

2015 and is registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. The Company is headquartered in Fairfax, Virginia. The Company conducts its business activities through the branch offices of its wholly owned subsidiary bank, FVCBank (the "Bank"). The Company exists primarily for the purposes of holding the stock of its subsidiary, the Bank. The Bank was organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia to engage in a general banking business serving the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore metropolitan areas. The Bank commenced operations on November 27, 2007 and is a member of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve"). It is subject to the regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve and the State Corporation Commission of Virginia. Consequently, it undergoes periodic examinations by these regulatory authorities. On August 31, 2021, the Bank made an investment in Atlantic Coast Mortgage, LLC ("ACM") for \$20.4 million. As a result of this investment, the Bank obtained a 28.7% ownership interest in ACM. The investment is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. In addition, the Bank provides a warehouse lending facility to ACM, which includes a construction-to-permanent financing line, and has developed portfolio mortgage products to diversify the Bank's held to investment loan portfolio. On December 15, 2022, the Company announced that the Board of Directors approved a five-for-four split of the Company's common stock in the form of a 25% stock dividend for shareholders of record on January 9, 2023, payable on January 31, 2023. Earnings per share and all other per share information reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements have been adjusted for the five-for-four split of the Company's common stock for comparative purposes. Basis of PresentationThe accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and follow general practice within the banking industry. Accordingly, the unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements; however, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented have been made. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation. Principles of ConsolidationThe consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the Bank. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Significant Accounting PoliciesThe accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with GAAP and conform to general practices within the banking industry. Bank Owned Life Insurance ("BOLI")The Company purchased life insurance policies on certain key employees. BOLI is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance date, which is the cash surrender value. The increase in the cash surrender value over time is recorded as other noninterest income. The Company monitors the financial strength and condition of the counterparties. Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)During the first quarter of 2024, the Company surrendered certain BOLI policies with an aggregate cash surrender value of \$48.0 million. Upon their surrender, the Company received a cash payout and was required to accrue additional income tax on the appreciation of those policies which had previously been treated as tax-exempt income. This resulted in additional statutory income tax expense of \$1.6 million and tax penalties of \$722 thousand. The tax penalties related to the surrender of the BOLI were recorded in income tax expense. Recent Accounting PronouncementsIn December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-09, *Income Taxes* (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments in this ASU require an entity to disclose specific categories in the rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold, which is greater than five percent of the amount computed by multiplying pretax income by the entity's applicable statutory rate, on an annual basis. Additionally, the amendments in this ASU require an entity to disclose the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes and the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by individual jurisdictions that are equal to or greater than five percent of total income taxes paid (net of refunds received). Lastly, the amendments in this ASU require an entity to disclose income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) disaggregated between domestic and foreign and income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied on a prospective basis; however, retrospective application is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2023-09 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. Recently Adopted Accounting DevelopmentsIn March 2023, FASB issued ASU 2023-02, *Investmentsâ€"Equity Method and Joint Ventures* (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method. These amendments allow reporting entities to elect to account for qualifying tax equity investments using the proportional amortization method, regardless of the program giving rise to the related income tax credits. ASU 2023-02 was effective for the Bank on January 1, 2024. The Company recorded an adjustment of \$13 thousand to the stockholders' equity as of January 1, 2024. In June 2022, FASB issued ASU 2022-03, *Fair Value Measurement* (Topic 820): Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions. ASU 2022-03 clarifies that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is not considered part of the unit of account of the equity security and, therefore, is not considered in measuring fair value. ASU 2022-03 was effective for the Bank on January 1, 2024. ASU 2022-03 resulted in no material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements. Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Note 2. SecuritiesAmortized cost and fair values of securities held-to-maturity and securities available-for-sale as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:June 30, 2024Amortized CostGross Unrealized GainsGross Unrealized (Losses)Fair ValueHeld-to-maturitySecurities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$264Â \$â€"Â \$13(\$251Â Available-for-saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$9,988Â \$â€"Â \$1,540\$8,458Â Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$264Â \$â€"Â \$13(\$251Â Available-for-saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$9,988Â \$â€"Â \$1,528\$8,470Â Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt1,000Â \$â€"Â \$16(\$994Â Securities of state and local municipalities taxable429Â \$â€"Â \$(59)370Â Corporate bonds19,000Â \$â€"Â \$(2,535)16,465Â SBA pass-through securities55Â \$â€"Â \$(5)50Â Mortgage-backed securities164,123Â \$â€"Â \$(31,140)132,983Â Collateralized mortgage obligations3,640Â \$â€"Â \$(796)2,844Â Total Available-for-sale Securities\$198,245Â \$â€"Â \$(36,081)\$162,164Â December 31, 2023Amortized CostGross Unrealized GainsGross Unrealized (Losses)Fair ValueHeld-to-maturitySecurities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$264Â \$â€"Â \$12(\$252Â Total Held-to-maturity Securities\$264Â \$â€"Â \$12(\$252Â Available-for-saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$9,988Â \$â€"Â \$1,528\$8,470Â Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt1,000Â \$â€"Â \$(3,997Â Securities of state and local municipalities taxable453Â \$â€"Â \$(49)404Â Corporate bonds20,204Â \$â€"Â \$(2,556)17,648Â SBA pass-through securities62Â \$â€"Â \$(5)57Â Mortgage-backed securities170,179Â \$â€"Â \$(29,237)140,942Â Collateralized mortgage obligations3,809Â \$â€"Â \$(732)3,077Â Total Available-for-sale Securities\$205,705Â \$â€"Â \$(34,110)\$171,595Â No allowance for credit losses was recognized as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 related to the Company's investment portfolio. The Company had securities with a market value of \$6.1 million pledged for secured borrowings at June 30, 2024. No securities were pledged as of December 31, 2023 for secured borrowings. The Company had securities of \$10.6 million and \$7.2 million pledged to secure public deposits at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)The Company monitors the credit quality of held-to-maturity securities through the use of credit ratings. The Company monitors credit ratings on a periodic basis. The following table summarizes the amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, aggregated by credit quality indicator: Held-to-Maturity: State maturity, municipal and tax exemptJune 30, 2024December 31, 2023Aa3\$264Â \$264Â The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. One security was held as of June 30, 2024 for which the book value and fair value were equal and therefore neither an unrealized gain nor loss was reflected herein. The reference point for determining when securities are in an unrealized loss position is month-end. Therefore, it is possible that a security's market value exceeded its amortized cost on other days during the past twelve-month period. Available-for-sale securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:Less Than 12 Months12 Months or LongerTotalAt June 30, 2024Fair ValueUnrealized LossesFair ValueUnrealized LossesSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$(8,458)\$1,540\$8,458\$1,540Securities of state and local municipalities tax exemptâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(6)994Â (6)994Â (6)Securities of state and local municipalities taxableâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(370)59Â (59)Corporate bondsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(15,715)2,535)15,715Â (5)50Â Mortgage-backed securitiesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(132,983)132,983Â (31,140)132,983Â (31,140)Collateralized mortgage obligationsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(796)2,844Â (796)Total\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$(161,414)Â \$(36,081)\$161,414Â \$(36,081)Available-for-sale securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:Less Than 12 Months12 Months or LongerTotalAt December 31, 2023Fair ValueUnrealized LossesFair ValueUnrealized LossesSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$(8,470)\$1,528\$8,470Â \$(1,528)Securities of state and local municipalities tax exemptâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(997)997Â (3)997Â (3)Securities of state and local municipalities taxableâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(404)404Â (49)Corporate bondsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(16,898)2,556)16,898Â (2,556)SBA pass-through securitiesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(5)57Â (5)57Â (5)Mortgage-backed securitiesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(140,942)29,237)140,942Â (29,237)Collateralized mortgage obligationsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(3,077)3,077Â (732)Total\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$(170,845)Â \$(34,110)10Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Securities of U.S. government and federal agencies: The unrealized losses on two available-for-sale securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of these investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt: The unrealized losses on two of the investments in securities of state and local municipalities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of these investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. These investments carry an S&P investment grade rating of AA+ and AA3. Securities of state and local municipalities taxable: The unrealized loss on one of the investments in securities of state and local municipalities was caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of this investment do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. The investment carries an S&P investment grade rating of AAA. Corporate bonds: The unrealized losses on 13 of the investments in corporate bonds were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of these investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. These investments do not carry a rating. SBA pass-through securities: The unrealized losses on one available-for-sale security was caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of these investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. Mortgage-backed securities: The unrealized losses on the Company's investment in 36 mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the Company's investments. Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"): The unrealized loss associated with 11 CMOs was caused by interest rate increases. The contractual cash flows of these investments are guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the Company's investments. The Company has evaluated its available-for-sale investments securities in an unrealized loss position for credit related impairment at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and concluded no impairment existed based on several factors which included: (1) the majority of these securities are of high credit quality, (2) unrealized losses are primarily the result of market volatility and increases in market interest rates, (3) issuers continue to make timely principal and interest payments, and (4) the Company does not intend to sell any of the investments and the accounting standard of â€œmore likely than notâ€ has not been met for the Company to be required to sell any of the investments before recovery of its amortized cost basis. Additionally, the Company's mortgage-backed investment securities are primarily guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or the Government National Mortgage Association and do not have credit risk given the implicit and explicit government guarantees associated with these agencies. The amortized cost and fair value of securities at June 30, 2024, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations without penalties.June 30, 2024Held-to-maturityAvailable-for-saleAmortized CostFair ValueAmortized CostFair ValueAfter 3 months through 1 year\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$1,000Â \$994Â After 1 year through 5 years264Â 251Â 3,092Â 2,831Â After 5 years through 10 years\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$(26,867)Â \$23,003Â After 10 years\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$(16,286)135,336Â \$â€"Â \$1,200Â \$251Â \$198,245Â \$162,164Â 164Â 11Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, proceeds from principal repayments of securities were \$6.3 million and \$10.9 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, proceeds from sales, calls and maturities of securities were \$1.2 million and \$35.8 million, respectively. There were no securities sold during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$35.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2023. There were no realized losses during the six months ended June 30, 2024 and realized losses of \$4.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2023. Note 3. Loans and Allowance for Credit LossesA summary of loan balances at amortized cost by type follows:June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Commercial real estate\$1,083,481Â \$1,091,633Â Commercial and industrial293,346Â 219,873Â Commercial construction164,736Â 147,998Â Consumer real estate\$339,146Â 363,317Â Consumer nonresidential6,220Â 5,743Â \$1,886,929Â \$1,828,564Â Less: Allowance for credit losses19,208Â 18,871Â Loans, nets1,867,721Â \$1,809,693Â \$â€"Â \$â€"Â An analysis of the allowance for credit losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and for the year ended December 31, 2023 follows:Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Three Months Ended June 30, 2024CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumer NonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2024Allowance for credit losses:Beginning Balance, April 1\$10,051Â \$3,427Â \$1,473Â \$3,907Â \$60Â \$18,918Â Charge-offsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(350)Â \$â€"Â \$(365)Recoveriesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$(7)Â \$â€"Â \$(7)Reversalsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Provision (reversal)65)171Â 117Â 55Â 7Â 285Â Ending Balance, June 30,\$9,986Â \$3,598Â \$1,590Â \$3,962Â \$72Â \$19,208Â Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Six Months Ended June 30, 202412Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumer NonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2024Allowance for credit losses:Beginning Balance, January 1\$10,174Â \$3,385Â \$1,425Â \$3,822Â \$65Â \$18,871Â Charge-offsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(350)Â \$â€"Â \$(365)Recoveriesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Provision (reversal)188)213Â 165Â 140Â (28)302Â Ending Balance, June 30,\$9,986Â \$3,598Â \$1,590Â \$3,962Â \$72Â \$19,208Â 13Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Three Months Ended June 30, 2023CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumer NonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2023Allowance for credit losses:Beginning Balance, April 1\$11,324Â \$2,596Â \$1,698Â \$3,374Â \$66Â \$19,058Â Charge-offsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(350)Â \$â€"Â \$(365)Recoveriesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(7)Â \$â€"Â \$(7)Provision (reversal)202)617Â 4Â 309Â 12Â 740Â Ending Balance, June 30,\$11,122Â \$2,865Â \$1,702Â \$3,683Â \$70Â \$19,442Â Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumer NonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2023Allowance for credit losses:Beginning Balance, Prior to January 1, 2023 Adoption of ASC 326\$10,777Â \$2,623Â \$1,499Â \$1,044Â \$97Â \$16,040Â Impact of Adoption of ASC 326498Â 452Â 70Â 1,856Â (12)2,864Â Charge-offsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(350)Â \$â€"Â \$(365)Recoveriesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Provision (reversal)153)137Â 133Â 782Â (28)871Â Ending Balance, June 30,\$11,122Â \$0,81,702Â \$0,683Â \$0,70Â \$19,442Â Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Year Ended December 31, 2023CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumer NonresidentialTotalDecember 31, 2023Allowance for credit losses:Beginning Balance, Prior to January 1, 2023 Adoption of ASC 326810,777Â \$2,623Â \$1,499Â \$1,044Â \$97Â \$16,040Â Impact of Adoption of ASC 326498Â 452Â 70Â 1,856Â (12)2,864Â Charge-offsâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(350)Â \$â€"Â \$(365)Recoveriesâ€"Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Â \$â€"Â \$(15)Provision (reversal)1,048)657Â 144)921Â (44)342Â Ending Balance\$10,174Â \$3,385Â \$1,425Â \$3,822Â \$65Â \$18,871Â 14Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)The following table presents the amortized cost basis of collateral-dependent loans by class of loans as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023Real EstateBusiness / Other AssetsReal EstateBusiness / Other AssetsCollateral-Dependent LoansCommercial real estate\$20,709Â \$â€"Â \$20,765Â \$â€"Â A Commercial and industrial\$1,070Â \$â€"Â A 1,070Â \$â€"Â A Commercial construction\$â€"Â \$â€"Â A Consumer real estate\$â€"Â \$â€"Â A Commercial and industrial\$â€"Â \$â€"Â A Consumer construction\$â€"Â \$â€"Â A

servicing rights, gain on sale of securities, bank-owned life insurance income, financial guarantees, derivatives, and certain credit card fees are also not in scope of the new guidance. Topic 606 is applicable to noninterest revenue streams such as trust and asset management income, deposit related fees, interchange fees, merchant income, and insurance commissions. However, the recognition of these revenue streams did not change significantly upon adoption of Topic 606. Substantially all of the Company's revenue is generated from contracts with customers. Noninterest revenue streams in-scope of Topic 606 are discussed below. Service Charges on Deposit Accounts Service charges on deposit accounts consist of account analysis fees (i.e., net fees earned on analyzed business and personal checking accounts), monthly service fees, check orders, and other deposit account related fees. The Company's performance obligation for account analysis fees and monthly service fees is generally satisfied, and the related revenue recognized, over the period in which the service is provided. Check orders and other deposit account related fees are largely transactional based, and therefore, the Company's performance obligation is satisfied, and related revenue recognized, at a point in time. Payment for service charges on deposit accounts is primarily received immediately or in the following month through a direct charge to customers' accounts. Fees, Exchange and Other Service Charges Fees, exchange, and other service charges are primarily comprised of debit and credit card income, ATM fees, merchant services income, and other service charges and are included in other income on the Company's consolidated statements of income. Debit and credit card income is primarily comprised of interchange fees earned whenever the Company's debit and credit cards are processed through card payment networks such as Visa. ATM fees are primarily generated when a Company cardholder uses a non-Company ATM or a non-Company cardholder uses a Company ATM. Merchant services income mainly represents fees charged to merchants to process their debit and credit card transactions, in addition to account management fees. Other service charges include revenue from processing wire transfers, bill pay service, cashier's checks, and other services. The Company's performance obligation for fees, exchange, and other service charges are largely satisfied, and related revenue recognized, when the services are rendered or upon completion. Payment is typically received immediately or in the following month. This income is reflected in other income on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income. Other Income Other noninterest income consists of loan swap fees, insurance commissions, and other miscellaneous revenue streams not meeting the criteria above. When the Company enters into an interest rate swap agreement, the Company may receive an additional one-time payment fee which is recognized as income when received. The Company receives monthly recurring commissions based on a percentage of premiums issued and revenue is recognized when received. Any residual miscellaneous fees are recognized as they occur, and therefore, the Company determined this consistent practice satisfies the obligation for performance. 33Table of Contents Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (\$ in thousands, except per share data) The following presents noninterest income, segregated by revenue streams in-scope and out-of-scope of Topic 606, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Three months ended June 30, Six months ended June 30, 2024 2023 Noninterest Income in-scope of Topic 606 Service Charges on Deposit Accounts \$278A \$232A \$539A \$447A Fees, Exchange, and Other Service Charges 106A 84A 179A 171A Other income 31A 23A 55A 77A Noninterest Income (in-scope of Topic 606) 415A 339A 773A 695A Noninterest Income (out-of-scope of Topic 606) 456A 552A 492A 4,431 Total Non-interest (Loss) Income \$871A \$891A \$1,266A (\$3,736) Contract Balances A contract asset balance occurs when an entity performs a service for a customer before the customer pays consideration (resulting in a contract receivable) or before payment is due (resulting in a contract asset). A contract liability balance is an entity's obligation to transfer a service to a customer for which the entity has already received payment (or payment is due) from the customer. The Company's noninterest revenue streams are largely based on transactional activity. Consideration is often received immediately or shortly after the Company satisfies its performance obligation and revenue is recognized. The Company does not typically enter into long-term revenue contracts with customers, and therefore, does not experience significant contract balances. As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company did not have any significant contract balances. Contract Acquisition Costs Under Topic 606, an entity is required to capitalize, and subsequently amortize into expense, certain incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if these costs are expected to be recovered. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained (for example, sales commission). The Company utilizes the practical expedient which allows entities to immediately expense contract acquisition costs when the asset that would have resulted from capitalizing these costs would have been amortized in one year or less. The Company did not capitalize any contract acquisition costs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 or 2023. 34Table of Contents Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (\$ in thousands, except per share data) Note 12. Supplemental Cash Flow Information Below is additional information regarding the Company's cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information: Cash paid for: Interest on deposits and borrowed funds \$24,916A \$22,691A Income taxes 2,360A Noncash investing and financing activities: Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale (1,979)A 628A Unrealized (loss) gain on interest rate swaps (4,545)2,816A Adoption of CECL accounting standard 13A 2,351 Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations The following presents management's discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and the results of our operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report and the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes to consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Results of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2024 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the balance of 2024, or for any other period. In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause results to differ materially from management's expectations. 36CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTSThis Form 10-Q, as well as other periodic reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and written or oral communications made from time to time by or on behalf of FVCBankcorp, Inc. and our subsidiary (the "Company"), may contain statements relating to future events or our future results that are considered forward-looking statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements represent plans, estimates, objectives, goals, guidelines, expectations, intentions, projections and statements of our beliefs concerning future events, business plans, objectives, expected operating results and the assumptions upon which those statements are based. Forward-looking statements include without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and are typically identified with words such as "may," "could," "should," "will," "would," "could," "believe," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "coim," "cent," "plan," or words or phrases of similar meaning. We caution that the forward-looking statements are based largely on our expectations and are subject to a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties that are subject to change based on factors which are, in many instances, beyond our control. Actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. The following factors, among others, could cause our financial performance to differ materially from that expressed in such forward-looking statements: general business and economic conditions, including higher inflation and its impacts, nationally or in the markets that we serve could adversely affect, among other things, real estate valuations, unemployment levels, the ability of businesses to remain viable, consumer and business confidence, and consumer or business spending, which could lead to decreases in demand for loans, deposits, and other financial services that we provide and increases in loan delinquencies and defaults; the impact of the interest rate environment on our business, financial condition and results of operation, and its impact on the composition and costs of deposits, loan demand, and the values and liquidity of loan collateral, securities, and interest sensitive assets and liabilities; changes in our liquidity requirements could be adversely affected by changes in its assets and liabilities; changes in the assumptions underlying the establishment of reserves for possible credit losses and the possibility that future credit losses may be higher than currently expected; changes in market conditions, specifically declines in the commercial and residential real estate market, volatility and disruption of the capital and credit markets, and soundness of other financial institutions that we do business with; the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve"), inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations; Our investment securities portfolio is subject to credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk as well as changes in the estimates used to value the securities in the portfolio; declines in our common stock price or the occurrence of what management would deem to be a triggering event that could, under certain circumstances, cause us to record a noncash impairment charge to earnings in future periods; geopolitical conditions, including acts or threats of terrorism, or actions taken by the United States or other governments in response to acts or threats of terrorism and/or military conflicts, which could impact business and economic conditions in the United States and abroad; the occurrence of significant natural disasters, including severe weather conditions, floods, health related issues or emergencies, and other catastrophic events; the management of risks inherent in our real estate loan portfolio, and the risk of a prolonged downturn in the real estate market, which could impair the value of loan collateral and the ability to sell collateral upon any foreclosure; the impact of changes in bank regulatory conditions, including laws, regulations and policies concerning capital requirements, deposit insurance premiums, taxes, securities, and the application thereof by regulatory bodies; the effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted from time to time by bank regulatory agencies, the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") or other accounting standards setting bodies; competitive pressures among financial services companies, including the timely development of competitive new products and services and the acceptance of these products and services by new and existing customers; the effect of acquisitions and partnerships we may make, including, without limitation, the failure to achieve the expected revenue growth and/or expense savings from such acquisitions; Our involvement, from time to time, in legal proceedings and examination and remedial actions by regulators; and potential exposure to fraud, negligence, computer theft and cyber-crime, and our ability to maintain the security of our data processing and information technology systems. The foregoing factors should not be considered exhaustive and should be read together with other cautionary statements that are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, including those discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors". If one or more of the factors affecting our forward-looking information and statements proves incorrect, then our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, forward-looking information and statements contained in this Form 10-Q. Therefore, we caution you not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking information and statements. We will not update the forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or changes in the factors affecting the forward-looking statements. New risks and uncertainties may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict their occurrence or how they will affect our operations, financial condition, or results of operations. Overview We are a bank holding company headquartered in Fairfax County, Virginia. Our sole subsidiary, FVCBank (the "Bank"), was formed in November 2007 as a community-oriented, locally-owned and managed commercial bank under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Bank offers a wide range of traditional bank loan and deposit products and services to both our commercial and retail customers. Our commercial relationship officers focus on attracting small and medium sized businesses, commercial real estate developers and builders, including government contractors, non-profit organizations, and professionals. Our approach to our market features competitive customized financial services offered to customers and prospects in a personal relationship context by seasoned professionals. On August 31, 2021, we announced that the Bank made an investment in Atlantic Coast Mortgage, LLC ("ACM") for \$20.4 million to obtain a 28.7% ownership interest in ACM. The Bank provides a warehouse lending facility to ACM, which includes a construction-to-permanent financing line, and has developed portfolio mortgage products to diversify our held to investment loan portfolio. On December 15, 2022, the Company announced that the Board of Directors approved a five-for-four split of the Company's common stock in the form of a 25% stock dividend for shareholders of record on January 9, 2023, payable on January 31, 2023. Earnings per share and all other per share information reflected herein have been adjusted for the five-for-four split of the Company's common stock for comparative purposes. Net interest income is our primary source of revenue. We define revenue as net interest income plus noninterest income. We manage our balance sheet and interest rate risk exposure to maximize, and concurrently stabilize, net interest income. We do this by monitoring our liquidity position and the spread between the interest rates earned on interest-earning assets and the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. We attempt to minimize our exposure to interest rate risk, but are unable to eliminate it entirely. In addition to managing interest rate risk, we also analyze our loan portfolio for exposure to credit risk. Loan defaults and foreclosures are inherent risks in the banking industry, and we attempt to limit our exposure to these risks by carefully underwriting and then monitoring our extensions of credit. In addition to net interest income, noninterest income is a complementary source of revenue for us and includes, among other things, service charges on deposits and loans, income from minority membership interest in ACM, merchant services fee income, insurance commission income, income from bank owned life insurance ("BOLI"), and gains and losses on sales of investment securities available-for-sale. 38Critical Accounting Policies General The accounting principles we apply under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") are complex and require management to apply significant judgment to various accounting, reporting and disclosure matters. Management must use assumptions, judgments and estimates when applying these principles where precise measurements are not possible or practical. These policies are critical because they are highly dependent upon subjective or complex judgments, assumptions and estimates. Changes in such judgments, assumptions and estimates may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. Actual results, in fact, could differ from initial estimates. The accounting policies we view as critical are those relating to judgments, assumptions and estimates regarding the determination of the allowance for credit losses - loans & reserve for unfunded commitments, and fair value measurements. Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans & Unfunded Commitments We maintain the allowance for credit losses ("ACL") at a level that represents management's best estimate of expected losses in our loan portfolio. We adopted the provisions of the current expected credit losses ("CECL") accounting standard as of January 1, 2023 in accordance with the required implementation date and recorded the impact of the adoption to retained earnings, net of deferred income taxes, as required by the standard. Prior to the adoption of CECL, we utilized an incurred loss model to derive our best estimate of the ACL. Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 326 requires that an estimate of CECL be immediately recognized and reevaluated over the contractual life of the financial asset. The ACL is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of loans to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loan portfolio. Loans, or portions thereof, are charged off against the ACL when they are deemed uncollectible. Expected recoveries are recorded to the extent they do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously and expected to be charged-off. Reserves on loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. Nonaccrual loans are specifically reviewed for loss potential and when deemed appropriate are assigned a reserve based on an individual evaluation. The remainder of the portfolio, representing all loans not evaluated individually for impairment, is segmented based on call report code and processed through a cash flow valuation model. In particular, loan-level probability of default ("PD") and severity (also referred to as loss given default ("LGD")) is applied to derive a baseline expected loss as of the valuation date. These expected default and severity rates, which are regression-derived and based on peer historical loan-level performance data, are calibrated to incorporate our reasonable and supportable forecast of future losses as well as any necessary qualitative adjustments. Typically, financial institutions use their historical loss experience and trends in losses for each loan segment which are then adjusted for portfolio trends and economic and environmental factors in determining the ACL. Since the Bank's inception in 2007, we have experienced minimal loss history within our loan portfolio. Due to the fact that limited internal loss history exists to generate statistical significance, we determined it was most prudent to rely on peer data when deriving our best estimate of PD and LGD. As part of our estimation process, we will continue to assess the reasonableness of the data, assumptions, and model methodology utilized to derive our allowance for credit losses. For each of the modeled loan segments, we generate cash flow projections at the instrument level wherein payment expectations are adjusted for estimated prepayment speeds, PD rates, and LGD rates. The modeling of expected prepayment speeds is based on internal loan-level historical data. For our cash flow model, we utilize national unemployment for reasonable and supportable forecasting of expected default. To further adjust the ACL for expected losses not already within the quantitative component of the calculation, we may consider qualitative factors as prescribed in ASC 326. Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments such as commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit issued to meet customer financing needs. Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for off-balance sheet loan commitments is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded. We record a reserve for unfunded commitments on off-balance sheet credit exposures through a charge to provision for credit loss expense in our Consolidated Statement of Income. The reserve for unfunded commitments is estimated by call report code segmentation as of the valuation date under the CECL model using the same methodologies as portfolio loans taking utilization rates into consideration. The reserve for unfunded commitments is reflected as a liability on our Consolidated Statement of Condition. 39While our methodology in establishing the ACL attributes portions of a combined reserve to multiple elements, we believe that the combined

allowance for credit losses (which is inclusive of the reserve for unfunded commitments) represents the most appropriate coverage metric for loss absorption purposes. Our methodology utilized in the estimation of the ACL, which is performed at least quarterly, is designed to be dynamic and responsive to changes in our loan portfolio credit quality, composition, and forecasted economic conditions. The review of the reasonableness and appropriateness of the ACL is reviewed by the ACL Committee for approval as of the valuation date. Additionally, information is provided to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis along with our consolidated financial statements. Credit losses are an inherent part of our business and, although we believe the methodologies for determining the ACL and the current level of the allowance and reserve on unfunded commitments are appropriate, it is possible that there may be unidentified losses in the portfolio at any particular time that may become evident at a future date pursuant to additional internal analysis or regulatory comment. Additional provisions for such losses, if necessary, would be recorded, and would negatively impact earnings. Collateral Dependent Financial Assets/Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. For collateral dependent financial assets where we have determined that foreclosure of the collateral is probable, or where the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and we expect repayment of the financial asset to be provided substantially through the sale of the collateral, the ACL is measured based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral and the amortized cost basis of the asset as of the measurement date. When repayment is expected to be from the operation of the collateral, expected credit losses are calculated as the amount by which the amortized cost basis of the financial asset exceeds the net present value from the operation of the collateral. When repayment is expected to be from the sale of the collateral, expected credit losses are calculated as the amount by which the amortized cost basis of the financial asset exceeds the fair value of the underlying collateral less estimated cost to sell. The ACL may be zero if the fair value of the collateral at the measurement date exceeds the amortized cost basis of the financial asset. Allowance for Credit Losses - Securities We evaluate our available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities portfolios for expected credit losses as of the valuation date under ASC 326. For available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, we first assess whether we intend to sell, or if it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell, the security before recovery of our amortized cost basis. If either criterion is met, the security's amortized cost basis is written down to fair value through income during the current period. For available-for-sale debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, we evaluate whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other driving factors. If our assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security is compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, an ACL is recorded for the credit loss (which represents the difference between the expected cash flows and amortized cost basis), limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any impairment that has not been recorded through an ACL is recognized in other comprehensive income. The entire amount of an impairment loss is recognized in earnings only when: (1) we intend to sell the security; or (2) it is more likely than not that we will have to sell the security before recovery of our amortized cost basis; or (3) we do not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. In all other situations, only the portion of the impairment loss representing the credit loss must be recognized in earnings, with the remaining portion being recognized in shareholders' equity as comprehensive income, net of deferred taxes. Changes in the ACL are recorded as a provision for (or reversal of) credit losses. Losses are charged against the ACL when we believe the uncollectibility of an available-for-sale security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met. Any impairment not recorded through an ACL is recognized in other comprehensive income as a noncredit-related impairment. As part of our estimation process, we have made a policy election to exclude accrued interest from the amortized cost basis of available-for-sale debt securities and report accrued interest separately in other assets in the Consolidated Statement of Condition. Available-for-sale debt securities are placed on nonaccrual status when we no longer expect to receive all contractual amounts due, which is generally at 90 days past due. Accrued interest receivable is reversed against interest income when a security is placed on nonaccrual status. Accordingly, we do not recognize an ACL against accrued interest receivable. This approach is consistent with our nonaccrual policy implemented for our loan portfolio. 40 We separately evaluate our held-to-maturity investment securities for any credit losses. If we determine that a security indicates evidence of deteriorated credit quality, the security is individually evaluated and a discounted cash flow analysis is performed and compared to the amortized cost basis. As of June 30, 2024, we had one security classified as held-to-maturity with an amortized cost basis of \$264,000 with the remainder of the securities portfolio held as available-for-sale. Fair Value Measurements We determine the fair values of financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. Our investment securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value using reliable and unbiased evaluations by an industry-wide valuation service. This service uses evaluated pricing models that vary based on asset class and include available trade, bid, and other market information. Generally, the methodology includes broker quotes, proprietary models, vast descriptive terms and conditions databases, as well as extensive quality control programs. Depending on the availability of observable inputs and prices, different valuation models could produce materially different fair value estimates. The values presented may not represent future fair values and may not be realizable. Results of Operations - Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 Overview We recorded net income of \$4.2 million, or \$0.23 diluted earnings per share, for each of the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Net interest income decreased \$717 thousand, or 5%, to \$13.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$14.4 million for the same period of 2023. Provision of credit losses of \$206 thousand was recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$618 thousand for the same period of 2023. Noninterest income was \$871 thousand and \$891 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Noninterest expense was \$9.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$9.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023, a decrease of \$207 thousand, or 2%. The annualized return on average assets for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was 7.42% and 8.17%, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, we recorded net income of \$5.5 million, or \$0.30 diluted earnings per share, compared to net income of \$4.9 million, or \$0.27 diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2024 includes the surrender of certain BOLI policies with an aggregate cash surrender value of \$48.0 million. Upon the surrender, we received a cash payout and were required to accrue additional income tax on the appreciation of those policies which had previously been treated as tax-exempt income. This resulted in additional statutory income tax expense of \$1.6 million and tax penalties of \$722 thousand. The tax penalties related to the surrender of the BOLI were recorded in income tax expense. Additionally, net income for the six months ended June 30, 2023 included sales of available-for-sale investment securities, which resulted in a pre-tax loss totaling \$4.6 million. Net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was \$26.5 million, compared to \$28.4 million for the same period in 2023, a decrease of \$1.9 million, or 7%. Provision for credit losses for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was \$206 thousand, compared to \$860 thousand for the same period of 2023. Non-interest income was \$1.3 million compared to a loss of \$3.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Noninterest expense was \$17.6 million and \$18.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, a decrease of \$592 thousand, or 3%. Commercial bank operating earnings, which exclude the nonrecurring taxes on the surrender of our BOLI policies recorded during the first quarter of 2024 and the after-tax losses on the sale of investment securities available-for-sale recorded during the first quarter 2023, for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 were each \$4.2 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, commercial bank operating earnings were \$7.9 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. 41 Diluted commercial bank operating earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 were each \$0.23. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, diluted commercial bank operating earnings per share were \$0.43 and \$0.46, respectively. We consider commercial bank operating earnings a useful financial measure of our operating performance. Commercial bank operating earnings is determined by methods other than in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to their most comparable financial measure in accordance with GAAP can be found in the tables below. 42 Reconciliation of Net Income (GAAP) to Commercial Bank Operating Earnings (Non-GAAP) For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (Dollars in thousands, except per share data) For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 Net income (as reported) \$4,155,000 \$4,232,000 Non-GAAP Commercial Bank Operating Earnings \$4,155,000 \$4,232,000 Earnings per share - basic (GAAP net income) \$0.23,000 \$0.24,000 Earnings per share - basic (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.23,000 \$0.24,000 Earnings per share - diluted (GAAP net income) \$0.23,000 \$0.23,000 Adjusted Earnings per share - diluted (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.23,000 \$0.23,000 Return on average assets (GAAP net income) 7.77% 7.73% % Adjusted Return on average assets (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 7.42% 8.17% % For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 Net income (as reported) \$5,495,000 \$4,854,000 Add: Loss on sale of available-for-sale investment securities \$4,592,000 Add: Non-recurring tax and 10% modified endowment contract penalty on early surrender of BOLI policies \$2,386,000 Add: (Provision) Benefit for income taxes associated with non-GAAP adjustments \$1,010,000 Non-GAAP Commercial Bank Operating Earnings, excluding above items \$7,881,000 \$8,436,000 Earnings per share - basic (GAAP net income) \$0.31,000 \$0.28,000 Adjusted Earnings per share - basic (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.31,000 \$0.28,000 Earnings per share - basic (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.44,000 \$0.48,000 Earnings per share - diluted (GAAP net income) \$0.30,000 \$0.27,000 Adjusted Earnings per share - non-GAAP expenses including provision for income taxes \$0.13,000 \$0.20,000 Earnings per share - basic (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.44,000 \$0.48,000 Earnings per share - diluted (GAAP net income) \$0.30,000 \$0.27,000 Adjusted Earnings per share - non-GAAP expenses including provision for income taxes \$0.13,000 \$0.19,000 Adjusted Earnings per share - diluted (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.43,000 \$0.46,000 Return on average assets (GAAP net income) 50.1% 40.42% % Adjusted Return on average assets (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 22.0% 30.32% % Adjusted Return on average assets (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 7.73% 8.74% % Return on average equity (GAAP net income) 4.95% 4.70% % Adjusted Non-GAAP expenses including provision for income taxes 2.15% 3.47% % Adjusted Return on average equity (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 7.10% 8.17% % Net Interest Income/Margin Net interest income is our primary source of revenue, representing the difference between interest and fees earned on interest-earning assets and the interest paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. The following table presents average balance information, interest income, interest expense and the corresponding average yields earned and rates paid for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Average Balance Sheets and Interest Rates on Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (Dollars in thousands) 2024 2023 Average Balance Interest Income/Expense Average Yield/Rate Average Balance Interest Income/Expense Average Yield/Rate Assets Interest % earning assets: Loans receivable, net of fees Commercial real estate \$1,087,064,000 \$13,795,000 5.08% \$1,119,042,000 \$13,541,000 4.84% Commercial and industrial \$253,485,000 5,022,000 7.92% 197,130,000 3,735,000 7.58% Commercial construction 162,711,000 2,918,000 7.17% 156,471,000 2,814,000 7.19% Consumer real estate 347,180,000 4,116,000 4.74% 360,161,000 4,241,000 4.71% Warehouse facilities 26,000,000 483,000 4.74% 28,910,000 512,000 7.06% Consumer nonresidential 5,902,000 123,000 8.34% 6,099,000 143,000 9.36% Total loans 11,882,342,000 24,557,000 5.62% 1,867,813,000 24,986,000 5.35% Investment securities (2)(3) 211,630,000 1,115,000 2.10% 288,987,000 1,375,000 1.90% Interest-bearing deposits at other financial institutions 29,459,401,000 5.48% 66,781,000 844,000 5.07% Total interest % earning assets and interest income \$2,123,431,000 \$27,973,000 5.27% \$2,223,581,000 \$27,205,000 4.89% Non-interest % earning assets: Cash and due from banks 7,553,000 6,930,000 Premises and equipment, net 979,151,000 1,152,000 Accrued interest and other assets 5,775,000 96,656,000 Allowance for credit losses 18,932,000 (19,068) Total assets \$2,170,786,000 \$2,309,251,000 Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity Interest % bearing liabilities: Interest % bearing deposits: Interest 45,071,000 \$4,622,000 3.39% \$531,440,000 \$3,546,000 2.68% Savings and money markets 334,627,000 3,081,000 3.70% \$245,306,000 1,289,000 2.11% % Time deposit 286,910,000 3,104,000 4.35% 393,877,000 3,563,000 3.63% Wholesale deposits 249,846,000 2,087,000 3.36% 377,126,000 3,614,000 3.84% % Total interest % bearing deposits 1,420,454,000 12,894,000 5.15% 1,547,748,000 12,012,311,000 5.14% Other borrowed funds 99,556,000 1,547,000 5.43% 176,546,000 3,838,000 Subordinated notes, net of issuance costs 19,639,000 257,000 5.27% 19,583,000 257,000 5.27% Total interest % bearing liabilities and interest expense \$1,539,851,000 \$14,301,000 3.74% \$1,624,507,000 \$12,815,000 3.16% Non-interest % bearing liabilities: Demand deposits 378,280,000 454,299,000 Other liabilities 28,740,000 23,146,000 Common stockholders' equity 223,914,000 207,299,000 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$2,170,786,000 \$2,309,251,000 Net interest income and net interest margin 13,672,000 2.59% \$14,390,000 2.60% (44,1) Non-accural loans are included in average balances and do not have a material effect on the average yield. Interest income on non-accruing loans was not material for the quarters presented. Net loan fees and late charges included in interest income on loans totaled \$388 thousand and \$422 thousand for the quarters ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. (2) The average yields for investment securities are reported on a fully taxable-equivalent basis at a rate of 22% for June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023. (3) The average balances for investment securities includes restricted stock. The level of net interest income is affected primarily by variations in the volume and mix of these assets and liabilities, as well as changes in interest rates. The following table shows the effect that these factors had on the interest earned from our interest-earning assets and interest incurred on our interest-bearing liabilities for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023. Rate and Volume Analysis For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (Dollars in thousands) 2024 Compared to 2023 Average Volume Average Rate Increase/(Decrease) Interest income: Loans (1): Commercial real estate \$387,000 \$254,000 Commercial and industrial 1,068,000 219,000 1,287,000 Commercial construction 113,000 9103,000 Consumer residential 153,000 28,000 125,000 Warehouse facilities 52,000 23,000 29,000 Consumer nonresidential 5,000 5,000 5,000 Investment securities (2) 366,000 105,000 260,000 Deposits at other financial institutions and federal funds sold 4,000 1,471,000 1,471,000 Total interest income (2561,023,000) 767,000 Interest expense: Interest % bearing deposits: Interest checking 104,972,000 1,076,000 Savings and money markets 466,000 1,326,000 1,792,000 Time deposits 974,515,000 459,000 Wholesale deposits 1,229,000 298,000 1,527,000 Total interest % bearing deposits 1,633,000 2,515,000 883,000 Other borrowed funds 405,000 199,000 604,000 Subordinated notes, net of issuance costs 2,000 14,390,000 2,600,000 Total interest expense (1,230,027,161,000) 1,486,000 Net interest income \$972,000 \$(1,691,000) \$(721,000) (1) Non-accural loans are included in average balances and do not have a material effect on the average yield. Interest income on non-accruing loans was not material for the years presented. (2) The average yields for investment securities are reported on a fully taxable-equivalent basis at a rate of 22% for June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023. 45 Net interest income totaled \$13.7 million, a decrease of \$717 thousand, or 5%, for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to June 30, 2023. The decrease in net interest income is primarily due to an increase in funding costs, which have increased precipitously as a result of Federal Reserve monetary policy, coupled with the need to meet intense competition from market area banks, brokerages, other financial institutions and the U.S. Treasury. Average earning assets decreased \$100.2 million to \$2.12 billion during the second quarter of 2024 as compared to \$2.22 billion for the same period of 2023, which was primarily related to the sales of investment securities available-for-sale that were completed during 2023, decreasing the average balances of our investment securities by \$77.4 million. Interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2024 increased \$769 thousand, or 3%, to \$28.0 million from \$27.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Loan interest income during the second quarter of 2024 increased \$1.5 million, or 6%, as compared to the year ago quarter due to both an increase in loan volume and an increase in yields earned on the loan portfolio. The year ago 2023 quarter included recovered loan interest of \$338 thousand from an impaired loan that was fully recovered. Income from investment securities decreased \$259 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period of 2023, primarily as a result of the sales of investment securities executed during 2023. Interest income from deposits at other financial institutions decreased \$443 thousand to \$401 thousand for the second quarter of 2024 as compared to the second quarter of 2023, which was primarily due to lower average balances. Average interest-bearing deposits decreased \$127.3 million to \$1.42 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$1.55 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2023, primarily as a result of a decrease in wholesale deposits. Average wholesale deposits decreased \$127.3 million to \$249.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$377.1 million for the same period in 2023. Average non-interest-bearing deposits decreased \$76.0 million to \$378.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$454.3 million for the same period in 2023. Average other borrowed funds, which primarily include federal funds purchased and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB"), increased \$42.6 million to \$99.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$57.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2024 increased \$1.5 million to \$14.3 million, or 12%, from \$12.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Deposit interest expense for the second quarter of 2024 increased \$882 thousand compared to the year ago quarter primarily as a result of increased interest rates on interest-bearing deposits. Interest expense on other borrowed funds increased \$604 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. Our net interest margin, on a tax equivalent basis, for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was 2.59% and 2.60%, respectively. The yield on interest-earning assets increased 38 basis points to 5.27% for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to 4.89% for the same period of 2023. The average yield of the loan portfolio for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was 5.62% and 5.35%, respectively, an increase of 27 basis points. The cost of interest-bearing deposits increased 54 basis points to 3.65% for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared

\$50.0 million and \$85.0 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Subordinated debt, net of unamortized issuance costs, totaled \$19.7 million and \$19.6 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Loans Receivable, NetLoans receivable, net of deferred fees, were \$1.89A billion at June 30, 2024 and \$1.83A billion at December 31, 2023, an increase of \$58.4 million, or 3%. During the second quarter of 2024, commercial loan originations totaled \$41.1 million with a weighted average rate of 8.38%, loan renewals totaled \$15.4 million with a weighted average rate of 8.95%, and repayments of loans totaled \$42.5 million with a weighted average rate of 6.39%.Commercial real estate loans totaled \$1.08A billion and \$1.09A billion at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and were approximately 57% and 60% of the total loans receivable at such dates, respectively. Owner-occupied commercial real estate loans were \$204.5 million at June 30, 2024 compared to \$212.9 million at December 31, 2023. Nonowner-occupied commercial real estate loans were \$879.0 million at June 30, 2024 compared to \$878.7 million at December 31, 2023. Commercial construction loans totaled \$164.7A million at June 30, 2024, compared to \$148.0A million at December 31, 2023 and comprised of 8% of total loans receivable at such dates, respectively. Our regulatory commercial real estate concentration (which includes nonowner-occupied real estate and construction loans) was 393% of our total risk based capital at June 30, 2024. Our commercial real estate portfolio, including construction loans, is diversified by asset type and geographic concentration. We manage this portion of our portfolio in a disciplined manner. We have comprehensive policies to monitor, measure, and mitigate our loan concentrations within this portfolio segment, including rigorous credit approval, monitoring and administrative practices. Additional information on the stratification of these portfolio segments can be found below under "Asset Quality".The following table presents the composition of our loans receivable portfolio at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.Commercial real estate\$1,083,481A \$1,091,633A Commercial and industrial293,346A 219,873A Commercial construction164,736A 147,998A Consumer real estate339,146A 363,317A Consumer nonresidential6,220A 5,743A Total loans, net of fees1,886,929A 1,828,564A Less: Allowance for credit losses on loans1,208A 18,871A Loans receivable, net1,867,721A \$1,809,693A Asset QualityNonperforming loans, defined as nonaccrual loans and loans contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest and still accruing, were \$3.2 million and \$1.8 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, an increase of \$1.4 million. Loans that we have classified as nonperforming are a result of customer specific deterioration, mostly financial in nature, that are not a result of economic, industry, or environmental causes that we might see as a pattern for possible future losses within our loan portfolio. For each of our criticized assets, we individually evaluate each loan, generally through the performance of a collateral analysis to determine the amount of allowance required. As a result of the analysis completed, we had specific reserves totaling \$679 thousand and \$676 thousand at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Our ratio of nonperforming loans to total assets was 0.13% and 0.08% at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. We had no other real estate owned and there were no loan modifications for borrowers who were experiencing financial difficulty during the quarter ended June 30, 2024. We categorize loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as current financial information, historical payment experience, collateral adequacy, credit documentation, and current economic trends, among other factors. We analyze loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis includes larger, non-homogeneous loans such as commercial real estate and commercial and industrial loans. This analysis is performed on an ongoing basis as new information is obtained. At June 30, 2024, we had \$10.6 million in loans identified as special mention, an increase of \$4.4 million from December 31, 2023. Special mention rated loans have a potential weakness that deserves our close attention; however, the borrower continues to pay in accordance with their contractual terms, unless modified and disclosed. The increase from December 31, 2023 was driven by one loan that was downgraded to special mention during the second quarter of 2024, offset by several loans that were upgraded and paid off. Loans rated as special mention are generally considered to be well-secured, and are not individually evaluated. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had \$23.0 million in loans identified as substandard, an increase of \$555 thousand from December 31, 2023. Substandard rated loans are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. For each of these substandard loans, a liquidation analysis is completed. At June 30, 2024, specific reserves totaling \$679 thousand were allocated within the allowance for credit losses to supplement any shortfall of collateral. At December 31, 2023, we downgraded an owner-occupied commercial real estate loan totaling \$19.9 million to substandard due to concerns regarding the financial condition of this borrower's parent company. Subsequent to the quarter ended June 30, 2024, the parent company obtained long term financing, strengthening its overall financial condition. As a result, we have upgraded this loan to a pass rating. We recorded annualized net charge-offs to average loans receivable of 0.00% for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to 0.04% for the six months ended June 30, 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, we have 54 recorded net recoveries totaling \$35 thousand, compared to net charge-offs of \$33 thousand for the comparable six month period of 2023. The following table provides additional information on our asset quality for the dates presented. Nonperforming Loans and AssetsAt June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023(Dollars in thousands)June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Nonperforming assets: Nonaccrual loans, gross3,184A \$1,689A Loans contractually past due 90 days or more and still accruing3A 140A Total nonperforming loans (NPLs)\$3,187A \$1,829A Total nonperforming assets (NPAs)\$3,187A \$1,829A NPLs/Total Assets0.144A 0.08A %NPAs/Total Assets0.144A 0.08A %Allowance for credit losses on loans/NPLs602.56A %1,031.77A %We are closely and proactively monitoring the effects of recent market activity. As mentioned above, our commercial real estate loan portfolio totaled \$1.08 billion, or 57% of total loans, at June 30, 2024 and \$1.09 billion, or 60% of total loans, at December 31, 2023. The commercial real estate portfolio, including construction loans, is diversified by asset type and geographic concentration. We manage this portion of the portfolio in a disciplined manner, and have comprehensive policies to monitor, measure and mitigate our loan concentrations within this portfolio segment, including rigorous credit approval, monitoring and administrative practices. Included in commercial real estate are loans secured by office buildings totaling \$136.4 million, or 7% of total loans, and retail shopping centers totaling \$260.8 million, or 14% of total loans, at June 30, 2024. Loans secured by multi-family commercial properties totaled \$178.2 million, or 9% of total loans, at June 30, 2024. The following table provides further stratification of these and additional classes of commercial real estate and construction loans at June 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands).55Owner Occupied Commercial Real EstateNon-Owner Occupied Commercial Real EstateConstructionTotal CREAsset ClassAverage Loan-to-Value (1)Number of Total Loans Å Bank Owned Principal (2) Average Loan-to-Value (1)Number of Total Loans Å Bank Owned Principal (2) A Top 3 Geographic Concentration Number of Total Loans Bank Owned Principal (2)Å Total Bank Owned Principal (2)Å % of Total Loans Office, Class A69%67.47646%4\$3,717Å Counties of Fairfax and Loudoun, Virginia and Montgomery County, Maryland Å \$11,193Office, Class B45%3412,14345%2957,324AÅ \$69,467Office, Class C53%85,13839%81,90218737,913Office, Medical39%71,15547%741,51415,12947,798Subtotal55%25,91248\$10,445726,0028136,3717%Retail- Neighborhood Consumer Shopå \$44%30\$81,612Å Prince George's County, Maryland, Fairfax County, Virginia and Montgomery County, MD2811,37692,988Retail Restaurant57%98,08844%1626,456AÅ \$4,344Retail- Single Tenant58%51,96341%2035,691AÅ \$37,654Retail- Anchored, OtherÅ %52%1342,957AÅ \$42,957Retail- Grocery- anchoredÅ \$46%851,45511,24752,702Subtotal14\$10,05187\$23,1713\$12,623\$260,84514%Multi-family, Class A (Market)Å \$44%Å %1\$Å Washington, D.C., Baltimore City, Maryland and Richmond City, Virginia\$1,02651,026Multi-family, Class B (Market)Å \$62%2178,360AÅ \$78,360Multi-family, Class C (Market)Å \$55%5871,35527,04778,402Multi-Family-Affordable HousingÅ \$52%1016,36014,03420,394Subtotal Å \$90166,0754\$12,107\$178,1829%Industrial51%41\$67,88347%38\$125,223Prince William County, Virginia, Fairfax County, Virginia and Howard County, MarylandÅ \$1,041\$194,147Warehouse51%1418,45127%89,399AÅ \$27,850Flex50%1518,43654%1456,2262AÅ \$74,662Subtotal70\$104,77060\$190,8483\$1,041\$296,65916%HotelsÅ \$44%39%Use45%105,94560%3666,146AÅ \$72,0914%LandÅ \$26\$53,660AÅ \$53,6603%1-4 family constructionÅ \$Å \$2249,265Å 49,2653%Other (including net deferred fees)\$57,844\$61,389\$23,556142,7898%Total commercial real estate and construction loans, net of fees, at June 30, 2024\$204,522Å \$878,959AÅ \$164,735A \$1,248,216Å 65%Total commercial real estate and construction loans, net of fees, at December 31, 2023\$212,889Å \$78,744Å \$147,998AÅ \$123,631Å 68% (1) Loan-to-value is based on collateral valuation at origination date against current bank owned principal.(2) Minimum debt service coverage policy is 1.30x for owner occupied and 1.25x for non-owner occupied at origination. The loans shown in the above table exhibit strong credit quality, reflecting only one classified delinquency at June 30, 2024. During our assessment of the allowance for credit losses on loans, we addressed the credit risks associated with these portfolio segments and believe that as a result of our conservative underwriting discipline at loan origination and our ongoing loan monitoring procedures, we have appropriately reserved for possible credit concerns in the event of a downturn in economic activity. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, there were no performing loans considered potential problem loans. Potential problem loans are defined as loans that are not included in the 90 days or more past due, nonaccrual or restructured categories, but for which known information about possible credit problems causes us to be uncertain as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms which may in the future result in disclosure in the past due, nonaccrual or restructured loan categories. We take a conservative approach with respect to risk rating loans in our portfolio. Based upon the status as a potential problem loan, these loans receive heightened scrutiny and ongoing 56intensive risk management. Additionally, our allowance for credit losses on loans estimation methodology adjusts expected losses to calibrate the likelihood of a default event to occur through the use of risk ratings. Unexpected changes in economic growth could adversely affect our loan portfolio, including causing increases in delinquencies and default rates, which would adversely impact our charge-offs, allowance for credit losses, and provision for credit losses. Deterioration in real estate values, employment data and household incomes may also result in higher credit losses for us. Also, in the ordinary course of business, we may be subject to a concentration of credit risk to a particular industry, counterparty, borrower or issuer. A deterioration in the financial condition or prospects of a particular industry or a failure or downgrade of, or default by, any particular entity or group of entities could negatively impact our business, perhaps materially, and the systems by which we set limits and monitor the level of our credit exposure to individual entities and industries, may not function as we have anticipated. See åœCritical Accounting Policieså above for more information on our allowance for credit losses methodology. The following tables present additional information pertaining to the activity in and allocation of the allowance for credit losses on loans by loan type and the percentage of the loan type to the total loan portfolio for the periods and at the dates presented. The allocation of the allowance for credit losses on loans to a category of loans is not necessarily indicative of future losses or charge-offs, and does not restrict the use of the allowance to any specific category of loans.Allowance for Credit Losses on LoansFor the Three Months Ended and at June 30, 2024 and 2023(Dollars in thousands)For the Three Months Ended June 30, 20242023Net (charge-offs) recoveriesPercentage of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the year Net (charge-offs) recoveriesPercentage of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the yearCommercial real estateÅ \$Å %\$Å %Commercial and industrialÅ \$Å %\$Å %348)(0.08)%Consumer residentialÅ \$Å %Å %Å %Consumer nonresidential5Å \$Å %\$Å %8Å %Total5Å \$Å %\$Å %356(0.08)%Average loans outstanding during the periods1,882,342Å \$1,867,813Å For the Six Months Ended June 30, 20242023Net (charge-offs) recoveriesPercentage of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the yearNet (charge-offs) recoveriesPercentage of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the yearCommercial real estateÅ \$Å %Å %\$Å %Commercial and industrialÅ \$Å %\$Å %347)(0.04)%Consumer residentialÅ \$Å %Å %Å %Consumer nonresidential35Å \$Å %\$Å %333)(0.04)%Average loans outstanding during the periods1,861,614Å \$1,849,493Å June 30, 20242023Allowance for credit losses to loans receivable, net of fees1,024Å \$1,024Å 57%Allocation of the Allowance for Credit Losses on LoansAt June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023(Dollars in thousands)20242023Allocation% of Total* Commercial real estate9,986A 51.99A %10,174A 59.88A %Commercial and industrial3,598Å 18.73Å %3,385Å 12.07Å %Commercial construction1,590Å 8.28Å %1,425Å 8.13Å %Consumer residential3,962A 20.63Å %3,822A 19.61Å %Consumer nonresidential72Å 0.37Å %65Å 0.31Å %Total allowance for credit losses19,208Å 100.00Å %18,871Å 100.00Å % *Percentage of loan type to the total loan portfolio. Investment SecuritiesOur investment securities portfolio is used as a source of income and liquidity. The investment portfolio consists of investment securities available-for-sale and investment securities held-to-maturity. Investment securities available-for-sale are those securities that we intend to hold for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily until maturity. These securities are carried at fair value and may be sold as part of an asset/liability strategy, liquidity management or regulatory capital management. Investment securities held-to-maturity at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 totaled \$264A thousand at both dates, and are those securities that we have the intent and ability to hold to maturity and are carried at amortized cost. The fair value of our investment securities available-for-sale was \$162.2A million at June 30, 2024, a decrease of \$9.4A million, or 5%, from \$171.6A million at December 31, 2023, due to principal repayments of \$7.4 million during the first half-year of 2024 and a decrease in the market value of the investment securities portfolio totaling \$2.0 million at June 30, 2024. As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the majority of the investment securities portfolio consisted of securities rated AAA by a leading rating agency. Investment securities which carry a AAA rating are judged to be of the best quality and carry the smallest degree of investment risk. All of our mortgage-backed securities are guaranteed by either the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or the Government National Mortgage Association. The effective duration of the investment securities portfolio continues to be slightly over five years, which is within the industry average. Investment securities that were pledged to secure public deposits totaled \$10.6 million and \$7.2 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Investment securities that were pledged to secure Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond ("FRB") borrowings totaled \$6.1 million at June 30, 2024 and none at December 31, 2023. In accordance with ASC 326, we complete periodic assessments on at least a quarterly basis to determine if credit deterioration exists within our investment securities portfolio and if an allowance for credit losses would be required as of a valuation date. For additional details related to management's assessment process, see the åœCritical Accounting Policieså section above. As a result of the assessment performed as of June 30, 2024, the investment securities with unrealized losses are a result of pricing changes due to recent rising interest rate conditions in the current market environment and not as a result of credit deterioration. Contractual cash flows for agency-backed portfolios are guaranteed and funded by the U.S. government. Municipal securities have third party protective elements and there are no negative indications that the contractual cash flows will not be received when due. We do not intend to sell nor do we believe we will be required to sell any of our investment securities portfolio prior to the recovery of the amortized cost as of the valuation date. As such, no allowance was recognized for our investment securities portfolio as of June 30, 2024. We hold restricted investments in equities of the FRB and FHLB. At June 30, 2024, we owned \$4.1 million in FRB stock and \$4.0 million in FHLB stock. At December 31, 2023, we owned \$3.6 million in FRB stock and \$5.8 million in FHLB stock.58The following table presents the weighted average yields of our investment portfolio for each of the maturity ranges at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Investment Securities by Stated YieldsAt June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 (Dollars in thousands)At June 30, 2024Within One YearOne to Five YearsFive to Ten YearsOver Ten YearsTotalWeightedAverage YieldWeightedAverage YieldWeightedAverage YieldWeightedAverage YieldWeightedAverage YieldHeldå toå maturitySecurities of state and local municipalities tax exemptå Å %2.32Å %Å %Å %2.32Å %Total heldå toå maturity securitieså Å %2.32Å %Å %2.32Å %Availableå forå saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencieså Å %Å %Å %5.5Å %Å %5.5Å %Securities of state and local municipalities3.0Å %Å %Å %2.92Å 2.98Å Corporate bondså Å 10.26Å 4.09Å Å 4.41Å Mortgagedå backed securitieså Å 2.11Å 3.23Å 1.59Å 1.60Å Total availableå forå sale securities3.0Å %4.51Å %3.31Å %1.59Å %1.88Å %Total investment securities3.0Å %4.34Å %3.31Å %1.59Å %1.88Å %At December 31, 2023Within One YearOne to Five YearsFive to Ten YearsOver Ten YearsTotalWeightedAverage YieldWeightedAverage YieldWeightedAverage 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\$123.5 million, or 7%, to \$1.97 billion at June 30, 2024 from \$1.85 billion at December 31, 2023. Non-interest-bearing deposits were \$373.8 million at June 30, 2024, or 19% of total deposits. At June 30, 2024, core deposits, which exclude wholesale deposits, increased \$118.9 million from December 31, 2023, or 7%. Time deposits decreased \$31.7 million, or 16%, to \$274.7 million at June 30, 2024 from December 31, 2023, and were 16% of core deposits. Wholesale deposits were \$249.9 million at June 30, 2024 compared to \$245.3 million at December 31, 2023, an increase of \$4.6 million, or 2%. Wholesale deposits are partially fixed at a weighted average rate of 3.40% as we have executed \$200.0 million in pay-fixed/receive-floating interest rate swaps to reduce funding costs. In addition, we are a member of the IntraFi Network (â€œIntraFiâ€), which gives us the ability to offer Certificates of Deposit Account Registry Service (â€œCDARSâ€) and Insured Cash Sweep (â€œICSâ€) products to our customers who seek to maximize FDIC insurance protection. When a customer places a large deposit with us for IntraFi, funds are placed into certificates of deposit or other deposit products with other banks in the CDARS and ICS networks in increments of less than \$250 thousand so that principal and interest are eligible for FDIC insurance protection. These deposits are part of our core deposit base. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had \$255.4 million and \$254.1 million, respectively, in CDARS reciprocal and ICS reciprocal products. As of June 30, 2024, the estimated amount of total uninsured deposits (excluding collateralized deposits) was \$643.9 million, or 32.7% of total deposits. The estimate of uninsured deposits generally represents the portion of deposit accounts that exceed the FDIC insurance limit of \$250,000 and is calculated based on the same methodologies and assumptions used for purposes of the Bank's regulatory reporting requirements. The following table reports maturities of the estimated amount of uninsured certificates of deposit at June 30, 2024. Certificates of Deposit Greater than \$250,000 At June 30, 2024 (Dollars in thousands) June 30, 2024 Three months or less \$34,573 Over three months through six months \$26,107 Over six months through twelve months \$33,891 \$163,790 Other borrowed funds, which include federal funds purchased, FHLB advances and Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP") borrowings, were \$57.0 million at June 30, 2024 compared to \$85.0 million at December 31, 2023, a decrease of \$28.0 million, or 33%. Subordinated debt, net of unamortized issuance costs, totaled \$19.7 million and \$19.6 million as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we did not have any federal funds purchased. During the first quarter of 2024, we borrowed \$7.0 million from the BTFP. We did not access this facility during 2023. FHLB advances totaled \$50.0 million and \$85.0 million, respectively. All of our FHLB advances have pay-fixed/receive-floating interest rate swaps to reduce our funding costs. The weighted average rate of these FHLB advances are 3.60% and 3.21% at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Total wholesale funding (which includes wholesale deposits, BTFP, and FHLB advances) decreased \$23.4 million, or 7%, during 2024 to \$306.9 million from \$330.3 million at December 31, 2023. Capital Resources Capital adequacy is an important measure of financial stability and performance. Our objectives are to maintain a level of capitalization that is sufficient to sustain asset growth and promote depositor and investor confidence. Regulatory agencies measure capital adequacy utilizing a formula that takes into account the individual risk profile of the financial institution. The minimum capital requirements for the Bank are: (i) a common equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital ratio of 4.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 to risk-based assets capital ratio of 6%; (iii) a total risk-based capital ratio of 8%; and (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%. Additionally, a capital conservation buffer requirement of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress and is applicable to the Bankâ€™s CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total capital ratios. Including the conservation buffer, we currently consider the Bankâ€™s minimum capital ratios to be as follows: 7.00% for CET1, 8.50% for Tier 1 capital; and 10.50% for total capital. Banking institutions with a ratio of common equity Tier 1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the minimum plus the conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases, and compensation. Stockholders' equity at June 30, 2024 was \$226.5 million, an increase of \$9.4 million, compared to \$217.1 million at December 31, 2023. Net income for the period ended June 30, 2024 contributed \$5.5 million to the increase in stockholder's equity. Accumulated other comprehensive loss decreased \$2.0 million during the period ended June 30, 2024, which is primarily related to the improvement in the market value of our interest rate swaps. Total stockholders' equity to total assets for June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 were each 9.9%. Tangible book value per share (a non-GAAP financial measure which is defined in the table below) at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was \$12.04 and \$11.77, respectively. As noted above, regulatory capital levels for the Bank meets those established for "well capitalized" institutions. While we are currently considered "well capitalized," we may from time to time find it necessary to access the capital markets to meet our growth objectives or capitalize on specific business opportunities. As the Company is a bank holding company with less than \$3.00 billion in assets, and which does not (i) conduct significant off-balance sheet activities, (ii) engage in significant non-banking activities, or (iii) have a material amount of securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), it is not currently subject to risk-based capital requirements adopted by the Federal Reserve, pursuant to the small bank holding company policy statement. The Federal Reserve has not historically deemed a bank holding company ineligible for application of the small bank holding company policy statement solely because its common stock is registered under the Exchange Act. There can be no assurance that the Federal Reserve will continue this practice. On January 1, 2020, the federal banking agencies adopted a â€œCommunity Bank Leverage Ratioâ€ ("CBLR"), which is calculated by dividing tangible equity capital by average consolidated total assets. If a â€œqualified community bank,â€ generally a depository institution or depository institution holding company with consolidated assets of less than \$10.00 billion, opts into the CBLR framework and has a leverage ratio that exceeds the CBLR threshold, which was initially set at 9%, then such bank will be considered to have met all generally applicable leverage and risk based capital requirements under Basel III, the capital ratio requirements for â€œwell capitalizedâ€ status under Section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and any other leverage or capital requirements to which it is subject. A bank or holding company may be excluded from qualifying community bank status based on its risk profile, including consideration of its off-balance sheet exposures; trading assets and liabilities; total notional derivatives exposures; and such other facts as the appropriate federal banking agencies determine to be appropriate. At January 1, 2020, we qualified and adopted this simplified capital structure. Effective September 30, 2022, we opted out of the CBLR framework. A banking organization that opts out of the CBLR framework can subsequently opt back into the CBLR framework if it meets the criteria listed above. We believe that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it was subject as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The following table shows the minimum capital requirements and our capital position at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 for the Bank. Bank Capital Components At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 (Dollars in thousands) Actual Minimum Capital Requirement (1) Minimum to be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Amount Ratio Amount Ratio At June 30, 2024 Total risk-based capital \$267,956A 14.13A %\$199,057A >10.50A %\$189,578A >10.00A %Tier 1 risk-based capital \$248,242A 13.09A %\$161,141A >8.50A %\$151,662A >8.00A %Common equity tier 1 capital \$248,242A 13.09A %\$132,704A >7.00A %\$123,226A >6.50A %Leverage capital ratio \$248,242A 11.31A %\$86,612A >4.00A %\$108,264A >5.00A %At December 31, 2023 Total risk-based capital \$261,403A 13.83A %\$198,413A >10.50A %\$188,965A >10.00A %Tier 1 risk-based capital \$241,930A 12.80A %\$160,620A >8.50A %\$151,172A >8.00A %Common equity tier 1 capital \$241,930A 12.80A %\$132,275A >7.00A %\$122,827A >6.50A %Leverage capital ratio \$241,930A 10.77A %\$89,842A >4.00A %\$112,302A >5.00A % (1) Includes capital conservation buffer. (2) Reconciliation of Book Value (GAAP) to Tangible Book Value (non-GAAP) at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 (Dollars in thousands, except per share data) 2024/2023 Total stockholders' equity (GAAP) \$226,491 \$217,117 Less: goodwill and intangibles, net \$(7,497) \$(7,585) Tangible Common Equity (non-GAAP) \$218,994 \$209,532 Book value per common share (GAAP) \$12.45 \$12.19 Less: intangible book value per common share (0.41) (0.42) Tangible book value per common share (non-GAAP) \$12.04 \$11.77 Liquidity Liquidity in the banking industry is defined as the ability to meet the demand for funds of both depositors and borrowers. We must be able to meet these needs by obtaining funding from depositors or other lenders or by converting non-cash items into cash. The objective of our liquidity management program is to ensure that we always have sufficient resources to meet the demands of our depositors and borrowers. Stable core deposits and a strong capital position provide the base for our liquidity position. We believe we have demonstrated our ability to attract deposits because of our convenient branch locations, personal service, technology and pricing. As of June 30, 2024, estimated uninsured deposits (excluding collateralized deposits) for the Bank increased to 32.7% of total deposits from 31.1% at December 31, 2023. In addition to deposits, we have access to the various wholesale funding markets. These markets include the brokered certificate of deposit market and the federal funds market. We are a member of the IntraFi Network, which allows banking customers to access FDIC insurance protection on deposits through the Bank which exceed FDIC insurance limits. As part of our membership with the IntraFi Network, we have one-way authority for both their CDARS and ICS products which provides the Bank the ability to access additional wholesale funding as needed. We also maintain secured lines of credit with the FRB and the FHLB for which we can borrow up to the allowable amount for the collateral pledged. Having diverse funding alternatives reduces our reliance on any one source for funding. Liquid assets, which include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and investment securities available for sale, totaled \$326.7 million at June 30, 2024, or 14% of total assets, an increase from \$232.1 million, or 11% of total assets, at December 31, 2023. As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, \$16.7 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, in investment securities available for sale were pledged as collateral for municipal deposits and BTFP. Cash flow from amortizing assets or maturing assets also provides funding to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers. Secondary Liquidity Available and In Use At June 30, 2024 (Dollars in millions) Liquidity in Use Liquidity Available FHLB secured borrowings (1) \$130.5 \$41 FRB discount window secured borrowings (2) â€" \$161 BTFP (3) 7.7 Unsecured federal fund purchase lines â€" \$185 Total \$137.894 (1) The Bank has pledged a portion of the commercial real estate and residential loan portfolio to the FHLB to secure the line of credit. The Bank has obtained a letter of credit of \$80 million to secure public funds. (2) The Bank has pledged a portion of the commercial and industrial loan portfolio to the FRB to secure the line of credit. (3) The Bank has pledged a portion of the securities portfolio to the FRB to secure the line of credit. The BTFP program ended in March 2024. We have established a formal liquidity contingency plan which establishes a liquidity management team and provides guidelines for liquidity management. For our liquidity management program, we first determine our current liquidity position and then forecast liquidity based on anticipated changes in the balance sheet. In this forecast, we expect to maintain a liquidity cushion. We also stress test our liquidity position under several different stress scenarios, from moderate to severe. Guidelines for the forecasted liquidity cushion and for liquidity cushions for each stress scenario have been established. We believe that we have sufficient resources to meet our liquidity needs. Liquidity is essential to our business. Our liquidity could be impaired by an inability to access the capital markets or by unforeseen outflows of cash, including deposits. This situation may arise due to circumstances that we may be unable to control, such as general market disruption, negative views about the financial services industry generally, or an operational problem that affects a third party or us. Our ability to borrow from other financial institutions on favorable terms or at all could be adversely affected by disruptions in the capital markets or other events. While we believe we have a healthy liquidity position and do not anticipate the loss of deposits of any of the significant deposit customers, any of the factors discussed above could materially impact our liquidity position in the future. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk and Credit Risk We are a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The Bankâ€™s maximum exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. We evaluate each customerâ€™s credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis and require collateral to support financial instruments when deemed necessary. The amount of collateral obtained upon extension of credit is based on our evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include deposits held by us, marketable securities, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates up to one year or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. These instruments represent obligations to extend credit or guarantee borrowings and are not recorded on the consolidated statements of financial condition. The rates and terms of these instruments are competitive with others in the market in which we do business. Unfunded commitments under lines of credit are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. Those lines of credit may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which we have committed. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments we issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper, bond financing, and similar transactions. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. We hold certificates of deposit, deposit accounts, and real estate as collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary. With the exception of these off-balance sheet arrangements, we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations, changes in financial condition, revenue, expenses, capital expenditures, or capital resources, that is material to our business. At June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, unused commitments to fund loans and lines of credit totaled \$208.2 million and \$252.5 million, respectively. Commercial and standby letters of credit totaled \$25.8 million at June 30, 2024 and \$26.0 million at December 31, 2023, respectively. 64 Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Not required. Item 4. Controls and Procedures The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a - 15(e) under the Exchange Act). As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Companyâ€™s disclosure controls and procedures was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Companyâ€™s management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer. Based on and as of the date of such evaluation, these officers concluded that the Companyâ€™s disclosure controls and procedures were effective. The Company also maintains a system of internal accounting controls that is designed to provide assurance that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are executed in accordance with managementâ€™s authorization and are properly recorded. This system is continually reviewed and is augmented by written policies and procedures, the careful selection and training of qualified personnel, and an internal audit program to monitor its effectiveness. There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting. PART II â€" OTHER INFORMATION Item 1. Legal Proceedings In the ordinary course of our operations, we become party to various legal proceedings. Currently, we are not party to any material legal proceedings, and no such proceedings are, to managementâ€™s knowledge, threatened against us. Item 1A. Risk Factors There have been no material changes in the risk factors from those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. 65 Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds (a) Not applicable. (b) On March 21, 2024, we publicly announced that the Board of Directors had renewed the share repurchase program (the "Repurchase Program") that was initiated in 2020. Under the renewed Repurchase Program, we may purchase up to 1,300,000 shares of our common stock, or approximately 8% of our outstanding shares of common stock at December 31, 2023. The Repurchase Program will expire on March 31, 2025, subject to earlier termination of the program by the Board of Directors. No shares were purchased during the three months ended June 30, 2024. Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities (a) None. (b) None. Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures None. Item 5. Other Information (a) None. (b) None. (c) During the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2024, none of the Companyâ€™s directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) adopted or terminated a Rule 10b-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K). 66 Item 6. Exhibits 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer 32.1 Statement of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 13503.2 Statement of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350101 The following materials from the Registrantâ€™s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), include: (i) the Consolidated Statements of Condition, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholdersâ€™ Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) related notes. 104 The cover page from the Companyâ€™s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, formatted in Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language (included with Exhibit 101). 68 SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. FVCBankcorp, Inc. (Registrant) Date: August 13, 2024/s/ David W. Pijor David W. Pijor Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) 69 Document Exhibit 31.1 CERTIFICATION, David W. Pijor, certify that: 1. A. A. A. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of FVCBankcorp, Inc. for the quarter ended June 30, 2024; 2. A. A. A. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under

which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3.Â A Â A Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4.Â A Â A The registrantâ€™s other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:(a)Â A Â A designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;(b)Â A Â A designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;(c)Â A Â A evaluated the effectiveness of the registrantâ€™s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and(d)Â A Â A disclosed in this report any change in the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrantâ€™s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrantâ€™s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting; and5.Â A Â A The registrantâ€™s other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrantâ€™s auditors and the audit committee of the registrantâ€™s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):a.all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrantâ€™s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; andb.any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting.Date: AugustÂ 13, 2024/s/ David W. PijorChairman and Chief Executive OfficerDocumentExhibit 31.2CERTIFICATION, Jennifer L. Deacon, certify that:1.I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of FVCBankcorp, Inc. for the quarter ended JuneÂ 30, 2024;2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material Â A Â A Â A fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4.The registrantâ€™s other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:a.designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;b.designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;c.evaluated the effectiveness of the registrantâ€™s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; andd.disclosed in this report any change in the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrantâ€™s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrantâ€™s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting; and5.The registrantâ€™s other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrantâ€™s auditors and the audit committee of the registrantâ€™s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):a.all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrantâ€™s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; andb.any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting.Date: AugustÂ 13, 2024/s/ Jennifer L. DeaconExecutive Vice President and Chief Financial OfficerDocumentExhibit 32.1STATEMENT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERPURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 (the â€œForm 10-Qâ€) of FVCBankcorp, Inc., I, David W. Pijor, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Â§ 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:(a)Â A Â A The Form 10-Q fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and(b)Â A Â A the information contained in the Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries as of, and for, the periods presented in the Form 10-Q.Date: AugustÂ 13, 2024/s/ David W. PijorChairman and Chief Executive OfficerDocumentExhibit 32.2STATEMENT OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERPURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 (the â€œForm 10-Qâ€) of FVCBankcorp, Inc., I, Jennifer L. Deacon, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Â§ 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:(a)Â A Â A The Form 10-Q fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and(b)Â A Â A the information contained in the Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries as of, and for, the periods presented in the Form 10-Q.Date: AugustÂ 13, 2024/s/ Jennifer L. DeaconExecutive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer