

FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.

Form 10-K

March 14, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

**Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007**

or

**Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____**

Commission File No.: 000-25805

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

54-1288193

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

10 Courthouse Square, Warrenton, Virginia

(Address of principal executive offices)

20186

(Zip Code)

(540) 347-2700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$3.13 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Capital Market)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company o

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Yes o No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing sale price of its common stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market on June 30, 2007, was \$76.6 million. Shares held by each executive officer, director and holder of 10% or more of the registrant's outstanding common stock have been excluded as shares held by affiliates. Such determination of affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The registrant had 3,562,828 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 10, 2008.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive proxy statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 20, 2008 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia on January 13, 1984. The Company is a registered bank holding company and owns all of the voting shares of The Fauquier Bank (the Bank). The Company engages in its business through the Bank, a Virginia state-chartered bank that commenced operations in 1902. The Company has no significant operations other than owning the stock of the Bank. The Company had issued and outstanding 3,537,354 shares of common stock, par value \$3.13 per share, held by approximately 432 holders of record on December 31, 2007. The Bank has eight full service branch offices located in the Virginia communities of Warrenton, Catlett, The Plains, Sudley Road-Manassas, Old Town-Manassas, New Baltimore and Bealeton. The executive offices of the Company and the main office of the Bank are located at 10 Courthouse Square, Warrenton, Virginia 20186. The Bank has leased properties in Haymarket, Virginia and Bristow, Virginia, where it plans to build its ninth and tenth full-service branch offices, respectively, scheduled to open during the first quarter of 2009.

THE FAUQUIER BANK

The Bank's general market area principally includes Fauquier County, western Prince William County, and neighboring communities and is located approximately fifty (50) miles southwest of Washington, D.C.

The Bank provides a range of consumer and commercial banking services to individuals, businesses and industries. The deposits of the Bank are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The basic services offered by the Bank include: demand interest bearing and non-interest bearing accounts, money market deposit accounts, NOW accounts, time deposits, safe deposit services, credit cards, cash management, direct deposits, notary services, night depository, traveler's checks, cashier's checks, domestic collections, savings bonds, bank drafts, automated teller services, drive-in tellers, internet banking, telephone banking, and banking by mail. In addition, the Bank makes secured and unsecured commercial and real estate loans, issues stand-by letters of credit and grants available credit for installment, unsecured and secured personal loans, residential mortgages and home equity loans, as well as automobile and other types of consumer financing. The Bank provides automated teller machine (ATM) cards, as a part of the Star, NYCE, and Plus ATM networks, thereby permitting customers to utilize the convenience of larger ATM networks.

The Bank operates a Wealth Management Services (WMS) division that began with the granting of trust powers to the Bank in 1919. The WMS division provides personalized services that include investment management, trust, estate settlement, retirement, insurance, and brokerage services. During 2007, assets managed by WMS increased by \$5.7 million to \$304.7 million, or 1.9%, when compared with 2006, with revenue increasing from \$1.34 million to \$1.41 million or 5.1%, over the same time period.

The Bank, through its subsidiary Fauquier Bank Services, Inc., has equity ownership interests in Bankers Insurance, LLC, a Virginia independent insurance company; Bankers Investments Group, LLC, a full service broker/dealer; and Bankers Title Shenandoah, LLC, a title insurance company. Bankers Insurance consists of a consortium of 53 Virginia community bank owners; Bankers Investments Group is owned by 33 Virginia and Maryland community banks; and Bankers Title Shenandoah is owned by 10 Virginia community banks.

The revenues of the Bank are primarily derived from interest on, and fees received in connection with, real estate and other loans, and from interest and dividends from investment and mortgage-backed securities, and short-term investments. The principal sources of funds for the Bank's lending activities are its deposits, repayment of loans, the sale and maturity of investment securities, and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Atlanta. Additional revenues are derived from fees for deposit-related and WMS-related services. The Bank's principal expenses are the interest paid on deposits and operating and general administrative expenses.

As is the case with banking institutions generally, the Bank's operations are materially and significantly influenced by general economic conditions and by related monetary and fiscal policies of financial institution regulatory agencies, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve). As a Virginia-chartered bank and a member of the Federal Reserve, the Bank is supervised and examined by the Federal Reserve and the Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC). Interest rates on competing investments and general market rates of interest

influence deposit flows and costs of funds. Lending activities are affected by the demand for financing of real estate and other types of loans, which in turn is affected by the interest rates at which such financing may be offered and other factors affecting local demand and availability of funds. The Bank faces strong competition in the attraction of deposits (its primary source of lendable funds) and in the origination of loans. See Competition below.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had total consolidated assets of \$489.9 million, total loans net of allowance for loan losses of \$409.1 million, total consolidated deposits of \$404.6 million, and total consolidated shareholders equity of \$41.8 million.

LENDING ACTIVITIES

The Bank offers a range of lending services, including real estate, consumer and commercial loans, to individuals as well as small-to-medium sized businesses and other organizations that are located in or conduct a substantial portion of their business in the Bank's market area. The Bank's total loans, net of allowance, at December 31, 2007 were \$409.1 million, or 83.5% of total assets. The interest rates charged on loans vary with the degree of risk, maturity, and amount of the loan, and are further subject to competitive pressures, money market rates, availability of funds and government regulations. The Bank has no foreign loans, sub-prime loans or loans for highly leveraged transactions. The Bank's general market area for lending consists of Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia and the neighboring communities. There is no assurance that this area will experience economic growth. Adverse conditions in any one or more of the industries operating in Fauquier or Prince William Counties, a slow-down in general economic conditions, and/or declines in the market value of local commercial and/or residential real estate could have an adverse effect on the Company and the Bank.

The Bank's loans are concentrated in three major areas: real estate loans, consumer loans, and commercial loans. Approximately 9.2% and 5.8% of the Bank's loan portfolio at December 31, 2007 consisted of commercial and consumer loans, respectively. The majority of the Bank's loans are made on a secured basis. As of December 31, 2007, approximately 82.8% of the loan portfolio consisted of loans secured by mortgages on real estate. Income from loans increased 3.1% to \$28.92 million for 2007 compared with \$28.04 million for 2006. No material part of the Bank's business is dependent upon a single or a few customers, and the loss of any single customer would not have a materially adverse effect upon the Bank's business.

LOANS SECURED BY REAL ESTATE

ONE TO FOUR (1-4) FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LOANS. The Bank's 1-4 family residential mortgage loan portfolio primarily consists of conventional loans, generally with fixed interest rates with 15 or 30 year terms, and balloon loans with fixed interest rates, and 3, 5, 7, or 10-year maturities but utilizing amortization schedules of 30 years or less. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank's 1-4 family residential loans amounted to \$171.0 million, or 41.3% of the total loan portfolio. Substantially the Bank's entire single-family residential mortgage loans are secured by properties located in the Bank's service area. The Bank requires private mortgage insurance (PMI) if the principal amount of the loan exceeds 80% of the value of the property held as collateral.

CONSTRUCTION LOANS. The majority of the Bank's construction loans are made to individuals to construct a primary residence. Such loans have a maximum term of twelve months, a fixed rate of interest, and loan-to-value ratios of 80% or less of the appraised value upon completion. The Bank requires that permanent financing, with the Bank or some other lender, be in place prior to closing any construction loan. Construction loans are generally considered to involve a higher degree of credit risk than single-family residential mortgage loans. The risk of loss on a construction loan is dependent largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the property's value at completion. The Bank also provides construction loans and lines of credit to developers. Such loans generally have maximum loan-to-value ratios of 80% of the appraised value upon completion. The loans are made with a fixed rate of interest. The majority of construction loans are made to selected local developers for the building of single-family dwellings on either a pre-sold or speculative basis. The Bank limits the number of unsold units under construction at one time. Loan proceeds are disbursed in stages after inspections of the project indicate that such disbursements are for costs already incurred and that have added to the value of the project. Construction loans include loans to developers to acquire the necessary land, develop the site and construct the residential units. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank's construction loans totaled \$37.2 million, or 9.0% of the total loan portfolio.

COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE LOANS. Loans secured by commercial real estate comprised \$132.9 million, or 32.1% of total loans at December 31, 2007, and consist principally of commercial loans for which real estate constitutes a source of collateral. These loans are secured primarily by owner-occupied properties. Commercial real estate loans generally involve a greater degree of risk than single-family residential mortgage loans because repayment of commercial real estate loans may be more vulnerable to adverse conditions in the real estate market or

the economy.

CONSUMER LOANS

The Bank's consumer loan portfolio consists primarily of loans to individuals for various consumer purposes, but includes some business purpose loans that are payable on an installment basis. The Bank offers a wide variety of consumer loans, including installment loans, credit card loans, and other secured and unsecured credit facilities. Approximately 85% of these loans, on a dollar-value basis, are for terms of seven years or less, and are secured by liens on motor vehicles of the borrowers. An additional 3% of consumer loans are secured by other personal assets of the borrower, and the remaining 12% are made on an unsecured basis. Consumer loans are made at fixed and variable rates, and are often based on up to a seven-year amortization schedule. The consumer loan portfolio was \$24.1 million or 5.8% of total loans at December 31, 2007.

COMMERCIAL LOANS

The Bank's commercial loans include loans to individuals and small-to-medium sized businesses located primarily in Fauquier and Prince William Counties for working capital, equipment purchases, and various other business purposes. Equipment or similar assets secure approximately 92% of the Bank's commercial loans, on a dollar-value basis, with an additional 2% secured by the borrower's accounts receivable, and the remaining 6% of commercial loans made on an unsecured basis. Commercial loans have variable or fixed rates of interest. Commercial lines of credit are typically granted on a one-year basis. Other commercial loans with terms or amortization schedules longer than one year will normally carry interest rates that vary with the prime lending rate and other financial indices and will be payable in full in three to five years.

Loan originations are derived from a number of sources, including existing customers and borrowers, walk-in customers, advertising, and direct solicitation by the Bank's loan officers. Certain credit risks are inherent in originating and keeping loans on the Bank's balance sheet. These include interest rate and prepayment risks, risks resulting from uncertainties in the future value of collateral, risks resulting from changes in economic and industry conditions, and risks inherent in dealing with individual borrowers. In particular, longer maturities increase the risk that economic conditions will change and adversely affect our ability to collect. The Bank attempts to minimize loan losses through various means. In particular, on larger credits, the Bank generally relies on the cash flow of a debtor as the source of repayment and secondarily on the value of the underlying collateral. In addition, the Bank attempts to utilize shorter loan terms in order to reduce the risk of a decline in the value of such collateral. The commercial loan portfolio was \$38.2 million or 9.2% of total loans at December 31, 2007.

DEPOSIT ACTIVITIES

Deposits are the major source of the Bank's funds for lending and other investment activities. The Bank considers its regular savings, demand, NOW, premium NOW money market deposit accounts, and non-brokered time deposits under \$100,000 to be core deposits. These accounts comprised approximately 88.5% of the Bank's total deposits at December 31, 2007. Generally, the Bank attempts to maintain the rates paid on its deposits at a competitive level. Time deposits of \$100,000 and over made up approximately 9.2% of the Bank's total deposits at December 31, 2007. During 2007, time deposits of \$100,000 and over generally paid interest at rates the same or higher than certificates of less than \$100,000. The majority of the Bank's deposits are generated from Fauquier and Prince William Counties. Included in interest-bearing deposits at December 31, 2007 were \$9.3 million of brokered deposits, or 2.3% of total deposits. All brokered deposits are individually less than \$100,000, and represent a reciprocal arrangement for Bank customers who desire FDIC insurance for deposits above \$100,000.

INVESTMENTS

The Bank invests a portion of its assets in U.S. Government-sponsored corporation and agency obligations, state, county and municipal obligations, corporate obligations, mutual funds, FHLB stock and equity securities. The Bank's investments are managed in relation to loan demand and deposit growth, and are generally used to provide for the investment of excess funds at reduced yields and risks relative to yields and risks of the loan portfolio, while providing liquidity to fund increases in loan demand or to offset fluctuations in deposits. The Bank does not currently engage in any off-balance sheet hedging activities. The Bank's total investments, at fair value, were \$37.4 million, or 7.6% of total assets at December 31, 2007. During 2007, income from investments totaled \$1.90 million, consisting entirely of interest and dividend income. During 2006, income from investments totaled \$1.91 million, consisting of \$1.99 million of interest and dividend income, partially offset by a loss on sale of investments of \$83,000.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

GENERAL. Bank holding companies and banks are extensively regulated under both federal and state law. The following summary briefly addresses certain provisions of federal and state laws that apply to the Company or the Bank. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory or regulatory provisions.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENTAL MONETARY POLICIES. The earnings and business of the Company and the Bank are affected by the economic and monetary policies of various regulatory authorities of the United States, especially the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve, among other things, regulates the supply of credit and money and setting interest rates in order to influence general economic conditions within the United States. The instruments of monetary policy employed by the Federal Reserve for those purposes influence in various ways the overall level of investments, loans, other extensions of credits, and deposits, and the interest rates paid on liabilities and received on assets. Federal Reserve monetary policies have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future.

SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002. The Company is subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), including the filing of annual, quarterly, and other reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). As an Exchange Act reporting company, the Company is directly affected by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the SOX), which is aimed at improving corporate governance, internal controls and reporting procedures. The Company is complying with applicable SEC and other rules and regulations implemented pursuant to the SOX and intends to comply with any applicable rules and regulations implemented in the future.

FINANCIAL SERVICES MODERNIZATION LEGISLATION. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 (the GLB Act) was intended to modernize the financial services industry by establishing a comprehensive framework to permit affiliations among commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms and other financial service providers under a financial holding company structure. Under the GLB Act, bank holding companies that are well-capitalized and well-managed and meet other conditions can elect to become financial holding companies. As financial holding companies, they and their subsidiaries are permitted to acquire or engage in previously impermissible activities such as insurance underwriting, securities underwriting and distribution, travel agency activities, insurance agency activities, merchant banking and other activities that the Federal Reserve determines to be financial in nature or complementary to these activities. Financial holding companies continue to be subject to the overall oversight and supervision of the Federal Reserve, but the GLB Act applies the concept of functional regulation to the activities conducted by subsidiaries. For example, insurance activities would be subject to supervision and regulation by state insurance authorities. Although the Company could qualify to become a financial holding company under the GLB Act, it does not contemplate seeking to do so unless it identifies significant specific benefits from doing so. The GLB Act has not had a material effect on the Company operations. However, to the extent that the GLB Act permits banks, securities firms and insurance companies to affiliate with each other, the financial services industry may have experienced further consolidation resulting in a growing number of financial institutions that offer a wider variety of financial services than the Company currently offers and that can aggressively compete in the markets the Company currently serves.

BANK HOLDING COMPANY REGULATION. The Company is a one-bank holding company, registered with the Federal Reserve under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the BHC Act). As such, the Company is subject to the supervision, examination, and reporting requirements of the BHC Act and the regulations of the Federal Reserve. The Company is required to furnish to the Federal Reserve an annual report of its operations at the end of each fiscal year and such additional information as the Federal Reserve may require pursuant to the BHC Act. The BHC Act generally prohibits the Company from engaging in activities other than banking or managing or controlling banks or other permissible subsidiaries and from acquiring or retaining direct or indirect control of any company engaged in any activities other than those activities determined by the Federal Reserve to be sufficiently related to banking or managing or controlling banks. With some limited exceptions, the BHC Act requires every bank holding company to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before: acquiring substantially all the assets of any bank; acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of any voting shares of any bank if after such acquisition it would own or control more than 5% of the voting shares of such bank (unless it already owns or controls the majority of such shares); or merging or consolidating with another bank holding company. In addition, and subject to some exceptions, the BHC Act and the Change in Bank Control Act, together with the regulations promulgated thereunder, require Federal Reserve approval prior to any person or company acquiring control of a bank holding company.

BANK REGULATION. The Bank is chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The FDIC insures its deposits to the maximum extent provided by law. The Bank is subject to comprehensive regulation, examination and supervision by the Federal Reserve and to other laws and regulations applicable to banks. These regulations include limitations on loans to a single borrower and to the Bank's directors, officers and employees; restrictions on the opening and closing of branch offices; requirements regarding the maintenance of prescribed capital and liquidity ratios; requirements to grant credit under equal and fair conditions; and requirements to disclose the costs and terms of such credit. State regulatory authorities also have broad enforcement powers over the Bank, including the power to impose fines and other civil or criminal penalties and to appoint a receiver in order to conserve the Bank's assets for the benefit of depositors and other creditors.

The Bank is also subject to the provisions of the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (CRA). Under the terms of the CRA, the appropriate federal bank regulatory agency is required, in connection with its examination of a bank, to assess the bank's record in meeting the credit needs of the community served by that bank, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The regulatory agency's assessment of a bank's record is made available to the public. Such assessment is required of any bank that has applied to (i) charter a national bank, (ii) obtain deposit insurance coverage for a newly chartered institution, (iii) establish a new branch office that will accept deposits, (iv) relocate an office, or (v) merge or consolidate with, or acquire the assets or assume the liabilities of, a federally regulated financial institution. In the case of a bank holding company applying for approval to acquire a bank or other bank holding company, the Federal Reserve will assess the record of each subsidiary bank of the applicant bank holding company, and such records may be the basis for denying the application. The Bank received a rating of satisfactory at its last CRA performance evaluation as of February 13, 2006.

DIVIDENDS. Dividends from the Bank constitute the primary source of funds for dividends to be paid by the Company. There are various statutory and contractual limitations on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends, extend credit, or otherwise supply funds to the Company, including the requirement under Virginia banking laws that cash dividends only be paid out of net undivided profits and only if such dividends would not impair the capital of the Bank. The Federal Reserve also has the general authority to limit the dividends paid by bank holding companies and state member banks, if the payment of dividends is deemed to constitute an unsafe and unsound practice. The Federal Reserve has indicated that banking organizations should generally pay dividends only if (1) the organization's net income available to common shareholders over the past year has been sufficient to fund fully the dividends and (2) the prospective rate of earnings retention appears consistent with the organization's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. The Bank does not expect any of these laws, regulations or policies to materially impact its ability to pay dividends to the Company.

INSURANCE OF DEPOSITS. The Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the FDIC up to applicable maximum limits. The FDIC issues regulations, conducts periodic examinations, requires the filing of reports and generally supervises the operations of its insured banks. Any insured bank that is not operated in accordance with or does not conform to FDIC regulations, policies and directives may be sanctioned for non-compliance. Proceedings may be instituted against any insured bank or any director, officer, or employee of an insured bank engaging in unsafe and unsound practices, including the violation of applicable laws and regulations. The FDIC has the authority to terminate insurance of accounts pursuant to procedures established for that purpose. The Bank is subject to deposit insurance assessments by the FDIC pursuant to regulations establishing a risk-related deposit insurance assessment system. FDIC quarterly assessments are based upon the institution's capital rating according to the supervising regulators.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS. The federal bank regulatory authorities have adopted risk-based capital guidelines for banks and bank holding companies that are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profile among banks and bank holding companies. The resulting capital ratios represent qualifying capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items. The guidelines establish minimums, and the federal regulators have noted that banks and bank holding companies contemplating significant expansion programs should maintain all ratios well in excess of the minimums and should not allow expansion to diminish their capital ratios. The current guidelines require all bank holding companies and federally regulated banks to maintain a minimum risk-based total capital ratio equal to 8%, of which at least 4% must be Tier 1 capital. Tier 1 capital includes common stockholders' equity, retained earnings, qualifying perpetual preferred stock, and certain hybrid capital instruments, but excludes goodwill and most other intangibles and excludes the allowance for loan and lease losses. Tier 2 capital includes the excess of any preferred stock not included in Tier 1 capital, mandatory convertible securities, certain hybrid capital instruments, subordinated debt and intermediate term-preferred stock, and general reserves for loan and lease losses up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank had a total risk-based capital ratio of 12.81% and a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 11.73%, and the Company had a total risk-based capital ratio of 12.98% and a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 11.90%.

Each of the federal regulatory agencies has also established leverage capital ratio guidelines for banking organizations (Tier 1 capital to average tangible assets, or the leverage ratio). These guidelines generally provide for a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0% for banks and bank holding companies (3% for institutions receiving the highest rating on the

CAMELS financial institution rating system.) As of December 31, 2007, the Bank had a leverage ratio of 9.36%, and the Company had a leverage ratio of 9.49%.

The FDIC Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA) made a number of reforms addressing the safety and soundness of deposit insurance funds, supervision, accounting, and prompt regulatory action with respect to insured institutions such as the Bank which have total assets of \$250 million or more. Annual full-scope, on-site regulatory examinations are required of all insured depository institutions. The cost for conducting an examination of an institution may be assessed to the institution, with special consideration given to affiliates and any penalties imposed for failure to provide information requested. Insured state banks also are precluded from engaging as principal in any type of activity that is impermissible for a national bank, including activities relating to insurance and equity investments. FDICIA also re-codified current law under the Federal Reserve Act restricting extensions of credit to insiders.

FDICIA also contains prompt corrective action provisions pursuant to which banks are classified into one of five categories based upon capital adequacy, ranging from well capitalized to critically undercapitalized and which require (subject to certain exceptions) the appropriate federal banking agency to take prompt corrective action with respect to an institution which becomes significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized .

The FDIC has issued regulations to implement the prompt corrective action provisions of FDICIA. In general, the regulations define the five capital categories as follows: (i) an institution is well capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater, has a leverage ratio of 5% or greater and is not subject to any written order or directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure; (ii) an institution is adequately capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% or greater, has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4% or greater, and has a leverage ratio of 4% or greater; (iii) an institution is undercapitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8%, has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 4% or has a leverage ratio that is less than 4%; (iv) an institution is significantly undercapitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 6%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 3% or has a leverage ratio that is less than 3%; and (v) an institution is critically undercapitalized if its tangible equity is equal to or less than 2% of its total assets. The FDIC may take various corrective actions against any undercapitalized bank and any bank that fails to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan or fails to implement a plan accepted by the FDIC. These powers include, but are not limited to, requiring the institution to be recapitalized, prohibiting asset growth, restricting interest rates paid, requiring prior approval of capital distributions by any bank holding company that controls the institution, requiring divestiture by the institution of its subsidiaries or by the holding company of the institution itself, requiring new election of directors, and requiring the dismissal of directors and officers. The Bank was notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond that, at December 31, 2007, both the Company and the Bank were considered well capitalized.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF ATLANTA. The Bank is a member of the FHLB of Atlanta, which is one of twelve regional FHLBs that provide funding to their members for making housing loans as well as loans for affordable housing and community development lending. Each FHLB serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. It is funded primarily from proceeds derived from the sale of consolidated obligations of the FHLB system. It makes loans to its members (i.e., advances) in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors of the FHLB. As a member, the Bank is required to purchase and maintain stock in the FHLB in an amount equal to at least 5% of the aggregate outstanding advances made by the FHLB to the Bank. In addition, the Bank is required to pledge collateral for outstanding advances. The borrowing agreement with the FHLB of Atlanta provides for the pledge by the Bank of various forms of securities and mortgage loans as collateral.

USA PATRIOT ACT. The USA PATRIOT Act became effective on October 26, 2001 and provides for the facilitation of information sharing among governmental entities and financial institutions for the purpose of combating terrorism and money laundering. Among other provisions, the USA PATRIOT Act permits financial institutions, upon providing notice to the United States Treasury, to share information with one another in order to better identify and report to the federal government concerning activities that may involve money laundering or terrorists activities. The USA PATRIOT Act is considered a significant banking law in terms of information disclosure regarding certain customer transactions. Certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act impose the obligation to establish anti-money laundering programs, including the development of a customer identification program, and the screening of all customers against any government lists of known or suspected terrorists. Although it does create a reporting obligation

and a cost of compliance, the USA PATRIOT Act has not materially affected the Bank's products, services, or other business activities.

MORTGAGE BANKING REGULATION. The Bank's mortgage banking activities are subject to the rules and regulations of, and examination by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Housing Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs and state regulatory authorities with respect to originating, processing and selling mortgage loans. Those rules and regulations, among other things, establish standards for loan origination, prohibit discrimination, provide for inspections and appraisals of property, require credit reports on prospective borrowers and, in some cases, restrict certain loan features, and fix maximum interest rates and fees. In addition to other federal laws, mortgage origination activities are subject to the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Truth-in-Lending Act, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, and Home Ownership Equity Protection Act, and the regulations promulgated under these acts. These laws prohibit discrimination, require the disclosure of certain basic information to mortgagors concerning credit and settlement costs, limit payment for settlement services to the reasonable value of the services rendered and require the maintenance and disclosure of information regarding the disposition of mortgage applications based on race, gender, geographical distribution and income level.

CONSUMER LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The Bank is also subject to certain consumer laws and regulations that are designed to protect consumers in transactions with banks. While the list set forth herein is not exhaustive, these laws and regulations include the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and the Fair Housing Act, among others. These laws and regulations mandate certain disclosure requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with customers when taking deposits, making loans to or engaging in other types of transactions with such customers.

LOANS TO INSIDERS

The Federal Reserve Act and related regulations impose specific restrictions on loans to directors, executive officers and principal shareholders of banks. Under Section 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act, loans to a director, an executive officer and to a principal shareholder of a bank, and some affiliated entities of any of the foregoing, may not exceed, together with all other outstanding loans to such person and affiliated entities, the bank's loan-to-one borrower limit. Loans in the aggregate to insiders and their related interests as a class may not exceed two times the bank's unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus until the bank's total assets equal or exceed \$100 million, at which time the aggregate is limited to the bank's unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus. Section 22(h) also prohibits loans, above amounts prescribed by the appropriate federal banking agency, to directors, executive officers and principal shareholders of a bank or bank holding company, and their respective affiliates, unless such loan is approved in advance by a majority of the board of directors of the bank with any interested director not participating in the voting. The FDIC has prescribed the loan amount, which includes all other outstanding loans to such person, as to which such prior board of director approval is required, as being the greater of \$25,000 or 5% of capital and surplus (up to \$500,000). Section 22(h) requires that loans to directors, executive officers and principal shareholders be made on terms and underwriting standards substantially the same as offered in comparable transactions to other persons.

FUTURE REGULATORY UNCERTAINTY

Because federal regulation of financial institutions changes regularly and is the subject of constant legislative debate, the Company cannot forecast how federal regulation of financial institutions may change in the future and impact its operations. Although Congress in recent years has sought to reduce the regulatory burden on financial institutions with respect to the approval of specific transactions, the Company fully expects that the financial institution industry will remain heavily regulated in the near future and that additional laws or regulations may be adopted further regulating specific banking practices.

COMPETITION

The Company encounters strong competition both in making loans and in attracting deposits. In one or more aspects of its business, the Bank competes with other commercial banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies, mutual funds, insurance companies, brokerage and investment banking companies, and other financial intermediaries. Most of these competitors, some of which are affiliated with bank holding companies, have substantially greater resources and lending limits, and may offer certain services that the Bank does not currently provide. In addition, many of the Bank's non-bank competitors are not subject to the same level of federal regulation that governs bank holding companies and federally insured banks. Recent federal and state legislation has heightened the competitive environment in which financial institutions must conduct their business, and the potential for competition among financial institutions of all types has increased significantly. To compete, the Bank relies upon specialized services, responsive handling of customer needs, and personal contacts by its officers, directors, and staff. Large multi-branch banking institutions tend to compete based primarily on price and the number and location of branches while smaller, independent financial institutions tend to compete primarily on price and personal service.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2007, the Company and the Bank employed 128 full-time employees and 28 part-time employees compared with 121 full-time and 26 part-time employees as of December 31, 2006. No employee is represented by a collective bargaining unit. The Company and the Bank consider relations with employees to be good.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. The Company's SEC filings are filed electronically and are available to the public over the internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, any document filed by the Company with the SEC can be read and copied at the SEC's public reference facilities at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of documents can be obtained at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The Company's website is <http://www.fauquierbank.com>. The Company makes its SEC filings available through this website under Investor Relations, Documents as soon as practicable after filing or furnishing the material to the SEC. Copies of documents can also be obtained free of charge by writing to Secretary, Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. at 10 Courthouse Square, Warrenton, Virginia 20186 or by calling 540-347-2700.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We may be adversely affected by economic conditions in our market area.

Our marketplace is primarily in Fauquier and western Prince William Counties, Virginia and the neighboring communities. Many, if not most, of our customers live and/or work in the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Because our lending, deposit gathering, and wealth management services are concentrated in this market, we are affected by the general economic conditions in the greater Washington area. Changes in the economy may influence the growth rate of our loans and deposits, the quality of our loan portfolio and loan and deposit pricing and the performance of our wealth management business. A significant decline in economic conditions caused by inflation, recession, unemployment or other factors beyond our control could decrease the demand for banking products and services generally and/or impair the ability of existing borrowers to repay their loans, which could negatively affect our financial condition and performance.

In recent years, there has been a proliferation of technology and communications businesses in our market area. Although we do not have significant credit exposure to these businesses, a downturn in these industries could have a negative impact on local economic conditions and real estate collateral values generally, which could negatively affect our profitability. In addition, a downturn in Washington-based federal government employment could have a negative impact on local economic conditions and real estate collateral values, and could also negatively affect our profitability.

We have a high concentration of loans secured by real estate and a downturn in the real estate market, for any reason, may increase our credit losses, which would negatively affect our financial results.

We offer a variety of secured loans, including commercial lines of credit, commercial term loans, real estate, construction, home equity, consumer and other loans. Most of our loans are secured by real estate (both residential and commercial) in our market area. At December 31, 2007, approximately 41.3% and 32.1% of our \$413.3 million loan portfolio were secured by post-construction residential and commercial real estate, respectively, with construction loans representing an additional 9.0% of our loans secured by real estate. Changes in the real estate market, such as deterioration in market value of collateral, or a decline in local employment, could adversely affect our customers' ability to pay these loans, which in turn could impact our profitability. If the value of real estate serving as collateral for the loan portfolio were to decline materially, a significant part of the loan portfolio could become under-collateralized. If the loans that are secured by real estate become troubled when real estate market conditions are declining or have declined, in the event of foreclosure, we may not be able to realize the amount of collateral that we anticipated at the time of originating the loan. In that event, we might have to increase the provision for loan losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

If our allowance for loan losses becomes inadequate, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

We maintain an allowance for loan losses that we believe is a reasonable estimate of known and inherent losses in our loan portfolio. Through periodic review of our loan portfolio, we determine the amount of the allowance for loan losses by considering general market conditions, credit quality of the loan portfolio, the collateral supporting the loans and performance of our customers relative to their financial obligations with us. The amount of future losses is susceptible to changes in economic and other market conditions, including changes in interest rates and collateral values that are beyond our control, and these future losses may exceed our current estimates. Rapidly growing loan

portfolios are, by their nature, unseasoned. As a result, estimating loan loss allowances is more difficult, and may be more susceptible to changes in estimates, and to losses exceeding estimates, than more seasoned portfolios. Although we believe the allowance for loan losses is a reasonable estimate of known and inherent losses in our loan portfolio, we cannot fully predict such losses or that our loan loss allowance will be adequate in the future. Excessive loan losses could have a material impact on our financial performance.

Federal and state regulators periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require us to increase our provision for loan losses or recognize further loan charge-offs, based on judgments different than those of our management. Any increase in the amount of our provision or loans charged-off as required by these regulatory agencies could have a negative effect on our operating results.

We may incur losses if we are unable to successfully manage interest rate risk.

Our profitability depends in substantial part upon the spread between the interest rates earned on investments and loans and interest rates paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. We may selectively pay above-market rates to attract deposits as we have done in some of our marketing promotions in the past. Changes in interest rates will affect our operating performance and financial condition in diverse ways including the pricing of securities, loans and deposits, which, in turn, may affect our growth in loan and retail deposit volume. We attempt to minimize our exposure to interest rate risk, but we will be unable to eliminate it. Our net interest income will be adversely affected if market interest rates change so that the interest we pay on deposits and borrowings increases faster than the interest we earn on loans and investments. Changes in interest rates also affect the value of our loans. An increase in interest rates could adversely affect our borrowers' ability to pay the principal or interest on existing loans or reduce their desire to borrow more money. This may lead to an increase in our nonperforming assets or a decrease in loan originations, either of which could have a material and negative effect on our results of operations. Our net interest spread will depend on many factors that are partly or entirely outside our control, including competition, federal economic, monetary and fiscal policies, and economic conditions generally. Fluctuations in market rates are neither predictable nor controllable and may have a material and negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our profitability may suffer because of rapid and unpredictable changes in the highly regulated environment in which we operate.

We are subject to extensive supervision by several governmental regulatory agencies at the federal and state levels. Recently enacted, proposed and future banking legislation and regulations have had, will continue to have, or may have a significant impact on the financial services industry. These regulations, which are intended to protect depositors and not our shareholders, and the interpretation and application of them by federal and state regulators, are beyond our control, may change rapidly and unpredictably and can be expected to influence our earnings and growth. Our success depends on our continued ability to maintain compliance with these regulations. Failure to comply with existing or new laws, regulations or policies could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, civil money penalties and/or reputation damage, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Regulatory changes may increase our costs, limit the types of financial services and products we may offer and/or increase the ability of non-banks to offer competing financial services and products and thus place other entities that are not subject to similar regulation in stronger, more favorable competitive positions, which could adversely affect our growth.

Efforts to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will involve significant expenditures, and non-compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may adversely affect us.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the related rules and regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that apply to us, have increased the scope, complexity and cost of corporate governance, reporting and disclosure practices. We have experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, greater compliance costs, including costs related to internal controls, as a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. For example, we were required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and issue a report on our internal controls for the year ended December 31, 2007. These new rules and regulations increase our accounting, legal and other costs, and make some activities more difficult, time consuming and costly. In the event that we are unable to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, we may be adversely affected.

We depend on the services of our key personnel, and a loss of any of those personnel would disrupt our operations and result in reduced revenues.

Our success depends upon the continued service of our senior management team and upon our ability to attract and retain qualified financial services personnel. Competition for qualified employees is intense. In our experience, it can take a significant period of time to identify and hire personnel with the combination of skills and attributes required in

carrying out our strategy. If we lose the services of our key personnel, or are unable to attract additional qualified personnel, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Our future success is dependent on our ability to compete effectively in the highly competitive banking industry.

The Northern Virginia and the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area in which we operate is considered highly attractive from an economic and demographic viewpoint, and is therefore a highly competitive banking and mortgage banking market. We face vigorous competition from other banks and other financial service institutions in our market area. A number of these banks and other financial institutions are significantly larger than we are and have substantially greater access to capital and other resources, larger lending limits, wider branch networks, and larger marketing budgets. To a limited extent, we also compete with other providers of financial services, such as money market mutual funds, brokerage firms, consumer finance companies, insurance companies and governmental organizations which may offer more favorable financing than we can. Many of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same extensive regulations and/or tax laws that govern us. As a result, these non-bank competitors have advantages over us in providing certain services. Failure to compete effectively to attract new customers and/or retain existing customers may reduce or limit our margins and our market share and may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If we need additional capital in the future to continue our growth, we may not be able to obtain it on terms that are favorable. This could negatively affect our performance and the value of our common stock.

Our business strategy calls for continued growth. We anticipate that we will be able to support our growth strategy primarily through the generation of retained earnings. However, we may need to raise additional capital in the future to support our growth and to maintain our capital levels. Our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional securities will depend primarily upon our financial condition and the condition of financial markets at that time, and we may not be able to obtain additional capital when needed on terms that are satisfactory to us. This could negatively affect our performance and the value of our common stock. Our growth may be constrained if we are unable to raise additional capital as needed.

We may be adversely affected if we are unable to successfully implement our branch network expansion.

We anticipate that we will need to expand our branch network to support our growth strategy. However, the timing and cost of entry into new branch locations is substantial, and the economic payback on new branches may be impeded and delayed, which could negatively constrain our growth, and adversely affect our performance and the value of our common stock.

The Bank's ability to pay dividends is subject to regulatory limitations which may affect our ability to pay its obligations and pay dividends.

The Company is a separate legal entity from the Bank and its subsidiaries and does not have significant operations which generate cash. We currently depend on the Bank's cash and liquidity, transferred to the Company as dividends from the Bank, to pay the Company's operating expenses and dividends to shareholders. No assurance can be made that in the future the Bank will have the capacity to pay the necessary dividends or that the Company will not require dividends from the Bank to satisfy the Company's obligations. The availability of dividends from the Bank is limited by various statutes and regulations. It is possible, depending upon the financial condition of the Company and other factors, that the state and/or federal bank regulators could assert that payment of dividends or other payments by the Bank are an unsafe or unsound practice. In the event the Bank is unable to pay sufficient dividends to the Company, the Company may not be able to service its obligations as they become due, or pay dividends on the Company's common stock. Consequently, the inability to receive dividends from the Bank could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects.

Our recent operating results may not be indicative of our future operating results.

We may not be able to sustain our historical rate of growth and may not even be able to grow our business at all. If we continue to expand, it will be difficult for us to generate similar earnings growth. Consequently, our historical results of operations are not necessarily indicative of our future operations. Various factors, such as economic conditions, regulatory and legislative considerations and competition may also impede our ability to expand our market presence. If we experience a significant decrease in our rate of growth, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected because a high percentage of our operating costs are fixed expenses.

If we cannot maintain our corporate culture as we grow, our business could be harmed.

We believe that a critical contributor to our success has been our corporate culture, which focuses on building personal relationships with our customers. As our organization grows, and we are required to implement more complex organizational management structures, we may find it increasingly difficult to maintain the beneficial aspects of our corporate culture. This could negatively impact our future success.

Changes in accounting standards may affect our performance.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. From time to time there are changes in the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes can be difficult to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and statements of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in restating prior period financial statements.

Our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or acts of fraud.

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to management, and recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. We believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or omission. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by individual acts, by collusion by two or more people and/or by override of the established controls. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in our control systems and in our human nature, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Our information systems may experience an interruption or breach in security.

We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business. Any failure, interruption or breach of security of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in our customer relationship management, our transaction processing systems and our various accounting and data management systems. While we have policies and procedures designed to prevent and/or limit the effect of the failure, interruption or security breach of our communication and information systems, there can be no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur, or, if they do occur, they will be adequately addressed on a timely basis. The occurrence of failures, interruptions or security breaches of our communication and information systems could damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Bank owns or leases property and operates branches at the following locations:

Location	Lease/Own	Rent (Annual)	Expiration	Renewal
Main Office * P.O. Box 561 10 Courthouse Square Warrenton, VA 20186	Own	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catlett Office Rt. 28 and 806 Catlett, VA 20119	Own	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sudley Road Office 8091 Sudley Rd. Manassas, VA 20109	Lease	\$52,559 for 2008 \$54,135 for 2009	2010	None
Old Town Office Center Street Manassas, VA 20110	Lease	\$40,700 from 2007 to 2011.	2011	Two additional options for 10 years each.
New Baltimore Office 5119 Lee Highway Warrenton, VA 20187	Own	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Plains Office 6464 Main Street The Plains, VA 20198	Own	N/A	N/A	N/A
View Tree Office 216 Broadview Avenue Warrenton, VA 20186	Own	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finance/Accounting Office 98 Alexandria Pike Warrenton, VA 20186	Lease	\$36,648	2010	N/A
Bealeton Office US Rt. 17 & Station Dr. Bealeton, VA 22712	Own	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haymarket Property Market Square at Haymarket Haymarket, VA 20169	Lease	\$150,000 for first 12 months of occupancy and increasing 3% annually.	2025	Two additional options for 5 years each.
	Lease		2018	

Bristow Property Bristow Shopping Center 10250 Bristow Center Drive Bristow, VA 20136	\$150,000 for first 12 months of occupancy and increasing 3% annually.	Two additional options for 5 years
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* The Bank and
the Company
occupy this
location.

All of these properties are in good operating condition and are adequate for the Company's and the Bank's present and anticipated future needs. The Bank maintains comprehensive general liability and casualty loss insurance covering its properties and activities conducted in or about its properties. Management believes this insurance provides adequate protection for liabilities or losses that might arise out of the ownership and use of these properties.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no pending or threatened legal proceedings to which the Company or the Bank is a party or to which the property of either the Company or the Bank is subject that, in the opinion of management, may materially impact the financial condition of either entity.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of shareholders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Name	Position Held with Company and/or Principal Occupations and Directorships During Past Five Years	First Year as Executive Officer of 31, December 2007
Randy K. Ferrell	Chief Executive Officer of the Company since May 2004. President of the Company since May 2003. Senior Vice President of the Company from 1994 to May 2003. Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since May 2003. President of the Bank since 2002. Chief Operating Officer of the Bank from 2002 to June, 2003. Director of the Company since December 2003. Director of the Bank since 2002.	1995
Gregory D. Frederick	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since January 2007. President, Chief Operating Officer, and Director of Virginia Community Bank in Louisa, Virginia from 2002 to 2006. From 1996 to 2002, Senior Vice President Correspondent Banking at RBC Centura, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.	2007
Eric P. Graap	Executive Vice President of the Company and the Bank since May 2007. Chief Financial Officer of the Company and the Bank since 2000. Senior Vice President of the Company and the Bank from November 2000 to May 2007.	2005

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

The Company's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Capital Market of the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ) under the symbol FBSS. The Company's common stock commenced trading on NASDAQ on December 27, 1999. As of March 10, 2008, there were 3,562,828 shares outstanding of the Company's common stock, which is the Company's only class of stock outstanding. These shares were held by approximately 384 holders of record. As of March 10, 2008, the closing market price of the Company's common stock was \$17.04.

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices as reported by NASDAQ for the Company's common stock and the amounts of the cash dividends paid for each full quarterly period within the two most recent fiscal years.

	2007		2006		Dividends per share	
	High	Low	High	Low	2007	2006
1st Quarter	\$26.50	\$24.95	\$25.24	\$24.12	\$0.190	\$0.175
2nd Quarter	\$26.27	\$22.41	\$25.60	\$24.00	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.19
3rd Quarter	\$23.65	\$16.96	\$25.06	\$21.25	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.19
4th Quarter	\$22.00	\$16.05	\$26.00	\$23.89	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.19

The Company's future dividend policy is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon a number of factors, including future earnings, financial condition, cash requirements, and general business conditions. The Company's ability to pay cash dividends will depend entirely upon the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Company. Transfers of funds from the Bank to the Company in the form of loans, advances and cash dividends are restricted by federal and state regulatory authorities. As of December 31, 2007, the aggregate amount of unrestricted funds that could be transferred from the Bank to the Company without prior regulatory approval totaled \$10.3 million. In September 1998, the Company announced a stock repurchase program for its common stock. Initially, the plan authorized the Company to repurchase up to 73,672 shares of its common stock through December 31, 1999.

Annually, the Board resets the amount of shares authorized to be repurchased during the year under the buyback program. On January 18, 2007, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase up to 208,738 shares (6% of the shares of common stock outstanding on January 1, 2007) beginning January 1, 2007 and continuing until the next Board reset. 33,770 shares of common stock were repurchased during 2007. On January 19, 2008, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase up to 212,241 shares (6% of the shares of common stock outstanding on January 1, 2008) beginning January 1, 2008 and continuing until the next Board reset.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation and the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this report. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
EARNINGS STATEMENT DATA:					
Interest income	\$ 30,944	\$ 30,152	\$ 25,414	\$ 21,978	\$ 19,136
Interest expense	12,268	10,902	6,338	4,411	4,001
Net interest income	18,676	19,250	19,076	17,567	15,135
Provision for loan losses	717	360	473	540	784
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	17,959	18,890	18,603	17,027	14,351
Noninterest income	6,063	5,908	5,268	5,086	4,780
Securities gains (losses)		(83)		(47)	248
Noninterest expense	16,982	16,648	15,653	14,848	13,222
Income before income taxes	7,040	8,067	8,218	7,218	6,157
Income taxes	2,087	2,463	2,517	2,240	1,821
Net income	\$ 4,953	\$ 5,604	\$ 5,701	\$ 4,978	\$ 4,336

PER SHARE DATA:

Net income per share, basic	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.31
Net income per share, diluted	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.24
Cash dividends	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.745	\$ 0.645	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.48
Average basic shares outstanding	3,504,761	3,472,217	3,434,093	3,329,367	3,308,124
Average diluted shares outstanding	3,563,343	3,582,241	3,562,564	3,509,032	3,480,588
Book value at period end	\$ 11.82	\$ 11.08	\$ 10.32	\$ 9.40	\$ 8.59

BALANCE SHEET DATA:

Total Assets	\$ 489,896	\$ 521,854	\$ 481,245	\$ 429,199	\$ 378,584
Loans, net	409,107	416,061	381,049	337,792	295,312
Investment securities	37,377	40,353	48,391	58,595	52,386
Deposits	404,559	416,071	391,657	374,656	321,129
Shareholders equity	41,828	38,534	35,579	31,891	28,463

PERFORMANCE RATIOS:

Net interest margin(1)	4.14%	4.28%	4.67%	4.68%	4.80%
Return on average assets	1.01%	1.14%	1.27%	1.21%	1.24%
Return on average equity	12.16%	14.86%	16.94%	16.82%	15.84%
Dividend payout	56.46%	46.21%	38.95%	37.60%	36.63%
Efficiency ratio(2)	67.96%	65.62%	63.77%	65.12%	65.17%

ASSET QUALITY RATIOS:

Allowance for loan losses to period end loans, net	1.02%	1.07%	1.11%	1.19%	1.20%
	50.85%	39.11%	4.60%	4.51%	27.06%

Non-performing loans to allowance for loan losses					
Non-performing assets to period end loans and other repossessed assets owned	0.51%	0.42%	0.05%	0.05%	0.33%
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.24%	0.03%	0.08%	0.02%	0.04%

CAPITAL RATIOS:

Leverage	9.49%	9.54%	8.66%	8.30%	8.58%
Risk Based Capital Ratios:					
Tier 1 capital	11.90%	11.80%	10.83%	10.87%	11.51%
Total capital	12.98%	12.90%	11.97%	12.10%	12.76%

(1) Net interest margin is calculated as fully taxable equivalent net interest income divided by average earning assets and represents the Company's net yield on its earning assets.

(2) Efficiency ratio is computed by dividing non-interest expense by the sum of fully taxable equivalent net interest income and non-interest income.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to the historical information contained herein, this report contains forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and describe future plans, strategies, and expectations of the Company and the Bank, and are generally identifiable by use of the words believe, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, project may, will or similar expressions. Although we believe our plans, intentions and expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these plans, intentions, or expectations will be achieved. Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain, and actual results could differ materially from those contemplated. Factors that could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to, changes in: interest rates, general economic conditions, the legislative/regulatory climate, monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the quality or composition of the Bank's loan or investment portfolios, demand for loan products, deposit flows, competition, demand for financial services in our market area, our plans to expand our branch network and increase our market share, and accounting principles, policies and guidelines. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements in this report and you should not place undue reliance on such statements, which reflect our position as of the date of this report.

For additional discussion of risk factors that may cause our actual future results to differ materially from the results indicated within forward-looking statements, please see Risk Factors in Item 1A of this report.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GENERAL. The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). The financial information contained within our statements is, to a significant extent, based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset or relieving a liability. We use historical loss factors as one factor in determining the inherent loss that may be present in our loan portfolio. Actual losses could differ significantly from the historical factors that we use in our estimates. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable accounting method to another method. Although the economics of the Company's transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact the Company's transactions could change.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES. The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses that may be sustained in our loan portfolio. The allowance is based on three basic principles of accounting: (i) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimable, (ii) SFAS No. 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan, which requires that losses be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan balance and (iii) SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 102, Selected Loan Loss Allowance Methodology and Documentation Issues, which requires adequate documentation to support the allowance for loan losses estimate.

The Company's allowance for loan losses has two basic components: the specific allowance and the general allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when the actual events occur. The specific allowance is used to individually allocate an allowance for larger balance, non-homogeneous loans. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss. First, analysis of the borrower's overall financial condition, resources and payment record, the prospects for support from financial guarantors, and the fair market value of collateral are used to estimate the probability and severity of inherent losses. Then the migration of historical default rates and loss severities, internal risk ratings, industry and market conditions and trends, and other environmental factors are considered. The use of these values is inherently subjective and our actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates. The general allowance is used for estimating the loss on pools of smaller-balance, homogeneous loans; including 1-4 family mortgage loans, installment loans, other consumer loans, and outstanding loan commitments. Also, the general allowance is used for the remaining pool of larger balance, non-homogeneous

loans which were not allocated a specific allowance upon their review. The general allowance begins with estimates of probable losses inherent in the homogeneous portfolio based upon various statistical analyses. These include analysis of historical and peer group delinquency and credit loss experience, together with analyses that reflect current trends and conditions. The Company also considers trends and changes in the volume and term of loans, changes in the credit process and/or lending policies and procedures, and an evaluation of overall credit quality. The general allowance uses a historical loss view as an indicator of future losses. As a result, even though this history is regularly updated with the most recent loss information, it could differ from the loss incurred in the future. The general allowance also captures losses that are attributable to various economic events, industry or geographic sectors whose impact on the portfolio have occurred but have yet to be recognized in the specific allowances.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

This discussion is intended to focus on certain financial information regarding the Company and the Bank and may not contain all the information that is important to the reader. The purpose of this discussion is to provide the reader with a more thorough understanding of our financial statements. As such, this discussion should be read carefully in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes contained elsewhere in this report. The Bank is the primary independent community bank in its immediate market area as measured by deposit market share. It seeks to be the primary financial service provider for its market area by providing the right mix of consistently high quality customer service, efficient technological support, value-added products, and a strong commitment to the community.

Net income of \$4.95 million in 2007 was an 11.6% decrease from 2006 net income of \$5.60 million. The Company and the Bank's primary operating businesses are in commercial and retail lending, deposit accounts and core deposits, and assets under WMS management. Loans, net of reserve, decreased 1.7% in 2007 compared with growth of 9.2%, 12.8%, 14.4% and 38.2% of net loans in 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. Deposits decreased 2.8% from year-end 2006 to year-end 2007 compared with an increase of 6.2% from year-end 2005 to year-end 2006, and 4.5% from year-end 2004 to year-end 2005. Assets under WMS management grew 1.9%, 17.8% and 7.8%, respectively, during 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Net interest income is the largest component of net income, and equals the difference between income generated on interest-earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Future trends regarding net interest income are dependent on the absolute level of market interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, the amount of lost income from non-performing assets, the amount of prepaying loans, the mix and amount of various deposit types, and many other factors, as well as the overall volume of interest-earning assets. These factors are individually difficult to predict, and when taken together, the uncertainty of future trends compounds. Based on management's current projections, net interest income may increase in 2008 and beyond as average interest-earning assets increase, but this may be offset in part or in whole by a possible contraction in the Bank's net interest margin resulting from competitive market conditions and a flat or inverted yield curve. A steeper yield curve is projected to result in an increase in net interest income, while a flatter or inverted yield curve is projected to result in a decrease in net interest income. The specific nature of the Bank's variability in net interest income due to changes in interest rates, also known as interest rate risk, is to a large degree the result of the Bank's deposit base structure. During 2007, demand deposits, NOW, and savings deposits averaged 18.7%, 18.0%, and 8.1% of total average deposits, respectively, while the more interest-rate sensitive Premium money market accounts, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit averaged 17.7%, 6.6% and 31.0% of total average deposits, respectively.

The Bank continues to have strong credit quality as evidenced by non-performing assets totaling \$2.1 million or 0.51% of total loans at December 31, 2007, as compared with \$1.75 million or 0.42% of total loans at December 31, 2006. The provision for loan losses was \$717,000 for 2007 compared with \$360,000 for 2006. Loan chargeoffs, net of recoveries, totaled \$1.00 million or 0.24% of total loans for 2007, compared with \$128,000 or 0.03% of total loans for 2006. Approximately \$650,000 of the chargeoffs for 2007 pertained to partial chargeoffs of two loan relationships, one that has been concluded without any additional loss, and the other that should be concluded without any significant future loss. The \$357,000 or 99.2% increase in the provision for loan losses from 2006 to 2007 was largely in response to the \$872,000 increase in net loan chargeoffs, partially offset by the continuation in the relatively low level of remaining non-performing loans over the last year, as well as the net decline in loans outstanding during 2007. Management seeks to continue the expansion of its branch network. The Bank has leased properties in Haymarket, Virginia and Bristow, Virginia, where it plans to build its ninth and tenth full-service branch offices, respectively, both scheduled to open during the first quarter of 2009. The Bank is looking toward these new retail markets for growth in deposits and WMS income. Management seeks to increase the level of its fee income from deposits and WMS through the increase of its market share within its marketplace.

The following table presents a quarterly summary of earnings for the last two years. In 2006, earnings exhibited a flattening, and in the fourth quarter, decline in profitability when compared with the same quarter from the prior year, primarily from the decreasing net interest margin and its impact on net interest income. The decreasing net interest margin continued for the first three quarters of 2007, which in turn, resulted in lower net interest income compared to

the prior year. During the fourth quarter of 2007, there was improvement in the net interest margin and net interest income, but this was more than offset by a \$357,000 provision for loan losses. There was no provision for loan losses during the fourth quarter of 2006.

EARNINGS

(In Thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended 2007				Three Months Ended 2006			
	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	June 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	June 30	Mar. 31
Interest income	\$ 7,730	\$ 7,706	\$ 7,746	\$ 7,762	\$ 7,958	\$ 7,875	\$ 7,398	\$ 6,921
Interest expense	2,940	3,097	3,044	3,187	3,253	2,977	2,495	2,182
Net Interest Income	4,790	4,609	4,702	4,575	4,705	4,898	4,903	4,739
Provision for loan losses	357	120	120	120		60	180	120
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,433	4,489	4,582	4,455	4,705	4,838	4,723	4,619
Other Income	1,589	1,538	1,513	1,423	1,490	1,419	1,433	1,483
Other Expense	4,245	4,283	4,265	4,189	4,102	4,121	4,315	4,105
Income before income taxes	1,777	1,744	1,830	1,689	2,093	2,136	1,841	1,997
Income tax expense	487	534	550	516	658	653	553	599
Net income	\$ 1,290	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,483	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,398
Net income per share, basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.40
Net income per share, diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.39

2007 COMPARED WITH 2006

Net income of \$4.95 million in 2007 was a 11.6% decrease from 2006 net income of \$5.60 million. Earnings per share on a fully diluted basis were \$1.39 in 2007 compared to \$1.56 in 2006. Profitability as measured by return on average equity decreased from 14.86% in 2006 to 12.16% in 2007. Profitability as measured by return on average assets decreased from 1.14% in 2006 to 1.01% in 2007.

2006 COMPARED WITH 2005

Net income of \$5.60 million in 2006 was a 1.7% decrease from 2005 net income of \$5.70 million. Earnings per share on a fully diluted basis were \$1.56 in 2006 compared to \$1.60 in 2005. Profitability as measured by return on average equity decreased from 16.94% in 2005 to 14.86% in 2006. Profitability as measured by return on average assets decreased from 1.27% in 2005 to 1.14% in 2006.

NET INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE**2007 COMPARED WITH 2006**

Net interest income decreased \$574,000 or 3.0% to \$18.68 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$19.25 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease in net interest income was due to the Company's net interest margin decreasing from 4.28% in 2006 to 4.14% in 2007, primarily due to the flat and inverted yield curve through the first three quarters of 2007, as well as competitive pricing. Partially offsetting the impact of the declining net interest margin was the relatively small impact of total average earning assets increasing from \$455.5 million in

2006 to \$457.5 million in 2007. The percentage of average earning assets to total assets increased in 2007 to 93.1% from 92.8% in 2006.

The net interest margin pressure caused by the economic environment of a flat and inverted yield curve proved to be challenging for the Bank during much of 2007. At June 30, 2004, just as the Federal Open Market Committee (the Fed) began raising the federal funds rate, the yield on a three month maturity treasury bond was 1.37% or 253 basis points below the 3.90% yield on a five year treasury and 332 basis points below the 4.69% yield on a 10 year treasury. At October 30, 2006, that yield had inverted to the point that a three month treasury was yielding 5.12%, while the five year and ten year treasury were yielding 4.74% and 4.77%, respectively. The yield curve changed from a more than 250 basis point premium for a longer investment to a position where there is no premium or, in fact, a discount. This presented funding and interest margin management pressures, as a flat or inverted yield curve significantly increased competition for deposits and their cost. While deposit costs rapidly increased, the lack of a similar movement in longer-term rates limited the yield increase on fixed rate loans.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, the Fed began lowering the federal funds rate, and the shape of the yield curve became less flat and more positively sloped. As a result, the net interest margin for the fourth quarter of 2007 improved to 4.16% as compared to 3.98% for the fourth quarter of 2006. Through January 31, 2008, the Fed has continued the reduction of the federal funds rate, which is projected to benefit the Bank's net interest margin for at least the first two quarters of 2008.

Total interest income increased \$792,000 or 2.6% to \$30.94 million in 2007 from \$30.15 million in 2006. This increase was due to the increase in total average earning assets of \$2.0 million or 0.4%, from 2006 to 2007, as well as the 15 basis point increase in the average yield.

Average loan balances increased from \$409.6 million in 2006 to \$415.5 million in 2007. The average yield on loans increased to 7.01% in 2007 compared with 6.90% in 2006. Together, this resulted in a \$877,000 increase in interest and fee income from loans for 2007 compared with 2006.

Average investment security balances decreased \$4.3 million from \$43.6 million in 2006 to \$39.3 million in 2007. The tax-equivalent average yield on investments increased from 4.63% in 2006 to 5.00% in 2007. Together, there was a decrease in interest and dividend income on security investments of \$91,000 or 4.5%, from \$1.99 million in 2006 to \$1.90 million in 2007. Interest income on federal funds sold decreased \$1,000 from 2006 to 2007 as average balances and yield were virtually the same in both 2006 and 2007.

Total interest expense increased \$1.37 million or 12.5% from \$10.90 million in 2006 to \$12.27 million in 2007 primarily due to the outflow of deposits from the Bank's noninterest-bearing demand deposits and the growth in the Bank's Premium money market account, as well as its time deposit accounts and NOW deposit accounts. Interest paid on deposits increased \$1.97 million or 25.0% from \$7.88 million in 2006 to \$9.85 million in 2007. Average Premium money market account balances increased \$21.3 million from 2006 to 2007 while their average rate increased from 3.98% to 3.99% over the same period resulting in an additional \$856,000 of interest expense in 2007. Average time deposit balances increased \$5.2 million from 2006 to 2007 while the average rate on time deposits increased from 4.06% to 4.44% resulting in an additional \$693,000 of interest expense in 2007. Average NOW deposit balances increased \$5.2 million from 2006 to 2007 while the average rate on NOW accounts increased from 0.59% to 1.28% resulting in an additional \$528,000 of interest expense in 2007.

Interest expense on federal funds purchased decreased \$209,000 from 2006 to 2007 due to the \$3.9 million decrease in average federal funds purchased. Interest expense on FHLB of Atlanta advances decreased \$333,000 from 2006 to 2007 due to the \$7.3 million decrease in average FHLB advances. The average rate on total interest-bearing liabilities increased from 2.99% in 2005 to 3.30% in 2006.

2006 COMPARED WITH 2005

Net interest income increased \$175,000 or 0.9% to \$19.25 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$19.08 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase resulted from an increase in total average earning assets from \$412.7 million in 2005 to \$455.5 million in 2006, largely offset by a 39 basis point decrease in the net interest margin. The percentage of average earning assets to total assets increased in 2006 to 92.8% from 91.8% in 2005. The Company's net interest margin decreased from 4.67% in 2005 to 4.28% in 2006 primarily due to the economic environment of a flattening and inverted yield curve as previously discussed.

Total interest income increased \$4.74 million or 18.6% to \$30.15 million in 2006 from \$25.41 million in 2005. This increase was due to the increase in total average earning assets of \$42.9 million or 10.4%, from 2005 to 2006, as well as the 38 basis point increase in the average yield on loans and the 48 basis point increase in the average yield on investments.

Average loan balances increased from \$358.3 million in 2005 to \$409.6 million in 2006. The average yield on loans increased to 6.90% in 2006 compared with 6.52% in 2005. Together, there was a \$4.85 million increase in interest and fee income from loans for 2006 compared with 2005.

Average investment security balances decreased \$8.8 million from \$52.5 million in 2005 to \$43.6 million in 2006. The tax-equivalent average yield on investments increased from 4.15% in 2005 to 4.63% in 2006. Together, there was an decrease in interest and dividend income on security investments of \$180,000 or 8.3%, from \$2.17 million in 2005 to \$1.99 million in 2006. Average federal funds sold balances increased \$205,000 from \$1.6 million in 2005 to \$1.8 million in 2006. The average yield on federal funds sold increased from 2.90% in 2005 to 5.03% in 2006.

Together, there was a \$45,000 increase in federal funds sold income from 2005 to 2006.

Total interest expense increased \$4.56 million or 72.0% from \$6.34 million in 2005 to \$10.90 million in 2006 primarily due to the increase in cost on interest-bearing deposits resulting from the increase in short term market interest rates and the growth in the Bank's Premium money market account and time deposit accounts. Interest paid on deposits increased \$2.93 million from \$4.95 million in 2005 to \$7.88 million in 2006. Average Premium money market account balances increased \$41.9 million from 2005 to 2006 while their average rate increased from 3.70% to 3.98% over the same period. Average time deposit balances increased \$25.4 million from 2005 to 2006 while the average rate on time increased from 3.08% to 4.06%. Interest expense on federal funds purchased increased \$250,000 from 2005 to 2006 due to the \$3.3 million increase in average federal funds purchased and the 140 basis point increase in their average cost. Interest expense on FHLB of Atlanta advances increased \$1.22 million from 2005 to 2006 due to the \$20.7 million increase in average FHLB advances and the 74 basis point increase in their average cost from 2005 to 2006. The average rate on total interest-bearing liabilities increased from 1.94% in 2005 to 2.99% in 2006. The following table sets forth information relating to the Company's average balance sheet and reflects the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated and the average yields and rates paid for the periods indicated. These yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average daily balances of assets and liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented.

AVERAGE BALANCES, INCOME AND EXPENSES, AND AVERAGE YIELDS AND RATES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	12 Months Ended December 31, 2007			12 Months Ended December 31, 2006			12 Months Ended December 31, 2005		
	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Average Rate
ASSETS:									
Loans									
Taxable	\$ 406,545	\$ 28,551	7.02%	\$ 400,218	\$ 27,647	6.91%	\$ 351,073	\$ 22,847	6.51%
Tax-exempt (1)	7,613	554	7.28%	8,069	595	7.37%	7,089	513	7.24%
Nonaccrual (2)	1,329			1,283			110		
Total Loans	415,487	29,105	7.01%	409,570	28,242	6.90%	358,272	23,360	6.52%
Securities									
Taxable	36,679	1,781	4.86%	42,615	1,941	4.55%	51,427	2,121	4.12%
Tax-exempt (1)	2,619	182	6.95%	1,015	80	7.85%	1,024	79	7.74%
Total securities	39,298	1,963	5.00%	43,630	2,021	4.63%	52,451	2,200	4.15%
Deposits in banks									
Federal funds sold	921	34	3.64%	501	26	5.25%	302	7	2.41%
Total earning assets	457,506	31,194	6.82%	455,533	30,381	6.67%	412,652	25,614	6.21%
Less: Reserve for loan losses									
	(4,451)			(4,426)			(4,250)		
Cash and due from banks									
	15,037			16,457			17,701		
Bank premises and equipment, net									
	7,399			7,996			8,452		
Other assets									
	16,057			15,217			15,169		
Total Assets	\$ 491,548			\$ 490,777			\$ 449,724		
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:									
Deposits									
Demand deposits	\$ 75,446			\$ 84,988			\$ 87,550		
Interest-bearing deposits									

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NOW accounts	72,403	923	1.28%	67,190	395	0.59%	97,512	909	0.93%
Money market accounts	26,516	391	1.47%	36,159	504	1.39%	54,650	695	1.27%
Premium money market accounts	71,385	2,850	3.99%	50,134	1,994	3.98%	8,207	304	3.70%
Savings accounts	32,499	137	0.42%	36,972	131	0.35%	41,725	137	0.33%
Time deposits	124,850	5,547	4.44%	119,650	4,854	4.06%	94,215	2,904	3.08%
Total interest-bearing deposits	327,653	9,848	3.01%	310,105	7,878	2.54%	296,309	4,949	1.67%
Federal funds purchased	4,484	243	5.42%	8,427	452	5.37%	5,105	203	3.97%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	34,107	1,802	5.28%	41,373	2,136	5.16%	20,625	911	4.42%
Capital securities of subsidiary trust	5,118	375	7.32%	5,276	436	8.26%	4,124	275	6.67%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	371,362	12,268	3.30%	365,181	10,902	2.99%	326,163	6,338	1.94%
Other liabilities	4,011			2,909			2,358		
Shareholders equity	40,729			37,699			33,653		
Total Liabilities & Shareholders Equity	\$ 491,548			\$ 490,777			\$ 449,724		
Net interest spread		\$ 18,926	3.52%		\$ 19,479	3.68%		\$ 19,276	4.26%
Interest expense as a percent of average earning assets			2.68%			2.39%			1.54%
Net interest margin			4.14%			4.28%			4.67%

(1) Income and rates on non-taxable assets are computed on a tax equivalent basis using a federal tax rate of 34%.

(2) Nonaccrual loans are

included in the
average balance
of total loans
and total
earning assets.

RATE/VOLUME ANALYSIS

The following table sets forth certain information regarding changes in interest income and interest expense of the Company for the periods indicated. For each category of interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability, information is provided on changes attributable to changes in volume (change in volume multiplied by old rate); and changes in rates (change in rate multiplied by old volume). Changes in rate-volume, which cannot be separately identified, are allocated proportionately between changes in rate and changes in volume.

RATE / VOLUME VARIANCE
(In Thousands)

	2007 Compared to 2006			2006 Compared to 2005		
	Change	Due to Volume	Due to Rate	Change	Due to Volume	Due to Rate
INTEREST INCOME						
Loans; taxable	\$ 903	\$ 261	642	\$ 4,800	\$ 3,060	\$ 1,740
Loans; tax-exempt (1)	(40)	(34)	(6)	82	72	10
Securities; taxable	(158)	(255)	97	(180)	(276)	96
Securities; tax-exempt (1)	102	126	(24)	1		1
Deposits in banks	7	22	(15)	19	5	14
Federal funds sold	(1)	(1)		45	6	39
Total Interest Income	813	119	694	4,767	2,867	1,900
INTEREST EXPENSE						
NOW accounts	528	31	497	(514)	(283)	(231)
Premium NOW accounts	(113)	(134)	21	1,690	1,552	138
Money market accounts	856	845	11	(191)	(235)	44
Savings accounts	5	(16)	21	(6)	(15)	9
Time deposits	693	211	482	1,950	784	1,166
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(209)	(212)	3	250	133	117
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(333)	(375)	42	1,224	917	307
Capital securities of subsidiary trust	(61)	(13)	(48)	161	77	84
Total Interest Expense	1,366	337	1,029	4,564	2,930	1,634
Net Interest Income	\$ (553)	\$ (218)	\$ (335)	\$ 203	\$ (63)	\$ 266

(1) Income and rates on non-taxable assets are computed on a tax equivalent basis using a

federal tax rate
of 34%.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES, ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, AND ASSET QUALITY

The provision for loan losses was \$717,000 for 2007, \$360,000 for 2006, and \$473,000 for 2005. The amount of the provision for loan loss for 2007, 2006, and 2005 was based upon management's continual evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, which encompasses the overall risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, trends in the Bank's delinquent and non-performing loans, estimated values of collateral, and the impact of economic conditions on borrowers. Greater weight is given to the loss history by loan category, prolonged changes in portfolio delinquency trends by loan category, and changes in economic trends. There can be no assurances, however, that future losses will not exceed estimated amounts, or that increased amounts of provisions for loan losses will not be required in future periods.

The increase in the provision for loan losses during 2007 was largely in response to the increase in net loan chargeoffs in 2007. The decrease in the provision for loan losses from 2005 to 2006 was largely in response to decline in net loan chargeoffs, as well as the continuation in the low level of non-performing loans over the period, partially offset by the impact of continued growth in new loan originations during 2005 and 2006. Loan chargeoffs, net of recoveries, totaled \$1.00 million for 2007, \$128,000 for 2006, and \$295,000 for 2005.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

At December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 net loans accounted for 83.5%, 79.7%, and 79.2% of total assets, respectively, and were the largest category of the Company's earning assets. Loans are shown on the balance sheets net of unearned discounts and the allowance for loan losses. Interest is computed by methods that result in level rates of return on principal. Loans are charged-off when deemed by management to be uncollectible, after taking into consideration such factors as the current financial condition of the customer and the underlying collateral and guarantees.

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan, as amended by FASB Statement No. 118, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan-Income Recognition and Disclosures. FASB Statement No. 114, as amended, requires that the impairment of loans that have been separately identified for evaluation is to be measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows or, alternatively, the observable market price of the loans or the fair value of the collateral. However, for those loans that are collateral dependent (that is, if repayment of those loans is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral) and for which management has determined foreclosure is probable, the measure of impairment is to be based on the net realizable value of the collateral. FASB Statement No. 114, as amended, also requires certain disclosures about investments in impaired loans and the allowance for loan losses and interest income recognized on loans.

A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all principal and interest amounts according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors involved in determining impairment include, but are not limited to, expected future cash flows, financial condition of the borrower, and the current economic conditions. A performing loan may be considered impaired if the factors above indicate a need for impairment. A loan on non-accrual status may not be impaired if it is in the process of collection or if the shortfall in payment is insignificant. A delay of less than 30 days or a shortfall of less than 5% of the required principal and interest payments generally is considered insignificant and would not indicate an impairment situation, if in management's judgment the loan will be paid in full. Loans that meet the regulatory definitions of doubtful or loss generally qualify as impaired loans under FASB Statement No. 114. As is the case for all loans, charge-offs for impaired loans occur when the loan or portion of the loan is determined to be uncollectible.

The Bank considers all consumer installment loans and residential mortgage loans to be homogenous loans. These loans are not subject to individual impairment under FASB Statement No. 114.

ASSET QUALITY

Non-performing assets, in most cases, consist of loans that are 90 days or more past due and for which the accrual of interest has been discontinued. Management evaluates all loans that are 90 days or more past due, as well as borrowers that have suffered financial distress, to determine if they should be placed on non-accrual status. Factors considered by management include the net realizable value of collateral, if any, and other resources of the borrower that may be available to satisfy the delinquency.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when they have been specifically determined to be impaired or when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days or more, unless the loans are well secured and in the process of collection. Any unpaid interest previously accrued on such loans is reversed from income. Interest income generally is not recognized on specific impaired loans unless the likelihood of further loss is remote. Interest payments received on such loans are applied as a reduction of the loan principal balance. Interest income on other non-accrual loans is recognized only to the extent of interest payments received.

Non-performing assets totaled \$2.1 million or 0.51% of total loans at December 31, 2007, as compared with \$1.75 million or 0.42% of total loans at December 31, 2006 and \$195,000, or 0.05% of total loans at December 31, 2005. Non-performing assets as a percentage of the allowance for loan losses were 50.9%, 39.1% and 4.6% at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The number of non-performing loan relationships increased from seventeen at December 31, 2006 to thirty-two at December 31, 2007, which was the primary reason for the increase in non-performing assets. The increase from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006 was primarily due to the addition to non-performing status of two loan relationships. The first relationship consists of multiple loans to one borrower totaling \$1.01 million. Of the \$1.01 million, approximately \$851,000 has a 75% federal government guarantee from the U. S. Small Business Administration. The second relationship consists of one loan totaling \$0.5 million

collateralized by real estate.

Loans that were 90 days past due and accruing interest totaled \$770,000, \$1,000, and \$679,000 at December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. No loss is anticipated on any loan 90 days past due and accruing interest. Of the loans 90 days past due and accruing at December 31, 2007, \$758,000 consisted of two loans. There are no loans, other than those disclosed above as either non-performing or impaired, where information known about the borrower has caused management to have serious doubts about the borrower's ability to repay.

At December 31, 2007, there are no other interest-bearing assets that would be subject to disclosure as either non-performing or impaired.

At December 31, 2007, no concentration of loans to commercial borrowers engaged in similar activities exceeded 10% of total loans. The largest industry concentrations at December 31, 2007 were approximately 6.7% of loans to the hospitality industry (hotels, motels, inns, etc.). For more information regarding the Bank's concentration of loans collateralized by real estate, please refer to the discussion under Risk Factors in Item 1A of this report entitled We have a high concentration of loans secured by real estate and a downturn in the real estate market, for any reason, may increase our credit losses, which would negatively affect our financial results.

Based on recently enacted regulatory guidelines, the Bank is now required to monitor the commercial investment real estate loan portfolio for: (a) concentrations above 100% of Tier 1 capital and loan loss reserve for construction and land loans and (b) 300% for permanent investor real estate loans. As of December 31, 2007, construction and land loans are \$38.5 million or 78.44% of the concentration limit, while permanent investor real estate loans (by NAICS code) are \$35.1 million or 71.59% of the concentration level.

Total loans on the balance sheet are comprised of the following classifications as of December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003.

LOAN PORTFOLIO
(In Thousands)

	2007	2006	December 31, 2005	2004	2003
Loans secured by real estate:					
Construction	\$ 37,204	\$ 33,662	\$ 27,302	\$ 29,270	\$ 21,243
Secured by farmland	1,365	1,365	535	965	1,329
1-4 family residential	170,983	168,310	153,997	136,165	119,116
Commercial real estate	132,918	134,955	120,416	100,757	81,884
Commercial and industrial loans (except those secured by real estate)	38,203	41,508	35,497	24,036	21,070
Consumer loans to individuals (except those secured by real estate)	24,133	31,952	38,677	41,088	41,429
All other loans	8,824	9,273	9,386	9,941	13,033
Total loans	\$ 413,630	\$ 421,025	\$ 385,810	\$ 342,222	\$ 299,104

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the Bank's non-accrual, restructured and past due loans, as well as foreclosed assets, at the dates indicated:

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS AND LOANS CONTRACTUALLY PAST DUE
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Non-accrual loans	\$ 1,906	\$ 1,608	\$ 13	\$ 62	\$ 967
Restructured loans					
Other repossessed assets owned	222	140	182	121	
Total non-performing assets	\$ 2,128	\$ 1,748	\$ 195	\$ 183	\$ 967
Loans past due 90 days accruing interest	\$ 770	\$ 1	\$ 679	\$ 162	\$ 840

Allowance for loan losses to total loans at period end	1.02%	1.07%	1.11%	1.19%	1.20%
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Non-performing assets to period end loans and other repossessed assets owned	0.51%	0.42%	0.05%	0.05%	0.33%
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Potential Problem Loans: For additional information regarding non-performing assets and potential loan problems, see Allowance for Loan Losses in Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.

ANALYSIS OF LOAN LOSS EXPERIENCE

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level which, in management's judgment, is adequate to absorb credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The amount of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of the collectibility of the loan portfolio, credit concentration, trends in historical loss experience, specific impaired loans, and current economic conditions. Management periodically reviews the loan portfolio to determine probable credit losses related to specifically identified loans as well as credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan portfolio. Allowances for impaired loans are generally determined based on net realizable values or the present value of estimated cash flows. The allowance is increased by a provision for loan losses, which is charged to expense and reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Changes in the allowances relating to impaired loans are charged or credited to the provision for loan losses. Because of uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, management's estimate of credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio and the related allowance remains subject to change. Additions to the allowance for loan losses, recorded as the provision for loan losses on the Company's statements of income, are made monthly to maintain the allowance at an appropriate level based on management's analysis of the inherent risk in the loan portfolio. The amount of the provision is a function of the level of loans outstanding, the level of non-performing loans, historical loan-loss experience, the amount of loan losses actually charged off or recovered during a given period and current national and local economic conditions.

At December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003, the allowance for loan losses was \$4,185,000, \$4,471,000, \$4,238,000, \$4,060,000, and \$3,575,000, respectively. As a percentage of total loans, the allowance for loan losses declined from 1.07% at December 31, 2006 to 1.02% at December 31, 2007 even though the percentage of non-performing assets to total loans and other repossessed assets increased from 0.42% to 0.51% over the same time period. This was primarily due to an allowance for loan loss allocation of \$489,000 specifically reserved for one loan at December 31, 2006. This loan was resolved in 2007, with the resolution including the charge-off of the previously reserved \$489,000.

The following table summarizes the Bank's loan loss experience for each of the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively:

ANALYSIS OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Allowance for loan losses, January 1,	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,238	\$ 4,060	\$ 3,575	\$ 2,910
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial and industrial	762	56	18	102	74
Construction					
Secured by farmland					
1-4 family residential real estate				11	
Commercial real estate					19
Consumer	301	200	330	243	186
Total loans charged-off	1,063	256	348	356	279
Recoveries:					
Commercial and industrial		60	10	142	60
Construction					
Secured by farmland					

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1-4 family residential real estate					
Commercial real estate				128	75
Consumer	60	69	43	31	25
Total loans recoveries	60	129	53	301	160
Net Charge-Offs	1,003	127	295	55	119
Provision for loan losses	717	360	473	540	784
Allowance for loan losses, December 31,	\$ 4,185	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,238	\$ 4,060	\$ 3,575
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans	0.24%	0.03%	0.08%	0.02%	0.04%

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The following table allocates the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003 to each loan category. The allowance has been allocated according to the amount deemed to be reasonably necessary to provide for the possibility of losses being incurred within the following categories of loans at the dates indicated, although the entire allowance balance is available to absorb any actual charge-offs that may occur.

ALLOCATION OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2007		2006		2005	
	Allowance for Loan Losses	Percentage of Total Loans	Allowance for Loan Losses	Percentage of Total Loans	Allowance for Loan Losses	Percentage of Total Loans
Commercial & industrial	\$ 1,334	9.24%	\$ 1,367	9.86%	\$ 1,234	9.20%
Real Estate:						
Construction	317	8.99%	403	8.00%	318	7.08%
Secured by farmland	10	0.33%	17	0.32%		0.14%
1-4 Family residential	603	41.34%	475	39.98%	479	39.92%
Commercial real estate	1,560	32.13%	1,741	32.05%	1,548	31.21%
Consumer	356	5.83%	463	7.59%	659	10.02%
All other loans	5	2.13%	5	2.20%		2.43%
	\$ 4,185	100.00%	\$ 4,471	100.00%	\$ 4,238	100.00%

	2004		2003	
	Allowance for Loan Losses	Percentage of Total Loans	Allowance for Loan Losses	Percentage of Total Loans
Commercial & industrial	\$ 1,102	7.02%	\$ 1,701	7.04%
Real Estate:				
Construction	466	8.55%		7.10%
Secured by farmland		0.28%		0.44%
1-4 Family residential	607	39.79%	634	39.82%
Commercial real estate	1,136	29.44%	439	27.38%
Consumer	681	12.01%	801	13.85%
All other loans	68	2.90%		4.36%
	\$ 4,060	100.00%	\$ 3,575	100.00%

NON-INTEREST INCOME

2007 COMPARED WITH 2006

Total non-interest income increased by \$237,000 from \$5.83 million in 2006 to \$6.06 million in 2007. Non-interest income is derived primarily from non-interest fee income, which consists primarily of fiduciary and other Wealth Management fees, service charges on deposit accounts, and other fee income. This increase stemmed primarily from revenues related to the continued growth of the Bank's deposit base and retail banking activities, and the increase of estate and brokerage fees within the Bank's WMS division.

Wealth Management income increased \$68,000 or 5.1% from 2006 to 2007, primarily as the result of increased assets under management. Service charges on deposit accounts increased \$162,000 or 5.8% to \$2.94 million for 2007, compared with \$2.78 million for 2006 due to the increase in the number of transaction accounts generating fee income. Other service charges, commissions and fees increased \$174,000 or 11.4% from \$1.53 million in 2006 to \$1.71 million in 2007 primarily due to increased income from VISA check card fees. The increase in VISA check fees is primarily due to the increase in the Bank's retail deposit customer base. Included in other service charges, commissions, and income is Bank Owned Life Insurance (BOLI) income, which was \$393,000 in 2007 compared with \$372,000 in 2006. Total BOLI was \$10.0 million at December 31, 2007, compared with \$9.6 million one year earlier. There were no gains or losses on the sale of securities or other assets in 2007. Management does not project any further gains or losses on the sale of securities at this time.

Management seeks to increase the level of its future fee income from wealth management services and deposits through the increase of its market share within its marketplace. Wealth management fees are projected to continue to grow at a pace closer to the 5% growth seen in 2007 and 2005, rather than the 1% growth seen in 2006. Fees from deposits are projected to grow at a rate similar to 2006 and reflect the projected growth for retail core deposits.

2006 COMPARED WITH 2005

Total non-interest income increased by \$555,000 from \$5.27 million in 2005 to \$5.83 million in 2006. Wealth Management income increased \$12,000 or 0.9% from 2005 to 2006. Service charges on deposit accounts increased \$166,000 or 6.4% to \$2.78 million for 2006, compared with \$2.62 million for 2005. Other service charges, commissions and fees increased \$209,000 or 15.8% from \$1.32 million in 2005 to \$1.53 million in 2006 primarily due to increased income from VISA check card fees.

During 2006, the Bank entered into an agreement cancelling a property usage contract. In consideration for this agreement, the Bank received a one-time payment of \$250,000, or approximately \$165,000 net of applicable income taxes. Also during 2006, management elected to sell, for asset/liability restructuring purposes, approximately \$3.0 million of investment securities available for sale at a loss of \$83,000.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

2007 COMPARED WITH 2006

Total non-interest expense increased \$333,000 or 2.0% in 2007 compared with 2006. The primary component of this was an increase in salaries and employees' benefits of \$232,000, or 2.6%, primarily due to customary annual salary increases, partially offset by decreases in defined benefit pension plan expenses and performance-based incentive plan expenses. Full-time equivalent personnel totaled 149 at year-end 2007 compared with 139 at year-end 2006.

On December 20, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors (Board) approved the termination of the defined benefit pension plan effective on December 31, 2009, and effective January 1, 2010 the Board approved to replace the defined benefit pension plan with an enhanced 401(k) plan. Defined benefit pension plan expenses are projected to decrease from \$636,000 in 2007 to approximately \$150,000 in 2008 and nothing in 2009 and going forward. Expenses for the 401(k) plan are projected to increase from \$134,000 in 2007 to approximately \$140,000 in 2008 and 2009, and approximately \$625,000 in 2010. Growth in 401(k) after 2010 is projected to increase approximately at the same rate of increase as salaries.

The Bank expects personnel costs, consisting primarily of salary and benefits, to continue to be its largest other expense. As such, the most important factor with regard to potential changes in other expenses is the expansion of staff. The cost of any additional staff expansion, however, would be expected to be offset by the increased revenue generated by the additional services that the new staff would enable the Bank to perform. During 2008, the Company projects the increase of approximately four full-time equivalent people. These new positions are planned in commercial lending and technology systems support. In 2009, the Company will increase full-time equivalent personnel in order to staff two new branch offices in Haymarket and Bristow.

Net occupancy expense increased \$32,000 or 3.1%, and furniture and equipment expense decreased \$182,000 or 13.4%, from 2006 to 2007. The decrease in furniture and equipment expenses primarily reflects the decrease in computer software depreciation expense.

Consulting expense, which includes legal and accounting professional fees, increased \$98,000 or 12.0% in 2007 compared with 2006 primarily reflecting costs associated with Sarbanes-Oxley compliance in connection with implementing the requirements of Section 404 regarding Management's Report on Internal Controls.

Data processing expense increased \$163,000 or 14.6% in 2007 compared with 2006. The Bank outsources much of its data processing to a third-party vendor. The increase in expense primarily reflects increased deposit transactions and other data processing system usage by the Bank.

Marketing expense decreased \$23,000 or 4.0%, and other operating expenses increased \$14,000 or 0.5% in 2007 compared with 2006.

2006 COMPARED WITH 2005

Total non-interest expense increased \$994,000 or 6.3% in 2006 compared with 2005. The primary component of this was an increase in salaries and employees' benefits of \$788,000, or 9.5%, primarily due to customary annual salary increases and increases in the employee incentive payments and retirement plan expenses. Full-time equivalent personnel totaled 139 at both year-end 2005 and year-end 2006.

Net occupancy expense and furniture and equipment expense increased 10.4% and 4.3%, respectively, from 2005 to 2006. The increase in occupancy expenses primarily reflects increases in real estate taxes and a change in the outsourcing of janitorial labor.

Marketing expense increased \$93,000 or 19.4% from 2005 to 2006 primarily reflecting the expenses associated with a comprehensive deposit gathering program for retail demand deposit and NOW accounts.

Consulting expense decreased \$140,000 or 14.6% from 2005 to 2006 due to a delay in the implementation of Sarbanes-Oxley compliance in connection with implementing the requirements of Section 404 until 2007. A significant portion of the Bank's audit and legal expenses in 2005 reflected the procedural review in preparation of Section 404.

Data processing expenses increased \$81,000 or 7.9% from 2005 to 2006 reflecting increased data processing system usage by the Bank.

Other operating expenses increased \$19,000 or 0.7% in 2006 compared with 2005.

INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense decreased by \$377,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the year ended December 31, 2006. Income tax expense decreased by \$53,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. The effective tax rates were 29.6% for 2007, 30.5% for 2006, and 30.6% for 2005. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% due to the Bank's investment in tax-exempt loans and securities, and income from the BOLI purchases.

COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AT DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND DECEMBER 31, 2006

Total assets were \$489.9 million at December 31, 2007, a decrease of 6.1% or \$32.0 million from \$521.9 million at December 31, 2006. Balance sheet categories reflecting significant changes included cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, investment securities, total loans, deposits, FHLB advances, and company-obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities. Each of these categories is discussed below.

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS. Cash and due from banks was \$16.7 million at December 31, 2007, reflecting a decrease of \$4.3 million from December 31, 2006. The decrease in cash and due from banks was primarily due to the decrease in transaction account deposits in December 2007, and the associated decline in cash held at the Fed in order to satisfy reserve requirements.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Total investment securities were \$37.4 million at December 31, 2007, reflecting a decrease of \$3.0 million from \$40.4 million at December 31, 2006. The decrease was primarily the result of redeploying the cash flow from investment securities into the repayment of higher costing money borrowed from the FHLB of Atlanta. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, all investment securities were available for sale. The valuation allowance for the available for sale portfolio had an unrealized loss, net of tax benefit, of \$333,000 at December 31, 2007 compared with an unrealized loss, net of tax benefit, of \$369,000 at December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the carrying values of the major classifications of securities were as follows:

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

(In Thousands)

	Available for Sale (1)		
	2007	2006	2005
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 22,948	\$ 28,932	\$ 37,798
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	5,372	1,012	1,020
Corporate Bonds	5,651	5,985	5,901
Mutual funds	286	270	261
Restricted investment Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,514	3,437	2,748
FHLMC preferred stock	344	455	428
Other securities	262	262	235
Total	\$ 37,377	\$ 40,353	\$ 48,391

(1) Amounts for available-for-sale securities are based on fair value.

ESTIMATED MATURITY OR NEXT RATE ADJUSTMENT DATE

The following is a schedule of estimated maturities or next rate adjustment date and related weighted average yields of securities at December 31, 2007:

ESTIMATED MATURITY DISTRIBUTION AND YIELDS OF SECURITIES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Due in one year or less		Due after 1 through 5 years		Due after 5 through 10 years	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Securities available for sale:						
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 7,259	3.46%	\$ 10,296	4.46%	\$ 5,393	4.68%
Corporate bonds	2,838	7.67%	2,813	7.16%		
Other taxable securities						
Total taxable	\$ 10,097	4.64%	\$ 13,109	5.04%	\$ 5,393	4.68%
Obligations of states and political subdivisions, tax-exempt						
Total securities:	\$ 10,097	4.64%	\$ 13,109	5.04%	\$ 5,393	4.68%

Due after 10 years

	and Equity Securities		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Securities available for sale:				
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$		22,948	4.20%
Corporate bonds			5,651	7.42%
Other taxable securities	3,406	5.52%	3,406	5.52%
Total taxable	\$ 3,406	5.52%	\$ 32,005	4.91%
Obligations of states and political subdivisions, tax-exempt	5,372	4.32%	5,372	4.32%
Total securities:	\$ 8,778	4.79%	\$ 37,377	4.82%

Excluding obligations of U. S. Government corporations and agencies, no Bank security investment exceeded 10% of shareholders equity.

LOANS. Total net loan balance after allowance for loan losses was \$409.1 million at December 31, 2007, which represents a decrease of \$7.0 million or 1.7% from \$416.1 million at December 31, 2006. The majority of the decline in loans was in consumer installment loans, which decreased \$7.8 million from year-end 2006 to year-end 2007, and commercial and industrial loans, which decreased \$3.3 million over the same time period, partially offset by a \$3.5 increase in construction loans. The Bank's loans are made primarily to customers located within the Bank's primary market area. The Bank continually modifies its loan pricing strategies and expands its loan product offerings in an effort to increase lending activity without sacrificing the existing credit quality standards.

MATURITIES AND SENSITIVITIES OF LOANS TO CHANGES IN INTEREST RATES

The following is a schedule of maturities and sensitivities of loans subject to changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2007:

MATURITY SCHEDULE OF SELECTED LOANS (In Thousands)

	Within 1 Year	1 Year Within 5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Commercial real estate loans	\$ 14,318	\$ 41,972	\$ 76,628	\$ 132,918
Commercial and industrial loans	26,756	7,899	3,548	38,203
Construction loans	29,376	4,316	3,512	37,204
	\$ 70,450	\$ 54,187	\$ 83,688	\$ 208,325
For maturities over one year:				
Floating rate loans		\$ 34,892	\$ 2,170	\$ 37,062
Fixed rate loans		19,295	81,517	\$ 100,812
		\$ 54,187	\$ 83,687	\$ 137,874

DEPOSITS. For the year ended December 31, 2007, total deposits declined by \$11.5 million or 2.8% when compared with total deposits one year earlier. Non-interest-bearing deposits decreased by \$9.4 million and interest-bearing deposits decreased by \$2.1 million. The decline in the Bank's non-interest-bearing deposits and interest-bearing deposits during 2007 was the result of many factors difficult to segregate and quantify, and equally difficult to use as factors for future projections. The economy, local competition, retail customer preferences, changes in business cash management practices by Bank customers, the relative pricing from wholesale funding sources, and the Bank's funding needs all contributed to the change in deposit balances. Included in interest-bearing deposits at December 31, 2007 were \$9.3 million of brokered deposits, or 2.3% of total deposits. This compares with \$20.2 million of brokered deposits at December 31, 2006, or 4.8% of total deposits. The Bank projects to increase its transaction account and other deposits in 2008 and beyond through the expansion of its branch network, as well as by offering value-added NOW and demand deposit products, and selective rate premiums on its interest-bearing deposits.

The average daily amounts of deposits and rates paid on deposits is summarized for the periods indicated in the following table:

DEPOSITS AND RATES PAID
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2007		Year ended December 31, 2006		2005	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Non-interest-bearing	\$ 75,446		\$ 84,988		\$ 87,550	
Interest-bearing:						
NOW accounts	72,403	1.28%	67,190	0.59%	97,512	0.93%
Money market accounts	26,516	1.47%	36,159	1.39%	54,650	1.27%
Premium money market accounts	71,385	3.99%	50,134	3.98%	8,207	3.70%
Regular savings accounts	32,499	0.42%	36,972	0.35%	41,725	0.33%
Time deposits:	124,850	4.44%	119,650	4.06%	94,215	3.08%
Total interest-bearing	327,653	3.01%	310,105	2.54%	296,309	1.67%
Total deposits	\$ 403,099		\$ 395,093		\$ 383,859	

MATURITY OF TIME DEPOSITS OF \$100,000 OR MORE

The following is a schedule of maturities of time deposits in amounts of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2007:

**MATURITIES OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
AND OTHER TIME DEPOSITS OF \$100,000 AND MORE**
(In Thousands)

	Within Three Months	Three to Six Months	Six to Twelve Months	One to Four Years	Over Four Years	Total
At December 31, 2007	\$ 8,810	\$ 6,647	\$ 11,928	\$ 9,686	\$ 108	\$ 37,179

COMPANY-OBLIGATED MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CAPITAL SECURITIES OF SUBSIDIARY TRUST (capital securities). On March 26, 2002, the Company established a subsidiary trust that issued \$4.0 million of capital securities as part of a pooled trust preferred security offering with other financial institutions. The Company used the offering proceeds for the purposes of expansion and the repurchase of additional shares of its common stock. Under applicable regulatory guidelines, the capital securities are treated as Tier 1 capital for purposes of the Federal Reserve's capital guidelines for bank holding companies, as long as the capital securities and all other cumulative preferred securities of the Company together do not exceed 25% of Tier 1 capital.

On September 21, 2006, the Company's wholly-owned Connecticut statutory business trust privately issued \$4.0 million face amount of the trust's Floating Rate Capital Securities in a pooled capital securities offering. Simultaneously, the trust used the proceeds of that sale to purchase \$4.0 million principal amount of the Company's Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2036. Both the capital securities and the subordinated debentures are callable at any time after five years from the issue date. The subordinated debentures are an unsecured obligation of the Company and are junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness of the Company. The capital securities are guaranteed by the Company on a subordinated basis. The

purpose of the September 2006 issuance was to use the proceeds to redeem, on March 26, 2007, the existing capital securities issued on March 26, 2002. Because of changes in the market pricing of capital securities from 2002 to 2006, the September 2006 issuance is priced 190 basis points less than that of the March 2002 issuance, and the repayment of the March 2002 issuance in March 2007 reduced the interest expense associated with the distribution on capital securities of subsidiary trust by \$76,000 annually.

BORROWINGS. Amounts and weighted average rates for long and short term borrowings as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

BORROWED FUNDS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
FHLB Advances	\$35,000	4.94%	\$55,000	5.33%	\$42,000	4.68%
Federal funds purchased					5,000	4.55%

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Shareholders' equity totaled \$41.8 million at December 31, 2007 compared with \$38.5 million at December 31, 2006. The amount of equity reflects management's desire to increase shareholders' return on equity while maintaining a strong capital base. The Company initiated an open market stock buyback program in 1998, through which it repurchased, adjusted for stock splits, 397 shares at a cost of \$10,000 in 2005; 1,900 shares at a cost of \$43,000 in 2006 and 37,770 shares at a cost of \$723,000 in 2007.

Accumulated other comprehensive income/loss decreased to an unrealized loss net of tax benefit of \$773,000 at December 31, 2007 compared with an unrealized loss net of tax benefit of \$1.22 million at December 31, 2006. The decline in the accumulated other comprehensive loss was attributable to the decrease of the SFAS No. 158 impact regarding the Bank's defined benefit retirement and post-retirement plans. During 2007, the impact of the SFAS No. 158 was a loss of \$408,000 net of tax benefit compared with a loss of \$848,000 net of tax benefit during 2006.

As discussed above under "Company-obligated Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Securities of Subsidiary Trust", in 2002 and 2006, the Company established subsidiary trusts that issued \$4.0 million and \$4.0 million of capital securities, respectively, as part of two separate pooled trust preferred security offerings with other financial institutions. During 2007, the Company repaid the \$4.0 million issued in 2002. Under applicable regulatory guidelines, the capital securities are treated as Tier 1 capital for purposes of the Federal Reserve's capital guidelines for bank holding companies, as long as the capital securities and all other cumulative preferred securities of the Company together do not exceed 25% of Tier 1 capital. As discussed above under "Government Supervision and Regulation", banking regulations have established minimum capital requirements for financial institutions, including risk-based capital ratios and leverage ratios. As of December 31, 2007, the appropriate regulatory authorities have categorized the Company and the Bank as well capitalized.

The primary sources of funds are deposits, repayment of loans, maturities of investments, funds provided from operations and advances from the FHLB of Atlanta. While scheduled repayments of loans and maturities of investment securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan repayments are greatly influenced by the general level of interest rates, economic conditions and competition. The Bank uses its sources of funds to fund existing and future loan commitments, to fund maturing certificates of deposit and demand deposit withdrawals, to invest in other interest-earning assets, to maintain liquidity, and to meet operating expenses. Management monitors projected liquidity needs and determines the desirable funding level based in part on the Bank's commitments to make loans and management's assessment of the Bank's ability to generate funds. Management is not aware of any market or institutional trends, events or uncertainties that are expected to have a material effect on the liquidity, capital resources or operations of the Company or the Bank. Nor is management aware of any current recommendations by regulatory authorities that would have a material effect on liquidity, capital resources or operations. The Bank's internal sources of such liquidity are deposits, loan and investment repayments, and securities available for sale. The Bank's primary external source of liquidity is advances from the FHLB of Atlanta.

Cash and amounts due from depository institutions, interest-bearing deposits in other banks, and federal funds sold totaled \$19.6 million at December 31, 2007 compared with \$41.7 million at December 31, 2006. These assets provide a primary source of liquidity for the Bank. In addition, management has designated the entire investment portfolio as

available of sale, of which approximately \$23.8 million was unpledged and readily salable at December 31, 2007. Futhermore, the Bank has an available line of credit with the FHLB of Atlanta with a borrowing limit of approximately \$136.2 million at December 31, 2007 to provide additional sources of liquidity, as well as available federal funds purchased lines of credit with various commercial banks totaling approximately \$52.0 million. At December 31, 2007, \$35.0 million of the FHLB of Atlanta line of credit and no federal funds purchased lines of credit were in use.

The following table sets forth information relating to the Company's sources of liquidity and the outstanding commitments for use of liquidity at December 31, 2007 and 2006. The liquidity coverage ratio is derived by dividing the total sources of liquidity by the outstanding commitments for use of liquidity.

LIQUIDITY SOURCES AND USES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31, 2007			December 31, 2006		
	Total	In Use	Available	Total	In Use	Available
Sources:						
Federal funds borrowing lines of credit	\$ 52,036	\$	\$ 52,036	\$ 51,901	\$	\$ 51,901
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	136,159	35,000	101,159	139,194	55,000	84,194
Federal funds sold			2,020			20,122
Securities, available for sale and unpledged at fair value			23,632			21,070
 Total short-term funding sources			 \$ 178,847			 \$ 177,287
 Uses:						
Unfunded loan commitments and lending lines of credit			\$ 72,503			\$ 79,642
Letters of credit			6,749			4,736
 Total potential short-term funding uses			 \$ 79,252			 \$ 84,378
 Ratio of short-term funding sources to potential short-term funding uses			 225.7%			 210.1%

In addition to the outstanding commitments for use of liquidity displayed in the table above, the Bank will be utilizing approximately \$5.0 million over the next twelve to thirty-six months to build new branch offices in Haymarket and Bristow, as well as move and expand its ViewTree Warrenton branch office.

CAPITAL

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can trigger certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that 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 and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's and the Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of Total and Tier I Capital (as defined in the

regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined in the regulations), and of Tier I Capital to average assets (as defined in the regulations). Management believes, as of December 31, 2007, that the Company and the Bank more than satisfy all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company exceeded its regulatory capital ratios, as set forth in the following table:

RISK BASED CAPITAL RATIOS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Tier 1 Capital:		
Shareholders Equity	\$ 41,828	\$ 38,535
Plus: Unrealized loss on securities available for sale/FAS 158	773	1,213
Less: Intangible assets, net	(103)	(6)
Plus: Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities	4,000	8,000
Total Tier 1 Capital	46,498	47,742
Tier 2 Capital:		
Allowable Allowance for Loan Losses	4,185	4,471
Total Capital:	50,683	52,213
Risk Weighted Assets:	\$ 390,597	\$ 404,603
Risk Based Capital Ratios:		
Tier 1 to Risk Weighted Assets	11.90%	11.80%
Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	12.98%	12.90%

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table sets forth information relating to the Company's contractual obligations and scheduled payment amounts due at various intervals over the next five years and beyond as of December 31, 2007.

(In Thousands)	Total	Payments due by period			More than 5 Years
		Less than One Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	
Contractual Obligations:					
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 19,100	\$ 5,000	\$	\$ 10,000	\$ 4,100*
Operating lease obligations	7,448	1,434	1,519	654	3,841
Total	\$ 26,548	\$ 6,434	\$ 1,519	\$ 10,654	\$ 7,941

* Includes \$4.1 million of capital securities with varying put provisions beginning September 21, 2011 with a

mandatory
redemption
September 21,
2036.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Bank's off-balance sheet arrangements consist of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit, which were \$72.5 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2007, and \$79.6 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2006. See Note 15 Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the specific arrangements and elements of credit and interest rate risk inherent to the arrangements. The impact on liquidity of these arrangements is illustrated in the LIQUIDITY SOURCES AND USES table above.

Revenues for standby letters of credit were \$91,000 and \$92,000 for 2007 and 2006, respectively. There were 67 and 77 separate standby letters of credit at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During 2007 and 2006, no liabilities arose from standby letters of credit arrangements. Past history gives little indication as to future trends regarding revenues and liabilities from standby letters of credit.

IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

The consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes presented elsewhere in this document have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the change in the relative purchasing power of money over time and due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all the assets and liabilities of the Company and the Bank are monetary in nature. The impact of inflation is reflected in the increased cost of operations. As a result, interest rates have a greater impact on our performance than inflation does. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For information regarding recent accounting pronouncements and their effect on the Company, see **Recent Accounting Pronouncements** in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

An important component of both earnings performance and liquidity is management of interest rate sensitivity. Interest rate sensitivity reflects the potential effect on net interest income and economic value of equity from a change in market interest rates. The Bank is subject to interest rate sensitivity to the degree that its interest-earning assets mature or reprice at different time intervals than its interest-bearing liabilities. However, the Bank is not subject to the other major categories of market risk such as foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risk. The Bank uses a number of tools to manage its interest rate risk, including simulating net interest income under various scenarios, monitoring the present value change in equity under the same scenarios, and monitoring the difference or gap between rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities over various time periods. Management believes that rate risk is best measured by simulation modeling.

The earnings simulation model forecasts annual net income under a variety of scenarios that incorporate changes in the absolute level of interest rates, changes in the shape of the yield curve, and changes in interest rate relationships. Management evaluates the effect on net interest income and present value equity under varying market rate assumptions. The Bank monitors exposure to instantaneous changes in rates of up to 200 basis points up or down over a rolling 12-month period. The Bank's policy limit for the maximum negative impact on net interest income and change in equity from instantaneous changes in interest rates of 200 basis points over 12 months is 15% and 20%, respectively. Management has maintained a risk position well within these guideline levels during 2007.

The following tables present the Bank's anticipated market value changes in equity under various rate scenarios as of December 31, 2007 and 2006:

MARKET RISK

2007	Percentage	Market	Minus	Current	Plus	Market	Percentage
(Dollars in thousands)	Change	Value	200 pts	Fair	200 pts	Value	Change
		Change		Value		Change	
Federal funds sold	0.00%	\$ 1	\$ 2,021	\$ 2,020	\$ 2,018	\$ (2)	0.00%
Securities and interest-bearing deposits with other banks	2.63%	1,005	39,205	38,200	36,782	(1,418)	-3.71%
Loans receivable	1.44%	5,925	416,975	411,050	401,324	(9,726)	-2.37%
Total rate sensitive assets	1.54%	6,931	458,201	451,270	440,124	(11,146)	-2.47%
Other assets	0.00%		40,569	40,569	40,569		0.00%
Total assets	1.41%	\$ 6,931	\$ 498,770	\$ 491,839	\$ 480,693	\$ (11,146)	-2.27%
Demand Deposits	11.30%	\$ 7,628	\$ 75,131	\$ 67,503	\$ 61,292	\$ (6,211)	-9.20%
Rate-bearing deposits	1.97%	6,102	315,520	309,418	300,822	(8,596)	-2.78%
Borrowed funds	0.59%	231	39,458	39,227	39,174	(53)	-0.13%
Other liabilities	0.00%		4,385	4,385	4,385		0.00%
Total liabilities	3.32%	13,961	434,494	420,533	405,673	(14,860)	-3.53%
Present Value Equity	-9.86%	(7,030)	64,276	71,306	75,020	3,714	5.21%
Total liabilities and equity	1.41%	\$ 6,931	\$ 498,770	\$ 491,839	\$ 480,693	\$ (11,146)	-2.27%

2006	Percentage	Market	Minus	Current	Plus	Market	Percentage
(Dollars in thousands)	Change	Value	200 pts	Fair	200 pts	Value	Change
		Change		Value		Change	
Federal funds sold	0.08%	\$ 18	\$ 20,136	\$ 20,118	\$ 20,101	\$ (17)	-0.08%
Securities and interest-bearing deposits with other banks	2.23%	911	41,802	40,891	39,369	(1,522)	-3.72%
Loans receivable	3.03%	12,466	424,254	411,788	393,173	(18,615)	-4.52%
	2.83%	13,395	486,192	472,797	452,643	(20,154)	-4.26%

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Total rate sensitive assets							
Other assets	0.00%		44,688	44,688	44,688		0.00%
Total assets	2.59%	\$ 13,395	\$ 530,880	\$ 517,485	\$ 497,331	\$ (20,154)	-3.86%
Demand Deposits	11.28%	\$ 8,278	\$ 81,677	\$ 73,399	\$ 66,648	\$ (6,751)	-9.20%
Rate-bearing deposits	3.06%	9,549	321,650	312,011	301,091	(10,920)	-3.50%
Borrowed funds	0.56%	361	64,706	64,345	64,014	(331)	-0.51%
Other liabilities	0.00%		3,731	3,731	3,731		0.00%
Total liabilities	4.01%	18,188	471,764	453,486	435,484	(18,002)	-3.97%
Present Value Equity	-7.49%	(4,793)	59,116	63,999	61,847	(2,152)	-3.36%
Total liabilities and equity	2.59%	\$ 13,395	\$ 530,880	\$ 517,485	\$ 497,331	\$ (20,154)	-3.89%

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc.

Warrenton, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. We have also audited Fauquier Bankshares Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The management of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and its subsidiaries is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and its subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

As discussed in Notes 1 and 9 to the financial statements, Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. changed its policy for accounting for its defined benefit pension plan in 2006 to conform with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158. As disclosed in Note 2, the Company restated its 2006 financial statements to reflect the application of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158 for its supplemental executive retirement plan. Also, as discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company changed its policy for accounting for stock-based compensation in 2006 in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R.

/s/ SMITH ELLIOTT KEARNS & COMPANY,
LLC

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
March 14, 2008

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FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Warrenton, Virginia

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2007

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Consolidated statements of cash flows

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Notes to consolidated financial statements

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Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 16,708,922	\$ 21,019,764
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	823,252	537,891
Federal funds sold	2,020,000	20,122,000
Securities available for sale	37,376,725	40,352,775
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$4,185,209 in 2007 and \$4,470,533 in 2006	409,107,482	416,061,150
Bank premises and equipment, net	7,180,369	7,584,089
Accrued interest receivable	1,748,546	1,802,379
Other assets	14,930,932	14,373,452
Total assets	\$ 489,896,228	\$ 521,853,500
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	76,080,935	85,495,160
Interest-bearing	328,477,988	330,576,258
Total deposits	404,558,923	416,071,418
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	35,000,000	55,000,000
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities	4,124,000	8,248,000
Other liabilities	4,385,553	3,999,470
Commitments and Contingencies		
Total liabilities	448,068,476	483,318,888
Shareholders Equity		
Common stock, par value, \$3.13; authorized 8,000,000 shares: issued and outstanding, 2007: 3,537,354 shares (includes nonvested shares of 31,190); 2006: 3,478,960 shares (includes nonvested shares of 31,829)	10,974,293	10,789,521
Retained earnings	31,626,627	28,962,409
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(773,168)	(1,217,318)
Total shareholders equity	41,827,752	38,534,612
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 489,896,228	\$ 521,853,500

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
For Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2007

	2007	2006	2005
Interest Income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 28,916,500	\$ 28,039,607	\$ 23,186,158
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale:			
Taxable interest income	1,479,307	1,599,174	1,874,519
Interest income exempt from federal income taxes	120,097	52,580	52,280
Dividends	303,500	341,815	246,276
Interest on federal funds sold	90,724	92,221	47,215
Interest on deposits in other banks	33,548	26,306	7,270
 Total interest income	 30,943,676	 30,151,703	 25,413,718
 Interest Expense			
Interest on deposits	9,847,705	7,878,058	4,948,904
Interest on federal funds purchased	243,250	452,301	202,706
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,802,174	435,771	275,176
Distribution on capital securities of subsidiary trusts	374,586	2,135,506	911,434
 Total interest expense	 12,267,715	 10,901,636	 6,338,220
 Net interest income	 18,675,961	 19,250,067	 19,075,498
 Provision for loan losses	 717,000	 360,000	 472,917
 Net interest income after provision for loan losses	 17,958,961	 18,890,067	 18,602,581
 Other Income			
Wealth management income	1,412,230	1,343,963	1,331,511
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,944,095	2,781,884	2,615,408
Other service charges, commissions and income	1,706,400	1,532,081	1,322,946
Gain on cancellation of property rights		250,000	
Loss on sale of securities		(82,564)	
 Total other income	 6,062,725	 5,825,364	 5,269,865
 Other Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	9,284,067	9,051,834	8,263,400
Net occupancy expense of premises	1,048,036	1,016,527	920,866
Furniture and equipment	1,178,307	1,360,063	1,303,990
Marketing expense	548,580	571,641	478,748
Consulting expense	915,784	817,920	957,611

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Data processing expense	1,275,134	1,112,565	1,031,459
Other operating expenses	2,731,492	2,717,594	2,698,164
Total other expenses	16,981,400	16,648,144	15,654,238
Income before income taxes	7,040,286	8,067,287	8,218,208
Income tax expense	2,086,864	2,463,745	2,516,591
Net Income	\$ 4,953,422	\$ 5,603,542	\$ 5,701,617
Earnings per Share, basic	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.66
Earnings per Share, assuming dilution	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.60
Dividends per Share	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.745	\$ 0.645

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2007

	2007	2006	2005
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 4,953,422	\$ 5,603,542	\$ 5,701,617
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,017,874	1,205,044	1,201,070
Provision for loan losses	717,000	360,000	472,917
Deferred tax benefit	(327,194)	(4,575)	(28,748)
Loss on sale of securities		82,564	
Gain on sale of property rights		(250,000)	
Gain on sale of premises and equipment			(11,132)
Tax benefit of nonqualified options exercised	(419,527)	(105,358)	(111,139)
Amortization (accretion) of security premiums, net	2,004	21,456	(110,415)
Amortization of unearned compensation	256,230	220,268	203,651
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in other assets	15,835	(69)	(211,201)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	1,003,891	(170,806)	(134,475)
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,219,535	6,962,066	6,972,145
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale		3,024,745	
Proceeds from maturities, calls and principal payments of securities available for sale	7,937,961	6,060,424	10,961,625
Purchase of securities available for sale	(5,833,829)		(1,568,980)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment			11,132
Purchase of premises and equipment	(614,154)	(499,552)	(957,032)
(Purchase of) proceeds from sale of other bank stock	923,500	(715,900)	
Gain on sale of property rights		250,000	
Net (increase) decrease in loans	6,236,668	(35,371,679)	(43,730,606)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	8,650,146	(27,251,962)	(35,283,861)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net (decrease) increase in demand deposits, NOW accounts and savings accounts	22,157,092	(20,230,855)	(2,636,061)
Net (decrease) increase in certificates of deposit	(33,669,587)	44,645,104	19,637,533
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	57,000,000	108,000,000	38,000,000
Federal Home Loan Bank principal repayments	(77,000,000)	(95,000,000)	(11,000,000)
Purchase (repayment) of federal funds		(5,000,000)	5,000,000
Proceeds from (repayment of) trust preferred securities	(4,124,000)	4,124,000	
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(2,796,892)	(2,589,697)	(2,729,617)
Issuance of common stock	1,158,997	325,484	621,813

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Acquisition of common stock	(722,767)	(43,205)	(9,811)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(37,997,157)	34,230,831	46,883,857
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(22,127,476)	13,940,935	18,572,141

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Beginning	41,679,650	27,738,715	9,166,574
Ending	\$ 19,552,174	\$ 41,679,650	\$ 27,738,715

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

Cash payments for:

Interest	\$ 12,579,931	\$ 10,343,982	\$ 6,175,605
Income taxes	\$ 2,023,000	\$ 2,324,000	\$ 2,780,000

Supplemental Disclosures of Noncash Investing Activities

Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax effect	\$ 36,400	\$ (287,294)	\$ (608,459)
Changes in benefit obligations and plan assets for defined benefit and post-retirement benefit plans	\$ 407,750	\$ 848,219	\$

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For Each of the Three Years Ended December 31, 2007

	Common	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income	Total
	Stock	Earnings			
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$ 10,618,775	\$ 21,320,223	\$ (47,934)		\$ 31,891,064
Comprehensive income:					
Net income		5,701,617		\$ 5,701,617	5,701,617
Other comprehensive income net of tax:					
Unrealized holding losses on securities available for sale, net of deferred income taxes \$313,449			(608,459)	(608,459)	(608,459)
Total comprehensive income				\$ 5,093,158	
Cash dividends (\$.645 per share)		(2,220,730)			(2,220,730)
Acquisition of 397 shares of common stock	(1,243)	(8,568)			(9,811)
Issuance of restricted stock, stock incentive plan (10,045 shares issued)	31,441	218,077			249,518
Unearned compensation on restricted stock		(249,518)			(249,518)
Amortization of unearned compensation, restricted stock awards		231,651			231,651
Restricted stock forfeiture	(3,506)	(24,494)			(28,000)
Issuance of common stock	16,771	122,126			138,897
Exercise of stock options	132,462	350,454			482,916
Balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 10,794,700	\$ 25,440,838	\$ (656,393)		\$ 35,579,145
Comprehensive income:					
Net income		5,603,542		\$ 5,603,542	5,603,542
Other comprehensive income net of tax:					
Unrealized holding losses on securities available for sale, net of deferred income taxes \$119,928			232,802	232,802	232,802
Reclassification adjustment for losses (gains) realized in			54,492	54,492	54,492

income, net of tax \$28,072

Total comprehensive income				\$ 5,890,836
Cash dividends (\$.745 per share)		(2,589,697)		(2,589,697)
Acquisition of 1,900 shares of common stock	(5,947)	(37,258)		(43,205)
Adjustments to initially apply FAS 158, net of tax \$436,961, as restated			(848,219)	(848,219)
SFAS No. 123 (R) implementation adjustment	(67,238)	67,238		
Amortization of unearned compensation, restricted stock awards		220,268		220,268
Issuance of common stock	15,797	108,491		124,288
Exercise of stock options	52,209	148,987		201,196
Balance, December 31, 2006 (forwarded)	\$ 10,789,521	\$ 28,962,409	\$ (1,217,318)	\$ 38,534,612

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2007

	Common	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income	Total
	Stock	Earnings			
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 10,789,521	\$ 28,962,409	\$ (1,217,318)		\$ 38,534,612
Comprehensive income:					
Net income		4,953,422		\$ 4,953,422	4,953,422
Other comprehensive income net of tax:					
Unrealized holding losses on securities available for sale, net of deferred income taxes \$18,752			36,400	36,400	36,400
Changes in benefit obligation and plan assets for defined benefit and SERP plans, net of deferred income taxes of \$210,053			407,750	407,750	407,750
Total comprehensive income				5,397,572	
Cash dividends (\$.79 per share)		(2,796,892)			(2,796,892)
Acquisition of 37,770 shares of common stock	(105,700)	(617,067)			(722,767)
Amortization of unearned compensation, restricted stock awards		256,230			256,230
Issuance of common stock nonvested shares (11,437 shares)	35,797	(35,797)			
Exercise of stock options	254,675	904,322			1,158,997
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 10,974,293	\$ 31,626,627	\$ (773,168)		\$ 41,827,752

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2007

Note 1. Nature of Banking Activities and Significant Accounting Policies

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. (the Company) is the holding company of The Fauquier Bank (the Bank), Fauquier Statutory Trust I (Trust I) and Fauquier Statutory Trust II (Trust II). The Bank provides commercial, financial, agricultural, and residential and consumer loans to customers primarily in Virginia. The loan portfolio is well diversified and generally is collateralized by assets of the customers. The loans are expected to be repaid from cash flows or proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrowers. The purpose of the September 2006 (Trust II) issuance was to use the proceeds to redeem the existing capital security (Trust I) issued on March 26, 2002.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and to the reporting guidelines prescribed by regulatory authorities. The following is a description of the more significant of those policies and practices.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, and its three wholly-owned subsidiaries, Trust I, Trust II and the Bank, of which Fauquier Bank Services, Inc. is its sole subsidiary. In consolidation, significant intercompany accounts and transactions between the Bank and the Company have been eliminated.

In January 2003 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation 46 (FIN 46),

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. FIN 46 clarifies the application of Accounting Research Bulletin 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to certain entities in which voting rights are not effective in identifying the investor with the controlling financial interest. An entity is subject to deconsolidation under FIN 46 if the investors do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, are unable to direct the entity's activities, or are not exposed to the entity's losses or entitled to its residual returns (variable interest entities). Variable interest entities within the scope of FIN 46 will be required to be consolidated with their primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is determined to be the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's losses, receives a majority of its expected returns, or both.

Management has determined that the Fauquier Statutory Trusts (Trust I and Trust II) qualify as variable interest entities under FIN 46. Trust I issued mandatory redeemable capital securities to investors and loaned the proceeds to the Company. Trust I held, as its sole asset, subordinated debentures issued by the Company in 2002. Subsequent to the issuance of FIN 46 in January 2003, the FASB issued a revised interpretation, FIN 46(R) Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, the provisions of which were required to be applied to certain variable interest entities by March 31, 2004. The Company adopted the provisions under the revised interpretation in the first quarter of 2004. The deconsolidation results in the Company's investment in the common securities of Trust I being included in other assets as of December 31, 2006 and a corresponding increase in outstanding debt of \$124,000. The adoption of FIN 46(R) did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. Because the Company redeemed all the existing capital securities issued by Trust I on March 26, 2007, there were no assets in Trust I on December 31, 2007.

The Federal Reserve has issued guidance on the regulatory capital treatment for the trust-preferred securities issued by the Company as a result of the adoption of FIN 46(R). The rule retains the current maximum percentage of total capital permitted for trust preferred securities at 25%, but enacts other changes to the rules governing trust preferred securities that affect their use as part of the collection of entities known as restricted core capital elements. The rule took effect March 31, 2007. Management evaluated the effects of the rule, and determined that it did not have a material impact on its capital ratios.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Securities

Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and recorded at amortized cost. The Company has no securities in this category. Securities not classified as held to maturity, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as available for sale and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income.

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

The Bank is required to maintain an investment in the capital stock of certain correspondent banks. No readily available market exists for this stock and it has no quoted market value. The investment in these securities is recorded at cost.

Loans

The Company grants mortgage, commercial and consumer loans to customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by commercial and residential mortgage loans. The ability of the Company's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate and general economic conditions in the Company's market area. Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances adjusted for the allowance for loan losses, and any deferred fees or costs on originated loans. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the related loan yield using the interest method.

The accrual of interest on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Installment loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

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

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as either doubtful, substandard or special mention. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors and is also maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. This component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

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

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment disclosures.

Bank Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization.

Premises and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 39 years; leasehold improvements are amortized over the lives of the respective leases or the estimated useful life of the leasehold improvement, whichever is less. Software is amortized over its estimated useful life ranging from 3 to 5 years. Depreciation and amortization are recorded on the accelerated and straight-line methods.

Costs of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Costs of replacing structural parts of major units are considered individually and are expensed or capitalized as the facts dictate.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Income Taxes

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

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits are classified as additional income taxes in the statement of income.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a pension plan for its employees. Benefits are generally based upon years of service and the employees' compensation. The Company funds pension costs in accordance with the funding provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share represent income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate solely to outstanding stock options, and are determined using the treasury method.

Stock Compensation Plans

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)). SFAS No. 123(R) requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. SFAS No. 123(R) covers a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements, including stock options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. SFAS No. 123(R) is a replacement of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and its related interpretive guidance. The effect of the Statement will be to require entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for stock options based on the grant date fair value of the award, and to recognize the cost over the period the employee is required to provide services for the award. SFAS No. 123(R) permits entities to use any option-pricing model that meets the fair value objective in the Statement.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company elected to adopt SFAS No. 123(R) on January 1, 2006 under the modified prospective method. Compensation cost has been measured using fair value of an award on the grant dates and is recognized over the service period, which is usually the vesting period. Compensation cost related to the nonvested portion of awards outstanding as of that date was based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated under the original provisions of SFAS No. 123; that is, the Company was not required to re-measure the grant date of SFAS No. 123(R). All stock options outstanding were vested as of December 31, 2005; therefore no compensation expense related to stock options was recorded in 2006 or 2007. There were no options granted in 2007, 2006, or 2005. The following table illustrated the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied SFAS No. 123(R) in 2005.

	December 31, 2005
Net Income, as reported	\$ 5,701,617
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined based on fair value methods of awards, net of tax	(13,815)
Pro forma net Income	\$ 5,687,802
Earnings per share:	
Basic as reported	\$ 1.66
Basic pro forma	1.66
Diluted as reported	1.60

Wealth Management Services Division

Securities and other property held by the Wealth Management Services division in a fiduciary or agency capacity are not assets of the Company and are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, interest bearing deposits in banks and federal funds sold. Generally, federal funds are purchased and sold for one-day periods.

Other Real Estate

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Use of Estimates

In preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, and the valuation of foreclosed real estate and deferred tax assets.

Marketing

The Company follows the policy of charging the costs of marketing, including advertising, to expense as incurred. Marketing expenses of \$548,580, \$571,641 and \$478,748 were incurred in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period balances to conform to the current year presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but rather, provides enhanced guidance to other pronouncements that require or permit assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those years. As of December 1, 2007, the FASB has proposed a one-year deferral for the implementation of the Statement for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. The Company does not expect the implementation of SFAS 157 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (SFAS 158). This Statement requires that employers measure plan assets and obligations as of the balance sheet date. This requirement is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. The other provisions of SFAS 158 were implemented by the Company as of December 31, 2006. The Company does not expect the implementation of the measurement date provisions of SFAS 158 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. The fair value option established by this Statement permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity shall report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option may be applied instrument by instrument and is irrevocable. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, with early adoption available in certain circumstances. The Company does not expect the implementation of SFAS 159 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)). The Standard will significantly change the financial accounting and reporting of business combination transactions. SFAS 141(R) establishes principles for how an acquirer recognizes and measures the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141(R) is effective for acquisition dates on or after the beginning of an entity's first year that begins after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the implementation of SFAS 141(R) to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an Amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). The Standard will significantly change the financial accounting and reporting of noncontrolling (or minority) interests in consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the implementation of SFAS 160 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force of the FASB (EITF) issued EITF 06-04, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements*. This pronouncement affects the recording of postretirement costs of insurance of bank owned life insurance policies in instances where the Company has promised a continuation of life insurance coverage to persons postretirement. EITF 06-04 requires that a liability equal to the present value of the cost of postretirement insurance be recorded during the insured employees' term of service. The terms of this pronouncement require the initial recording of this liability with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings to reflect the implementation of the pronouncement. The EITF becomes effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, and as such, the Company's December 31, 2007 and 2006 financial statements do not reflect the recording of this liability. On January 1, 2008, the Company will record the appropriate liability and corresponding effect on retained earnings, and for periods after January 1, 2008 will record an appropriate liability and corresponding effect on current income for the applicable period. The effect of this change on January 1, 2008 will be a reduction in retained earnings and an increase in accrued benefit liabilities of \$100,000.

In November 2006, the EITF issued *Accounting for Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements* (EITF 06-10). In this Issue, a consensus was reached that an employer should recognize a liability for the postretirement benefit related to a collateral assignment split-dollar life insurance arrangement in accordance with either SFAS 106 or APB Opinion No. 12, as appropriate, if the employer has agreed to maintain a life insurance policy during the employee's retirement or provide the employee with a death benefit based on the substantive agreement with the employee. A consensus also was reached that an employer should recognize and measure an asset based on the nature and substance of the collateral assignment split-dollar life insurance arrangement. The consensus is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early application permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect that EITF 06-10 will have on its consolidated financial statements when implemented.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 158-1, *Conforming Amendments to the Illustrations in FASB Statements No. 87, No. 88 and No. 106 and to the Related Staff Implementation Guides*. This FSP provides conforming amendments to the illustrations in SFAS 87, 88, and 106 and to related staff implementation guides as a result of the issuance of SFAS 158. The conforming amendments made by this FSP are effective as of the effective dates of SFAS 158. The unaffected guidance that this FSP codifies into SFAS 87, 88, and 106 does not contain new requirements and therefore does not require a separate effective date or transition method. The Company does not expect the implementation of FSP No. FAS 158-1 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

In November 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 109,

Written Loan Commitments Recorded at Fair Value Through Earnings (SAB 109). SAB 109 expresses the current view of the staff that the expected net future cash flows related to the associated servicing of the loan should be included in the measurement of all written loan commitments that are accounted for at fair value through earnings.

SEC registrants are expected to apply the views in Question 1 of SAB 109 on a prospective basis to derivative loan commitments issued or modified in fiscal quarters beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the implementation of SAB 109 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the SEC issued SAB No. 110, Use of a Simplified Method in Developing Expected Term of Share Options . SAB No. 110 expresses the current view of the staff that it will accept a company 's election to use the simplified method discussed in SAB No. 107 for estimating the expected term of plain vanilla share options regardless of whether the company has sufficient information to make more refined estimates. The staff noted that it understands that detailed information about employee exercise patterns may not be widely available by December 31, 2007.

Accordingly, the staff will continue to accept, under certain circumstances, the use of the simplified method beyond December 31, 2007. The Company does not expect the implementation of SAB No. 110 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**Note 2. Restatement**

In 2006, the Company adopted provisions of SFAS 158 Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and other Postretirement Plans for its Defined Benefit Pension Plan as disclosed in Note 9. Subsequently, the Company determined that provisions of SFAS 158 also applied to the Company's supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP). Although the effects of implementing SFAS 158 for the SERP plan are immaterial to the Company's 2006 financial statements, management has elected to restate the 2006 financial statements to reflect the application of SFAS 158 for the Company's SERP. The restatement has no impact on the Consolidated Statements of Income or Cash Flows for 2006. The effects of the restatement to assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

	As Previously Reported	Restatement (1)	As Restated
Assets			
Other assets (deferred taxes)	\$ 2,015,678	\$ 91,355	\$ 2,107,033
Total Assets	\$ 521,762,145	\$ 91,355	\$ 521,853,500
Liabilities			
Other liabilities (Accrued SERP costs)	\$ 348,840	\$ 268,692	\$ 617,532
Total Liabilities	\$ 483,050,196	\$ 268,692	\$ 483,318,888
Shareholders' Equity			
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,039,981)	\$ (177,337)	\$ (1,217,318)
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 38,711,949	\$ (177,337)	\$ 38,534,612
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 521,762,145	\$ 91,355	\$ 521,853,500

(1) Represents the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 158 for the Company's SERP. See Note 9 for additional disclosures.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**Note 3. Securities**

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

	December 31, 2007			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 23,080,415	\$ 30,014	\$ (162,347)	\$ 22,948,082
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	5,293,965	82,166	(3,948)	5,372,183
Corporate Bonds	6,000,000		(348,750)	5,651,250
Mutual Funds	291,581		(5,791)	285,790
FHLMC Preferred Bank Stock	441,000		(97,000)	344,000
Restricted investments:				
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	2,513,500			2,513,500
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	99,000			99,000
Community Bankers Bank Stock	50,000			50,000
The Bankers Bank Stock	112,920			112,920
	\$ 37,882,381	\$ 112,180	\$ (617,836)	\$ 37,376,725

	December 31, 2006			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 29,529,837	\$ 2,029	\$ (599,698)	\$ 28,932,167
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	962,814	48,740		1,011,554
Corporate Bonds	6,000,000	27,500	(42,500)	5,985,000
Mutual Funds	279,445		(9,311)	270,134
FHLMC Preferred Bank Stock	441,000	14,000		455,000
Restricted investments:				
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	3,437,000			3,437,000
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	99,000			99,000
Community Bankers Bank Stock	50,000			50,000
The Bankers Bank Stock	112,920			112,920
	\$ 40,912,016	\$ 92,269	\$ (651,509)	\$ 40,352,775

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations without penalties.

	2007	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 7,260,479	\$ 7,224,424
Due after one year through five years	3,325,708	3,323,774
Due after five years through ten years	4,091,320	4,068,672
Due after ten years	19,696,873	19,354,645
Equity securities	3,508,001	3,405,210
	\$ 37,882,381	\$ 37,376,725

There were no securities sold in 2007. For the year ended December 31, 2006, proceeds from sales of securities available for sale amounted to \$3,024,745. Gross realized losses amounted to \$82,564 in 2006. The tax expense applicable to this net realized loss amounted to \$28,072.

The following table shows the Company securities with gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

December 31, 2007	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)
Obligations of U.S. Government, corporations and agencies	\$	\$	\$ 17,798,157	\$ (162,347)	\$ 17,798,157	\$ (162,347)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	899,333	(3,948)			899,333	(3,948)
Corporate Bonds	3,770,000	(230,000)	1,881,250	(118,750)	5,651,250	(348,750)
Subtotal, debt securities	4,669,333	(233,948)	19,679,407	(281,097)	24,348,740	(515,045)
Mutual Funds			291,581	(5,791)	291,581	(5,791)
FHLMC Preferred Bank Stock	441,000	(97,000)			441,000	(97,000)
Total temporary impaired securities	\$ 5,110,333	\$ (330,948)	\$ 19,970,988	\$ (286,888)	\$ 25,081,321	\$ (617,836)

December 31, 2006

12 Months or More

Total

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Description of Securities	Less than 12 Months		Unrealized		Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)
Obligations of U.S. Government, corporations and agencies	\$	\$	\$ 28,734,320	\$ (599,698)	\$ 28,734,320	\$ (599,698)
Corporate Bonds			3,957,500	(42,500)	3,957,500	(42,500)
Subtotal, debt securities			32,691,820	(642,198)	32,691,820	(642,198)
Mutual Funds			279,445	(9,311)	279,445	(9,311)
Total temporary impaired securities	\$	\$	\$ 32,971,265	\$ (651,509)	\$ 32,971,265	\$ (651,509)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The nature of securities which are temporarily impaired for a continuous 12 month period or more can be segregated into three groups.

The first group consists of Federal agency bonds and mortgage-backed securities totaling \$17.8 million with a temporary loss of approximately \$162,000. The bonds within this group have Aaa/AAA ratings from Moody's and Standard & Poors, respectively. These bonds have maturity dates ranging from one month to 312 months, with a weighted average duration of approximately 17 months based on current expectations of the return principal on a monthly basis by the mortgage-backed securities representing the repayment and prepayment of the underlying mortgages. The Company has the ability to hold these bonds to maturity.

The second group consists of corporate bonds, rated A2 by Moody's, totaling \$1.9 million with a temporary loss of approximately \$119,000. These bonds have an estimated maturity of 26 years, but can be called at par on the five year anniversary, which will occur in 2008 and 2009. If not called, the bonds reprice every three months at a fixed rate index above the three month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The Company has the ability to hold these bonds to maturity.

The third group consists of a Community Reinvestment Act qualified investment bond fund with a temporary loss of approximately \$6,000. The fund is a relatively small balance of the portfolio and the Company plans to hold it indefinitely.

The carrying value of securities pledged to secure deposits and for other purposes amounted to \$13,565,758 and \$15,553,330 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Note 4. Loans

A summary of the balances of loans follows:

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Thousands)	
Real estate loans:		
Construction	\$ 37,204	\$ 33,662
Secured by farmland	1,365	1,365
Secured by 1 - to - 4 family residential	170,983	168,310
Other real estate loans	132,918	134,955
Commercial and industrial loans (not secured by real estate)	38,203	41,508
Consumer installment loans	24,133	31,952
All other loans	8,824	9,273
Total loans	\$ 413,630	\$ 421,025
Unearned income	(338)	(493)
Allowance for loan losses	(4,185)	(4,471)
Net loans	\$ 409,107	\$ 416,061

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**Note 5. Allowance for Loan Losses**

Analysis of the allowance for loan losses follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 4,470,533	\$ 4,238,143	\$ 4,060,321
Provision for loan losses	717,000	360,000	472,917
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	60,616	128,463	53,331
Loan losses charged-off	(1,062,940)	(256,073)	(348,426)
Balance at end of year	\$ 4,185,209	\$ 4,470,533	\$ 4,238,143

Information about impaired loans is as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Impaired loans for which an allowance has been provided	\$ 2,688,501	\$ 4,359,124	\$ 1,647,558
Impaired loans for which no allowance has been provided	1,247,461	2,647,413	2,461,853
	\$ 3,935,962	\$ 7,006,537	\$ 4,109,411
Allowance provided for impaired loans, included in the allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,392,236	\$ 1,437,738	\$ 761,800

	2007	2006	2005
Average balance in impaired loans	\$ 4,359,817	\$ 7,313,827	\$ 3,128,139
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ 261,257	\$ 793,223	\$ 289,576

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

No non-accrual loans were excluded from the above impaired loan disclosure under SFAS 114 at December 31, 2007. Non-accrual loans excluded from the above impaired loan disclosure under FASB 114 were \$62,000, and \$12,710 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. If interest on these loans had been accrued, such income would have approximated \$7,974, and \$608 for 2006 and 2005, respectively. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest totaled \$770,000, \$1,000 and \$679,000 for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Note 6. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has granted loans to executive officers, directors, their immediate families and affiliated companies in which they are principal shareholders, which totaled \$4,322,116 at December 31, 2007 and \$4,866,240 at December 31, 2006. During 2007, total principal additions were \$11,106 and total principal payments were \$532,418. Also during 2007, principal was reduced by an additional \$22,812 to adjust for individuals who were affiliates in 2006, but not in 2007.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**Note 7. Bank Premises and Equipment, Net**

A summary of the cost and accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007	2006
Land	\$ 2,625,882	\$ 2,577,282
Buildings and improvements	7,672,331	7,657,854
Furniture and equipment	10,603,745	10,313,558
Leasehold improvements	300,618	298,742
Construction in process	349,797	101,270
	21,552,373	20,948,706
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(14,372,004)	(13,364,617)
	\$ 7,180,369	\$ 7,584,089

Depreciation and amortization expensed for years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, totaled \$1,017,874, \$1,205,044 and \$1,201,070 respectively.

Note 8. Deposits

The aggregate amount of time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$37,179,000 and \$51,849,000, respectively. Brokered deposits include balances of Bank customers who qualify to participate in the CD Account Registry Services (CDARS). As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 these balances totaled \$9,264,000 and \$20,178,000, respectively.

At December 31, 2007, the scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows:

2008	\$ 75,669,000
2009	18,827,000
2010	6,047,000
2011	216,000
2012 and there after	799,000
	\$ 101,558,000

Overdraft demand deposits totaling \$1,529,985 and \$1,309,802 were reclassified to loans at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Bank accepts deposits for executive officers and directors of the Bank on the same terms, including interest rates, as those prevailing at the time of comparable transactions with unrelated persons. The aggregate dollar amount of deposits of executive officers and directors totaled \$3,774,175 and \$6,180,346 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9. Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plan

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the changes in the defined benefit plan's obligations and fair value of assets over the three-year period ending December 31, 2007, computed as of October 1 for each respective year.

	2007	2006	2005
Change in Benefit Obligations			
Benefit obligation, beginning	\$ 6,729,403	\$ 6,572,275	\$ 5,708,344
Service cost	670,720	692,509	574,478
Interest cost	401,371	375,987	340,481
Actuarial gain (loss)	(529,943)	(634,340)	455,390
Benefits paid	(309,430)	(277,028)	(506,418)
Benefit obligation, ending	\$ 6,962,121	\$ 6,729,403	\$ 6,572,275
Change in Plan Assets			
Fair value of plan assets, beginning	\$ 6,490,958	\$ 4,690,102	\$ 3,375,642
Actual return on plan assets	870,440	443,416	634,164
Employer contributions		1,634,468	1,186,714
Benefits paid	(309,430)	(277,028)	(506,418)
Fair value of plan assets, ending	\$ 7,051,968	\$ 6,490,958	\$ 4,690,102
Funded status, ending	\$ 89,847	\$ (238,445)	\$ (1,882,173)
	2007	2006	2005
Amount recognized on the Balance Sheet			
Other assets	\$ 107,459	\$ 345,606	\$
Other liabilities		238,445	134,025
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(34,188)	(670,882)	
Amounts Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Net loss	\$ 96,632	\$ 1,072,536	N/A
Prior service cost	31,076	38,839	"
Net obligation at transition	(75,908)	(94,887)	"
Deferred tax benefit	(17,612)	(345,606)	"
Amount recognized	\$ 34,188	\$ 670,882	"
Funded Status			
Benefit Obligation	\$ (6,962,121)	\$ (6,729,403)	\$ (6,572,275)
Fair value of assets	7,051,968	6,490,958	4,690,102
Unrecognized net actuarial (gain)/loss			1,815,409
Unrecognized net obligation at transition			(113,866)

Unrecognized prior service cost			46,605
Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost included in other assets (liabilities)	\$ 89,847	\$ (238,445)	\$ (134,025)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	2007	2006	2005
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost			
Service cost	\$ 670,720	\$ 692,509	\$ 574,478
Interest cost	401,371	375,987	340,481
Expected return on plan assets	(445,510)	(395,840)	(301,717)
Amortization of prior service cost	7,763	7,766	7,766
Amortization of net obligation at transition	(18,979)	(18,979)	(18,979)
Recognized net actuarial loss	21,031	60,957	62,313
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 636,396	\$ 722,400	\$ 664,342

Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

	2007	2006	2005
Net (gain)/loss	\$ (975,904)	\$ 1,072,536	N/A
Prior service cost		38,839	N/A
Amortization of prior service cost	(7,766)		N/A
Net obligation at transition		(94,887)	N/A
Amortization of Net Obligation at Transition	18,979		N/A
Total recognized	(964,691)	1,016,488	N/A
Less: Income Tax Effect	327,995	345,606	N/A
Net amount recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ (636,696)	\$ 670,882	N/A

Total Recognized in Net Periodic Benefit Costs and Other Comprehensive (Income) Loss:

2007	2006	2005
\$(328,292)	\$1,738,888	\$664,342

The accumulated benefit obligation for the deferred benefit pension plan was \$3,962,497, \$3,762,292 and \$3,499,850, at December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

The assumptions used in the measurement of the Company's benefit obligations are shown in the following table:

	2007	2006	2005
Weighted-Average Assumptions used in computing ending obligations as of December 31			
Discount rate	6.25%	6.00%	5.75%
Expected return on plan assets	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Rate of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The assumptions used in the measurement of the Company's Net Periodic Benefit Cost are shown in the following table:

	2007	2006	2005
Weighted-Average Assumptions used in computing net cost as of December 31			
Discount rate	6.00%	5.75%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Rate of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

The plan sponsor selects the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption in consultation with their advisors and actuary. This rate is intended to reflect the average rate of earnings expected to be earned on the funds invested or to be invested to provide plan benefits. Historical performance is reviewed especially with respect to real rates of return (net of inflation), for the major asset classes held or anticipated to be held by the trust, and for the trust itself. Undue weight is not given to recent experience that may not continue over the measurement period with higher significance placed on current forecasts of future long-term economic conditions.

Because assets are held in a qualified trust, anticipated returns are not reduced for taxes. Further, solely for this purpose, the plan is assumed to continue in force and not terminate during the period during which assets are invested. However, consideration is given to the potential impact of current and future investment policy, cash flow into and out of the trust, and expenses (both investment and non-investment), typically paid from the plan assets (to the extent such expenses are not explicitly estimated within periodic costs).

The Company pension plan's weighted-average asset allocation at September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, by asset category are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Asset Category as of September 30,			
Mutual Funds - Fixed Income	22%	21%	20%
Mutual Funds - Equity	74%	71%	80%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4%	8%	
Total	100%	100%	100%

The trust fund is sufficiently diversified to maintain a reasonable level of risk without imprudently sacrificing return, with a targeted asset allocation of 25% fixed income and 75% equities. The Investment Manager selects investment fund managers with demonstrated experience and expertise, and the funds with demonstrated historical performance, for the implementation of the plan's investment strategy. The Investment Manager will consider both actively and passively managed investment strategies and will allocate funds across the asset classes to develop an efficient investment structure.

It is the responsibility of the Trustee to administer the investments of the trust within reasonable costs, being careful to avoid sacrificing quality. These costs include, but are not limited to, management and custodial fees, consulting fees, transaction costs and other administrative costs chargeable to the trust.

The Company contributed \$1,634,468 to its pension plan in 2006. No contribution was made in 2007.

On December 20, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors approved the termination of the defined benefit pension plan effective on December 31, 2009, and effective January 1, 2010 replace the defined benefit pension plan with an enhanced 401(k) plan. Defined benefit pension plan expenses are projected to decrease from \$636,000 in 2007 to approximately \$150,000 in 2008 and nothing in 2009 and going forward. Expenses for the 401(k) plan are projected to increase from \$134,000 in 2007 to approximately \$140,000 in 2008 and 2009, and approximately \$625,000 in 2010. Growth in 401(k) after 2010 is projected to increase approximately at the same rate of increase as salaries.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Estimated future benefit payments which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are as follows:

Payment Dates	Amount
For the 12 months ended:	
September 30, 2008	\$ 77,249
September 30, 2009	74,113
September 30, 2010	74,502
September 30, 2011	118,280
September 30, 2012	114,338
Thereafter	985,008

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the changes in the supplemental executive retirement plan's obligations over the three-year period ending December 31, 2007, computed as of October 1 for each respective year.

	2007	2006	2005
Change in Benefit Obligations			
Projected benefit obligation, beginning	\$ 617,532	\$ 164,547	\$
Service cost	136,800	92,926	155,233
Interest cost	37,061	44,482	9,314
Actuarial gain (loss)	378,843	(458,026)	
Benefits paid			
Prior service cost due to amendment		773,603	
Benefit obligation, ending	\$ 1,170,236	\$ 617,532	\$ 164,547
Fair value of plan assets, ending	\$	\$	\$
Funded status at December 31, 2007	\$ (1,170,236)	\$ (617,532)	\$ (164,547)
	2007	2006	2005
Amount recognized on the Balance Sheet			
Other assets, deferred income tax benefit	\$ 209,296	\$ 91,355	\$
Other liabilities	1,170,236	617,532	164,547
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(406,281)	(177,337)	
Amounts Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Net loss	(64,256)	(458,026)	N/A
Prior service cost	679,833	726,718	N/A
Net obligation at transition			N/A
Deferred tax benefit	(209,296)	(91,355)	N/A
Amount recognized	\$ 406,281	\$ 177,337	N/A

Funded Status

Benefit Obligation	\$ (1,170,236)	\$ (617,532)	\$ (164,547)
Fair value of assets			
Unrecognized net actuarial (gain)/loss			
Unrecognized net obligation at transition			
Unrecognized prior service cost			
(Accrued)/prepaid benefit cost included in other liabilities	\$ (1,170,236)	\$ (617,532)	\$ (164,547)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	2007	2006	2005
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost			
Service cost	\$ 136,800	\$ 92,926	\$ 155,233
Interest cost	37,061	44,482	9,314
Expected return on plan assets			
Amortization of prior service cost	46,885	46,885	
Amortization of net obligation at transition			
Recognized net actuarial loss	(14,927)		
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 205,819	\$ 184,293	\$ 164,547

Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

	2007	2006	2005
Net (gain)/loss	\$ 393,770	\$ (458,026)	N/A
Prior service cost		773,603	N/A
Amortization of prior service cost	(46,885)	(46,885)	N/A
Net obligation at transition			N/A
Amortization of Net Obligation at Transition			N/A
Total recognized	346,885	268,692	N/A
Less: Income Tax Effect	117,941	91,355	N/A
Net amount recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ 228,944	\$ 177,337	N/A

Total Recognized in Net Periodic Benefit Costs and Other Comprehensive Income.

2007	2006	2005
\$ 552,704	\$ 452,985	\$ 164,547

The assumptions used in the measurement of the Company's benefit obligations are shown in the following table.

	2007	2006	2005
Weighted-Average Assumptions used in computing ending obligations as of December 31			
Discount rate used for net periodic pension cost	6.00%	5.75%	N/A
Discount rate used for disclosures	6.00%	6.00%	N/A
Expected return on plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Estimated future benefit payments which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are as follows.

Payment Dates	Amount
For the 12 months ended:	
December 31, 2008	\$ 386
December 31, 2009	851
December 31, 2010	1,406
December 31, 2011	2,067
December 31, 2012	2,849
Thereafter	167,021

401(k) Plan

The Company has a defined contribution retirement plan under Code Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Service covering employees who have completed 3 months of service and who are at least 18 years of age. Under the plan, a participant may contribute an amount up to 100% of their covered compensation for the year, not to exceed the dollar limit set by law (Code Section 402(g)). The Company may also make, but is not required to make, a discretionary matching contribution. The amount of this matching contribution, if any, is determined on an annual basis by the Board of Directors. The Company's 401(k) expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$133,708, \$131,212, and \$115,579, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company has a nonqualified deferred compensation program for a former key employee's retirement, in which the contribution expense is solely funded by the Company. The retirement benefit to be provided is variable based upon the performance of underlying life insurance policy assets. Deferred compensation expense amounted to \$19,921, \$24,362 and \$18,602 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Concurrent with the establishment of the deferred compensation plan, the Company purchased life insurance policies on this employee with the Company named as owner and beneficiary. These life insurance policies are intended to be utilized as a source of funding the deferred compensation plan. The Company has recorded in other assets \$1,008,667 and \$975,516 representing cash surrender value of these policies for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Note 10. Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan

In 2004, the Company implemented a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan (the DRSP) that allows participating shareholders to purchase additional shares of the Company's common stock through automatic reinvestment of dividends or optional cash investments at 100% of the market price of the common stock, which is either the actual purchase price of the shares if obtained on the open market, or the average of the closing bid and asked quotations for a share of common stock on the day before the purchase date for shares if acquired directly from the Company as newly issued shares under the DRSP. No new shares were issued during 2007. The Company issued 5,047 new shares in 2006 at a weighted average price of \$24.63 and 5,538 new shares in 2005 at a weighted average price of \$25.83. The Company has 236,529 shares available for issuance under the DRSP at December 31, 2007.

Note 11. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Bank has entered into five long-term banking facility leases. The first lease was entered into on January 31, 1999. The lease provides for an original five-year term with a renewal option for additional periods of five years on the Bank's Sudley Road, Manassas branch. The Bank renewed the lease January 31, 2004. Rent for 2008 is expected to be \$52,559.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The second lease for a branch office in Old Town Manassas was entered into on April 10, 2001. The lease provides for an original ten-year term with the right to renew for two additional ten-year periods beginning on June 1, 2001. Annual rent is \$39,325 for the first five years and \$40,700 annually commencing with the sixth year. Rent for 2008 is expected to be \$40,700.

The third lease is for the accounting and finance department facility and was entered into on June 25, 2002. The lease has a term of five years beginning on August 1, 2002. Rent for the first year was \$29,890 with annual increases on the anniversary date based on the CPI, with a minimum increase of 3%. Rent for 2008 is expected to be \$36,648.

The fourth lease is for the property in Haymarket, Virginia where the Bank plans to build its ninth full-service branch office scheduled to open during the first quarter of 2009. The initial 12 months rental expense is projected to be \$150,000 with increases of 3% annually. The term of the lease is 20 years after the branch opening with two additional options for five years each.

The fifth lease is for the property in Bristow, Virginia where the Bank plans to build its tenth full-service branch office scheduled to open during the first quarter of 2009. No rental expense is expected for 2008. The rental expense for its initial 12 months is projected to be \$150,000 with increases of 3% annually for the first ten years. The lease will expire ten years after the branch opening with two additional options for five years each.

Total rent expense was \$139,523, \$133,913, and \$129,585 for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and was included in occupancy expense.

The Bank has two data processing contractual obligations of greater than one year. The contractual expense for the Bank's largest primary contractual obligation is for data processing, and totaled \$1,027,783; \$903,879; and \$845,356 for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The term of this obligation ends in July 2009.

The following is a schedule by year of future minimum lease requirements and contractual obligations required under the long-term noncancellable lease agreements:

2008	\$ 1,433,907
2009	1,127,983
2010	390,858
2011	326,410
2012	327,818
Thereafter	3,840,594
Total	\$ 7,447,570

As a member of the Federal Reserve System, the Company's subsidiary bank is required to maintain certain average reserve balances. For the final weekly reporting period in the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the aggregate amounts of daily average required balances were approximately \$7,799,000 and \$8,043,000, respectively.

In the normal course of business, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities, such as guarantees, commitments to extend credit, etc., which are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company does not anticipate a material impact on its financial statements.

See Note 17 with respect to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**Note 12. Income Taxes**

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and the state of Virginia. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2004.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, on January 1, 2007 with no impact on the financial statements.

The components of the net deferred tax assets included in other assets at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,329,293	\$ 1,399,538
Securities available for sale	172,956	190,142
Accrued pension obligation		81,071
Interest on nonaccrual loans	15,263	8,226
Accrued vacation	93,375	83,939
SERP obligation	468,999	284,706
Restricted Stock	162,514	173,973
Other	29,702	19,951
	2,272,102	2,241,546
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Other	1,986	1,327
Prepaid pension obligation	30,548	
Accumulated depreciation	32,580	133,186
	65,114	134,513
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 2,206,988	\$ 2,107,033

The Company has not recorded a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as they feel it is more likely than not, that they will be ultimately realized.

Allocation of federal income taxes between current and deferred portions is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Current tax expense	2,414,058	2,468,320	2,545,339
Deferred tax (benefit)	(327,194)	(4,575)	(28,748)
	\$ 2,086,864	\$ 2,463,745	\$ 2,516,591

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The reasons for the difference between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rates for the three years ended December 31, 2007 are summarized as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Computed expected tax expense	2,393,697	2,742,878	2,794,191
Decrease in income taxes resulting from:			
Tax-exempt interest income	(281,208)	(253,038)	(254,435)
Other	(25,625)	(26,095)	(23,165)
	\$ 2,086,864	\$ 2,463,745	\$ 2,516,591

Note 13. Earnings Per Share

The following shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share and the effect on the weighted average number of shares of diluted potential common stock.

	2007		2006		2005	
	Shares	Per Share Amount	Shares	Per Share Amount	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings per share	3,504,761	\$ 1.41	3,472,217	\$ 1.61	3,434,093	\$ 1.66
Effect of dilutive securities, stock-based awards	58,582		110,024		128,471	
Diluted earnings per share	3,563,343	\$ 1.39	3,582,241	\$ 1.56	3,562,564	\$ 1.60

Note 14. Stock Option Plans

Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long-Term Incentive Plan

In 1998, the Company adopted the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long Term Incentive Plan under which stock options, stock appreciation rights, nonvested shares, and long-term performance unit awards may be granted to certain key employees for purchase of the Company's stock. The effective date of the plan was April 21, 1998 with a ten-year term. The plan authorized for issuance 400,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The plan requires that options be granted at an exercise price equal to at least 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant; however, for those individuals who own more than 10% of the stock of the Company and are awarded an incentive stock option, the option price must be at least 110% of the fair market value on the date of grant. Such options are generally not exercisable until three years from the date of issuance and generally require continuous employment during the period prior to exercise. The options will expire in no more than ten years after the date of grant. The plan was amended and restated effective January 1, 2000 with a ten-year term, to include non-employee directors and authorized an additional 180,000 shares to be available for awards to directors. The plan provides for awards to non-employee directors at the discretion of the Compensation and Benefits Committee. Options that are not exercisable at the time a director's service on the Board terminates for reason other than death, disability or retirement in accordance with the Company's policy will be forfeited.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Non employee Director Stock Option Plan

The Company previously has issued stock options to non-employee directors under its Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan, which expired in 1999. Under that plan, each non-employee director of the Company or its subsidiary received an option grant covering 2,240 shares of Company common stock on April 1 of each year during the five-year term of the plan. The first grant under the plan was made on May 1, 1995. The exercise price of awards was fixed at the fair market value of the shares on the date the option was granted. During the term of the plan, a total of 120,960 options for shares of common stock were granted. Effective January 1, 2000, the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long-Term Incentive Plan for employees was amended and restated to include non-employee directors.

During 2005, 2006, and 2007, the Company granted awards of non-vested shares to executive officers and non-employee directors under the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long-Term Incentive Plan: 7,711; 7,587 and 6,379, of restricted stock to executive officers and 3,087; 2,760 and 3,666 of restricted stock to directors on February 14, 2007; February 17, 2006 and February 17, 2005, respectively.

The restricted shares are accounted for using the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date the restricted shares were awarded. The restricted shares issued to executive officers and directors are subject to a vesting period, whereby, the restrictions on one-third of the shares lapse on the anniversary of the date the restricted shares were awarded over the next three years. Compensation expense for nonvested shares amounted to \$256,230, \$220,268 and \$231,651 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Company did not grant options in 2007, 2006 and 2005.

A summary of the status of the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long-Term Incentive Plan and Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan is presented below:

	2007		2006		2005		
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Average Intrinsic Value (1)	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1	177,466	\$ 9.50		194,146	\$ 9.18	236,466	\$ 9.11
Granted							
Exercised	(81,366)	9.09		(16,680)	5.75	(42,320)	8.78
Forfeited							
Outstanding at March 31,	96,100	\$ 9.85	\$ 691,920	177,466	\$ 9.50	194,146	\$ 9.18
Exercisable at end of quarter	96,100		\$ 691,920	177,466		194,146	
Weighted-average fair value per option of options granted during the year	\$			\$		\$	

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value

of stock option in the table above reflects the pre-tax intrinsic value (the amount by which the December 31, 2007 market value of the underlying stock option exceeded the exercise price of the option) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2007. This amount changes based on the changes in the market value of the company's stock.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$1,225,608, \$309,875 and \$326,879, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The status of the options outstanding as of December 31, 2007 for the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long-Term Incentive and Non-employee Director Stock Option Plans is as follows:

Remaining Contractual Life	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
1.25 years	12,200	10.00	12,200	10.00
2.25 years	17,420	9.75	17,420	9.75
3.66 years	21,214	8.13	21,214	8.13
4.60 years	21,534	8.07	21,534	8.07
6.08 years	23,732	13.00	23,732	13.00
	96,100		96,100	

A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested shares is presented below:

	2007		2006		2005	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1,	31,829		21,482		12,557	
Granted	10,798	\$25.40	10,347	\$25.24	10,045	\$24.84
Vested	(11,437)					
Forfeited					(1,120)	\$25.00
Nonvested at December 31,	31,190		31,829		21,482	

As of December 31, 2007, there was \$298,668 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a period of three years.

Cash received from option exercise exclusive of tax benefit under all share based payment arrangements for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was \$739,469; \$95,838 and \$371,777, respectively. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from option exercise of the share-based payment arrangements totaled \$419,527; \$105,358 and \$111,139, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

The Company also maintains a Director Deferred Compensation Plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan). This plan provides that any non-employee director of the Company or the Bank may elect to defer receipt of all or any portion of his or her compensation as a director. A participating director may elect to have amounts deferred under the Deferred Compensation Plan held in a deferred cash account, which is credited on a quarterly basis with interest equal to the highest rate offered by the Bank at the end of the preceding quarter. Alternatively, a participant may elect to have a deferred stock account in which deferred amounts are treated as if invested in the

Company's common stock at the fair market value on the date of deferral. The value of a stock account will increase and decrease based upon the fair market value of an equivalent number of shares of common stock. In addition, the deferred amounts deemed invested in common stock will be credited with dividends on an equivalent number of shares. Amounts considered invested in the Company's common stock are paid, at the election of the director, either in cash or in whole shares of the common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares. Directors may elect to receive amounts contributed to their respective accounts in one or up to five installments.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15. Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and Other Borrowings

The Company's fixed-rate debt of \$35,000,000 at December 31, 2007 and \$55,000,000 at December 31, 2006 matures through 2011. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the interest rates ranged from 4.55% to 5.31% and from 4.49% to 5.67%, respectively. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the weighted average interest rates were 4.94% and 5.33%, respectively. On December 31, 2007, \$10,000,000 was at an adjustable rate based on the three month LIBOR, and \$25,000,000 was at different fixed rates.

At December 31, 2007, Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (FHLB) advances were secured by certain first lien loans on one-to-four unit single-family dwellings and eligible commercial real estate loans of the Bank. As of December 31, 2007, the book value of eligible loans totaled approximately \$210.0 million. At December 31, 2006, the advances were secured by similar loans totaling \$214.6 million. The amount of available credit is limited to eighty percent of qualifying collateral for one-to-four unit single-family residential loans, and fifty percent for commercial and home equity loans. Any borrowing in excess of the qualifying collateral requires pledging of additional assets.

The Bank has an available line of credit with the FHLB with a borrowing limit of approximately \$136.2 million at December 31, 2007, which provides additional sources of liquidity, as well as available federal funds purchased lines of credit with various commercial banks totaling \$52.0 million. At December 31, 2007, \$35 million of the FHLB line of credit was in use and none of the available federal funds purchased lines of credit with various commercial banks were in use. The contractual maturities of FHLB advances are as follows:

	2007	2006
Due in 2007	\$	\$ 40,000,000
Due in 2008	25,000,000	5,000,000
Due in 2011	10,000,000	10,000,000
	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 55,000,000

Note 16. Dividend Limitations on Affiliate Bank

Transfers of funds from the banking subsidiary to the parent corporation in the form of loans, advances and cash dividends are restricted by federal and state regulatory authorities. As of December 31, 2007, the aggregate amount of unrestricted funds, which could be transferred from the banking subsidiary to the parent corporation, without prior regulatory approval, totaled \$10,311,091.

Note 17. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

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

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the following financial instruments were outstanding whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	2007	2006
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk:		
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 72,503,000	\$ 79,642,000
Standby letters of credit	6,749,000	4,736,000
	\$ 79,252,000	\$ 84,378,000

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

Unfunded commitments under commercial lines of credit, revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit usually do not contain a specified maturity date and may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Company is committed. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those letters of credit are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Company generally holds collateral supporting those commitments if deemed necessary.

Note 18. Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Interest Rate Risk

The fair value of a financial instrument is the current amount that would be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instruments. SFAS 107 excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments approximate fair value.

Securities

For securities and marketable equity securities held for investment purposes, fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. For other securities held as investments, fair value equals quoted market price, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices for similar securities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Loan Receivables

For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for certain mortgage loans (e.g., one-to-four family residential), credit card loans, and other consumer loans are based on quoted market prices of similar loans sold in conjunction with securitization transactions, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. Fair values for other loans (e.g., commercial real estate and investment property mortgage loans, commercial and industrial loans) are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Fair values for nonperforming loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

Accrued Interest

The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Deposit Liabilities

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

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

The fair values of the Company's FHLB advances are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments

The fair value of commitments to extend credit is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present credit worthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

The fair value of standby letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the fair value of loan commitments and standby letters of credit were deemed immaterial.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	2007		2006	
	Carrying Amount (Thousands)	Fair Value	Carrying Amount (Thousands)	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 17,532	\$ 17,532	\$ 21,558	\$ 21,558
Federal funds sold	2,020	2,020	20,122	20,122
Securities	37,377	37,377	40,353	40,353
Loans, net	409,108	411,050	416,061	411,788
Accrued interest receivable	1,749	1,749	1,802	1,802
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$404,559	\$404,557	\$416,071	\$415,291
FHLB advances	35,000	35,110	55,000	55,216
Company obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities	4,124	4,117	8,248	9,129
Accrued interest payable	923	923	1,235	1,235

The Company assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) as a result of its normal operations. As a result, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Company. Management attempts to match maturities of assets and liabilities to the extent believed necessary to minimize interest rate risk. However, borrowers with fixed rate obligations are less likely to prepay in a rising rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed rates are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Management monitors rates and maturities of assets and liabilities and attempts to minimize interest rate risk by adjusting terms of new loans and deposits and by investing in securities with terms that mitigate the Company's overall interest rate risk.

Note 19. Other Operating Expenses

The principal components of Other operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income are:

	2007	2006	2005
Postage and courier expenses	\$ 336,268	\$ 280,842	\$ 285,301
Taxes, other than income taxes	299,929	317,652	279,100
Charge-offs, other than loan charge-offs	271,039	280,428	181,068
Other (no items exceed 1% of total revenue)	1,824,256	1,838,672	1,952,695
	\$ 2,731,492	\$ 2,717,594	\$ 2,698,164

Note 20. Concentration Risk

The Company maintains its cash accounts in several correspondent banks. The total amount by which cash on deposit in those banks exceeds the federally insured limits is \$5,640,000 at December 31, 2007.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 21. Capital Requirements

The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's and the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, that the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of December 31, 2007, the most recent notification from the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, an institution must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

The Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the table. No amount was deducted from capital for interest-rate risk.

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(Dollars in Thousands)						
As of December 31, 2007:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):						
Consolidated	\$ 50,683	13.0%	\$ 31,248	8.0%	N/A	N/A
The Fauquier Bank	\$ 50,003	12.8%	\$ 31,238	8.0%	\$ 39,047	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):						
Consolidated	\$ 46,498	11.9%	\$ 15,624	4.0%	N/A	N/A
The Fauquier Bank	\$ 45,818	11.7%	\$ 15,619	4.0%	\$ 23,428	6.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets):						
Consolidated	\$ 46,498	9.5%	\$ 19,602	4.0%	N/A	N/A
The Fauquier Bank	\$ 45,818	9.4%	\$ 19,590	4.0%	\$ 24,487	5.0%
As of December 31, 2006:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):						
Consolidated	\$ 52,213	12.9%	\$ 32,368	8.0%	N/A	N/A
The Fauquier Bank	\$ 47,844	11.8%	\$ 32,360	8.0%	\$ 40,450	10.0%

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Tier 1 Capital (to Risk

Weighted Assets):

Consolidated	\$ 47,742	11.8%	\$ 16,184	4.0%	N/A	N/A
The Fauquier Bank	\$ 43,371	10.7%	\$ 16,180	4.0%	\$ 24,270	6.0%

Tier 1 Capital (to Average

Assets):

Consolidated	\$ 47,742	9.5%	\$ 20,012	4.0%	N/A	N/A
The Fauquier Bank	\$ 43,371	8.7%	\$ 19,983	4.0%	\$ 24,979	5.0%

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 22. Company-Obligated Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Securities

On March 26, 2002, the Company established a subsidiary trust that issued \$4.0 million of capital securities as part of a pooled trust preferred security offering with other financial institutions (Trust I). The Company used the offering proceeds for the purposes of expansion and the repurchase of additional shares of its common stock. The interest rate on the capital security resets every three months at 3.60% above the then current three month LIBOR. Interest is paid quarterly. Under applicable regulatory guidelines, the capital securities are treated as Tier 1 capital for purposes of the Federal Reserve's capital guidelines for bank holding companies, as long as the capital securities and all other cumulative preferred securities of the Company together do not exceed 25% of Tier 1 capital.

On September 21, 2006, the Company's wholly-owned Connecticut statutory business trust privately issued \$4 million face amount of the trust's Floating Rate Capital Securities in a pooled capital securities offering (Trust II).

Simultaneously, the trust used the proceeds of that sale to purchase \$4.0 million principal amount of the Company's Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2036. The interest rate on the capital security resets every three months at 1.70% above the then current three month LIBOR. Interest is paid quarterly.

The purpose of the September 2006 Trust II issuance was to use the proceeds to redeem the existing capital securities of Trust I on March 26, 2007. Because of changes in the market pricing of capital securities from 2002 to 2006, the September 2006 issuance was priced 190 basis points less than that of the March 2002 issuance, and the repayment of the March 2002 issuance in March 2007 reduced the interest expense associated with the distribution on capital securities of subsidiary trust by \$76,000 annually. The Company redeemed all the existing capital securities issued by Trust I on March 26, 2007.

Total capital securities at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$4,124,000 and \$8,248,000, respectively. The Trust II issuance of capital securities and the respective subordinated debentures are callable at any time after five years from the issue date. The subordinated debentures are an unsecured obligation of the Company and are junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness of the Company. The capital securities are guaranteed by the Company on a subordinated basis.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**Note 23. Parent Corporation Only Financial Statements****FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.**

(Parent Corporation Only)

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2007 and 2006

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Assets		
Cash on deposit with subsidiary bank	\$ 121,258	\$ 4,108,707
Investment in subsidiaries, at cost, plus equity in undistributed net income	45,147,440	42,277,244
Other assets	758,541	433,458
Total Assets	\$ 46,027,239	\$ 46,819,409
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Liabilities		
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities	\$ 4,124,000	\$ 8,248,000
Other liabilities	75,487	36,797
	4,199,487	8,284,797
Shareholders Equity		
Common stock	10,974,293	10,789,521
Retained earnings, which are substantially distributed earnings of subsidiaries	31,626,627	28,962,409
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(773,168)	(1,217,318)
	41,827,752	38,534,612
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 46,027,239	\$ 46,819,409

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.
(Parent Corporation Only)

Statements of Income

For Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2007

	2007	December 31, 2006	2005
Revenue			
Interest Income	\$ 1,067	\$ 107	\$
Dividends from Subsidiaries	2,796,892	2,589,697	2,220,730
	2,797,959	2,589,804	2,220,730
Expenses			
Interest expense	374,586	435,771	275,176
Legal and professional fees	206,214	108,479	162,346
Directors fees	249,670	157,470	138,103
Miscellaneous	138,392	149,091	149,847
	968,862	850,811	725,472
Income before income tax benefits and equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	1,829,097	1,738,993	1,495,258
Income tax benefit	(324,138)	(313,344)	(246,660)
Income before equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	2,153,235	2,052,337	1,741,918
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	2,800,187	3,551,205	3,959,699
Net income	\$ 4,953,422	\$ 5,603,542	\$ 5,701,617

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.
(Parent Corporation Only)

Statements of Cash Flows

For Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2007

	2007	December 31, 2006	2005
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 4,953,422	\$ 5,603,542	\$ 5,701,617
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(2,800,187)	(3,551,205)	(3,959,699)
Deferred tax benefit	5,275		
Decrease in undistributed dividends receivable from subsidiaries			508,887
Tax benefit of nonqualified options exercised	(419,527)	(24,068)	(111,139)
Amortization of unearned compensation	256,230	220,268	203,651
(Increase) decrease in other assets	463,310	(80,258)	28,883
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	38,690	(26,998)	19,930
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,497,213	2,141,281	2,392,130
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from (repayment of) issuance of capital securiteis	(4,124,000)	4,124,000	
Cash dividends paid	(2,796,892)	(2,589,697)	(2,729,617)
Contribution of capital to subsidiaries			(900,000)
Issuance of common stock	1,158,997	325,484	621,813
Acquisition of common stock	(722,767)	(43,205)	(9,811)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(6,484,662)	1,816,582	(3,017,615)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,987,449)	3,957,863	(625,485)
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Beginning	4,108,707	150,844	776,329
Ending	\$ 121,258	\$ 4,108,707	\$ 150,844

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods required by the Securities and Exchange Commission. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operations of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures at the end of the period covered by this report was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the management of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Based on such an evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of such period.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. (Management) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Management's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

As of December 31, 2007, Management has assessed the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the assessment, Management determined that it maintained effective internal control over the financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on those criteria.

Smith Elliott Kearns & Company, LLC, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Company's consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on 10-K, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of Management's internal control over reporting as of December 31, 2007. The report, which states an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of Management's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, is incorporated for reference in Item 8 above, under the heading Report of Independent Public Accounting Firm. No changes were made in Management's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2007 that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, Management's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information concerning the Company's executive officers is provided in Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption Executive Officers of the Registrant. All other information concerning the Company required by this item is contained in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2008 annual meeting of shareholders to be held on May 20, 2008 (the 2008 proxy statement) under the captions Election of Class III Directors, Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors, and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance, and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to the directors, executive officers and employees of the Company and the Bank. This Code was amended May 18, 2006 and is incorporated in Exhibit 14.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information relating to executive and director compensation and the Company's Compensation and Benefits Committee is contained in the Company's 2008 proxy statement under the captions "Directors' Compensation" and "Executive Compensation" and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information regarding security ownership required by this item is contained in the Company's 2008 proxy statement under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management," and is incorporated herein by reference.

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2007 with respect to compensation plans under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation securities reflected in column (a) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	66,480	\$ 9.84	259,638(1)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	29,620	\$ 9.85	87,072(2)
Total	96,100	\$ 9.85	350,889

(1) Includes 259,638 shares available to be granted in the form of options, restricted stock or stock appreciation rights under the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long Term Incentive Plan.

- (2) Includes no shares available to be granted under the Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan and 87,072 shares available to be granted under the Director Deferred Compensation Plan.

For additional information concerning the material features of the Company's equity compensation plans, including the Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan and Director Deferred Compensation Plan which have not been approved by the shareholders, please see Note 14 of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information required by this item is contained in the Company's 2008 proxy statement under the caption "Related Party Transactions," and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by this item is contained in the Company's 2008 proxy statement under the captions "Principal Accountant Fees" and "Pre-Approval Policies," and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) (1) -Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and subsidiaries are filed as part of this document under Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Independent Auditors Report

Consolidated Balance Sheets -December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

Consolidated Statements of Income -Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows -Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity -December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

(a) (2) -Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules to the consolidated financial statements required by Article 9 of Regulation S-X are omitted since they are either not applicable or the required information is set forth in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(a) (3) -Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to registration statement on Form 10 filed April 16, 1999.
3.2	Bylaws of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., as amended and restated, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K filed November 15, 2007.
	Certain instruments relating to capital securities not being registered have been omitted in accordance with Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K. The registrant will furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon its request.
10.1*	Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2000, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.B to Form S-8 filed October 15, 2002.
10.1.1*	Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement for Employee, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1.1 to Form 8-K filed February 16, 2005.
10.1.2*	Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement for Non-Employee Director, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1.2 to Form 8-K filed February 16, 2005.
10.2*	Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. Director Deferred Compensation Plan, as adopted effective May 1, 1995, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.C to Form S-8 filed October 15, 2002.
10.3*	Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan, effective April 1, 1995, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.A to Form S-8 filed October 15, 2002.
10.8*	Change of Control Agreement, dated November 27, 2000, between Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Eric P. Graap, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Form 10-K filed March 25, 2003.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.10*	Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan Agreement, dated August 20, 2000, between The Fauquier Bank and C. Hunton Tiffany, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Form 10-K filed March 25, 2003.
10.11*	Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement, dated August 10, 2000, between The Fauquier Bank and C. Hunton Tiffany, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Form 10-K filed March 25, 2003.
10.12*	Executive Split Dollar Life Insurance Agreement, dated November 26, 1996, between The Fauquier Bank and Randy K. Ferrell, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Form 10-K filed March 25, 2003.
10.13*	Form of the Executive Survivor Income Agreement, dated on or about May 9, 2003, between The Fauquier Bank and each of C. Hunton Tiffany, Randy K. Ferrell, Eric P. Graap, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Form 10-Q filed August 14, 2003.
10.14*	Employment Agreement, dated January 19, 2005, between Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., The Fauquier Bank and Randy K. Ferrell, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Form 10-K filed March 30, 2005.
10.14.1*	First Amendment, dated March 26, 2007, to Employment Agreement, dated January 19, 2005, between Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., The Fauquier Bank and Randy K. Ferrell, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14.1 to Form 10-K filed March 26, 2007.
10.15*	Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective January 1, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Form 10-K filed March 30, 2005.
10.16*	Base Salaries for Named Executive Officers.
10.17*	Director Compensation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Form 8-K filed February 23, 2006.
10.18*	Description of Management Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to Form 10-K filed March 30, 2005.
10.20*	Consulting Agreement dated June 8, 2005 between The Fauquier Bank and C.H. Lawrence, Jr., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to Form 8-K filed June 14, 2005.
10.21*	Employment Agreement, dated April 2, 2007, between Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., The Fauquier Bank, and Gregory D. Frederick, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Form 8-K/A filed April 2, 2007.
14	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to Form 10-Q filed August 11, 2006.
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant, incorporated herein by reference to Part I of this Form 10-K.
23.1	Consent of Smith Elliott Kearns & Company, LLC.
31.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).

- 31.2 Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
- 32.1 Certification of CEO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- 32.2 Certification of CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

* Denotes
management
contract.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.
(Registrant)

/s/ Randy K. Ferrell
Randy K. Ferrell
President & Chief Executive Officer
Dated: March 14, 2008

/s/ Eric P. Graap
Eric P. Graap
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
Dated: March 14, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ C.H. Lawrence, Jr	Chairman, Director	March 14, 2008
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C.H. Lawrence, Jr.

/s/ Randy K. Ferrell	President & Chief Executive Officer, Director	March 14, 2008
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Randy K. Ferrell
(principal executive officer)

/s/ Eric P. Graap	Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	March 14, 2008
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Eric P. Graap
(principal financial and accounting officer)

/s/ John B. Adams, Jr.	Vice Chairman, Director	March 14, 2008
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John B. Adams, Jr

/s/ John J. Norman, Jr	Director	March 14, 2008
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John J. Norman, Jr.

/s/ Douglas C. Larson	Director	March 14, 2008
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Douglas C. Larson

/s/ Randolph T. Minter	Director	March 14, 2008
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Randolph T. Minter

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/s/ B.S. Montgomery	Director	March 14, 2008
B.S. Montgomery		
/s/ P. Kurt Rodgers	Director	March 14, 2008
P. Kurt Rodgers		
/s/ Sterling T. Strange III	Director	March 14, 2008
Sterling T. Strange III		
/s/ H. Frances Stringfellow	Director	March 14, 2008
H. Frances Stringfellow		