FFB BANCORP

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025, and 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
FFB Bancorp
Fresno, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of FFB Bancorp, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of FFB Bancorp as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, FFB Bancorp's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in the *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) relevant to reporting objectives for the express purpose of meeting the regulatory requirements of Section 112 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (FDICIA) and our report dated March 31, 2026 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of FFB Bancorp and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

(Continued)

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about FFB Bancorp's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about FFB Bancorp's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Crowe LLP

Crowe LLP

Los Angeles, California
March 31, 2026

FFB BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Dollar amounts in thousands except share data)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 24,333	$ 43,905
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	73,934	19,510
Total cash and cash equivalents	98,267	63,415
Certificates of deposit, at fair value	1,489	1,723
Debt securities available-for-sale, at fair value	240,409	319,276
Debt securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost, net of allowance for credit losses of $0	588	2,910
Loans	1,192,316	1,066,879
Allowance for credit losses	(17,180)	(11,834)
Total loans, net	1,175,136	1,055,045
SBIC investments and correspondent bank stock, at cost	9,970	8,891
Cash surrender value of life insurance	12,798	12,402
Premises and equipment, net	427	384
Interest receivable and other assets	42,438	40,082
Total assets	$ 1,581,522	$ 1,504,128
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits	$ 1,343,649	$ 1,284,377
Long term debt (net of issuance cost $97 and $243 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively)	38,153	38,007
Interest payable and other liabilities	14,925	13,352
Total liabilities	1,396,727	1,335,736
Commitments (Note 12)		
Shareholders’ equity:		
Common stock - 50,000,000 shares authorized, no par value: 2,998,124 and 3,175,817 shares issued and outstanding in 2025 and 2024, respectively	38,180	38,436
Retained earnings	159,071	148,138
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(12,456)	(18,182)
Total shareholders' equity	184,795	168,392
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,581,522	$ 1,504,128

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

FFB BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share data)

	2025	2024
Interest Income:		
Loans, including fees	$ 75,359	$ 66,826
Taxable investment securities	9,830	13,486
Tax-exempt investment securities	1,335	1,342
Federal funds sold and other	2,170	2,309
Total interest income	88,694	83,963
Interest Expense		
Savings deposits, NOW, and money market accounts	7,805	6,611
Time deposits	5,647	5,106
Other borrowings	165	346
Long term debt	1,935	1,858
Total interest expense	15,552	13,921
Net interest income	73,142	70,042
Provision for credit losses	8,941	3,103
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	64,201	66,939
Non-interest income:		
Service charges on deposits	4,184	4,069
Merchant services income	20,328	25,268
Net loss on sales of available-for-sale securities	(248)	(1,299)
Net gain on sales of loans	3,228	2,526
Income from life insurance	500	500
Other	1,520	884
Total non-interest income	29,512	31,948
Non-interest expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	31,158	24,952
Occupancy and equipment	1,634	1,606
Regulatory assessments	1,255	831
Data and technology expense	5,912	4,511
Professional fees	4,397	2,981
Marketing and business promotion	2,270	1,991
Merchant services operating expense	9,244	10,661
Director fees	619	555
Other expenses	4,751	3,904
Total non-interest expenses	61,240	51,992
Income before income taxes	32,473	46,895
Provision for income taxes	8,889	12,748
Net income	$ 23,584	$ 34,147
Net income per share - basic	$7.68	$10.76
Net income per share - diluted	$7.66	$10.72

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

FFB BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2025	2024
Net income	$ 23,584	$ 34,147
Other comprehensive income:		
Available-for-sale securities:		
Unrealized holdings gains arising during the year	7,870	480
Reclassification of net losses included in net income	248	1,299
Net unrealized gains	8,118	1,779
Income tax expense	(2,392)	(492)
Other comprehensive income	5,726	1,287
Total comprehensive income	$ 29,310	$ 35,434

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

FFB BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Dollar amounts in thousands except share data)

	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balances, January 1, 2024	3,171,690	36,178	113,991	(19,469)	130,700
Issuance of common stock	9,500	725	—	—	725
Stock based compensation	—	1,528	—	—	1,528
Exercise of stock options	500	5	—	—	5
Restricted stock granted net of forfeitures	5,719	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock surrendered for tax liability	(11,592)	—	—	—	—
Net income	—	—	34,147	—	34,147
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,287	1,287
Balances, December 31, 2024	3,175,817	38,436	148,138	(18,182)	168,392
Issuance of common stock	11,299	959	—	—	959
Stock repurchased	(194,049)	(2,331)	(12,651)	—	(14,982)
Stock based compensation	—	1,100	—	—	1,100
Exercise of stock options	1,500	16	—	—	16
Restricted stock units released net of forfeitures	9,555	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock surrendered for tax liability	(5,998)	—	—	—	—
Net income	—	—	23,584	—	23,584
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	5,726	5,726
Balances, December 31, 2025	2,998,124	38,180	159,071	(12,456)	184,795

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

FFB BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 23,584	$ 34,147
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation of premises and equipment	235	167
Amortization and accretion on securities available for sale, net	205	463
Amortization and accretion on securities held to maturity, net	1	(1)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	146	—
Provision for credit losses	8,941	3,103
Loss on sale of available-for-sale securities, net	248	1,299
Gain on sale of loans, net	(3,228)	(2,526)
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	17	—
Stock based compensation expense	1,100	1,528
Increase in value of life insurance	(500)	(500)
Increase in interest receivable	(715)	(1,023)
Provision for deferred income taxes	(2,073)	(1,196)
Net change in interest payable and other liabilities	1,573	(605)
Net change in other assets	535	(461)
Net cash from operating activities	30,069	34,395
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit	249	—
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(22,383)	(71,935)
Proceeds from paydowns or maturities of available-for-sale securities	32,332	42,257
Proceeds from sales/calls of available-for-sale securities	74,176	32,755
Proceeds from maturities of held-to-maturity securities	2,321	218
Loan originations and payments, net	(217,719)	(190,284)
Proceeds from sale of loans	90,916	49,395
Purchase of SBIC investments and correspondent bank stock	(1,079)	(1,766)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	983	—
Purchases of premises and equipment	(278)	(160)
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,482)	(139,520)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase in demand deposits and savings accounts	11,494	118,285
Increase in time deposits, net	47,778	20,922
Repayment from short term borrowings with the FHLB, net	—	(34,000)
Stock repurchases	(14,982)	—
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options	16	5
Cash proceeds from issuance of common stock	959	725
Net cash from financing activities	45,265	105,937
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	34,852	812
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	63,415	62,603
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	98,267	63,415

(Continued)

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	14,792	13,877
Taxes paid	12,657	11,210
Operating cash flows from operating leases	882	762
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Initial recognition of operating lease right-of-use assets	1,731	545
Transfers from portfolio loans to loans held for sale	87,187	46,418
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	1,000	—

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of FFB Bancorp (the Company) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and general practices within the banking industry. A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Nature of Operations: On November 7, 2014, a bank holding company reorganization was completed whereby FFB Bancorp, previously Communities First Financial Corporation, became the parent holding company of FFB Bank, previously Fresno First Bank (the Bank). On the Effective Date, each of the Bank's outstanding shares of common stock converted into an equal number of shares of common stock of FFB Bancorp, and the Bank became its wholly owned subsidiary. The Company's administrative headquarters is based in Fresno, California. The Company began expanding into Southern California in 2020 and Northern California in 2023, subsequently undertaking a strategic rebranding to better resonate with clients in those regions. Effective March 13, 2023, the Bank changed its name from Fresno First Bank to FFB Bank. On May 18, 2023, The Company changed its name from Communities First Financial Corporation to FFB Bancorp. On August 30, 2023, The Company's ticker symbol changed from "CFST" to "FFBB" to align with the renaming of the Company and Bank.

The Bank is incorporated in the state of California and organized as a single operating segment that operates one full-service branch in Fresno, California. The Bank has an SBA production department and loan production offices in Cerritos, California and Walnut Creek, California. The Bank's primary source of revenue is providing loans and treasury management services to customers, who are predominately small and medium businesses.

Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of FFB Bancorp and its wholly owned subsidiary, FFB Bank. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Risks and Uncertainties: Certain matters discussed, or incorporated by reference, are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following factors:

- adverse developments with respect to U.S. or global economic conditions, political developments, and other uncertainties, including the impact of supply chain disruptions, inflationary pressures, labor shortages, volatility of financial markets, and global conflict and unrest;
- fiscal policies of the U.S. government, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the resulting impact on the Company's interest-rate sensitive assets and liabilities;

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- changes in banking laws or regulations and government policies that could lead to a tightening of credit and/or a requirement that the Company raise additional capital;
- continued or increasing competition from other financial institutions, credit unions, and non-bank financial services companies, many of which are subject to different regulations than the Company is, and the Company's response to competitive pressure;
- loss of, or inability to attract, key personnel;
- challenges arising from unsuccessful attempts to expand into new geographic markets, products, or services;
- the impact of technological changes and the ability to develop and maintain secure and reliable electronic communication systems, including breaches of the Company's operational and/or security systems or infrastructure, and the Company's ability to identify and address cyber-security risks, and other attacks on the Company's information technology systems or on the third-party vendors who perform functions for the Company;
- the failure to maintain effective controls over financial reporting;
- risks related to the sufficiency of liquidity, including the quality and quantity of the Company's deposits and the ability to attract and retain deposits and other sources of funding and liquidity;
- asset/liability matching risks; and
- changes in accounting policies or procedures.

Therefore, the information set forth therein should be carefully considered when evaluating the business prospects of the Company.

<u>Concentrations of Credit Risk</u>: Assets and liabilities that subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash balances at other banks, loans, and deposits. A majority of the Company's customers are located within Fresno County and the surrounding areas. The Company's primary lending products are discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company did not have any significant concentrations in its business with any one customer or industry. The Company obtains what it believes to be sufficient collateral to secure potential losses on loans. The extent and value of collateral varies based on the details underlying each loan agreement. Risk and uncertainties related to credit include the ability to grow the loan portfolio due to constraints on concentrations of credit and unanticipated deterioration in the loan portfolio, credit losses, and the sufficiency of the allowance for credit losses.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company has cash deposits at other financial institutions in excess of FDIC insured limits. However, as the Company places these deposits with major financial institutions and monitors the financial condition of these institutions, management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>: Net cash flows are reported for loan and deposit transactions and other borrowings. For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash, due from banks with original maturities less than 90 days, interest-earning deposits in other banks, and Federal funds sold are considered to be cash equivalents.

As part of the bank's ACH processing, certain transactions are deducted from the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) account before they are reflected in depositors' balances. These timing differences arise due to standard settlement procedures and are typically resolved on the next business day. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash includes $6.65 million and $19.35 million, respectively, of ACH transactions that had settled at the FRB but were reflected in customer accounts as a result of the normal course of business.

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NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Certificates of Deposit: These instruments are held similar to available-for-sale securities, with maturities greater than one year. The securities are carried at estimated fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, reported within the separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, until realized.

Securities: Available-for-Sale ("AFS"): AFS debt securities consist of U.S. agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, and other debt securities not classified as trading securities or held-to-maturity securities. These securities are carried at estimated fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, until realized. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating repayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Premiums on callable debt securities are amortized to their earliest call date.

Gains and losses on the sale of securities are determined using the specific identification method. The amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized as adjustments to interest income using the interest method over the period to call or maturity.

The Company evaluates AFS debt securities in an unrealized loss position to determine whether the decline in the fair value below the amortized cost basis is due to credit-related factors or noncredit-related factors. Any impairment that is not credit related is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. Credit-related impairment is recognized as an allowance for credit losses on the balance sheet, limited to the amount by which the amortized cost basis exceeds the fair value, with a corresponding adjustment to earnings. Both the allowance for credit losses and the adjustment to net income may be reversed if conditions change. However, if the Company intends to sell an impaired AFS debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell such a security before recovering its amortized cost basis, the entire impairment amount is recognized in earnings with a corresponding adjustment to the security's amortized cost basis. In evaluating AFS debt securities in unrealized loss positions for impairment and the criteria regarding its intent or requirement to sell such securities, the Company considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuers' financial condition, among other factors. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded as provision for (or reversal of) credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the allowance for credit losses when management believes the uncollectability of an AFS debt security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met. No security credit losses were recognized during the years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Securities: Held-to-Maturity ("HTM"): HTM debt securities consist of U.S. agency securities and commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities not classified as trading securities or available-for-sale debt securities. These securities are carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity.

The Company measures expected credit losses on HTM debt securities on a collective basis by major security type, then further disaggregated by sector and bond rating. The estimate of expected credit losses considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts based on current and expected changes in credit ratings and default rates. Based on the implied guarantees of the U. S. Government or its agencies for these investment securities, the Company did not recognize credit losses related to HTM securities during the years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024.

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NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Loans: Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net of unearned discount and unamortized deferred fees and costs. Interest is accrued daily on the outstanding principal balances and included in other assets. Loans which are more than 90 days delinquent with respect to interest or principal, unless they are well secured and in the process of collection, and other loans on which full recovery of principal or interest is in doubt, are placed on nonaccrual status. Interest previously accrued, but not collected, on loans placed on nonaccrual status is charged against interest income. When the ability to fully collect nonaccrual loan principal is in doubt, payments received are applied against the principal balance of the loans on a cost-recovery method until such time as full collection of the remaining recorded balance is expected. Any additional interest payments received after that time are recorded as interest income on a cash basis. Nonaccrual loans are reinstated to accrual status when none of the loan’s principal and interest is past due and improvements in credit quality eliminate doubt as to the full collectability of both principal and interest, or the loan otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection.

Loan fees, net of certain direct costs of origination, are deferred and amortized over the contractual term of the loan as an adjustment to the interest yield. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 salaries and employee benefits expense totaling $1.85 million and $1.13 million respectively, were deferred as loan origination costs.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans: The allowance for credit losses (“ACL”) on loans is a valuation account that is deducted from the loans’ amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. The ACL is established through a provision for credit losses which is charged to expense. Loans are charged off against the ACL when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Cash received on previously charged off amounts is recorded as a recovery to the ACL.

The Company elected the practical expedient to exclude accrued interest from the amortized cost basis when measuring potential losses. Additionally, management notes that due to this election, accrued interest is separately reported from the loans’ amortized cost basis. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's accrued interest total was $9.23 million and $8.52 million.

Management estimates the ACL balance using relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience from peer data provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for the differences in the current loan-specific risk characteristics, such as differences in loan-to-values, portfolio mix, or term as well as for changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in unemployment rates, market interest rates, property values, or other relevant factors. Management may assign qualitative factors to each loan segment if there are risks or improvements present but not yet captured in the model environment. On a regular basis, management reviews the credit quality of the loan portfolio and considers problem and delinquent loans, existing general economic conditions affecting the key lending areas of the Company, credit quality trends, collateral values, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, specific industry conditions, recent loss experience, duration of the current business cycle, bank regulatory examination results, and findings of the Company’s internal credit examiners.

All loan segments are exposed to risks inherent in the economy and market conditions. Significant risk characteristics related to the commercial and industrial loan segment include the borrowers’ business performance and financial condition, and the value of collateral for secured loans. Significant risk characteristics related to the commercial real estate segment include the borrowers’ business performance and the value of properties collateralizing the loans. Significant risk characteristics related to the land and construction loan segment include the borrowers’ performance in successfully developing

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NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

the real estate into the intended purpose and the value of the property collateralizing the loans. Significant risk characteristics related to the agriculture segment include the borrower's financial condition, adverse weather conditions, market price fluctuations, and competition. Significant risk characteristics related to the residential real estate segment include the borrowers' financial wherewithal to service the mortgages and the value of the property collateralizing the loans. Significant risk characteristics related to the consumer and other loan segment include the financial condition of the borrowers and the value of collateral securing the loans.

The ACL is measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. The Company segments its loans by call code for calculating the ACL. Specifically for loans to nondepository financial institutions and all other loans (excluding consumer), which are included in the commercial and industrial segment, the weighted average remaining maturity is utilized. For all other loan segments, including other loans in the commercial and industrial segment, the discounted cash flow method is utilized.

When loans do not share similar risk characteristics, the Company evaluates the loan for expected credit losses on an individual basis. Loans evaluated individually are not included in the collective evaluation. When management determines that foreclosure is probable or when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty at the reporting date and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral, expected credit losses are based on the fair value of the collateral at the reporting date, adjusted for selling costs as appropriate. For other individually evaluated loans that are not collateral dependent, a credit loss reserve is established at the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate.

<u>Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments:</u> The Company estimates expected credit losses over the contractual period in which the Company is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Company. The allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments is adjusted through provision for credit losses. The estimate includes consideration of the likelihood that funding will occur and an estimate of expected credit losses on commitments expected to be funded over its estimated life.

<u>SBIC Investments and Correspondent Bank Stock</u>: The Company is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors and may invest in additional amounts. The Company held stock in the FHLB totaling $6.73 million and $5.82 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income. FHLB stock was not considered impaired as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Correspondent bank stock accounts on the consolidated balance sheet include The Independent Bankers Bank (TIB) stock of $225,000 and Pacific Coast Bankers' Bank (PCBB) stock of $400,000 at December 31, 2025 and 2024. TIB and PCBB stock are carried at cost and were not considered impaired as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company has made certain investments in Small Business Development Corporations (SBICs). SBIC investments on the consolidated balance sheet include $2.59 million and $2.43 million, at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These investments are carried at cost, due to there being no readily determinable fair value, and were not considered impaired as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company held stock in Farmer Mac with a balance of at $20,000 and $20,000 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively and are periodically evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recovery of the par value.

<u>Premises and Equipment</u>: Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives,

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

which range from three to seven years for computer equipment, equipment, furniture, and fixtures. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the remaining lease term, whichever is shorter. Expenditures for betterments or major repairs are capitalized and those for ordinary repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred.

Advertising and Marketing Costs: The Company expenses the costs of advertising and marketing in the year incurred. Advertising and marketing expense was $1.27 million and $1.28 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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

Lifetime Income Nonqualified Solution (LINQS+): The Company has purchased certain annuity-based funding mechanisms that provide lifetime income as a means to fund benefits under a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP). This is recorded in other assets at the amount that can be realized under the contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

Other Real Estate Owned: Real estate acquired by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure is recorded at fair value at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis by a charge to the allowance for loan losses, if necessary. Fair value is based on current appraisals less estimated selling costs. Any subsequent write-downs are charged against operating expenses and recognized as a valuation allowance. Operating expenses of such properties, net of related income, and gains and losses on their disposition are included in other operating expenses. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 there was no other real estate owned by the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2025 $1.0 million was transferred into other real estate owned and subsequently sold for a loss of $17,000. There was no other real estate owned activity for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Loans Held for Sale: Loans held for sale are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. Cost generally approximates market value, given the short duration of these assets. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recorded as a valuation allowance and charged to earnings.

Income Taxes: The Company uses the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. Under such method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis (temporary differences). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes in the period of enactment. A valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets is established to the extent that it is more likely than not that the benefits associated with the deferred tax assets will not be fully realized.

In accordance with accounting standards, the Company has assessed its tax positions and has concluded there are no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in tax expense. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized no interest and penalties.

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Comprehensive Income: Changes in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are the only component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the Company.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments: In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit, and standby letters of credit as described in Note 12. Such financial instruments are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when they are funded or related fees are incurred or received.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect these estimates.

Earnings per Share (EPS): Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options, were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. The treasury stock method is applied to determine the dilutive effect of stock options when computing diluted earnings per share.

Stock-Based Compensation: The Company recognizes the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of stock options, or other equity instruments, based on the grant-date fair value of those awards. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards. This cost is recognized over the period that an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, generally the vesting period. The Company's accounting policy is to recognize forfeitures as they occur. See Note 13 for additional information on the Company’s equity based compensation plans.

Transfers of Financial Assets: Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when: (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Servicing Rights: The Company sells or transfers loans, including the guaranteed portion of various government agencies’ loans (with servicing retained) for cash proceeds equal to the principal amount of loans, as adjusted to yield interest to the investor based upon the current market rates. The Company records an asset representing the right to service a loan for others when it sells a loan and retains the servicing rights. The carrying value of the loan is allocated between the loan and the servicing rights, based on their relative fair values. The fair value of servicing rights is estimated by discounting estimated future cash flows from servicing using discount rates that approximate current market rates and estimated prepayment rates. Servicing rights are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

The servicing rights are initially measured at fair value and amortized in proportion to and over the period of the estimated net servicing income assuming prepayments. Additionally, management assesses the servicing rights for impairment as of each financial reporting date. For purposes of evaluating and measuring impairment, servicing rights are based on a discounted cash flow methodology, current

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

prepayment speeds, and market discount rates. Any impairment is measured as the amount by which the carrying value of servicing rights for a stratum exceeds its fair value. The carrying value of servicing rights, reported in other assets, at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $459,000 and $395,000 respectively. No impairment charges were recorded for the years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024 related to servicing assets.

Investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit Funds (LIHTC): The Bank has invested in limited partnerships that were formed to develop and operate affordable housing projects for low or moderate income tenants throughout California. The Bank's ownership in each limited partnership is less than two percent. In accordance with ASU No. 2014-01, Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), the Company elected to account for the investments in qualified affordable housing tax credit funds using the proportional amortization method. Under the proportional amortization method, the initial cost of the investment is amortized in proportion to the tax credits and other tax benefits received and the net investment performance is recognized as part of income tax expense (benefit). Each of the partnerships must meet the regulatory minimum requirements for affordable housing for a minimum 15-year compliance period to fully utilize the tax credits. If the partnerships cease to qualify during the compliance period, the credit may be denied for any period in which the project is not in compliance and a portion of the credit previously taken is subject to recapture with interest. The Company's investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit Funds is reported in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Operating Segments: While the chief decision-maker monitors the revenue streams of the various products and services, operations are managed, and financial performance is evaluated on a Company-wide basis. Operating segments are aggregated into one as operating results for all segments are similar. Accordingly, all of the financial service operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

The Company's reportable segment is determined by the Chief Executive Officer, who is the designated chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), based upon information provided about the Company's products and services offered, primarily banking operations. The segment is also distinguished by the level of information provided to the CODM, who uses such information to review performance of various components of the business, which are then aggregated if operating performance, product/services, and customers are similar. The CODM will evaluate the financial performance of the Company's business components such as by evaluating revenue streams, significant expenses, and budget to actual results in assessing the Company's segment and determination of allocation of resources. The CODM uses consolidated net income to benchmark the Company against its competitors. This benchmarking analysis coupled with monitoring of budget to actual results are used in assessment performance and in establishing compensation. Loans, investments, merchant revenue, and deposits provide the revenues in the banking operation. Interest expense, provision for credit losses, and payroll provide the significant expenses in the banking operation. All operations are domestic.

As the Company's uses a consolidated profit and loss measure, see Consolidated Statements of Income for the periods presented for additional information related to revenue and significant expenses.

Merchant Services Income and Expense: Merchant services revenue is generated from the fees charged for processing customer payments through credit cards, debit cards, or other payment gateways. These fees may include transaction fees, monthly account maintenance fees, gateway fees, and other ancillary charges such as chargeback fees.

Payment processing services are provided as an acquiring bank through the third-party or ISO business model in which we process credit and debit card transactions on behalf of merchants. The Company

(Continued)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

enters into a tri-party merchant agreement, between the company, ISO and each merchant. The Company's performance obligation is clearing and settling credit and debit transactions on behalf of the merchants. The Company recognizes revenue monthly once it summarizes and computes all revenue and expenses applicable to each ISO, which is our performance obligation.

The Company has different types of business activity related to contracted merchant services; ISO Partner Sponsorships and FFB Payments (Sub-ISO & Direct Merchants).

Revenue for ISO Partner Sponsorships is recognized net of expenses within non-interest income, while revenue for FFB Payments (Sub-ISO & Direct Merchants) is recognized gross of expenses and recorded as applicable within non-interest income and non-interest expense within the consolidated statements of income.

Regulatory Matters: On January 7, 2025, the Bank stipulated entry of a Consent Order by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation ("CDFPI") addressing various matters relating principally to the Bank Secrecy Act and Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism ("AML/CFT") program issues at the Bank and in connection with its Merchant Payment Business and its relationships with Independent Sales Organizations ("ISO"). The Order was dated January 10, 2025. While the Bank believes that it is making progress on the obligations set forth within the Order, ultimate compliance will be determined by the regulatory agencies.

Reclassifications: Some items in the prior year financial statements were reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Reclassifications had no effect on prior year net income or shareholders equity.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard:

In December 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740), Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures" ("ASU 2023-09"). ASU 2023-09 requires public entities to disclose in their rate reconciliation table additional categories of information about federal, state and foreign income taxes and to provide more details about the reconciling items in some categories if items meet a quantitative threshold. ASU 2023-09 also requires all entities to disclose income taxes paid, net of refunds, disaggregated by federal, state and foreign taxes for annual periods and to disaggregate the information by jurisdiction based on a quantitative threshold, among other things. ASU 2023-09 is effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2023-09 on a prospective basis effective December 31, 2025. Adoption of ASU 2023-09 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 9 – Income Taxes for new disclosures required by ASU 2023-09.

NOTE 2 – INVESTMENTS

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of debt securities are as follows:

	2025			
(in thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 3,932	$ —	$ (267)	$ 3,665
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	8,655	30	(129)	8,556
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	106,293	—	(13,922)	92,371
Agency collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Commercial	47,883	—	(1,664)	46,219
Residential	41,275	463	(648)	41,090
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Commercial	5,025	-	(473)	4,552
Residential	31,534	183	(536)	31,181
Corporate bonds	13,500	—	(725)	12,775
Total	$ 258,097	$ 676	$ (18,364)	$ 240,409
Held to Maturity:				
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	$ 511	$ —	$ (10)	$ 501
Agency collateralized commercial mortgage obligations	77	—	(4)	73
Total	$ 588	$ —	$ (14)	$ 574

NOTE 2 – INVESTMENTS (Continued)

	2024			
(in thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 3,916	$ —	$ (460)	$ 3,456
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	12,154	32	(271)	11,915
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	107,560	—	(17,081)	90,479
Agency collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Commercial	38,226	4	(1,471)	36,759
Residential	100,583	239	(1,910)	98,912
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Commercial	26,019	—	(1,099)	24,920
Residential	33,872	—	(1,975)	31,897
Corporate bonds	22,752	—	(1,814)	20,938
Total	$ 345,082	$ 275	$ (26,081)	$ 319,276
Held to Maturity:				
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	636	—	(30)	606
Agency collateralized commercial mortgage obligations	2,274	—	(29)	2,245
Total	$ 2,910	$ —	$ (59)	$ 2,851

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of all investment securities as of December 31, 2025, by contractual maturities are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities

(Continued)

NOTE 2 – INVESTMENTS (Continued)

because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities not due at a single maturity date are shown separately.

(in thousands)	Amortized	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-sale		
Within One Year	$ —	$ —
One to Five Years	6,876	6,593
Five to Ten Years	21,075	19,199
Beyond Ten Years	95,774	83,019
	$ 123,725	$ 108,811
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	8,655	8,556
Agency collateralized mortgage obligations:		
Commercial	47,883	46,219
Residential	41,275	41,090
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations:		
Commercial	$ 5,025	$ 4,552
Residential	$ 31,534	$ 31,181
	$ 258,097	$ 240,409

	Amortized	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity		
U.S. government and agency securities	$ 511	$ 501
Agency collateralized commercial mortgage obligations	77	73
	$ 588	$ 574

(Continued)

NOTE 2 – INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The following table summarizes debt securities AFS in an unrealized loss position for which an allowance for credit losses has not been recorded at December 31, 2025 and 2024, aggregated by major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

(in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
2025	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**
U.S. Treasury securities	$ —	$ —	$ 3,665	$ (267)	$ 3,665	$ (267)
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	971	(2)	4,611	(127)	5,582	(129)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	—	92,371	(13,922)	92,371	(13,922)
Agency collateralized mortgage obligations:						
Commercial	19,650	(378)	26,569	(1,286)	46,219	(1,664)
Residential	1,499	(7)	20,865	(641)	22,364	(648)
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations:						
Commercial	—	—	4,552	(473)	4,552	(473)
Residential	—	—	20,912	(536)	20,912	(536)
Corporate bonds	992	(8)	11,783	(717)	12,775	(725)
	$ 23,112	$ (395)	$ 185,328	$ (17,969)	$ 208,440	$ (18,364)

(in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
2024	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**
U.S. Treasury securities	$ —	$ —	$ 3,456	$ (460)	$ 3,456	$ (460)
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	2,933	(10)	5,713	(261)	8,646	(271)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	—	90,479	(17,081)	90,479	(17,081)
Agency collateralized mortgage obligations:						
Commercial	12,528	(710)	8,563	(761)	21,091	(1,471)
Residential	39,969	(619)	17,388	(1,291)	57,357	(1,910)
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations:						
Commercial	—	—	21,812	(1,099)	21,812	(1,099)
Residential	—	—	31,897	(1,975)	31,897	(1,975)
Corporate bonds	—	—	20,938	(1,814)	20,938	(1,814)
	$ 55,430	$ (1,339)	$ 200,246	$ (24,742)	$ 255,676	$ (26,081)

As of December 31, 2025, there were 3 HTM investment securities with a fair value of $574,000 and an unrecognized loss of $14,000. As of December 31, 2024, there were 4 HTM investment securities with a fair value of $2.85 million and an unrealized loss of $59,000. There were no debt securities held to maturity on nonaccrual status or past due 30 days or more as of December 31, 2025. There were no securities transferred between AFS and HTM during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(Continued)

NOTE 2 – INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The Company performed an assessment of HTM investments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Based on the implied guarantees of the U. S. Government or its agencies related to these investment securities, and the absence of any historical or expected losses, substantially all qualify for a zero loss assumption. Additionally, the Company continues to maintain the intention and ability to hold these securities through the date of maturity.

The Company reviews individual securities classified as AFS to determine whether unrealized losses are deemed credit related or due to other factors such as changes in interest rates and general market conditions. An allowance for credit loss on investment securities is recorded when unrealized losses have been deemed, through the Company's qualitative assessment, to be credit related. Non-credit related unrealized losses on investment securities, which may be attributed to changes in interest rates and other market-related factors, are not recorded through an allowance for credit loss. Such declines are recorded as an adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. In the event the Company is required to sell or has the intent to sell an AFS security that has experienced a decline in fair value below its amortized cost, the Company writes the amortized cost of the security down to fair value in the current period.

The Company performed a qualitative assessment of AFS investments as of December 31, 2025 and determined the unrealized losses across the classes of major security-type to be related to fluctuations in market conditions, primarily interest rates, and not reflective of a deterioration in credit value. As part of the assessment, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the security issuer's financial condition.

At December 31, 2025, there were 175 in AFS debt securities in a gross unrealized loss position with no credit impairment, consisting of 2 US Treasury securities, 42 US government sponsored entity and agency securities, 70 obligations of state and political subdivisions, 35 agency collateralized mortgage obligations, 11 non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations, and 15 corporate debt securities. At December 31, 2024, there were 208 in AFS debt securities in a gross unrealized loss position with no credit impairment, consisting of 2 US Treasury securities, 49 US government sponsored entity and agency securities, 70 obligations of state and political subdivisions, 44 agency collateralized mortgage obligations, 20 non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations, and 23 corporate debt securities. The gross unrealized losses were primarily attributable to interest rate increases and liquidity and were comprised of the following:

- Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions: The unrealized losses on investments in obligations of states and political subdivisions are caused by increases in required yields by investors in these types of securities. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the investment. Because management believes the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell and more likely than not will not be required to sell, there is no impairment on these securities and there has been no allowance for credit losses as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. In addition, all securities within this type are investment grade and performing.

- U.S. Treasury, Government Sponsored Entities and Agencies, and Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations: The unrealized losses on the Company's investments in U.S. treasuries and government sponsored entities and agency collateralized mortgage obligations were caused by interest rate changes. The contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed or supported by an agency or sponsored entity of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected

(Continued)

NOTE 2 – INVESTMENTS (Continued)

that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the Company's investment. Because management believes the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell and more likely than not will not be required to sell, there is no impairment on these securities and there has been no allowance for credit losses as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. In addition, all securities within this type are investment grade and performing.

• Non-agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations: The unrealized losses on investments in non-agency collateralized mortgage obligation securities were caused by increases in required yields by investors in these types of securities. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the investment. Financial metrics, payment status, credit enhancement, and ratings are reviewed on a quarterly basis in addition to other metrics provided through third-party services. Because management believes the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell and more likely than not will not be required to sell, there is no impairment on these securities and there has been no allowance for credit losses as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. In addition, all securities within this type are investment grade and performing.

• Corporate Bonds: The unrealized losses on investments in corporate bonds were caused by increases in required yields by investors in these types of securities. Financial metrics and credit ratings are monitored quarterly. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the investment. Because management believes the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell and more likely than not will not be required to sell, there is no impairment on these securities and there has been no allowance for credit losses as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. In addition, all securities within this type are investment grade and performing.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024 there was no intent to sell securities, and the Company determined that it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell securities. No allowance for credit losses have been recognized on AFS debt securities in an unrealized loss position, as management does not believe that any of the securities are impaired due to credit risk factors as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 there were no non-performing AFS or HTM debt securities and all remained within investment grade.

The proceeds from sales and calls of investment securities and the associated gains and losses are listed below:

(in thousands)	**2025**	**2024**
Proceeds	$ 74,176	$ 32,755
Gross gains	76	315
Gross losses	$ 324	$ 1,614

The tax benefit related to these net realized gains and losses was $93,000 and $485,000, respectively.

NOTE 2 – INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Debt securities carried at approximately $177.58 million and $204.77 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, borrowing lines, or other purposes as permitted or required by law.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. Government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS

Loans at year-end were as follows:

(in thousands)	2025	2024
Commercial and industrial	$ 289,027	$ 268,395
Commercial real estate:		
Multifamily	314,128	334,790
CRE owner- occupied	259,841	193,119
CRE non-owner occupied	172,276	141,378
Land and construction	23,118	26,522
Residential real estate	41,899	16,845
Agriculture	96,129	90,017
Consumer and other	6	13
Total gross loans	1,196,424	1,071,079
Deferred loan fees, net	(4,108)	(4,200)
Loans, net of deferred origination fees	1,192,316	1,066,879
Allowance for credit losses	(17,180)	(11,834)
Loans, net of allowance	$ 1,175,136	$ 1,055,045

The Company's loan portfolio consists primarily of loans to borrowers within the California's Central Valley and Southern California.

The Company's loans are underwritten by evaluating the borrower's character, cash flow, collateral, and credit worthiness and, for commercial and business loans, managerial and operational experience. Underwriting standards are designed to promote relationship banking rather than transactional banking.

Commercial and industrial loans are primarily made to commercial and business enterprises for working capital, equipment purchases, acquisition, partner/management buyout, growth and expansion, and any other permissible purposes. The Company's management examines current and projected cash flow to determine the ability of the borrower to repay its obligations as agreed. Commercial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flow of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flow of borrowers, however, may not be as expected and the

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as equipment, accounts receivable, or inventory and may incorporate personal guarantees or personal assets as collateral; however, some loans may be made on an unsecured basis.

Commercial real estate loans are primarily made to owner-users of the property or investors with current tenants in the property. Commercial real estate loans are subject to underwriting standards and processes similar to commercial loans. These loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts, and the repayment of these loans is generally largely dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The properties securing the Company's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse in terms of type and industries operating within the properties. This diversity helps reduce the Company's exposure to adverse economic events that affect any single market or industry. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral type, geography, industry, and risk grade criteria.

Land and construction loans generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments. A major risk arises from the necessity to complete projects within specified costs and time lines. Trends in the construction industry significantly impact the credit quality of these loans, as demand drives construction activity. In addition, trends in real estate values significantly impact the credit quality of these loans, as property values determine the economic viability of construction projects.

Residential real estate primarily includes loans made for business or commercial purposes that are secured by 1-4 family close-ended and revolving real estate. The degree of risk in the residential real estate portfolio is similar to the risk associated with commercial and industrial loans where the primary source of repayment is from a commercial or business enterprise or investment commercial real estate where repayment is dependent on lease income.

Agriculture loans may be adversely impacted by weather, insects, marketing issues, and crop concentration. Additionally, California may experience severe droughts, which can significantly harm the business of customers and the credit quality of the loans to impacted borrowers. Water resources and related issues affecting customers are closely monitored by Management. Signs of deterioration within the portfolio are closely monitored in an effort to manage credit quality and promote early efforts to work with borrowers in order to mitigate any potential losses.

The following table summarizes the Company's activity in the allowance for credit losses on loans which is recorded as a contra asset, and the reserve for unfunded commitments which is recorded on the balance sheet within other liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

(in thousands)

December 31, 2025	Beginning Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision (Reversal)	Ending Balance
Commercial and Industrial	$ 6,586	$ (3,334)	$ 338	$ 6,345	$ 9,935
Commercial Real Estate:					
Multifamily	1,436	—	—	1,748	3,184
CRE owner- occupied	1,201	—	—	404	1,605
CRE non-owner occupied	1,435	—	—	167	1,602
Land and Construction	799	—	—	(447)	352
Residential Real Estate	196	—	—	149	345
Agriculture	181	—	—	(24)	157
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance for credit losses on loans	11,834	(3,334)	338	8,342	17,180

(in thousands)

December 31, 2024	Beginning Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision (Reversal)	Ending Balance
Commercial and Industrial	$ 3,907	$ (1,287)	$ 35	$ 3,931	$ 6,586
Commercial Real Estate:					
Multifamily	1,400	—	—	36	1,436
CRE owner- occupied	1,100	—	—	101	1,201
CRE non-owner occupied	974	—	—	461	1,435
Land and Construction	2,282	—	—	(1,483)	799
Residential Real Estate	223	—	—	(27)	196
Agriculture	94	—	—	87	181
Consumer and other	-	—	—	-	—
Allowance for credit losses on loans	9,980	(1,287)	35	3,106	11,834

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Company has established a loan risk rating system to measure and monitor the quality of the loan portfolio. All loans are assigned a risk rating from inception until the loan is paid off. The primary loan grades are as follows:

Loans rated Pass **–** These are loans to borrowers with satisfactory financial support, repayment capacity, and credit strength. Borrowers in this category demonstrate fundamentally sound financial positions, repayment capacity, credit history, and management expertise. Loans in this category must have an identifiable and stable source of repayment and meet the Company's policy regarding debt service coverage ratios. These borrowers are capable of sustaining normal economic, market, or operational setbacks without significant financial impacts. Financial ratios and trends are acceptable. Negative external industry factors are generally not present. The loan may be secured, unsecured, or supported by non-real estate collateral for which the value is more difficult to determine and/or marketability is more uncertain. These loans carry a normal degree of risk. The borrowers have the capacity to perform according to terms; any deviation from historic performance is limited and temporary.

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

Loans rated Special Mention **–** These are loans that have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Company's credit position at some future date. Special Mention assets are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification. These loans exhibit a more weakened condition than Pass loans, but not to the degree where they would be considered substandard. These loans show definite signs of deterioration or weakness, and the likelihood of correction is somewhat questionable. Weaknesses might include significant earnings decline, collection of accounts receivable is slowing, delayed accounts payable, greater dependency on line usage, and covenants not being met and/or waived for short periods.

Loans rated Substandard **–** These are loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or by the collateral pledged, if any. These loans have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that may jeopardize the liquidation of the loan. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Loans rated Doubtful **–** These are loans that have all the weaknesses inherent in a loan classified as Substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make the collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable, and improbable. These loans have a high probability of loss due to significant deterioration in financial condition of the borrower and collateral value pledged, if any. The borrower is unable to demonstrate the ability to strengthen their financial condition within a reasonable time; therefore, close supervision is required and the loan is placed on non-accrual. The risk of loss is measured by an impairment analysis; any loss exposure determined through this analysis is to be charged off.

The following table presents the loan portfolio by loan portfolio class, origination/renewal year and internal risk rating as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The current year vintage table reflects gross charge-offs by portfolio class and year of origination. Generally, existing term loans that were re-underwritten are reflected in the table in the year of renewal. Lines of credit that have a conversion feature at the time of origination, such as construction to perm loans, are presented by year of origination.

	Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year								
December 31, 2025	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**Prior**	**Revolving Loans**	**Revolving Converted to Term**	**Total**
Commercial and industrial									
Pass	$88,312	$36,625	$14,368	$16,848	$10,935	$23,613	$ 77,472	$ —	$ 268,173
Special Mention	180	3,739	505	2,454	—	161	—	—	7,039
Substandard	332	1,937	3,140	2,137	1,293	4,776	200	—	13,815
Total	88,824	42,301	18,013	21,439	12,228	28,550	77,672	—	289,027
Current period gross write-offs	—	835	724	535	262	978	—	—	3,334
Commercial Real Estate-Multifamily									
Pass	62,369	64,257	52,284	81,993	20,273	19,002	3,950	—	304,128
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000
Total	62,369	64,257	52,284	91,993	20,273	19,002	3,950	—	314,128
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

Commercial Real Estate-Owner-occupied									
Pass	100,056	16,894	13,893	33,813	35,328	51,319	4,189	—	255,492
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	407	—	—	407
Substandard	—	—	—	1,771	1,833	338	—	—	3,942
Total	100,056	16,894	13,893	35,584	37,161	52,064	4,189	—	259,841
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Real Estate-Non-owner occupied									
Pass	28,218	22,922	19,320	24,562	35,226	23,091	1,225	—	154,564
Special Mention	—	—	2,636	—	7,683	—	—	—	10,319
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	7,393	—	—	7,393
Total	28,218	22,922	21,956	24,562	42,909	30,484	1,225	—	172,276
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land & construction									
Pass	9,907	11,639	871	309	—	392	—	—	23,118
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9,907	11,639	871	309	—	392	—	—	23,118
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate									
Pass	2,399	2,584	741	2,221	527	6,638	4,221	—	19,331
Special Mention	—	918	—	—	—	—	—	—	918
Substandard	21,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,650
Total	24,049	3,502	741	2,221	527	6,638	4,221	—	41,899
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture									
Pass	12,060	12,247	7,375	4,387	6,837	9,044	31,443	—	83,393
Special Mention	—	3,656	—	—	5,820	—	3,260	—	12,736
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,060	15,903	7,375	4,387	12,657	9,044	34,703	—	96,129
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer and other									
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total loans outstanding (risk rating):									
Pass	303,321	167,168	108,852	164,133	109,126	133,099	122,506	—	1,108,205

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

Special Mention	180	8,313	3,141	2,454	13,503	568	3,260	—	31,419
Substandard	21,982	1,937	3,140	13,908	3,126	12,507	200	—	56,800
Total	325,483	177,418	115,133	180,495	125,755	146,174	125,966	—	1,196,424
Current period gross write-offs	$ —	$ 835	$ 724	$ 535	$ 262	$ 978	$ —	$ —	$ 3,334

December 31, 2024	Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Converted to Term	Total
Commercial and industrial									
Pass	$52,398	$19,130	$28,565	$14,395	$ 5,351	$24,799	$ 92,055	$ —	$ 236,693
Special Mention	—	2,461	—	21	541	361	249	—	3,633
Substandard	18,596	1,245	2,474	1,383	3,906	465	—	—	28,069
Total	70,994	22,836	31,039	15,799	9,798	25,625	92,304	—	268,395
Current period gross write-offs	142	1,064	—	62	19	—	—	—	1,287
Commercial Real Estate-Multifamily									
Pass	118,611	65,618	105,558	24,125	17,491	3,387	—	—	334,790
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	118,611	65,618	105,558	24,125	17,491	3,387	—	—	334,790
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Real Estate-Owner-occupied									
Pass	31,249	18,915	37,773	41,822	23,876	32,371	6,446	—	192,452
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	667	—	—	—	—	667
Total	31,249	18,915	37,773	42,489	23,876	32,371	6,446	—	193,119
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Real Estate-Non-owner occupied									
Pass	24,068	22,396	25,680	29,505	3,250	21,890	—	—	126,789
Special Mention	—	—	—	7,190	7,399	—	—	—	14,589
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24,068	22,396	25,680	36,695	10,649	21,890	—	—	141,378
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land & construction									
Pass	8,798	5,890	2,204	8,185	1,286	3	156	—	26,522
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8,798	5,890	2,204	8,185	1,286	3	156	—	26,522

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate									
Pass	2,628	1,215	925	1,110	5,499	1,683	2,286	—	15,346
Special Mention	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,499
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,127	1,215	925	1,110	5,499	1,683	2,286	—	16,845
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture									
Pass	19,070	7,608	4,280	7,230	3,360	6,170	30,914	—	78,632
Special Mention	512	—	—	6,373	—	—	4,500	—	11,385
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19,582	7,608	4,280	13,603	3,360	6,170	35,414	—	90,017
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer and other									
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
Current period gross write-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total loans outstanding (risk rating):									
Pass	256,822	140,772	204,985	126,372	60,113	90,303	131,870	—	1,011,237
Special Mention	2,011	2,461	—	13,584	7,940	361	4,749	—	31,106
Substandard	18,596	1,245	2,474	2,050	3,906	465	—	—	28,736
Total	277,429	144,478	207,459	142,006	71,959	91,129	136,619	—	1,071,079
Current period gross write-offs	$ 142	$ 1,064	$ —	$ 62	$ 19	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,287

Non-accrual loans, segregated by class, are as follows as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

(in thousands) **December 31, 2025**	**Nonaccrual**	**Nonaccrual loans with no Allowance for Credit Losses**	**Loans Past Due over 89 Days Still Accruing**
Commercial and industrial	$ 13,814	$ 5,704	$ 45
Commercial real estate:			
Multifamily	10,000	—	—
CRE owner-occupied	3,942	3,053	—
Land and construction	—	—	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Total	$ 27,756	$ 8,757	$ 45

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

(in thousands) **December 31, 2024**	**Nonaccrual**	**Nonaccrual loans with no Allowance for Credit Losses**	**Loans Past Due over 89 Days Still Accruing**
Commercial and industrial	$ 9,227	$ —	$ 953
Commercial real estate	667	—	—
Land and construction	—	—	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	34
Consumer	—	—	—
Total	$ 9,894	$ —	$ 987

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

The Company recognized no interest income on nonaccrual loans during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The following table presents collateral dependent loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	As of December 31, 2025				
(in thousands)	Real Estate	Equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
Commercial & Industrial	$ 2,138	$ -	$ 124	$ 2,956	$ 5,218
Commercial Real Estate:					
Multifamily	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
CRE owner- occupied	3,053	889	—	—	3,942
Total	$ 15,191	$ 889	$ 124	$ 2,956	$ 19,160

	As of December 31, 2024				
(in thousands)	Real Estate	Equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
Commercial & Industrial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,762	$ 1,762
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,762	$ 1,762

The following table is an aging analysis of loans, segregated by class of loans, as of December 31, 2025:

(in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 89 Days Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total Loans
Commercial & Industrial	$ 2,004	$ 1,077	$ 13,427	$ 272,519	$ 289,027
Commercial Real Estate:					
Multifamily	—	—	10,000	304,128	314,128
CRE owner- occupied	2,089	58	1,555	256,139	259,841
CRE non-owner occupied	—	—	—	172,276	172,276
Land & Construction	—	—	—	23,118	23,118
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	41,899	41,899
Agriculture	474	—	—	95,655	96,129
Consumer	—	—	—	6	6
Total	$ 4,567	$ 1,135	$ 24,982	$ 1,165,740	$ 1,196,424

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

The following table is an aging analysis of loans, segregated by class of loans, as of December 31, 2024:

(in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 89 Days Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total Loans
Commercial & Industrial	$ 3,405	$ 2,449	$ 9,244	$ 253,297	$ 268,395
Commercial Real Estate:					
Multifamily	—	—	—	334,790	334,790
CRE owner- occupied	1,892	—	667	190,560	193,119
CRE non-owner occupied	—	—	—	141,378	141,378
Land & Construction	—	—	—	26,522	26,522
Residential Real Estate	—	—	—	16,845	16,845
Agriculture	—	—	34	89,983	90,017
Consumer	—	—	—	13	13
Total	$ 5,297	$ 2,449	$ 9,945	$ 1,053,388	$ 1,071,079

Occasionally, the Company modifies loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty by providing interest rate reductions, principal or interest forgiveness, forbearance, term extensions, and other actions intended to minimize economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of collateral.

The following table shows the balance of loans that were both experiencing financial difficulty and granted modifications during the period ended December 31, 2025:

(in thousands)	Principal Forgiveness	Payment Delay/Term Extension	Interest Rate Reduction	Combination-Payment Delay/Rate Reduction	Total % of Loans Outstanding
Commercial and industrial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	— %
Commercial real estate:					
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	— %
CRE owner- occupied	—	—	—	—	— %
CRE non-owner occupied	—	—	—	—	— %
Land and construction	—	—	—	—	— %
Residential real estate	—	—	—	21,650	1.81 %
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	— %
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—	— %
Total	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 21,650	1.81 %

There were no loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company closely monitors the performance of loans that are modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts. As of December 31, 2025, $3.3 million in commercial and industrial loans, that had been granted modifications in previous years were on non-accrual.

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS (Continued)

The following table presents the financial effect on the loan modifications presented above to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for the years ended December 31, 2025:

	Principal Forgiveness	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted-Average Term Extension *(Years)*
Commercial and industrial	$ —	— %	—
Commercial real estate:			
Multifamily	—	— %	—
CRE owner- occupied	—	— %	—
CRE non-owner occupied	—	— %	—
Land and construction	—	— %	—
Residential real estate	—	1.77 %	9.90
Agriculture	—	— %	—
Consumer and other	—	— %	—
Total	$ —	1.77 %	9.90

The Company did not have any loans with a payment default during the years ended December 31, 2025, or 2024, that were modified in the twelve months prior to that default to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. In the event the Company determines that a modified loan is deemed uncollectible, the loan or portion of the loan is written off. The amortized cost basis is reduced by the uncollectible amount and the allowance for credit losses is adjusted by the same amount.

The following table presents loans purchased and/or sold during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 by portfolio segment:

	December 31, 2025				
(in thousands)	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Purchases	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Sales	31,977	55,210	—	—	87,187

	December 31, 2024				
(in thousands)	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Purchases	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Sales	30,318	16,100	—	—	46,418

NOTE 4 – PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of premises and equipment is as follows:

NOTE 4 – PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

(in thousands)	**2025**	**2024**
Leasehold improvements	$ 1,212	$ 1,120
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	788	775
Computer equipment	556	550
	2,556	2,445
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,129)	(2,061)
	$ 427	$ 384

Depreciation expense amounted to $235,000 and $167,000 for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 5 – LEASES

The Company leases its offices under noncancelable operating leases with terms extending through 2031. Leases with an initial term of twelve months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet. Operating lease cost is comprised of lease expense recognized on a straight-line basis, the amortization of the right-of-use asset and the implicit interest accreted on the operating lease liability. Operating lease cost is included in occupancy and equipment expense on our consolidated statements of income. We evaluate the lease term by assuming the exercise of options to the extent that they are reasonably assured and those option periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if deemed not reasonably certain to be exercised. The lease term is used to determine the straight-line expense and limits the depreciable life of any related leasehold improvements. Certain leases require us to pay real estate taxes, insurance, maintenance and other operating expenses associated with the leased premises. These expenses are classified in occupancy and equipment expense on our consolidated statements of income, but are not included in operating lease cost below. We calculate the lease liability using a discount rate that represents our incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date.

At December 31, 2025, the future undiscounted lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease commitments for the Company's offices were as follows (in thousands):

2026	$ 595
2027	485
2028	496
2029	507
2030	457
Thereafter	165
Total undiscounted lease payments	2,705
Less: imputed interest	(372)
Present value of net future minimum lease payments	$ 2,333

(Continued)

NOTE 5 – LEASES (Continued)

The table below summarizes the total lease cost for the twelve months ended December 31:

(in thousands)	2025	2024
Operating lease cost	$ 879	$ 822
Variable lease cost	$ —	$ —
	$ 879	$ 822

The table below summarizes other information related to the Company's operating leases for the twelve months ending December 31:

	2025	2024
Weighted average remaining lease term, in years	5.24	2.79
Weighted average discount rate	6.13%	5.66%

(in thousands)	Balance Sheet Classification	2025	2024
Right-of-use assets	Interest receivable and other assets	$ 2,269	$ 1,389
Lease liabilities	Interest payable and other liabilities	$ 2,333	$ 1,451

Total lease cost included in occupancy and equipment was $879,000 and $822,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 6 – DEPOSITS

Customer deposits were as follows:

(in thousands)	2025	2024
Non-interest-bearing demand	$ 786,251	$ 828,508
Savings, NOW, and money market accounts	383,324	329,575
Time deposits under $250,000	43,940	45,962
Time deposits $250,000 and over	130,134	80,332
	$ 1,343,649	$ 1,284,377

At December 31, 2025, the scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows (in thousands):

NOTE 6 – DEPOSITS (Continued)

2026	$ 158,072
2027	1,077
2028	7,525
2029	7,400
2030	—
Thereafter	—
	$ 174,074

NOTE 7 – BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had unsecured available lines of credit with correspondent banks for short-term borrowings totaling $71.50 million on December 31, 2025, and $91.50 million on December 31, 2024. In general, interest rates on these lines approximate the federal funds target rate. There were no borrowings under these credit facilities on December 31, 2025, or 2024.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had available lines of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco totaling $320.09 million and $304.08 million, respectively, based on eligible collateral of certain loans and investment securities. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had an available line of credit with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco totaling $156.92 million and $166.48 million, respectively, based on eligible collateral of certain loans and investment securities.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had no overnight advances outstanding from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company sponsors an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) for eligible employees. Eligibility begins after an employee has attained the age of 21 and completed one year of service, as defined in the ESOP documents. Under the ESOP, the Company contributes a discretionary amount to the ESOP for the purchase of the Company's stock, to be held in trust for each participant to be distributed later in accordance with the ESOP. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 contributions to the ESOP were $884,000 and $700,000, respectively. The ESOP held 140,774 and 136,300 shares of common stock as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, and there were no unearned shares of common stock held by the ESOP at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company sponsors a 401(k) plan for the benefit of its employees. The Company can match employee contributions and make additional contributions annually as determined by the Board of Directors. The Company made no contributions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Board of Directors approved salary continuation plans for certain executives during 2017 and 2023. Under the plans the Company is obligated to provide executives with supplemental benefits after retirement. The estimated present value of these future benefits is accrued from the effective date of the plan and is expensed over the years of service. The expense recognized under this plan was $344,000 and $238,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Accrued compensation payable under the salary

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

continuation plan totaled $2.27 million and $2.06 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and is included in interest payable and other liabilities on the Company's balance sheet.

The Company recognized $105,000 and $127,000 in income on the annuity contracts for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES

Pretax income from continuing operations is as follows:

(in thousands)	**2025**
Domestic	$ 32,473
Foreign	—
Total	$ 32,473

Income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations for the years ended December 31 was as follows:

(in thousands)	**2025**	**2024**
Current expense		
Federal	$ 6,023	$ 9,085
State	3,772	4,859
Foreign	—	—
	9,795	13,944
Deferred expense		
Federal	(537)	(849)
State	(369)	(347)
Foreign	—	—
	(906)	(1,196)
Total	$ 8,889	$ 12,748

The Company does not have any material pre-tax income or income tax expense in foreign jurisdictions.

Deferred taxes are a result of differences between income tax accounting and generally accepted accounting principles with respect to the timing of income and expense recognition.

(Continued)

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The following is a summary of the components of the net deferred tax asset accounts included in interest receivable and other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31:

(in thousands)	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Depreciation	$ 89	$ 87
Allowance for credit losses	5,223	3,438
Stock-based compensation	518	544
Deferred compensation	652	598
State tax deferral	745	1,020
Non-accrual loan interest	70	550
Lease liability	671	422
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	5,237	7,645
Other	725	406
	13,930	14,710
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred Loan Costs	(953)	(512)
Right-of-use asset	(653)	(403)
Deductible prepaids	(39)	(38)
Other	(113)	(83)
	(1,758)	(1,036)
Net deferred income tax asset	$ 12,172	$ 13,674

A reconciliation of income taxes computed at the statutory federal income tax rate compared to the Company's income tax expense for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025		2024	
(in thousands)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Federal statutory income tax	$ 6,819	21.00 %	$ 9,848	21.00 %
State taxes, net of federal benefit	2,688	8.28 %	3,726	7.95 %
Tax credits	(99)	(0.30)%	(487)	(1.04)%
Nontaxable or nondeductible items:				
Tax exempt interest - net of disallowance	(300)	(0.92)%	(254)	(0.54)%
Other	41	0.13 %	(40)	(0.09)%
Other:				
Stock based compensation	(163)	(0.50)%	(169)	(0.36)%
Other	(97)	(0.30)%	124	0.26 %
Effective tax rate	$ 8,889	27.39 %	$ 12,748	27.18 %

Income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES (Continued)

(in thousands)	2025	2024
Federal	$ 6,800	$ 7,970
State	5,857	3,240
Foreign	—	—
	12,657	11,210
State Taxes Detail:		
California	5,600	3,210
Other	257	30
	$ 5,857	$ 3,240

The Company is subject to federal income tax and franchise tax of the state of California, as well as other immaterial state taxing jurisdictions. Income tax returns for the years ended December 31, 2022 through December 31, 2024 are open to audit by the federal authorities and income tax returns for the years ended December 31, 2021 through December 31, 2024, are open to audit by state authorities. As of December 31, 2025, the Company does not have any unrecognized tax benefits. The Company does not expect unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months.

NOTE 10 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company makes loans to certain directors, officers, and their related interests with which they are associated. The balance of these loans outstanding was approximately $3.33 million and $2.90 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Deposits from certain directors, officers, and their related interests with which they are associated, held by the Company at December 31, 2025 and 2024, totaled $4.33 million and $4.30 million respectively.

(Continued)

NOTE 11 – EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Earnings per share for the years ended December 31 were computed as follows:

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share:		
Net income available to common shareholders (in thousands)	$ 23,584	$ 34,147
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,069,721	3,173,800
Basic earnings per share	$ 7.68	$ 10.76
Diluted earnings per share:		
Net income available to common shareholders, diluted (in thousands)	$ 23,584	$ 34,147
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,069,721	3,173,800
Effect of dilutive stock options	9,074	10,690
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	3,078,795	3,184,490
Diluted earnings per share	$ 7.66	$ 10.72

At December 31, 2025 there were no stock options that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. At December 31, 2024 there were 160 stock options that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into financial commitments to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial commitments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk not recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance on commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for loans reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company had the following outstanding financial commitments whose contractual amount represents credit risk:

(in thousands)	**2025**	**2024**
Commitments to extend credit	$ 163,956	$ 180,183
Letters of credit	1,916	1,936
	$ 165,872	$ 182,119

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. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each client'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. The majority of the Company's commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are secured by real estate.

NOTE 13 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company's 2005 Equity Based Compensation Plan (the Plan) was approved by its shareholders in February 2006. Under the terms of the Plan, officers and key employees may be granted both non-qualified, incentive stock options and restricted stock awards, and directors, who are not also an officer or employee, may only be granted non-qualified stock options and restricted stock awards. The Plan provides for a maximum number of shares that may be awarded to eligible employees and directors not to exceed 495,000 shares. In July 2012, the shareholders approved an additional 183,000 shares to be added to the Plan increasing the total to 678,000 shares. In July 2015, the Shareholders approved the 2015 Equity Based Compensation Plan to replace the 2005 plan, which was due to expire at the end of 10 years. Upon approval, the remaining unallocated shares in the 2005 Plan were transferred into the 2015 Plan for future grants. In May 2019, the shareholders approved the Directors Equity Compensation Plan, which added an additional 75,000 shares available to be granted beyond those already approved under the 2005 and 2015 plans. In May 2024, shareholders approved the 2024 Equity Based Compensation Plan to replace the 2015 Plan. Upon approval, the remaining unallocated shares in the 2015 Plan were transferred into the 2024 Plan for future grants.

There are 574,538 shares authorized under the plans. The total number of shares authorized has been retroactively adjusted for the effect of stock dividends. Stock options are granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. Stock options expire no later than ten years from the date of the grant and all equity-based awards generally vest over three years. The Plan provides for accelerated vesting if there is a change of control, as defined in the Plan.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation cost of $1.10 million and $1.53 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The total income tax benefit was $312,000 and $433,000 for 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(Continued)

NOTE 13 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

A summary of the status of stock options that have been granted by the Company as of December 31, 2025, and changes during the year ending thereon, is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,500	$ 10.45	0.26 years	$ 131,280
Granted	—	$ —		
Exercised	(1,500)	$ 10.45		
Forfeited, expired, or returned to Plan through cashless exercise	—	$ —		
Outstanding at end of year	—	$ —	—	$ —
Options exercisable	—	$ —	—	$ —

Information related to the stock option plan during each year follows:

	2025	2024
Intrinsic value of options exercised	$ 99,000	$ 44,000
Cash received from option exercises	16,000	5,000
Tax benefit from option exercises	—	—
Weighted average fair value of options granted	—	—

As of December 31, 2025, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to the outstanding stock options.

Share Award Plan: The Equity Compensation Plan provides for the issuance of restricted shares to directors and officers. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period of the awards based on the fair value of the stock at the issue date. The fair value of the stock was determined based on the closing price listed for the Company's stock on the date of grant.

NOTE 13 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

A summary of changes in the Company's non-vested restricted share awards and units for the year follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2025	66,685	$ 69.79
Granted	30,390	85.71
Vested	(36,511)	68.08
Forfeited	(3,946)	77.83
Non-vested at December 31, 2025	56,618	$ 78.88

As of December 31, 2025, there was approximately $2.62 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the outstanding restricted stock awards and units that will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.81 years. Total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was $3.29 million and $2.74 million, respectively.

NOTE 14 – SUBORDINATED DEBT

In November 2020, the Company issued, through a private placement, $40.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.25% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes. The transaction was structured in two tranches:

(1) $30.0 million of its 4.25% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 2030. The notes mature on November 15, 2030 and bear a fixed rate of interest of 4.25% for the first five years, payable semiannually in arrears beginning May 15, 2021. Beginning November 15, 2025, the interest rate will reset quarterly to a floating rate per annum equal to the then current 3-month term SOFR plus 407 basis points payable quarterly in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 of each year to the maturity date or earlier redemption. On any scheduled interest payment date beginning November 15, 2025, the Company may, at its option, redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at the redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. On September 27, 2024 the Company redeemed $1.75 million of this subordinated note at a 15% discount, recognizing a gain of $256,000. As of December 31, 2025, the remaining balance outstanding for the note was $28.25 million carrying an interest rate of 7.94%.

(2) $10.0 million of its 4.25% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 2035. The notes mature on November 15, 2035 and bear a fixed rate of interest of 4.25% for the first ten years, payable semiannually in arrears beginning May 15, 2021. Beginning November 15, 2030, the interest rate will reset quarterly to a floating rate per annum equal to the then current 3-month term SOFR plus 370 basis points payable quarterly, in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 of each year to the maturity date or earlier redemption. On any scheduled interest payment date beginning November 15, 2030, the Company may, at its option, redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at the redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest.

(Continued)

NOTE 14 – SUBORDINATED DEBT (Continued)

The value of the subordinated debentures was reduced by $901,000 of debt issuance costs, which are being amortized on a straight-line basis through the earlier of the redemption option or maturity date of the subordinated debentures.

All the subordinated debentures may be included in Tier 2 capital under current regulatory guidelines and interpretations.

NOTE 15 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Regulatory Capital:

Banks are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. The net unrealized gain or loss on AFS securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of December 31, 2025, the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

The minimum capital ratio requirements consist of the following: (i) common equity Tier 1 capital to total risk weighted assets ratio of 4.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 capital to total risk weighted assets ratio of 6%; (iii) a total capital to total risk weighted assets ratio of 8%; and (iv) a Tier 1 capital to adjusted average total assets (“leverage”) ratio of 4%.

In addition, a “capital conservation buffer” is established which requires maintenance of a minimum of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to total risk weighted assets in excess of the regulatory minimum capital ratio requirements described above. The 2.5% buffer increases the minimum capital ratios to (i) a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.0%, (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5%, and (iii) a total capital ratio of 10.5%. If the capital ratio levels of a banking organization fall below the capital conservation buffer amount, the organization will be subject to limitations on (i) the payment of dividends; (ii) discretionary bonus payments; (iii) discretionary payments under Tier 1 instruments; and (iv) engaging in share repurchases.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized the Bank as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution’s category.

(Continued)

NOTE 15 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

Actual and required capital amounts and ratios, including the capital conservation buffer, are presented for the Bank below (*dollar amounts in thousands)*:

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To be Well-Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Minimum Ratio	Amount	Minimum Ratio
December 31, 2025:						
Common Equity Tier I Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	$ 233,179	19.29%	$ 84,623	7.0%	$ 78,579	6.5%
Total Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	$ 248,327	20.54%	$ 126,935	10.5%	$ 120,891	10.0%
Tier I Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	$ 233,179	19.29%	$ 102,757	8.5%	$ 96,713	8.0%
Tier I Capital (Leverage)						
(to Average Assets)	$ 233,179	15.04%	$ 62,024	4.0%	$ 77,530	5.0%
December 31, 2024:						
Common Equity Tier I Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	$ 220,991	19.75%	$ 78,321	7.0%	$ 72,727	6.5%
Total Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	$ 233,205	20.84%	$ 117,482	10.5%	$ 111,887	10.0%
Tier I Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	$ 220,991	19.75%	$ 95,104	8.5%	$ 89,510	8.0%
Tier I Capital						
(to Average Assets)	$ 220,991	14.33 %	$ 61,686	4.0 %	$ 77,108	5.0 %

<u>Dividends:</u>

The California Financial Code provides that a bank may not make a cash distribution to its shareholders in excess of the lessor of the bank's undivided profits or the bank's net income for its last three fiscal years less any distributions made to shareholders during the same period without the approval in advance of the Commissioner of the CDFPI. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank paid $15.00 million in dividends to the parent company for operating expenses and interest due on subordinated debentures.

<u>Common Stock:</u>

On March 27, 2025, the Company issued 8,369 shares of its common stock totaling $714,000 as part of the Company's ESOP contribution for 2025.

NOTE 16 – FAIR VALUE

<u>Fair Value Measurement</u>: Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Current accounting guidance

NOTE 16 – FAIR VALUE (Continued)

establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The guidance describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

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

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

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

The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value:

Securities – The fair values of debt securities available-for-sale are determined matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for specific securities, but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark securities (Level 2).

Collateral-Dependent Loans – The Company does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, fair value adjustments are recorded on these loans to reflect: (1) partial write-downs, through charge offs or allowances, that are based on the current appraised or market-quoted value of the underlying collateral, or (2) the full charge off the loan carrying value. In some cases, the properties for which market quotes or appraisal values have been obtained are in areas where comparable sales data is limited, outdated, or unavailable. Fair value estimates for collateral-dependent loans are obtained from real estate brokers or other third-party consultants. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available (Level 3).

NOTE 16 – FAIR VALUE (Continued)

The following table summarizes the Company's assets that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

Description of Assets	December 31, 2025	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets Inputs (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Securities available-for-sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 3,665	$ 3,665	$ —	$ —
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	8,556	—	8,556	—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	92,371	—	92,371	—
Agency collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Commercial	46,219	—	46,219	—
Residential	41,090	—	41,090	—
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Commercial	4,552	—	4,552	—
Residential	31,181	—	31,181	—
Corporate bonds	12,775	—	12,775	—
Total	$ 240,409	$ 3,665	$ 236,744	$ —
Certificates of Deposits	$ 1,489	$ —	$ 1,489	$ —

(Continued)

NOTE 16 – FAIR VALUE (Continued)

The following table summarizes the Company's assets that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

Description of Assets	December 31, 2024	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets Inputs (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Securities available-for-sale				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 3,456	$ —	$ 3,456	$ —
U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	11,915	—	11,915	—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	90,479	—	90,479	—
Agency collateralized mortgage				
Commercial	36,759	—	36,759	—
Residential	98,912	—	98,912	—
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Commercial	24,920	—	24,920	—
Residential	31,897	—	31,897	—
Corporate bonds	20,938	—	20,938	—
Total	$ 319,276	$ —	$ 319,276	$ —
Certificates of Deposits	$ 1,723	$ —	$ 1,723	$ —

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the asset or obligation could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market value exists for a significant portion of the financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and matters of judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Fair value estimates are based on financial instruments both on and off the balance sheet without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Additionally, tax consequences related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a potential effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in many of the estimates.

(Continued)

NOTE 16 – FAIR VALUE (Continued)

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair values of financial instruments:

Financial Assets – The carrying amounts of cash, short-term investments due from customers on acceptances, and bank acceptances outstanding are considered to approximate fair value. Short-term investments include federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and interest-bearing deposits with banks. The fair values of securities held to maturity are generally based on matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for specific securities, but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark securities. The fair value of variable loans that reprice frequently and that have experienced no significant change in credit risk is based on carrying values. The fair values for all other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses and interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers with similar credit quality. Loans are generally expected to be held to maturity and any unrealized gains or losses are not expected to be realized. Fair value for correspondent bank stock is not practical to determine due to restrictions on transferability. Fair value for interest receivable and SBIC investments approximates carrying value. The estimated fair values of financial instruments disclosed below follow the guidance in ASU 2016-01 which prescribes an "exit price" approach in estimating and disclosing fair value of financial instruments incorporating discounts for credit, liquidity, and marketability factors.

Loans Held for Sale – The Company does not measure loans held for sale at fair value on a recurring basis. Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on what secondary markets are currently offering for portfolios with similar characteristics (Level 2).

Financial Liabilities – The carrying amounts of deposit liabilities payable on demand, commercial paper, and other borrowed funds are considered to approximate fair value. For fixed maturity deposits and long-term debt, fair value is estimated by discounting estimated future cash flows using currently offered rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The fair value of interest payable approximates its carrying amount.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments – The fair value of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the credit standing of the counterparties. The fair value of the commitments is not material.

The table below presents collateral dependent loans with unique risk characteristics that have been adjusted to fair value. When we identify a collateral dependent loan as requiring individual evaluation, we measure the need for credit reserves using the current fair value of the collateral, less selling costs. Depending on the characteristics of a loan, the fair value of collateral is generally estimated by obtaining external appraisals. If we determine that the value of the loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, we recognize this impairment and adjust the carrying value of the loan to fair value through the allowance for credit losses. The loss represents charge-offs or impairments on collateral dependent loans for fair value adjustments based on the fair value of collateral. The carrying value of loans fully charged-off is zero.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Collateral Dependent Loans	$ 3,177	$ 379

(Continued)

NOTE 16 – FAIR VALUE (Continued)

The carrying amounts and estimated fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value at December 31 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2025			2024		
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 98,267	$ 98,267	Level 1	$ 63,415	$ 63,514	Level 1
Securities held-to-maturity	588	574	Level 2	2,910	2,851	Level 2
Loans held for sale	—	—	Level 2	—	—	Level 2
Loans, net	1,192,316	1,179,157	Level 3	1,066,879	1,044,989	Level 3
SBIC investments	2,430	2,430	Level 2	2,430	2,430	Level 2
Interest receivable	9,230	9,230	Level 2 & 3	8,515	8,515	Level 2 & 3
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits	1,343,649	1,211,017	Level 2	1,284,377	1,088,385	Level 2
Long term debt	38,153	35,527	Level 3	38,007	30,347	Level 3
Interest payable	1,345	1,345	Level 2	586	586	Level 2

NOTE 17 – INVESTMENT IN LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT FUNDS

The Company invests in Low Income Housing Tax Credit “LIHTC” partnerships. At December 31, 2025, and 2024, the investment balance for LIHTC partnerships was $5.82 million and $6.56 million respectively. These balances are reflected in interest receivable and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Total unfunded commitments related to these partnerships totaled $1.30 million at December 31, 2025 which is reflected in interest payable and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The Company expects to fulfill these commitments during the year ending 2027.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded amortization expense of $2.19 million, in income tax expense. The Company recorded $1.44 million amortization expense associated with the LIHTC for the year ended December 31, 2024. The recognized tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2025, was $921,000. The Company recognized $1.29 million in tax benefit associated with the LIHTC in the year end December 31, 2024.

(Continued)

NOTE 18 – REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

All of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers in the scope of ASC 606 is recognized within Non-Interest Income. The following table presents the Company's sources of Non-Interest Income within the scope of ASC 606.

(in thousands)	2025	2024
Non-interest income		
Service charges on deposits	$ 4,184	$ 4,069
Debit card interchange fees	732	732
Merchant Services	20,328	25,268
Loss on sale of OREO	(17)	—
	$ 25,227	$ 30,069

The remaining balance of non-interest income is made up of other income which includes gains (loss) on sale of securities, cash overs, sundry recoveries, gain on sale of assets, gain on sale of loans, cash surrender value of life insurance, referral fee income, and other miscellaneous income totaling $4.29 million, which is outside the scope of ASC 606.

Service Charges on Deposit Accounts: The Company earns fees from its deposit customers for transaction-based, account maintenance, and overdraft services. Transaction-based fees, which include services such as ATM use fees, stop payment charges, statement rendering, and ACH fees, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Company fulfills the customer's request.

Account maintenance fees, which relate primarily to monthly maintenance, are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over which the Company satisfies the performance obligation. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs. Service charges on deposits are withdrawn from the customer's account balance.

Debit Card Interchange Fees: The Company earns interchange fees from cardholder transactions conducted through the payment networks. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily.

Merchant Service Income: The Company provides transaction processing services for business customers to allow the customer to collect payments via credit and debit card. The Company also sponsors ISO who provide these services to their clients. Fees charged represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided the merchant. Payment processing services are provided as an acquiring bank through the third-party or ISO business model in which we process credit and debit card transactions on behalf of merchants. The Company enters into a tri-party merchant agreement, between the company, ISO and each merchant. The Company's performance obligation is clearing and settling credit and debit transactions on behalf of the merchants. The Company recognizes revenue monthly once it summarizes and computes all revenue and expenses applicable to each ISO, which is our performance obligation.

Gains/Losses on Sales of OREO: The Company records a gain or loss from the sale of OREO when control of the property transfers to the buyer, which generally occurs at the time of an executed deed.

(Continued)

NOTE 18 – REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Continued)

When the Company finances the sale of OREO to the buyer, the Company assesses whether the buyer is committed to perform their obligations under the contract and whether collectability of the transaction price is probable. Once these criteria are met, the OREO asset is derecognized and the gain or loss on sale is recorded upon the transfer of control of the property to the buyer. In determining the gain or loss of the sale, the Company adjusts the transaction price and related gain or loss on sale if a significant financing component is present.

NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company executed the authorized plan to redeem in full the $28.3 million principal amount of subordinated debentures at par on February 15, 2026, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. This represented approximately 15.3% of total shareholders' equity at December 31, 2025. On February 10, 2026 the Bank upstreamed a dividend of $28.8 million to the Company for the redemption.

The Company has authorized a plan to utilize up to $15.0 million of capital to repurchase shares of the Company's common stock, which represents approximately 8.1% of total shareholders' equity at December 31, 2025, and will commence on or about January 30, 2026, provided that the Company is not then in possession of material non-public information. On February 2, 2026 the Bank completed an upstream dividend of $5.0 million as a result of activity related to this repurchase plan.

The Company has evaluated the effects of subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through March 31, 2026, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.