	3,612,264	7,869,339	7,178,176
Income before provision for income taxes	1,226,227	1,532,392	2,587,611	2,909,897
Provision for income taxes	287,607	396,584	617,360	754,700
Net income	$ 938,620	$ 1,135,808	$ 1,970,251	$ 2,155,197
Per share data:				
Net income - basic	$ 0.45	$ 0.56	$ 0.96	$ 1.06
Net income - diluted	$ 0.45	$ 0.56	$ 0.96	$ 1.06

Dividends	$ 0.22	$ 0.20	$ 0.44	$ 0.40

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

	Capital stock Shares *	Amount	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2004 (audited)	2,023,529	$ 10,072,134	$ 36,396,027	$ (101,401)	$ 46,366,760
Total comprehensive income:					
Net income			2,155,197		2,155,197
Change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of reclassification adjustment and tax effects				105,656	105,656
Comprehensive income					2,260,853
Issuance of common stock through Employee Stock Purchase Plan	1,134	31,671			31,671
Dividends reinvested through Dividend Reinvestment Plan	7,472	240,352			240,352
Cash dividend declared			(810,611)		(810,611)
Balance, June 30, 2005 (unaudited)	2,032,135	$ 10,344,157	$ 37,740,613	$ 4,255	$ 48,089,025

* The number of shares has been adjusted to reflect the retroactive effect of a 10% stock dividend paid on February 15, 2006.

	Capital stock Shares	Amount	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2005 (audited)	1,854,217	$ 10,594,901	$ 39,363,461	$ (1,112,333)	$ 48,846,029
Total comprehensive income:					
Net income			1,970,251		1,970,251
Change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of reclassification adjustment and tax effects				(1,235,511)	(1,235,511)
Comprehensive income					734,740
Issuance of common stock through Employee Stock Purchase Plan	1,571	48,151			48,151
Dividends reinvested through Dividend Reinvestment Plan	7,638	283,819			283,819
Stock-based compensation expense		28,744			28,744
Cash dividend declared			(898,916)		(898,916)
Stock dividend declared	185,394	7,462,100	(7,462,100)		
Cash paid for fractional shares on stock dividend			(7,448)		(7,448)
Balance, June 30, 2006 (unaudited)	2,048,820	$ 18,417,715	$ 32,965,248	$ (2,347,844)	$ 49,035,119

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 1,970,251	$ 2,155,197
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	592,613	562,985
Amortization of securities (net of accretion)	40,334	144,482
Provision for loan losses	250,000	380,000
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	32,967	(85,283)
Stock-based compensation expense	28,744	
Amortization of investment in limited partnership	45,000	45,000
Proceeds from sale of loans available-for-sale	4,905,215	807,434
Originations of loans available for sale	(4,630,167)	(314,686)
Write-down of foreclosed assets held for sale		36,293
Write-down lease residual		220,000
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(141,133)	(128,725)
Loss (gain) on sale of investment securities	166	(2,643)
(Gain) loss on sale of loans	(41,843)	7,457
(Gain) loss on sale of foreclosed assets held-for-sale	(621)	7,611
Loss on sale of leased assets		33,954
Amortization of loan servicing rights	36,557	51,717
Change in:		
Accrued interest receivable	(631,911)	(340,036)
Other assets	(224,039)	(701,222)
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	15,860	15,051
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,247,993	2,894,586
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Held-to-maturity securities:		
Proceeds from maturities, calls and principal pay-downs	210,027	349,441
Available-for-sale securities:		
Proceeds from sales	1,537,337	19,282,027
Proceeds from maturities, calls and principal pay-downs	3,247,531	7,170,330
Purchases	(22,776,490)	(21,773,663)
Net decrease in FHLB stock	69,800	262,600
Net increase in loans and leases	(14,906,819)	(2,264,772)
Proceeds from sale of leased assets		407,660
Acquisition of bank premises and equipment	(431,026)	(166,784)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets held-for-sale	39,711	104,526
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(33,009,929)	3,371,365
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in non-interest-bearing deposits	199,714	3,875,466
Net decrease in certificates of deposit of $100,000 or more	(12,768,667)	(4,413,039)
Net increase in other interest-bearing deposits	55,925,668	4,100,563
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	2,886,109	(8,267,042)
Repayments of long-term debt	(15,379,437)	(386,955)
Dividends paid, net of dividend reinvestment	(615,097)	(570,259)
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	48,151	31,671
Cash payments in lieu of fractional shares on stock dividend	(7,448)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	30,288,993	(5,629,595)

Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(472,943)	636,356
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	12,594,540	10,216,394
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	$ 12,121,597	$ 10,852,750

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

1. Nature of operations and critical accounting policies

Nature of operations

The Bank is a commercial bank chartered in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Having commenced operations in 1903, the Bank is committed to provide superior customer service, while offering a full range of banking products and financial and trust services, to both our consumer and commercial customers from its main office located in Dunmore and other branches throughout Lackawanna and Luzerne counties.

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Fidelity D & D Bancorp, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank (the Bank or collectively, the Company) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to this Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnote disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of Management, all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial condition and results of operations for the periods have been included. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Prior period amounts are reclassified when necessary to conform to the current period s presentation.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company changed its classification, within the consolidated statements of cash flows, of the activity associated with loans available-for-sale from investing activities to operating activities. Accordingly, the cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2005 have been reclassified to conform to the current year s quarter presentation. The effect of the change increased operating cash flows by $508,000 and decreased investing cash flows by $508,000. The Company believes the change in classification of loans available-for-sale is preferable because it better reflects the primary business purpose of these transactions and complies with the requirements of SFAS 102, *Statement of Cash Flows Exemption of Certain Enterprises and Classification of Cash Flows from Certain Securities Acquired for Resale.* On January 17, 2006, the Board of Directors declared a 10% stock dividend. The new common shares were distributed on February 15, 2006 to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 30, 2006. All common stock and per-share data, presented in the prior period, has been adjusted to reflect the retroactive effect of the 10% stock dividend.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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 reported periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. For additional information and disclosures required under GAAP, refer to the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Management is responsible for the fairness, integrity and objectivity of the unaudited financial statements included in this report. Management prepared the unaudited financial statements in accordance with GAAP. In meeting its responsibility for the financial statements, Management depends on the Company s accounting systems and related internal controls. These systems and controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial records accurately reflect the transactions of the Company, the Company s assets are safeguarded and that financial statements present fairly the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

In the opinion of Management, the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and the related consolidated statements of income for each of the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005 and changes in shareholders equity and cash flows for each of the six month periods ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005 present fairly the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. All material adjustments required for a fair presentation have been made. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

As indicated in Note 3, Stock Plans , included herein, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 123R, *Share-Based Payment,* during the first quarter of 2006. There have been no other material changes in accounting principles and practices or in the method of application. Other than the retroactive adjustment of 2005 common stock and the related per-share data, as a result of the 10% stock dividend

noted above, there have been no other

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During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company changed its classification, within the consolidated statements of cas

retroactive adjustments during these periods. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the entire year.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Company s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the notes included therein, included within the Company s Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

Critical accounting policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect many of the reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change is the determination of the allowance for loan losses (the allowance). Management believes that the allowance, as of June 30, 2006, is adequate and reasonable. Given the subjective nature of identifying and valuing loan losses, it is likely that well-informed individuals could make materially different assumptions, and could, therefore calculate a materially different allowance value. While Management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, changes in economic conditions may necessitate revisions in the future. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company s allowance. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination.

Another material estimate is the calculation of fair values of the Company s investment securities. The Company receives estimated fair values of investment securities from an independent valuation service. In developing these fair values, the valuation service uses estimates of cash flows, based on historical performance of similar instruments in similar interest rate environments. Based on experience, Management is aware that estimated fair values of investment securities tend to vary among valuation services. Accordingly, when selling investment securities, Management may obtain price quotes from more than one source. Available-for-sale (AFS) securities are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet, with unrealized gains and losses, net of income tax, reported separately within shareholders equity through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The fair value of residential mortgage loans, classified as AFS, is obtained from the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) or the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Authority (PHFA). To determine the fair value of student loans, classified as AFS, the Bank uses the pricing obtained from the most recent student loans sold from its AFS portfolio. From time-to-time, the Bank may originate Small Business Administration (SBA) loans AFS. The fair value of SBA loans, classified as AFS, is obtained from an outside pricing source. The market to which the Bank sells mortgage and other loans is restricted and price quotes from other sources are not typically obtained. As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the AFS loan portfolio consisted of residential mortgages and student loans.

2. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner as basic EPS but reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options to issue additional common stock were exercised, which would then result in additional stock outstanding to share or dilute the earnings of the Company. The Company maintains two share-based compensation plans that may generate additional potential dilutive common shares. Generally, dilution would occur if Company-issued stock options were exercised and converted into common stock.

In the computation of diluted EPS, the Company uses the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect of its granted but unexercised stock options. Under this method, the assumed proceeds received from shares issued, in a hypothetical stock option exercise, are assumed to be used to purchase treasury stock. Pursuant to the guidance of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 128, *Earning Per Share,* proceeds include: proceeds from the exercise of outstanding stock options; compensation cost for future service that the Company has not yet recognized; and any windfall tax benefits that would be credited directly to shareholders equity when the grant generates a tax deduction (or a reduction in proceeds if there is a charge to equity). For a further discussion on the Company s stock option plans, see note 3, below.

The following table illustrates the data used in computing basic EPS and a reconciliation to derive at the components of diluted EPS for the periods indicated:

Six months ended June 30,	2006	2005
Basic EPS:		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 1,970,251	$ 2,155,197
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	2,043,865	2,027,353
Basic EPS	$ 0.96	$ 1.06
Diluted EPS:		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 1,970,251	$ 2,155,197
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	2,043,865	2,027,353
Dilutive potential common shares	2,024	547
Weighted-average common shares and dilutive potential shares	2,045,889	2,027,900
Diluted EPS	$ 0.96	$ 1.06

3. Stock plans

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standard Board, (the FASB) issued SFAS 123R*, Share-Based Payment,* which replaces SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes Accounting Principles Bulletin Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123R requires that the cost of share-based payment transactions (including those with employees and non-employees) be recognized in the financial statements. SFAS 123R applies to all share-based payment transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services by issuing (or offering to issue) its shares, share options, or other equity instruments (except for those held by an ESOP) or by incurring liabilities (1) in amounts based (even in part) on the price of the entity s shares or other equity instruments, or (2) that require (or may require) settlement by the issuance of an entity s shares or other equity instruments.

On January 1, 2006, the Company implemented the provisions SFAS 123R using the Modified Prospective Application transition method (the MPA). The MPA requires the Company to apply the provisions of SFAS 123R to: (a) new awards granted after its adoption; (b) any awards that were granted after the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 1994 that have not vested by the date the Company adopts SFAS 123R; and (c) any outstanding liability awards. Under the MPA, the Company is not required to adjust prior years financial statements. In addition, as of December 31, 2005, all of the Bank s stock option awards granted, prior to that date, were fully vested and therefore the Bank is not required to apply the provisions of SFAS 123R to these previously granted share-based awards. Therefore, the following discussion will be most applicable to share-based awards issued during 2006.

The Company has two stock-based compensation plans (the plans). The plans were shareholder-approved and permit the grant of share-based compensation awards to its directors, key officers and certain other employees. The Company believes that these plans better align the interest of its directors, key officers and employees with the interest of its shareholders. The Company further believes that the granting of share-based awards, under the provisions of the plans, is necessary to retain the knowledge base, continuity and expertise of its directors, key officers and certain employees.

The Company established the 2000 Independent Directors Stock Option Plan and has reserved 55,000 shares of its un-issued capital stock for issuance under the plan. Under the 2000 Independent Directors Stock Option Plan, each outside director is awarded stock options to purchase 500 shares of the Company s common stock on the first business day of January, each year, at the fair market value on date of grant. No stock options were awarded during the first half of 2006 or for each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 due to the directors voluntary election to forego the award. At June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, there were 14,850 unexercised stock options outstanding under this plan.

The Company has also established the 2000 Stock Incentive Plan and has reserved 55,000 shares of its un-issued capital stock for issuance under the plan. Under the 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, key officers and certain other employees are eligible to be awarded qualified stock options to purchase the Company s common stock at the fair market value on the date of grant. During the first quarter of 2006, 2,200 shares were issued under the 2000 Stock Incentive plan. No stock options were awarded for each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003. As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, there were 5,830 and 5,280, respectively, unexercised stock options outstanding under this plan.

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Under both plans, options are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company s stock at the date of grant. The awards vest based on six months of continuous service from the date of grant and have 10-year contractual terms. Generally, all shares that are granted become fully vested.

The Company does not have stock options that are traded on organized capital exchanges. As such, the estimated fair value of options awarded under its plans is determined, on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Valuation Model. For the options granted during the first quarter of 2006, the model incorporated the assumptions noted in the following table:

Expected volatility	16.00	%
Expected dividend	2.41	%
Risk-free interest rate	4.35	%
Expected term	5.25	years

The expected volatility was determined based on the daily five-year historical volatility of the Company s stock. Management believes the five-year historical volatility measurement closely resembles the fluctuation of its stock under most economic conditions and cycles. Because of the relatively short vesting period, the model assumes that all options granted will fully vest. The risk-free rate is for the period within the expected term of the options based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve. The Company used the simplified method to determine the term in which options are expected to be outstanding.

A summary of the status of the Company s stock option plans as of June 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 and changes during the periods is presented below:

	Options	**Weighted-average exercise price ***	**Weighted-average remaining contractual term (yrs)**	**Aggregate intrinsic value**
Outstanding, December 31, 2004	20,570	$ 32.29	5.7	
Granted				
Exercised				
Forfeited or expired	(440)	34.09		
Outstanding, December 31, 2005	20,130	32.25	4.7	
Granted	2,200	36.59		
Exercised				
Forfeited or expired	(1,650)	33.07		
Outstanding, June 30, 2006	20,680	$ 32.64	4.8	$ 52,212
Exercisable, June 30, 2006	20,680	$ 32.64	4.8	$ 52,212

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* Includes options with exercise prices ranging from $28.18 to $36.59 per share.

No options have been granted under the 2000 Independent Directors Stock Option Plan since 2002 and all options previously granted and outstanding are fully vested. As of June 30, 2006, no options have been exercised under the provisions of this plan.

Under the 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, the grant-date fair value of the options granted was determined to be $6.21 per share. Approximately $13,700 of stock-based compensation expense was recorded during the first half of 2006 and is included as a component of salaries and employee benefits in the consolidated income statement. Since the plan is a qualified option plan under the Internal Revenue Code, no tax benefit will be recorded until the shares are exercised by the recipients. No options were exercised during the periods presented. Since the Company adopted SFAS 123R on January 1, 2006, under the MPA, the comparable data for the previous periods is not required to be reported. As of June 30, 2006, all options issued under the plan were fully vested and therefore, there is no unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested share-based compensation agreements under the plan as of June 30, 2006.

In addition to the two stock option plans above, the Company has established the 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the ESPP) and has reserved 110,000 shares of its un-issued capital stock for issuance under the plan. The plan was designed to promote broad-based employee ownership of the Company s stock. Under the 2002 ESPP, employees may have automatic payroll deductions to purchase the Company s capital stock at a discounted price based on the fair market value of the Company s capital stock on either the commencement date or termination date. At June 30, 2006, 6,051 shares have been issued under the plan. The ESPP is considered a compensatory plan and, as such, is required to comply with the provisions of SFAS 123R. The Company recognizes compensation expense on its ESPP Plan on the date the shares are purchased. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, compensation expense related to the ESPP approximated $15,000 and is included as a component of salaries and employee benefits in the consolidated income statement.

4. Bank Premises and Equipment

During the second quarter of 2006, the Bank entered into a long-term facility lease agreement in concert with the construction and relocation of one of its branch offices. Under the lease agreement, the Bank has committed to an initial 15-year term with options to renew for two consecutive periods of five years each. Under this agreement, the Bank will recognize approximately $36,000 of rent expense in 2006 and a total of $1,384,000 through the expiration of the second renewal option on August 31, 2031.

Item 2: Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is Management s discussion and analysis of the significant changes in the consolidated financial condition of the Company as of June 30, 2006 compared to December 31, 2005 and the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005. Current performance may not be indicative of future results. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company s 2005 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

Forward looking statements

This Interim Report on Form 10-Q contains a number of forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. These statements may be identified by the use of the words anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, outlook, plan, po project, should, will, would and similar terms and phrases, including references to assumptions. Forward looking statements include risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements are based on various assumptions and analyses made by us in light of Management s experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors Management believes are appropriate under the circumstances. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors (many of which are beyond our control) that could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, without limitation, the following:

- the timing and occurrence or non-occurrence of events may be subject to circumstances beyond our control;
- there may be increases in competitive pressure among financial institutions or from non-financial institutions;
- changes in the interest rate environment may reduce interest margins;
- changes in deposit flows, loan demand or real estate values may adversely affect our business;
- changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines may cause our financial condition to be perceived differently;
- general economic conditions, either nationally or locally in some or all areas in which we do business, or conditions in the securities markets or the banking industry may be less favorable than we currently anticipate;
- legislative or regulatory changes may adversely affect our business;

- technological changes may be more rapid, difficult or expensive than we anticipate;

- success or consummation of new business initiatives may be more difficult or expensive than we anticipate;
- acts of war or terrorism; or
- natural disaster.

Management cautions readers not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect analyses only as of the date of this document. We have no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document. Readers should review the risk factors described in other documents that we file or furnish, from time to time, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Annual Reports to Shareholders, Annual Reports filed on Form 10-K and other current reports filed or furnished on Form 8-K.

General

The Company s principal revenues are derived from interest, dividends and fees earned on its interest-earning assets, which are comprised of loans, securities and other short-term investments. The Company s principal expenses consist of interest paid on its interest-bearing liabilities, which are comprised of deposits, short-and long-term borrowings and operating and general expenses. The Company s profitability depends primarily on its net interest income, which is the difference between interest income generated from its interest-earning assets and the interest expense incurred on its interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is dependent upon the interest-rate spread, which is the difference between the average yield earned on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. When interest-earning assets approximate or exceed interest-bearing liabilities, any positive rate spread will generate net interest income. The interest rate spread is significantly impacted by changes in interest rates and market yield curves and their related impact on cash flows from loans, investments, customer deposit flows and loan demand. The interest rate spread is further influenced by the composition and characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and by the competition in our marketplace. Additionally, the interest rate spread and the changes in the interest rate spread, from period-to-period, is affected by differences in the maturity and re-pricing characteristics of the assets compared to the maturity and re-pricing characteristics of the liabilities that fund them.

In addition to net interest income, profitability is affected by the level of its non-interest income and expenses, provision for loan losses and provision for income taxes. Non-interest income consists mostly of service charges on the Bank s loan and deposit products, trust and asset management service fees, increases in the cash surrender value of the bank owned life insurance (BOLI), net gains or losses from sales of leases, securities and loans AFS and from the sale of other real estate (ORE) properties. Non-interest expense consists of compensation and related employee benefit expenses, occupancy, equipment, data processing, advertising, marketing, professional fees, insurance and other operating overhead.

The Company s profitability is significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, changes in market interest rates, government policies and actions of regulatory authorities. The Company s loan portfolio is comprised principally of commercial and commercial real estate loans. The properties underlying the Company s mortgages are concentrated in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Credit risk, which represents the possibility of the Company not recovering amounts due from its borrowers, is significantly related to local economic conditions in the areas the properties are located as well as the Company s underwriting standards. Economic conditions affect the market value of the underlying collateral as well as the levels of adequate cash flow and revenue generation from income-producing commercial and multi-family properties.

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND JUNE 30, 2005

Overview

Net income for the second quarter of 2006 was $939,000, a decrease of $197,000 or 17%, from the $1,136,000 recorded in the same quarter in 2005. Diluted earnings per share was $0.45 and $0.56 for each of the respective periods. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, net income was $1,970,000, or $0.96 per diluted share, compared to $2,155,000, or $1.06 per diluted share for the six months ended June 30, 2005. The decline in net income in the second quarter was the result of a decrease in net interest and other non-interest income and increased operating expenses. The decline in net income for the six month comparison was due mostly to a decrease in net interest income and an increase in operating expenses. During both periods, the provision for loan losses decreased $125,000 and $130,000, respectively.

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The decline in net income was the primary cause of the decline in return on average assets (ROA) and return on average shareholders equity (ROE) to 0.66% and 7.66%, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2006, compared to 0.86% and 9.65, respectively, for the same period in 2005. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 ROA and ROE were 0.70% and 8.08% compared to 0.81% and 9.26% for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Net interest income and interest sensitive assets / liabilities

Net interest income decreased $53,000, or 1%, to $4,265,000 for the second quarter of 2006, from $4,318,000 recorded in the same period of 2005. The decrease was principally due to the effect rising interest rates had on the rates paid on average interest-bearing liabilities compared to the effect rising interest rates had on our interest-earning assets. Rates paid increased 95 basis points, to 3.65%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006 compared to 2.70% for the same 2005 period. In addition to the increase in rates paid, there was an increase in the average interest-bearing liabilities of $37,510,000 for the comparable periods. To maintain its pursuit to attract and retain core deposits, the Bank has continued to deploy various marketing and rate enhancing techniques. From these efforts, average core deposits, which excludes time deposits of greater than $100,000, increased approximately $54,744,000 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2005. As a result, interest expense on deposits increased $1,074,000, or 64%, during the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of 2005. Interest expense on borrowings increased $247,000, or 22%, due predominantly to an increase in the average balance in the 2006 quarter compared to the 2005 quarter. Average balances of non-interest bearing deposits (DDAs) increased from year-end December 31, 2005 levels. DDAs are an important funding source as they help reduce the cost of money that is used to fund interest-earning assets. Management has committed to continue the campaign to attract and retain these core-deposits and will further implement deposit-gathering strategies throughout 2006.

Interest income increased $1,268,000, or 18%, partially offsetting the increase in interest expense during the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of 2005. This improvement was primarily due to a 53 basis point increase in the yield earned on its average interest-earning assets which also experienced growth during the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of 2005. During this period, the loan portfolio grew by $33,815,000 on average and yielded 59 basis points more during the current year quarter than in the same quarter of 2005. The increase in the loan portfolio was from the successful implementation of various sales campaigns and programs targeted at mortgage and home equity lending products and increased production in commercial lending.

During the second quarter of 2006, the Bank s tax-equivalent margin and spread both decreased 28 and 42 basis points, respectively, compared to the second quarter of 2005. The decline in margin and spread is the result of the rates paid on the Bank s interest-bearing liabilities increasing at a faster pace than the increase in the yields earned on interest-earning assets.

Similar to the second quarter comparisons, the Bank s tax-equivalent margin and spread decreased 21 and 35 basis points, respectively, during the first half of 2006 compared to the first half of 2005. For the first half of 2006, net interest income declined $98,000, or 1%, to $8,496,000 from $8,594,000 recorded in the first half of 2005. The decrease was due to a combination of a net increase in average interest-bearing liabilities of $27,520,000 and to a more significant degree, an increase in the average rate paid of 87 basis points. As a result, total interest expense increased $2,286,000, or 42%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Interest income increased $2,188,000, or 16%, for the first six months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. The dominate factor leading to the improvement was an increase in the book yield on average-earning assets of 51 basis points with a $30,089,000 increase in average interest-earning assets.

The increasing interest rate environment, that has been prevalent for approximately two years, and the more recent increases in short-term levels compounded with a flat-to-inverted market interest rate yield curve, has pressured the Bank s net interest income. However, our successful deposit gathering strategies will help position the Bank s ability to optimize net interest income during this challenging rate environment and should be even further enhanced when the shape of the yield curve returns to a more normal slope.

The following table sets forth, a comparison of average balance sheet amounts and their corresponding tax-equivalent interest income and expense and annualized tax-equivalent yield and cost for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2006	2005	Six months ended June 30, 2006	2005
Average interest-earning assets:				
Loans and leases	$ 420,394	$ 386,579	$ 417,403	$ 386,216
Investments	122,582	115,472	118,340	116,946
Federal funds sold	56	985	1,720	3,677
Interest-bearing deposits	203	909	241	776
Total	$ 543,235	$ 503,945	$ 537,704	$ 507,615
Average interest-bearing liabilities:				
Other interest-bearing deposits	$ 184,461	$ 129,018	$ 178,658	$ 122,863
Certificates of deposit	153,192	176,134	155,319	179,520
Borrowed funds	89,684	76,117	88,421	76,208
Repurchase agreements	24,042	32,600	24,414	40,701
Total	$ 451,379	$ 413,869	$ 446,812	$ 419,292
Interest income:				
Loans and leases	$ 7,064	$ 5,929	$ 13,763	$ 11,761
Investments	1,454	1,292	2,760	2,503
Federal funds sold	1	7	36	47
Interest-bearing deposits	2	6	5	9
Total	$ 8,521	$ 7,234	$ 16,564	$ 14,320
Interest expense:				
Other interest-bearing deposits	$ 1,324	$ 355	$ 2,374	$ 587
Certificates of deposit	1,426	1,321	2,773	2,645
Borrowed funds	1,193	968	2,323	1,913
Repurchase agreements	163	141	299	338
Total	$ 4,106	$ 2,785	$ 7,769	$ 5,483
Net interest income	$ 4,415	$ 4,449	$ 8,795	$ 8,837
Yield on average interest-earning assets				
Loans and leases	6.74 %	6.15 %	6.65 %	6.14 %
Investments	4.76 %	4.49 %	4.70 %	4.32 %
Federal funds sold	4.56 %	2.70 %	4.23 %	2.60 %
Interest-bearing deposits	4.42 %	2.77 %	3.99 %	2.33 %
Total	6.29 %	5.76 %	6.21 %	5.69 %
Rates on average interest-bearing liabilities				
Other interest-bearing deposits	2.88 %	1.10 %	2.68 %	0.96 %
Certificates of deposit	3.73 %	3.01 %	3.60 %	2.97 %
Borrowed funds	5.33 %	5.10 %	5.30 %	5.06 %
Repurchase agreements	2.73 %	1.74 %	2.47 %	1.68 %
Total	3.65 %	2.70 %	3.51 %	2.64 %
Net interest spread	2.64 %	3.06 %	2.70 %	3.05 %
Net interest margin	3.26 %	3.54 %	3.30 %	3.51 %

In the table above, interest income was adjusted to a tax-equivalent basis to recognize the income from the various tax-exempt assets as if the interest was fully taxable. This treatment allows a uniform comparison among the yields on interest-earning assets. The calculations were computed on a fully tax-equivalent basis using the corporate federal tax rate of 34%. Net interest spread represents the difference between the yield on interest-earning assets and the rate on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin represents the ratio of net interest income to total average interest-earning assets.

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Provision for loan losses

The provision for loan losses represents the necessary amount to charge against current earnings, the purpose of which is to increase the allowance for loan losses to a level that represents Management s best estimate of known and inherent losses in the Bank s loan and lease portfolio. Loans and leases determined to be uncollectible are charged-off against the allowance for loan losses.

The required amount of the provision for loan losses, based upon the adequate level of the allowance for loan losses, is subject to ongoing analysis of the loan portfolio. The Bank s Special Asset Committee meets periodically to review problem loans and leases. The committee is comprised of Bank Management, including the chief risk officer, loan workout officers and collection personnel. The committee reports quarterly to the Credit Administration Committee of the Board of Directors.

Management continuously reviews the risks inherent in the loan and lease portfolio. Specific factors used to evaluate the adequacy of the loan loss provision during the formal process include:

- Specific loans that could have loss potential
- Levels of and trends in delinquencies and non-accrual loans
- Levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries
- Trends in volume and terms of loans
- Changes in risk selection and underwriting standards
- Changes in lending policies, procedures and practices
- Experience, ability and depth of lending management
- National and local economic trends and conditions
- Changes in credit concentrations

The provision for loan losses was $175,000, for the three months ended June 30, 2006, compared to $300,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2005. The decrease in the provision for loan losses resulted in part due to the reduced level of non-performing loans, which consist of loans past due 90 days or more and non-accrual loans. The balance of non-performing loans declined year to year by $2,845,000 to $7,750,000 at June 30, 2006 compared to $10,595,000 at June 30, 2005. The non accrual component of the non performing loans showed a $2,585,000 decline in the same period. During the same period, the 90 past due delinquent loans component declined as well to $277,000 at June 30, 2006 compared to $538,000 the prior year. The efforts of our collections department staff have enabled us to keep delinquencies at lower levels.

For the six months ended June 30, 2006, the provision for loan losses was $250,000, compared to $380,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2005. As a result, after taking into account charge-offs and recoveries during the period, the allowance was $5,738,000 at June 30, 2006 compared to $5,873,000 at June 30, 2005. The decrease in the provision for loan losses was driven by the substantial decrease in non-performing loans. The decrease was mainly attributable to the collection and pay-offs of non-performing loans. Our Special Assets Department has developed and carried out exit strategies and/or resolution plans for each of the non-performing loans which have resulted in the attainment of these reductions.

Other income

Total other (non-interest) income declined $43,000, or 4%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. Fees and service charges on deposit related accounts and other fees and service charges decreased $70,000 or 6%, due primarily to less ATM related charges. Partially offsetting the various fees was an increase in gain on loans sold of $23,000, due to increased sales volume.

For the six months ended June 30, 2006, other income increased $337,000, or 18%, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005. During 2005, the Bank recognized an estimated impairment charge of $220,000 in anticipation of projected realized losses from the future sales of its leased vehicles. The Bank s automobile lease finance business concluded in 2005, and similar impairment charges from this activity will not recur. For the first six months of 2006, the Bank recognized $15,000 of gains from successful residual insurance claims on the automobile leasing business, which will curtail in 2006. During the first half of 2005, sales of leased vehicles yielded a net loss of $34,000. Finally, during the first half of 2006, the Bank sold more loans into the secondary market resulting in gains of $42,000 compared to losses of $7,000 in the first half of 2005.

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Other operating expenses

For the quarter ended June 30, 2006, other (non-interest) expenses increased $336,000, or 9%, compared to the same 2005 quarter. Salary and employee benefits increased $221,000, or 12%, due to an increase in the number of full-time equivalent employees and merit pay increases. The increase in premises and equipment was caused by recognizing lease expense on long-term facility rental agreements, equipment depreciation, repair and maintenance. The $75,000, or 18%, decrease in professional service fees was due to the high-level management and sales training in 2005 that did not recur in 2006. The $92,000, or 17%, increase in the other component of operating expenses was caused by increased expenses related to our loan collection efforts, ATM processing costs and telecommunication charges.

For the first six months of 2006, other expenses increased $691,000, or 10%, from the first half of 2005. Salary and employee benefits increased $485,000, or 14%, due to pay increases, increased number of full-time equivalent employees, one-time voluntary separation benefit payments and stock-based compensation expense (see footnote 3, Stock Plans , of the consolidated financial statements, included herein for a discussion on the Company s adoption of SFAS 123R). The increase in premises and equipment was caused by the aforementioned increase in lease expense and increased equipment depreciation, repair and additional core processing maintenance costs. The decrease in professional service fees was caused mostly by non-recurring expenses associated with the 2005 Bank-wide participation in management skills development and sales training programs as well as a decrease in outside consulting fees for Sarbanes-Oxley compliance documentation procedures.

Income tax provision

Compared to 2005, income before provision for income taxes for the second quarter and first six months of 2006 decreased $306,000 and $322,000, respectively. The effective federal income tax rate was 23.4% and 23.9% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, compared to 25.9% for each of the respective 2005 periods. The effective tax rate decrease is attributable to lower pre-tax earning and an increase in tax-free interest income from municipal securities, tax-free loans and tax-free earnings from the BOLI, collectively representing a larger portion of pre-tax earnings.

COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AT

JUNE 30, 2006 AND DECEMBER 31, 2005

Overview

Consolidated assets increased $31,068,000, or 6%, during the six months ended June 30, 2006 to $575,128,000. The increase resulted from an increase in total deposits of $43,357,000, partially offset by a net decrease in combined short-and long-term borrowings of $12,493,000. Total investments and net loans increased $15,869,000 and $14,349,000, respectively, since December 31, 2005.

Investment securities

At the time of purchase, the Bank classifies investment securities into one of three categories: trading, AFS or held-to- maturity (HTM). To date, Management has not purchased any securities for trading purposes. Management classifies most securities as AFS even though it has no immediate intent to sell them. The AFS designation affords Management the flexibility to sell securities and adjust the balance sheet in response to capital levels, liquidity needs, structuring strategies and/or changes in market conditions. Securities AFS are carried at net fair market value in the consolidated balance sheet with an adjustment to stockholders equity, net of tax, which is presented under the caption Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Securities designated as HTM are carried at amortized cost.

At June 30, 2006, the carrying value of investment securities totaled $113,547,000, or 20%, of total assets compared to $97,679,000 or 18%, as of December 31, 2005. The increase in investments was due to the deployment of deposit inflow, mostly into short-term U.S. government agency securities, to meet regulatory requirements. At June 30, 2006, approximately 34% of the carrying value of the investment portfolio was comprised of mortgage-backed securities that amortize and provide monthly cash flow. Also, at June 30, 2006, agency and municipal bonds comprised 45% and 13%, respectively, of the investment portfolio.

As illustrated in the following table of amortized cost and fair market value of investment securities, the portfolio is comprised of HTM and AFS securities with carrying values of $1,785,000 and $111,762,000, respectively. At June 30, 2006, the AFS debt securities were recorded with a net unrealized loss in the amount of $3,735,000 and equity securities were recorded with an unrealized gain of $176,000:

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(dollars in thousands)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,785	$ 9	$ 4	$ 1,790
Available-for-sale securities:				
U.S. government agencies and corporations	$ 51,935	$	$ 1,423	$ 50,512
Obligations of states and municipal subdivisions	14,620	5	305	14,320
Corporate bonds	10,012	61		10,073
Mortgage-backed securities	38,475		2,073	36,402
Total debt securities	115,042	66	3,801	111,307
Equity securities	279	176		455
Total available-for-sale	$ 115,321	$ 242	$ 3,801	$ 111,762

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at June 30, 2006 by contractual maturity are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Amortized cost	Market value
Held-to-maturity securities:		
Mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,785	$ 1,790
Available-for-sale securities:		
Debt securities:		
One year or less	$ 14,977	$ 14,958
One through five years	11,993	11,650
Five through ten years	22,101	21,250
Over ten years	27,496	27,047
Subtotal	76,567	74,905
Mortgage-backed securities	38,475	36,402
Total available-for-sale debt securities	$ 115,042	$ 111,307

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers and borrowers may have the right to call or repay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalty. Federal agency and municipal securities are included based on their original stated maturity. Mortgage-backed securities, which are based on weighted-average lives and subject to monthly principal pay-downs, are listed in total.

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

At June 30, 2006, the AFS debt securities portfolio was carried at a net unrealized loss $3,735,000 compared to $1,859,000 at December 31, 2005. A large portion of the unrealized losses were for a continuous period of more than 12 months. Management believes that the cause of these unrealized losses is directly related to changes in market interest rates. In

general, as interest rates rise, the fair value of fixed rate securities will decrease; as interest rates fall, their fair values will increase. During the current rising rate interest rate cycle that largely began in 2004 the Bank has experienced a steady decline in the value of its investment portfolio. As of June 30, 2006, however, approximately $3.5 million, or 94%, of the deterioration of the AFS debt portfolio are from investments that are guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies. In analyzing an issuer s financial condition, Management considers whether the securities are issued by the U.S. government, its agencies or other governments, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred and, if necessary, reviews of the issuer s financial condition. Because the decline in market values is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and the Company has the ability and intent to hold those securities until recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, Management views these unrealized losses to be temporary.

Loans available - for- sale (AFS)

Generally, upon origination, certain residential mortgages, the guaranteed portions of Small Business Administration loans and student loans are classified as AFS. In the event of market rate increases, fixed-rate loans and loans not immediately scheduled to re-price would no longer produce yields consistent with the current market. In a declining interest rate environment, the Bank would be exposed to prepayment risk and, as rates on adjustable rate loans decrease, interest income would be negatively affected. To better manage prepayment and interest rate risk, loans that meet these conditions may be considered for sale in the secondary market. Consideration is also given to the Company s current liquidity position and expected future liquidity needs. Loans AFS are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. If the fair market values of these loans fall below their amortized cost, the loan is written down by the difference with a corresponding charge to current earnings. Subsequent appreciation, if any, is credited to current earnings but only to the extent of previous write-downs.

At June 30, 2006, loans AFS amounted to $195,000 with a corresponding fair value of $199,000, compared to $429,000 and $434,000, respectively, at December 31, 2005. For the second quarter of 2006, residential mortgage and student loans with principal balances of $3,104,000 were sold into the secondary market with combined net gains of approximately $27,000 recognized.

Loans and leases

The Bank originates commercial and industrial (commercial) and commercial real estate loans, residential, consumer, home equity and construction loans. The relative volume of originations is dependent upon customer demand, current interest rates and the perception and duration of future interest levels. The Bank continues to focus its efforts on the expansion of variable-rate commercial loan portfolios and fixed-rate residential mortgage and consumer loans. The broad spectrum of products provides diversification which helps manage, to an extent, interest rate risk and credit concentration risk. Credit risk is further managed through underwriting policies and procedures and loan monitoring practices. Interest rate risk is managed using various asset/liability modeling techniques and analyses. The interest rates on most commercial loans are adjustable with reset intervals of five years or less.

The majority of our loan portfolio is collateralized, at least in part, by real estate in the greater Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties of Pennsylvania. Commercial lending activities generally involve a greater degree of credit risk than residential lending because they typically have larger balances and are more affected by adverse conditions in the economy. Because payments on commercial loans depend upon the successful operation and management of the properties and the businesses which operate from within them, repayment of such loans may be affected by factors outside the borrower s control. Such factors may include adverse conditions in the real estate market, the economy, the industry or changes in government regulations. As such, commercial loans require more ongoing evaluation and monitoring which occurs with the Bank s credit administration and outsourced loan review functions.

Gross loans, of $423,465,000 at June 30, 2006 increased from $409,129,000 at December 31, 2005. Residential real estate loan growth was reasonably strong due to the continued market demand for residential loan originations and successful sales campaigns. The increase in commercial and commercial real estate lending is principally due to experienced commercial lenders and the creation of a business lending department as part of the commercial lending team. The team s continued focus is to provide outstanding service and value-added proposals to the Bank s customer base. The growth in consumer and home equity loans stems from branch sales campaigns during the second quarter of 2006.

The composition of the loan portfolio at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, is summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2006 Amount	%	December 31, 2005 Amount	%
Commercial and commercial real estate	$ 220,197,114	52.0	$ 216,288,597	52.9
Residential real estate	111,009,318	26.2	103,920,613	25.4
Consumer and home equity	77,753,307	18.4	74,070,328	18.1
Real estate construction	13,885,792	3.3	14,198,858	3.4
Direct financing leases	619,556	0.1	650,348	0.2
Gross loans	423,465,087	100.0	409,128,744	100.0
Allowance for loan losses	(5,738,470)		(5,984,649)	
Net loans	$ 417,726,617		$ 403,144,095	

Allowance for loan losses

Management continually evaluates the credit quality of the Bank s loan and lease portfolio and performs a formal review of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses (the allowance), on a quarterly basis. The allowance reflects Management s best estimate of the amount of credit losses in the loan portfolio. Management s judgment is based on the evaluation of individual loans, past experience, the assessment of current economic conditions and other relevant factors including the amounts and timing of cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans. Those estimates may be susceptible to significant change. The provision for loan losses represents the amount necessary to maintain an appropriate allowance. Loan losses are charged directly against the allowance when loans are deemed to be uncollectible. Recoveries from previously charged-off loans are added to the allowance when received.

Management applies two primary components during the loan review process to determine proper allowance levels. The two levels are specific loan loss allocation for loans that are deemed impaired and a general loan loss allocation for those loans not specifically allocated. The methodology to analyze the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

- Identification of specific problem loans by loan category;
- Calculation of specific allowances required based on collateral and objective and quantifiable evidence;
- Determination of homogenous pools by loan category and eliminating loans with specific allocations;
- Application of historical loss percentages (three-year average) to pools to determine the allowance allocation; and
- Application of qualitative factor adjustment percentages to historical losses for trends or changes in the loan portfolio.

Allocation of the allowance for different categories of loans is based on the methodology as explained above. A key element of the methodology to determine the allowance is the Company s credit risk evaluation process, which includes credit risk grading of individual commercial loans. Commercial loans are assigned credit risk grades based on the Company s assessment of conditions that affect the borrower s ability to meet its contractual obligations under the loan agreement. That process includes reviewing borrowers current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information and other information specific to each individual borrower. The changes in the allocations from period to period are based upon the credit risk grading assigned from periodic reviews of the loan and lease portfolios.

Net charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2006 were $496,000, compared to $494,000 for the same period in 2005. Net charge-offs of commercial loans were $311,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 compared to $426,000 in the six months of 2005. Gross commercial charge-offs were $378,000 less for the six months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005. The June 30, 2005 amount included one large commercial charge-off in the amount of $318,000 taken in the second quarter of 2005. Recoveries on three commercial loans aggregating $259,000 in the first quarter of 2005 helped reduce the net charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2005. Real estate mortgage net charge-offs were $32,000 in the first half of 2006 as opposed to $21,000 in the first half of 2005. Consumer loan net charge-offs were $154,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to $47,000 for the same six months of 2005. There were no lease financing charge-offs during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and recoveries posted were nominal.

Management believes that the current balance in the allowance for loans losses of $5,738,000 is sufficient to withstand the identified potential credit quality issues that may arise and are inherent to the portfolio. Currently, Management is unaware of any potential problem loans that have not been reviewed. Potential problem loans are those where there is known information that leads Management to believe repayment of principal and/or interest is in jeopardy and the loans are neither

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on non-accrual status nor past due 90 days or more. However, there could be instances which become identified over the year that may require additional charge-offs and/or increases to the allowance. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans was 1.36% at June 30, 2006 compared 1.46% at December 31, 2005 and 1.51% at June 30, 2005.

The following tables set forth the activity in the allowance for loan losses and certain key ratios for the period indicated:

	As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2006	**As of and for the year ended December 31, 2005**	**As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2005**
Balance at beginning of period	$ 5,984,649	$ 5,987,798	$ 5,987,798
Provision charged to operations	250,000	830,000	380,000
Charge-offs:			
Commercial	350,133	1,076,721	728,516
Real estate	31,626	20,875	20,875
Consumer	195,636	287,676	108,302
Lease financing		8,373	
Total	577,395	1,393,645	857,693
Recoveries:			
Commercial	39,197	395,162	302,204
Real estate	60	10,677	60
Consumer	41,759	154,557	61,009
Lease financing	200	100	
Total	81,216	560,496	363,273
Net charge-offs	496,179	833,149	494,420
Balance at end of period	$ 5,738,470	$ 5,984,649	$ 5,873,378
Total loans, end of period	$ 423,465,087	$ 409,128,744	$ 388,249,252

	As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2006		As of and for the year ended December 31, 2005		As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2005	
Net charge-offs to:						
Loans, end of period	0.12	%	0.20	%	0.13	%
Allowance for loan losses	8.65	%	13.92	%	8.42	%
Provision for loan losses	1.98	x	1.00	x	1.30	x
Allowance for loan losses to:						
Total loans	1.36	%	1.46	%	1.51	%
Non-accrual loans	0.77	x	0.63	x	0.58	x
Non-performing loans	0.74	x	0.62	x	0.55	x
Net charge-offs	11.57	x	7.18	x	11.88	x
Loans 30-89 days past due and still accruing	$ 3,696,924		$ 1,608,970		$ 2,681,224	
Loans 90 days past due and accruing	$ 277,250		$ 196,928		$ 537,588	
Non-accrual loans	$ 7,472,830		$ 9,452,788		$ 10,057,877	
Allowance for loan losses to loans 90 days or more past due and accruing	20.70	x	30.39	x	10.93	x

Non-performing assets

The Bank defines non-performing assets as accruing loans past due 90 days or more, non-accrual loans, restructured loans, other real estate owned and repossessed assets. As of June 30, 2006, non-performing assets represented 1.36% of total assets compared to 1.78% at December 31, 2005 and 2.07% at June 30, 2005.

The non-accrual loans declined by $1,980,000 during the first six months of 2006 to $7,473,000. There were additions to the non-accrual loans totaling $554,000 during the first six months of 2006. These additions were offset by payoffs or pay downs of $1,955,000, charge offs of $486,000 and $93,000 of loans that were transferred to other real estate owned. As of June 30, 2006, approximately one-half of the non-accrual loan balances consisted of one single relationship.

Other real estate owned at June 30, 2006 consisted of two residential properties that were foreclosed upon and transferred from loans. The total of these two properties was $53,000 at June 30, 2006. One of the properties has been listed for sale with a realtor. The second property is under a contract for sale. There were no repossessed assets at June 30, 2006.

Non-performing loans declined $1,900,000 from year-end 2005, to $7,750,000 at June 30, 2006. Although the decline occurred mainly in the commercial loans, reductions occurred in the real estate and consumer portfolios as well. The ratio of non-performing loans to net loans declined by 54 basis points to 1.85%, during the six month period ended June 30, 2006. At June 30, 2005, the ratio of non-performing loans to net loans was 2.77%, compared to 1.85% at June 30, 2006 or a decrease of 92 basis points. The ratio of non-performing assets to total assets decreased to 1.36% at June 30, 2006, down from 1.78% at year-end 2005. This is mainly a result of the reduced levels of non-accrual loans, and also the increase in which occurred in total assets.

The following table sets forth non-performing assets data as of the period indicated:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	June 30, 2005
Loans past due 90 days or more and accruing	$ 277,250	$ 196,928	$ 537,588
Non-accrual loans	7,472,830	9,452,788	10,057,877
Total non-performing loans	7,750,080	9,649,716	10,595,465
Other real estate owned	53,099		351,550
Repossessed assets		18,702	100,484
Total non-performing assets	$ 7,803,179	$ 9,668,418	$ 11,047,499
Net loans including AFS	$ 417,921,996	$ 403,572,679	$ 382,375,874
Total assets	$ 575,128,225	$ 544,060,698	$ 533,320,637
Non-accrual loans to net loans	1.79 %	2.34 %	2.63 %
Non-performing assets to net loans, foreclosed real estate and repossessed assets	1.87 %	2.40 %	2.89 %
Non-performing assets to total assets	1.36 %	1.78 %	2.07 %
Non-performing loans to net loans	1.85 %	2.39 %	2.77 %

Accrued interest receivable and other assets

The increase in accrued interest receivable of $632,000 or 32%, from December 31, 2005 to June 30, 2006 was principally due to higher average balances of interest-earning assets. The increase in other assets of $746,000, or 18%, for the same period, was due to an increase in the deferred income tax asset caused by the decline in value in the securities AFS portfolio.

Deposits

The Bank is a community-based commercial financial institution and offers a variety of deposit accounts with a range of interest rates and terms. Deposit products include non-interest bearing, savings, NOW, money market, and certificates of deposit accounts. The flow of deposits is significantly influenced by general economic conditions, changes in prevailing interest rates, pricing and competition. Most of the Bank s deposits are obtained from the communities surrounding its 12 branch offices. We attempt to attract and retain deposit customers via sales and marketing efforts with new products, quality service, competitive rates and maintaining long-standing customer relationships.

Compared to December 31, 2005, total deposits increased $43,357,000, or 11%, during the six months ended June 30, 2006. The increase in total deposits was primarily due to a $26,370,000, or 53%, increase in NOW accounts, much of which stems from our continued positive relationship with our public sector customers. The $22,538,000, or 44%, increase in money market accounts was due to the successful implementation of deposit-gathering strategies in conjunction with increased short-term promotional interest rates and transfers from less attractive time deposits. Though the Bank has introduced some promotional strategies for shorter-term time deposits, Management did not aggressively pursue time deposits; rather, most of the efforts were targeted to attracting transactional, no-term core deposits such as NOW and money market accounts. Though non-interest bearing deposits were relatively flat compared to December 31, 2005, the Bank continues to experience growth from its personal relationship customers. Going forward, Management will continue to develop strategies and implement campaigns to attract this all-important cost-lowering funding source.

To determine deposit product interest rates, the Bank considers local competition, market yields and the rates charged for alternative sources of funding such as borrowings. Although we continue to experience intense competition for deposits, we have not increased rates above market rates, as we only consider cost effective strategies in all interest rate environments.

The following table represents the major components of deposits as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

	June 30, 2006 Amount	%	December 31, 2005 Amount	%
Money market	$ 74,121,373	17.5	$ 51,583,473	13.6
NOW	76,417,961	18.1	50,048,331	13.2
Savings and club	49,897,684	11.8	46,434,150	12.3
Certificates of deposit less than $100,000	88,368,651	20.9	84,814,047	22.3
Certificates of deposit of $100,000 or more	63,488,886	15.0	76,257,553	20.1
Total interest-bearing	352,294,555	83.3	309,137,554	81.5
Non-interest bearing	70,560,800	16.7	70,361,086	18.5
Total deposits	$ 422,855,355	100.0	$ 379,498,640	100.0

Borrowings

Borrowings are used as a complement to deposit generation as an alternative funding source whereby the Bank will borrow under customer repurchase agreements (REPOs) in the local market and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLB) for asset growth and liquidity needs. Borrowings included $68,325,000 and $83,704,000 in long-term advances from the FHLB at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Also included in borrowings were REPO agreements of $23,951,000 and $26,913,000, as of the respective periods. REPOs are non-insured low-cost interest-bearing liabilities that have a security interest in qualified investment securities of the Bank. REPOs offered are either fixed-term or a daily-sweep product of the Bank. The balance in customer REPOs can fluctuate daily because the daily-sweep product is dependent on the level of available funds in depositor accounts. In addition, short-term borrowings may include overnight balances which the Bank may require from time-to-time to fund daily liquidity needs. As of June 30, 2006, the balance in this account was $7,683,000 compared to $769,000 at December 31, 2005.

Combined short- and long-term borrowings amounted to $99,984,000 at June 30, 2006 compared to $112,477,000 at December 31, 2005, or a decrease of approximately $12,493,000, or 11%. The decrease was the result of increased deposit generation that was used to repay FHLB advances during the second quarter of 2006.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Management of interest rate risk and market risk analysis

The Company is subject to the interest rate risks inherent in our lending, investing and financing activities. Fluctuations of interest rates will impact interest income and interest expense along with affecting market values of all interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, except for those assets or liabilities with a short-term remaining to maturity. Interest rate risk management is an integral part of the asset/liability management process. The Company has instituted certain procedures and policy guidelines to manage the interest rate risk position. Those internal policies enable the Company to react to changes in market rates to protect net interest income from significant fluctuations. The primary objective in managing interest rate risk is to minimize the adverse impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income along with creating an asset/liability structure that maximizes earnings.

Asset/Liability Management. One major objective of the Company when managing the rate sensitivity of its assets and liabilities is to stabilize net interest income. The management of and authority to assume interest rate risk is the responsibility of the Company s Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO), which is comprised of Senior Management and members of the Board of Directors. ALCO meets quarterly to monitor the relationship of interest sensitive assets to interest sensitive liabilities. The process to review interest rate risk is a regular part of managing the Company. Consistent policies and practices of measuring and reporting interest rate risk exposure, particularly regarding the treatment of non-contractual assets and liabilities, are in effect. In addition, there is an annual process to review the interest rate risk policy with the Board of Directors which includes limits on the impact to earnings from shifts in interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk Measurement. Interest rate risk is monitored through the use of three complementary measures: static gap analysis, earnings at risk simulation and economic value at risk simulation. While each of the interest rate risk measurements has limitations, taken together they represent a reasonably comprehensive view of the magnitude of interest rate risk in the Company and the distribution of risk along the yield curve, the level of risk through time and the amount of exposure to changes in certain interest rate relationships.

Static Gap. The ratio between assets and liabilities re-pricing in specific time intervals is referred to as an interest rate sensitivity gap. Interest rate sensitivity gaps can be managed to take advantage of the slope of the yield curve as well as forecasted changes in the level of interest rate changes.

To manage this interest rate sensitivity gap position, an asset/liability model called cumulative gap analysis is used to monitor the difference in the volume of the Company s interest sensitive assets and liabilities that mature or re-price within given periods. A positive gap (asset sensitive) indicates that more assets re-price during a given period compared to liabilities, while a negative gap (liability sensitive) has the opposite effect. The Company employs computerized net interest income simulation modeling to assist in quantifying interest rate risk exposure. This process measures and quantifies the impact on net interest income through varying interest rate changes and balance sheet compositions. The use of this model assists the ALCO to gauge the effects of the interest rate changes on interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to determine what impact these rate changes will have upon the net interest spread. At June 30, 2006, the Company maintained a negative one-year cumulative gap of $104,665,000 or -18.2% of total assets. The effect of this negative gap position provided a mismatch of assets and liabilities, which may expose the Bank to interest rate risk during a period of rising interest rates. Conversely, in a declining interest rate environment, net interest income could be positively impacted because more liabilities than assets will re-price downward during a one-year period.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis discussed above and presented in the next table. Although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods of re-pricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. The interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of asset and liabilities may lag behind changes in market interest rates. Certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgages, have features which restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. In the event of a change in interest rates, prepayment and early withdrawal levels may deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the table. The ability of many borrowers to service their adjustable-rate debt may decrease in the event of an interest rate increase.

The following table illustrates the Company s interest sensitivity gap position at June 30, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	3 months or less	3 through 12 months	1 through 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 192	$	$	$ 11,930	$ 12,122
Investment securities (1)(2)	23,804	9,567	16,415	68,320	118,106
Loans (2)	106,879	63,474	100,299	147,270	417,922
Fixed and other assets		8,033		18,945	26,978
Total assets	$ 130,875	$ 81,074	$ 116,714	$ 246,465	$ 575,128
Total cumulative assets	$ 130,875	$ 211,949	$ 328,663	$ 575,128	
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits (3)	$	$ 7,056	$ 19,404	$ 44,101	$ 70,561
Interest-bearing transaction deposits (3)	93,984	53,511	43,119	9,822	200,436
Time deposits	31,303	86,529	19,673	14,353	151,858
Repurchase agreements	13,886	8,421	1,644		23,951
Short-term borrowings	7,708				7,708
Long-term debt	7,746	6,470	1,109	53,000	68,325
Other liabilities				3,254	3,254
Total liabilities	$ 154,627	$ 161,987	$ 84,949	$ 124,530	$ 526,093
Total cumulative liabilities	$ 154,627	$ 316,614	$ 401,563	$ 526,093	
Interest sensitivity gap	$ (23,752)	$ (80,913)	$ 31,765	$ 121,935	
Cumulative gap	$ (23,752)	$ (104,665)	$ (72,900)	$ 49,035	
Cumulative gap to total assets	-4.13 %	-18.20 %	-12.68 %	8.53 %	

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(1) Includes FHLB stock and the net unrealized gains/losses on securities AFS.

(2) Investments and loans are included in the earlier of the period in which interest rates were next scheduled to adjust or the period in which they are due. In addition, loans are included in the periods in which they are scheduled to be repaid based on scheduled amortization. For amortizing loans and mortgage-backed securities, annual prepayment rates are assumed reflecting historical experience as well as Management s knowledge and experience of its loan products.

(3) The Bank s demand and savings accounts are generally subject to immediate withdrawal. However, Management considers a certain amount of such accounts to be core accounts having significantly longer effective maturities based on the retention experiences of such deposits in changing interest rate environments. The effective maturities presented are the recommended maturity distribution limits for non-maturing deposits based on historical deposit studies.

Earnings at Risk and Economic Value at Risk Simulations. The Company recognizes that more sophisticated tools exist for measuring the interest rate risk in the balance sheet beyond static re-pricing gap analysis. Although it will continue to measure its re-pricing gap position, the Company utilizes additional modeling for identifying and measuring the interest rate risk in the overall balance sheet. The ALCO is responsible for focusing on earnings at risk and economic value at risk, and how both relate to the risk-based capital position when analyzing the interest rate risk.

Earnings at Risk. Earnings at risk simulation measures the change in net interest income and net income should interest rates rise and fall. The simulation recognizes that not all assets and liabilities re-price one-for-one with market rates (e.g., savings rate). The ALCO looks at earnings at risk to determine income changes from a base case scenario under an increase and decrease of 200 basis points in interest rate simulation models.

Economic Value at Risk. Earnings at risk simulation measure the short-term risk in the balance sheet. Economic value (or portfolio equity) at risk measures the long-term risk by finding the net present value of the future cash flows from the Company s existing assets and liabilities. The ALCO examines this ratio quarterly utilizing an increase and decrease of 200 basis points in interest rates simulation model. The ALCO recognizes that, in some instances, this ratio may contradict the earnings at risk ratio.

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The following table illustrates the simulated impact of 200 basis points upward or downward movement in interest rates on net interest income, net income and the change in economic value (portfolio equity). This analysis assumed that interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability levels at June 30, 2006 remained constant. The impact of the rate movements was developed by simulating the effect of rates changing over a twelve-month period from the June 30, 2006 levels:

	Rates +200	Rates -200
Earnings at risk:		
Percent change in:		
Net interest income	(3.2)%	(2.0)%
Net income	(8.5)	(6.3)
Economic value at risk:		
Percent change in:		
Economic value of equity	(33.0)	15.2
Economic value of equity asa percent of book assets	(3.2)	1.5

Economic value has the most meaning when viewed within the context of risk-based capital. Therefore, the economic value may normally change beyond the Company s policy guideline for a short period of time as long as the risk-based capital ratio (after adjusting for the excess equity exposure) is greater than 10%. At June 30, 2006, the Company s risk-based capital ratio was 13.3%.

The table below summarizes estimated changes in net interest income over a twelve-month period beginning July 1, 2006, under alternate interest rate scenarios using the income simulation model described above (dollars in thousands):

Change in interest rates	Net interest income	Dollar variance	Percent variance
+200 basis points	$ 17,437	$ (577)	(3.2)%
+100 basis points	17,662	(352)	(2.0)
Flat rate	18,014		
-100 basis points	18,113	99	0.5
-200 basis points	17,661	(353)	(2.0)

Simulation models require assumptions about certain categories of assets and liabilities. The models schedule existing assets and liabilities by their contractual maturity, estimated likely call date or earliest re-pricing opportunity. Mortgage-backed securities and amortizing loans are scheduled based on their anticipated cash flow including estimated prepayments. For investment securities, we use a third party service to provide cash flow estimates in the various rate environments. Savings accounts, including passbook, statement savings, money market and interest checking accounts do not have a stated maturity or re-pricing term and can be withdrawn or re-price at any time. This may impact the margin if more expensive alternative sources of deposits are required to fund loans or deposit run-off. Management projects the re-pricing characteristics of these accounts based on historical performance and assumptions that it believes reflect their rate sensitivity. The consulting model reinvests all maturities, repayments and prepayments for each type of asset or liability into the same product for a new like-term at current rates provided my Management. As a result, the mix of interest-earning assets and interest bearing-liabilities is held constant.

Liquidity

Liquidity management ensures that adequate funds will be available to meet customers needs for borrowings, deposit withdrawals and maturities and normal operating expenses of the Bank. Current sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, asset maturities and pay downs within one year, loans and investments AFS, growth of core deposits, growth of repurchase agreements, available fed fund lines and other borrowed funds from correspondent banks and issuance of capital stock. Although regularly scheduled investment and loan payments are dependable sources of daily funds, the sales of both loans and investments AFS, deposit activity, and investment and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general economic conditions and the level of interest rates.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company maintained $12,122,000 in cash and cash equivalents and had $111,762,000 in investments AFS and $195,000 of loans AFS. In addition, as of June 30, 2006, the Company had approximately $60,447,000 available to borrow from the FHLB. This combined total of $184,526,000 represented 32% of total assets at June 30, 2006. Management believes this level of liquidity to be strong and adequate to support current operations.

Capital

Shareholders equity increased from net income, stock issuance from the Company s various sponsored stock plans partially offset by an increase in the unrealized loss on AFS securities and the declaration of cash dividends. The decline in the market value of securities AFS is due to the predominant increasing interest rate environment which largely began in 2004. The Company is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company s financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company s assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company s capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk-weightings and other factors.

Under these guidelines, assets and certain off-balance sheet items are assigned to broad risk categories, each with appropriate weights. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and certain off-balance sheet items. The guidelines require all banks and bank holding companies to maintain a minimum ratio of total risk-based capital to total risk-weighted assets (Total Risk Adjusted Capital) of 8%, including Tier I capital to total risk-weighted assets (Tier I Capital) of 4% and Tier I capital to average total assets (Leverage Ratio) of at least 4%.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject. The following table depicts the capital amounts and ratios of the Company and the Bank as of June 30, 2006:

	Actual Amount	**Ratio**	**For capital adequacy purposes Amount**	**Ratio**	**To be well capitalized under prompt corrective action provisions Amount**	**Ratio**
Total capital						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	$ 56,799,103	13.28 %	≥ $ 34,194,812	≥ 8.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	$ 56,467,176	13.21 %	≥ $ 34,188,984	≥ 8.00 %	$ 42,736,230	≥ 10.00 %
Tier I capital						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	$ 51,351,627	12.01 %	≥ $ 17,097,406	≥ 4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	$ 51,114,336	11.96 %	≥ $ 17,094,492	≥ 4.00 %	$ 25,641,738	≥ 6.00 %
Tier I capital						
(to average assets)						
Consolidated	$ 51,351,627	8.99 %	≥ $ 22,854,148	≥ 4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	$ 51,114,336	8.95 %	≥ $ 22,839,964	≥ 4.00 %	$ 28,549,955	≥ 5.00 %

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based upon their evaluation of those controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers of the Company concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures were adequate.

The Company assesses the adequacy of its internal control over financial reporting quarterly and enhances its controls in response to internal control assessments and internal and external audit and regulatory recommendations. Based on this assessment, the Company s Management concluded that there have been no changes in the Company s internal controls or in other factors that has materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The nature of the Company s business generates some litigation involving matters arising in the ordinary course of business. However, in the opinion of the Company, after consulting with legal counsel, no legal proceedings are pending, which, if determined adversely to the Company or the Bank, would have a material effect on the Company s undivided profits or financial condition. No legal proceedings are pending other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business of the Company and the Bank. In addition, to Management s knowledge, no governmental authorities have initiated or contemplated any material legal actions against the Company or the Bank.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Management of the Company does not believe there have been any material changes in the risk factors that were disclosed in the Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2006.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None

Item 3. Default Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

At the annual meeting of shareholders held on May 2, 2006, the judges of election made the report concerning the results of balloting. Holders of 1,667,306 shares of common stock, representing 81.5% of the total number of shares outstanding, were represented in person or by proxy at the 2006 annual meeting of shareholders.

The following votes were cast:

Election of Class A Directors to serve for a three-year term:

	For	Withhold authority	Abstain
Paul. A Barrett	1,583,501	83,805	
John T. Cognetti	1,583,223	84,082	
Michael J. McDonald	1,652,098	15,208	

In addition to the above elected Class A Directors, at the conclusion of its annual meeting, the Company s Board of Directors consisted of: Brian J. Cali, Esq. and Patrick J. Dempsey, as Class C Directors whose term expires in 2007; and Samuel C. Cali, Mary E. McDonald and David L. Tressler, Sr. as Class B Directors whose term expires in 2008.

Ratification of independent certified public accountants:

	For	Against	Abstain
Parente Randolph, LLC	1,655,962	10,853	491

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

3(i) ***Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Registrant.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-90273 on Form S-4/A, filed with the SEC on November 3, 1999 and as amended on April 6, 2000.

3(ii) ***Bylaws of Registrant.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-90273 on Form S-4/A, filed with the SEC on November 3, 1999 and as amended on April 6, 2000.

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10.1 ***1998 Independent Directors Stock Option Plan of The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, as assumed by Registrant.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-90273 on Form S-4/A, filed with the SEC on November 3, 1999 and as amended on April 6, 2000.

10.2 ***1998 Stock Incentive Plan of The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, as assumed by Registrant.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-90273 on Form S-4/A, filed with the SEC on November 3, 1999 and as amended on April 6, 2000.

10.3 ***Form of Deferred Compensation Plan of The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Registrant s Registration Statement No.333-45668 on Form S-1/A, filed with the SEC on September 12, 2000 and as amended on October 11, 2000.

10.4 ***Registrant s 2000 Dividend Reinvestment Plan.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-45668 on Form S-1/A, filed with the SEC on September 12, 2000 and as amended by Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 on October 11, 2000, by Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 on May 30, 2001 and by Post-Effective Amendment No 2 on July 7, 2005.

10.5 ***Registrant s 2000 Independent Directors Stock Option Plan.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-64356 on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on July 2, 2001.

10.6 ***Registrant s 2000 Stock Incentive Plan***. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-64356 on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on July 2, 2001.

10.7 ***Registrant s 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-113339 on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on March 5, 2004.

10.8 ***Employment Agreement between Registrant, The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank and Steven C. Ackmann, dated June 21, 2004.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 24, 2004.

10.9 ***Complete Settlement Agreement and General Release between Michael F. Marranca, Registrant and The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, dated July30, 2004.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 10, 2004.

10.10 ***Change of Control and Severance Agreement between James T. Gorman, Registrant and The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, dated September 19, 2005.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 22, 2005.

10.11 ***Amendment and Termination of the Deferred Compensation Agreement with Joseph J. Earyes, Daniel Santaniello, Registrant and The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, dated November 1, 2005.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibits 99.1and 99.2 to Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 3, 2005.

10.12 ***Amendment to the Complete Settlement Agreement and General Release between Michael F. Marranca, Registrant and The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, dated November 4, 2005.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 9, 2005.

10.13 ***Change of Control Agreements with Daniel J. Santaniello, Salvatore R. DeFrancesco, James T. Gorman, Registrant and The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, dated March 21, 2006.*** Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1, 99.2 and 99.3, respectively, to Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 27, 2006.

11 ***Statement regarding computation of earnings per share.*** Included herein in Note 2 Earnings per Share , contained within the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and incorporated herein by reference.

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31.1 ***Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer, filed herewith.***

31.2 ***Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer, filed herewith.***

32.1 ***Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.***

32.2 ***Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.***

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FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

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

FIDELITY D & D BANCORP, INC.

Date: August 8, 2006	/s/ Steven C. Ackmann Steven C. Ackmann, President and Chief Executive Officer
Date: August 8, 2006	/s/ Salvatore R. DeFrancesco, Jr. Salvatore R. DeFrancesco, Jr., Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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3(i) Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-90273 on Form S-4/A, filed with the SEC on November 3, 1999 and as amended on April 6, 2000.	*
3(ii) Bylaws of Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 (ii) to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-90273 on Form S-4/A, filed with the SEC on November 3, 1999 and as amended on April 6, 2000.	*
10.1 1998 Independent Directors Stock Option Plan of The Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, as assumed by Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant s Registration Statement No. 333-90273 on Form S-4/A, filed with the SEC on November 3, 1999 and as amended on April 6, 2000.	*
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