

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of)	
)	
Alan S. Childs, an institution-affiliated party of)	
)	
Morris Bank)	ORDER OF PROHIBITION FROM
Dublin, Georgia)	FURTHER PARTICIPATION
)	
(Insured State Nonmember Bank))	FDIC-25-0053e
)	
Respondent's NMLS UI# 951146)	
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Alan S. Childs (Respondent) and Respondent's counsel were advised of the right to receive a Notice of Intention to Prohibit from Further Participation (Notice) detailing Respondent's violations of laws and breaches of fiduciary duties for which an Order of Prohibition from Further Participation (Prohibition Order) may be issued under 12 U.S.C. § 1818(e).

Respondent and Respondent's counsel were further advised of the right to a hearing on the Notice under 12 U.S.C. § 1818(e) and 12 C.F.R. Part 308, subparts A & B. Respondent waived certain rights under those provisions on September 10, 2025, and consented to the issuance of the Prohibition Order by entering into a Stipulation and Consent to the Issuance of an Order of Prohibition from Further Participation (Consent Agreement) with a representative of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Legal Division.

The FDIC determined and Respondent neither admits nor denies the following:

1. Respondent served as the Loan Officer and Market President of the Gray,

Georgia, branch of Morris Bank (Bank) from July 17, 2012, until he resigned on August 22, 2022. While serving as the Loan Officer, Respondent authorized a series of loans to a Bank customer individually, the customer's related corporate entity, and to individuals who obtained loans as straw borrowers on the customer's behalf. The total amount of the loans exceeded Respondent's lending authority. Contrary to Bank policy, Respondent did not seek, or obtain, approval to make the loans. Respondent failed to determine if the customer or his straw borrowers had the financial ability to repay the loans, and to ensure that the loans were properly collateralized. The customer and his straw borrowers all defaulted on the loans and the Bank was compelled to charge-off a substantial amount of the loans, which resulted in a loss to the Bank.

On September 15, 2025, Respondent was convicted of conspiracy to commit Bank Fraud pursuant to Title 18 United States Code, Sections 1344 and 1349, in *United States of America v. Alan S. Childs*, Case No.: 5:25-CR-13 in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia (the Criminal Proceeding).

2. As described in paragraph 1, Respondent violated laws and breached fiduciary duties owed to the Bank.
3. Respondent's violations of laws and breaches of fiduciary duties caused the Bank to suffer financial loss.
4. Respondent's violations of laws and breaches of fiduciary duties involved personal dishonesty.

The FDIC accepts the Consent Agreement and issues the following:

ORDER OF PROHIBITION FROM FURTHER PARTICIPATION

5. Alan S. Childs is prohibited from:

a. participating in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of any financial institution or organization listed in 12 U.S.C. § 1818(e)(7)(A);

b. soliciting, procuring, transferring, attempting to transfer, voting, or attempting to vote any proxy, consent, or authorization with respect to any voting rights in any financial institution enumerated in 12 U.S.C. § 1818(e)(7)(A);

c. violating any voting agreement previously approved by the appropriate Federal banking agency; and

d. voting for a director or serving or acting as an institution-affiliated party.

6. Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph 5, the FDIC consents and authorizes Respondent to take all action necessary to divest shares of Bank stock held personally in Respondent's name or through any agent, so long as the proceeds are used exclusively to enable Respondent to comply with that certain Final Restitution Order dated November 17, 2025, entered in the Criminal Proceeding. This authorization shall extend for a period of one year from the date of this Order. Respondent may seek further extension of this authorization, if necessary, upon written request to the FDIC.

7. The Prohibition Order is effective upon issuance and will remain effective and enforceable until the FDIC, and any "appropriate Federal financial institutions regulatory agency," defined at 12 U.S.C. § 1818(e)(7)(D), decide in writing to modify, terminate, suspend, or set aside the Order under 12 U.S.C. § 1818(e)(7)(B).

8. The Prohibition Order is enforceable under 12 U.S.C. § 1818(i), and any violation of the Prohibition Order may result in additional penalties under 12 U.S.C. § 1818(j).

9. The Prohibition Order does not waive any right, power, or authority of the United States; federal, state, or local agencies; or the FDIC as Receiver.

Issued under delegated authority.

Dated: March 5, 2026.

/s/

Nicholas F. Ties
Acting Associate Director
Division of Risk Management Supervision