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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 \$20.4A 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 \$48.0A 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 \$1.6A million and tax penalties of \$722A 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, "Investments—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 \$13A 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 JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023, are as follows: June 30, 2024Amortized CostGross Unrealized GainsGross Unrealized (Losses)Fair ValueHeld-to-maturitySecurities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$264A \$A \$(13)\$251A Available-for-saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$9,998A \$A \$(1,540)\$8,458A Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$1,000A \$A \$(6)994A Securities of state and local municipalities taxable\$429A \$A \$(59)370A Corporate bonds\$19,000A \$A \$(2,535)\$16,465A SBA pass-through securities\$55A \$A \$(5)50A Mortgage-backed securities\$164,123A \$A \$(31,140)\$132,983A Collateralized mortgage obligations\$3,640A \$A \$(796)2,844A Total Available-for-sale Securities\$198,245A \$A \$(36,081)\$162,164A December 31, 2023Amortized CostGross Unrealized GainsGross Unrealized (Losses)Fair ValueHeld-to-maturitySecurities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$264A \$A \$(12)\$252A Total Held-to-maturity Securities\$264A \$A \$(12)\$252A Available-for-saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$9,998A \$A \$(1,528)\$8,470A Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$1,000A \$A \$(3)997A Securities of state and local municipalities taxable\$453A \$A \$(49)404A Corporate bonds\$20,204A \$A \$(2,556)\$17,648A SBA pass-through securities\$62A \$A \$(5)57A Mortgage-backed securities\$170,179A \$A \$(29,237)\$140,942A Collateralized mortgage obligations\$3,809A \$A \$(732)3,077A Total Available-for-sale Securities\$205,705A \$A \$(34,110)\$171,595A No allowance for credit losses was recognized as of JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 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 JuneA 30, 2024. No securities were pledged as of DecemberA 31, 2023 for secured borrowings. The Company had securities of \$10.6A million and \$7.2 million pledged to secure public deposits at JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 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 JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023, aggregated by credit quality indicator: Held-to-Maturity: State maturity municipal and tax exemptJune 30, 2024December 31, 2023Aa3\$264A \$264A Total\$264A \$264A 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 JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023, respectively. One security was held as of JuneA 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 JuneA 30, 2024 are as follows: Less Than 12 Months12 Months or LongerTotalAt JuneA 30, 2024Fair ValueUnrealized LossesFair ValueUnrealized LossesFair ValueUnrealized LossesSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$A \$A \$8,470A \$(1,528)\$8,470A \$(1,528)Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt\$A \$A \$997A \$(3)Securities of state and local municipalities taxable\$A \$A \$404A \$(49)Corporate bonds\$A \$A \$16,898A \$(2,556)\$16,898A \$(2,556)SBA pass-through securities\$A \$A \$57A \$(5)Mortgage-backed securities\$A \$A \$140,942A \$(29,237)\$140,942A \$(29,237)Collateralized mortgage obligations\$A \$A \$3,077A \$(732)\$3,077A \$(732)Total\$A \$A \$170,845A \$(34,110)\$170,845A \$(34,110)Table 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 does 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 JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 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 "more likely than not" 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 JuneA 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\$A \$A \$1,000A \$994A After 1 year through 5 years\$264A \$251A 3,092A 2,831A After 5 years through 10 years\$A \$A \$26,867A \$23,003A After 10 years\$A \$A \$167,286A \$135,336A A A A Total\$264A \$251A \$198,245A \$162,164A 1Table 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 \$6.3A million and \$10.9A million, respectively. During the six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and 2023, proceeds from sales, calls and maturities of securities were \$1.2A million and \$35.8A million, respectively. There were no securities sold during the six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 compared to \$35.8A million during the six months ended June 30, 2023. There were no realized losses during the six months ended JuneA 30, 2024 and realized losses of \$4.6A million during the six months ended JuneA 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\$1,083,481A \$1,091,633A Commercial and industrial\$293,346A \$219,873A Commercial construction\$164,736A \$147,998A Consumer real estate\$339,146A \$363,317A Consumer nonresidential\$6,220A \$5,743A 1,886,929A \$1,828,564A Less: Allowance for credit losses\$19,208A \$18,871A Loans, net\$1,867,721A \$1,809,693A A A A 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 DecemberA 31, 2023 follows: Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Three Months Ended JuneA 30, 2024CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumerNonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2024Allowance for credit losses: Beginning Balance, April \$10,051A \$3,427A \$1,473A \$3,907A \$60A \$18,918A Charge-offs\$A \$A \$A \$A \$A \$A (7)(7)Recoveries\$A \$A \$A \$A \$A \$A 12A 12A Provision (reversal) (65)171A 117A 55A 7A 285A Ending Balance, June 30, \$9,986A \$3,598A \$1,590A \$3,962A \$72A \$19,208A Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Six Months Ended JuneA 30, 20241Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumerNonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2023Allowance for credit losses: Beginning Balance, January \$10,174A \$3,385A \$1,425A \$3,822A \$65A \$18,871A Charge-offs\$A \$A \$A \$A \$A \$A (11)(11)Recoveries\$A \$A \$A \$A \$A \$A 46A 46A Provision (reversal)(188)213A 165A 140A (28)302A Ending Balance, June 30, \$9,986A \$3,598A \$1,590A \$3,962A \$72A \$19,208A 13Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Three Months Ended JuneA 30, 2023CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumerNonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2023Allowance for credit losses: Beginning Balance, April \$11,324A \$2,596A \$1,698A \$3,374A \$66A \$19,058A Charge-offs\$A \$A \$A \$A \$A \$A (15)(365)Recoveries\$A 2A \$A \$A 7A 9A Provision (reversal) (202)617A 4A 309A 12A 740A Ending Balance, June 30, \$11,122A \$2,865A \$1,702A \$3,683A \$70A \$19,442A Allowance for Credit LossesFor the Six Months Ended JuneA 30, 2023CommercialReal EstateCommercial and IndustrialCommercialConstructionConsumer Real EstateConsumerNonresidentialTotalJune 30, 2023Allowance for credit losses: Beginning Balance, Prior to January 1, 2023 Adoption of ASC 326\$10,777A \$2,623A \$1,499A \$1,044A \$97A \$16,040A Impact of Adoption of ASC 326\$498A \$452A 70A 1,856A (12)2,864A Charge-offs\$A \$A \$A \$A \$A \$A (350)\$A \$A \$A \$A \$A (15)(418)Recoveries\$A 3A \$A \$A 1A 39A 43A Provision (reversal)(1,048)657A (144)921A (44)342A Ending Balance\$10,174A \$3,385A \$1,425A \$3,822A \$65A \$18,871A 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 JuneA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023: June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Real EstateBusiness / Other AssetsReal EstateBusiness / Other AssetsCollateral-Dependent LoansCommercial real estate\$20,709A \$A \$20,765A \$A Commercial and industrial\$A \$A 1,070A \$A 1,070A Commercial construction\$A \$A \$A \$A Consumer real estate\$1,265A \$A 654A \$A Consumer nonresidential\$A \$A \$A \$A Total\$21,974A \$1,070A \$21,419A \$1,070A The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant

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continuous service and have contractual terms of ten years. At June30, 2024, 146,342 shares were available to grant under the Plan. No options were granted during the three and six months ended June30, 2024 and 2023. For the three and six months ended June30, 2024, there were 94,270 shares withheld from issuance upon exercise of options in order to cover the cost of the exercise by the participant. There were 63,634 shares withheld from issuance upon exercise of options in order to cover the cost of the exercise by the participant during the three and six months ended June30, 2023.22Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)A summary of option activity under the Plan as of June30, 2024, and changes during the six months ended is presented below:OptionsSharesWeightedAverageExercisePriceWeightedAverageRemainingContractualTermAggregateIntrinsicValue (1)Outstanding at January 1, 20241,174,131\$ 7.14\$ 1.30\$6" A Granted\$6" A \$6" A Exercised(434,133)\$5.84\$ Forfeited\$6" A \$6" A Outstanding and Exercisable at June30, 2024\$739,998\$6" A 1.21\$3,143,163A (1)The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the amount by which the current market value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the option) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on June30, 2024. This amount changes based on changes in the market value of the Company's stock.As of June30, 2024, all outstanding options of the Plan were fully vested. Tax benefits recognized for qualified and non-qualified stock option exercises for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and for the three months ended June 30, 2023 totaled \$257 thousand and \$479 thousand, respectively.Tax benefits recognized in the income statement for share-based compensation arrangements during the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 totaled \$0A thousand and \$479A thousand, respectively.There were no restricted stock units granted during the six months ended June30, 2024. There were 9,438 restricted stock units granted during the six months ended June30, 2023. For the six months ended June30, 2024, there were 12,199 shares withheld from issuance upon vesting of restricted stock units in order to cover the taxes upon vesting by the participant. There were 7,190 shares withheld from issuance upon vesting of restricted stock units in order to cover the taxes upon vesting by the participant during the six months ended June30, 2023.A summary of the Company's restricted stock unit activity for the six months ended June30, 2024 is shown below.Number of SharesWeighted Average Grant Date Fair ValueNonvested at January 1, 2024179,115\$ 14.30A Granted\$6" A \$6" A Vested(61,854)14.34A Forfeited(15,677)1.96A Balance at June 30, 2024101,584\$ 14.32A The compensation cost that has been charged to income for the Plan totaled \$234 thousand and \$326 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The compensation costs totaled \$369 million and \$650 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of June30, 2024, there was \$1.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted shares granted under the Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 23 months.23Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Note 7. Fair Value MeasurementsDetermination of Fair ValueThe Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. In accordance with fair value measurements and disclosures topic of FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, the fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.The fair value guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.Fair Value HierarchyIn accordance with this guidance, the Company groups its financial assets and financial liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.Level 1 \$6" Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.Level 2 \$6" Valuation is based on observable inputs including quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in less active markets, and model -based valuation techniques for which significant assumptions can be derived primarily from or corroborated by observable data in the market.Level 3 \$6" Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use one or more significant inputs or assumptions that are unobservable in the market.The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the financial statements:Securities available-for-sale: Securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are derived primarily from or corroborated by observable market data. Third party vendors compile prices from various sources and may determine the fair value of identical or similar securities by using pricing models that considers observable market data (Level 2).Derivative: The Company has loan interest rate swap derivatives and interest rate swap derivatives on certain time deposits and borrowings, which the latter are designated as cash flow hedges. These derivatives are recorded at fair value using published yield curve rates from a national valuation service. These observable rates and inputs are applied to a third party industry-wide valuation model, and therefore, the valuations fall into a Level 2 category.24Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)The following tables present the balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June30, 2024 and December31, 2023:Fair Value Measurements at June30, 2024 UsingBalance as of June30, 2024Quoted Pricesin ActiveMarkets forIdenticalAssetsSignificantOtherObservableInputsSignificantUnobservableInputsDescription(Level 1)(Level 2)(Level 3)AssetsAvailable-for-saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$8,458A \$6" A \$8,458A \$6" A Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt994A \$6" A 994A \$6" A Securities of state and local municipalities taxable370A \$6" A 370A \$6" A Corporate bonds16,465A \$6" A 16,465A \$6" A SBA pass-through securities50A \$6" A 50A \$6" A Mortgage-backed securities132,983A \$6" A 132,983A \$6" A Collateralized mortgage obligations2,844A \$6" A 2,844A \$6" A Total Available-for-Sale Securities\$162,164A \$6" A \$162,164A \$6" A Derivative assets - interest rate swaps\$4,201A \$6" A 4,201A \$6" A Derivative assets - cash flow hedge7,459A \$6" A 7,459A \$6" A LiabilitiesDerivative liabilities - interest rate swaps\$4,201A \$6" A 4,201A \$6" A 25Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Fair Value Measurements at December31, 2023 UsingBalance as of December31, 2023Quoted Pricesin ActiveMarkets forIdenticalAssetsSignificantOtherObservableInputsSignificantUnobservableInputsDescription(Level 1)(Level 2)(Level 3)AssetsAvailable-for-saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agencies\$8,470A \$6" A \$8,470A \$6" A Securities of state and local municipalities tax exempt997A \$6" A 997A \$6" A Securities of state and local municipalities taxable404A \$6" A 404A \$6" A Corporate bonds17,648A \$6" A 17,648A \$6" A SBA pass-through securities57A \$6" A 57A \$6" A Mortgage-backed securities140,942A \$6" A 140,942A \$6" A Collateralized mortgage obligations3,077A \$6" A 3,077A \$6" A Total Available-for-Sale Securities\$171,595A \$6" A 171,595A \$6" A Derivative assets - interest rate swaps\$2,853A \$6" A 2,853A \$6" A Derivative assets - cash flow hedge2,915A \$6" A 2,915A \$6" A LiabilitiesDerivative liabilities - interest rate swaps\$2,853A \$6" A 2,853A \$6" A Certain financial assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. Adjustments to the fair value of these assets usually result from the application of lower of cost or market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain financial assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the financial statements:At June30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 all of the Company's individually evaluated loans were evaluated based upon the fair value of the collateral. In accordance with ASC 820, individually evaluated loans where an allowance is established based on the fair value of collateral (i.e., those loans that are collateral dependent) require classification in the fair value hierarchy. Fair value is measured based on the value of the collateral securing the loans. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the collateral is real estate. The value of real estate collateral is determined utilizing a market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction, has the value derived by discounting comparable sales due to lack of similar properties, or is discounted by the Company due to marketability, then the fair value is considered Level 3. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business's financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Likewise, values for inventory and accounts receivables collateral are based on financial statement balances or aging reports (Level 3). Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.26Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)The following tables summarize the Company's assets that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023:Fair Value Measurements UsingBalance as of June30, 2024Quoted Pricesin ActiveMarkets forIdenticalAssetsSignificantOtherObservableInputsSignificantUnobservableInputsDescription(Level 1)(Level 2)(Level 3)AssetsCollateral-dependent loansCommercial and industrial\$394A \$6" A \$394A Total Collateral-dependent loans\$394A \$6" A \$394A Fair Value Measurements UsingBalance as of December31, 2023Quoted Pricesin ActiveMarkets forIdenticalAssetsSignificantOtherObservableInputsSignificantUnobservableInputsDescription(Level 1)(Level 2)(Level 3)AssetsCollateral-dependent loansCommercial real estate\$849A \$6" A \$6" A \$849A Commercial and industrial396A \$6" A \$6" A 396A Total Collateral-dependent loans\$1,245A \$6" A \$6" A \$1,245A The following tables display quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements for June30, 2024 and December31, 2023:Quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at June30, 2024 AssetsFair ValueValuation Technique(s)Unobservable inputRange (Avg.) Collateral-dependent loansCommercial and industrial\$394A Discounted appraised valueMarketability/Selling costs10% - 10%10.00A %Quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at December31, 2023 AssetsFair ValueValuation Technique(s)Unobservable inputRange (Avg.)Collateral-dependent loansCommercial real estate\$849A Discounted appraised valueMarketability/Selling costs10% - 10%10.00A %27Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)The following presents the carrying amount, fair value and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments as of June30, 2024 and December31, 2023. Fair values as of June30, 2024 and December31, 2023 are estimated under the exit price notion.Fair Value Measurements as of June30, 2024 usingCarrying AmountQuoted Prices inActive Markets for Identical AssetsSignificant OtherObservable InputsSignificant Unobservable InputsLevel 1Level 2Level 3Financial assets: A A A Cash and due from banks\$10,226A \$10,226A \$6" A \$6" A Interest-bearing deposits at other institutions154,359A \$154,359A \$6" A \$6" A Securities held-to-maturity264A \$6" A 251A \$6" A Securities available-for-sale162,164A \$6" A 162,164A \$6" A Restricted stock\$8,186A \$6" A 8,186A \$6" A Loans, net1,867,721A \$6" A \$6" A 1,765,182A Bank owned life insurance9,078A \$6" A 9,078A \$6" A Accrued interest receivable10,828A \$6" A 10,828A \$6" A Derivative assets - interest rate swaps4,201A \$6" A 4,201A \$6" A Derivative assets - cash flow hedge7,459A \$6" A 7,459A \$6" A Financial liabilities:Checking\$1,005,010A \$6" A \$1,005,010A \$6" A Savings and money market\$439,198A \$6" A 439,198A \$6" A Time deposits274,684A \$6" A 274,408A \$6" A Wholesale deposits249,860A \$6" A 248,976A \$6" A FHLB advances57,000A \$6" A 57,000A \$6" A Subordinated notes19,652A \$6" A 19,610A \$6" A Accrued interest payable\$3,910A \$6" A 3,910A \$6" A Derivative liabilities - interest rate swaps\$4,201A \$6" A 4,201A \$6" A 28Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Fair Value Measurements as of December31, 2023 usingCarrying AmountQuoted Prices inActive Markets for Identical AssetsSignificant OtherObservable InputsSignificant Unobservable InputsLevel 1Level 2Level 3Financial assets:Cash and due from banks\$8,042A \$8,042A \$6" A \$6" A Interest-bearing deposits at other institutions52,480A \$52,480A \$6" A \$6" A Securities held-to-maturity264A \$6" A 252A \$6" A Securities available-for-sale171,595A \$6" A 171,595A \$6" A Restricted stock9,488A \$6" A 9,488A \$6" A Loans, net1,809,693A \$6" A \$6" A 1,725,785A Bank owned life insurance56,823A \$6" A 56,823A \$6" A Accrued interest receivable10,321A \$6" A 10,321A \$6" A Derivative assets - interest rate swaps2,853A \$6" A 2,853A \$6" A Derivative assets - cash flow hedge2,915A \$6" A 2,915A \$6" A Financial liabilities:Checking\$973,195A \$6" A 973,195A \$6" A Savings and money market320,498A \$6" A 320,498A \$6" A Time deposits306,349A \$6" A 306,733A \$6" A Wholesale deposits245,250A \$6" A 245,216A \$6" A FHLB advances85,000A \$6" A 85,000A \$6" A Subordinated notes19,620A \$6" A 18,565A \$6" A Accrued interest payable2,415A \$6" A 2,415A \$6" A Derivative liabilities - interest rate swaps2,853A \$6" A 2,853A \$6" A Note 8. Earnings Per ShareBasic earnings per share ("EPS") excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock, or resulted in the issuance of stock which then shared in the earnings of the Company. Weighted average shares \$6" diluted includes only the potential dilution of stock options and unvested restricted stock units as of June30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.The following shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share and the effect of weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock. Dilutive potential common stock has no effect on income available to common shareholders. There were 28,495 anti-dilutive shares for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and there were 54,132 anti-dilutive shares for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023.29Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)The holders of restricted stock do not share in dividends and do not have voting rights during the vesting period.(average shares are in thousands)Three months ended June 30.Six months ended June 30,2024202320242023Net income\$4,155A \$4,233A \$5,495A \$4,854A Weighted average - basic shares18,001A 17,711A 17,915A 17,644A Effect of dilutive securities, restricted stock units and options341A 348A 415A 534A Weighted average - diluted shares18,342A 18,059A 18,330A 18,178A Basic EPS\$0.23A \$0.24A \$0.31A \$0.28A Diluted EPS\$0.23A \$0.23A \$0.30A \$0.27A Note 9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 are shown in the following table. The Company has two components of AOCI, which are available-for-sale securities and cash flow hedges, for the periods presented.2024Three Months Ended June 30, 2024Available-for-Sale SecuritiesCash Flow HedgesTotalBalance, beginning of period \$(28,020)\$5,547A \$(22,473)Net unrealized gains during the period\$6A 315A 321A Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax\$(6A) 315A 321A Balance, end of period \$(28,014)\$5,862A \$(22,152)2024Six Months Ended June 30, 2024Available-for-Sale SecuritiesCash Flow HedgesTotalBalance, beginning of period \$(26,476)\$2,316A \$(24,160)Net unrealized gains during the period(1,538)\$3,546A 2,008A Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax(1,538)\$3,546A 2,008A Balance, end of period \$(28,014)\$5,862A \$(22,152)30Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)2023Three Months Ended June 30, 2023Available-for-Sale SecuritiesCash Flow HedgesTotalBalance, beginning of period\$(34,009)\$1147A \$(32,862)Net unrealized gains during the period(2,307)4,407A 2,100A Net reclassification adjustment for losses realized in income\$6" A \$6" A \$6" A Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax(2,307)4,407A 2,100A Balance, end of period\$(36,316)\$5,554A \$(30,762)2023Six Months Ended June 30, 2023Available-for-Sale SecuritiesCash Flow HedgesTotalBalance, beginning of periods\$(39,926)\$3359A \$(36,567)Net unrealized gains during the period28A 2,195A 2,223A Net reclassification adjustment for losses realized in income\$3,582A \$6" A 3,582A Other comprehensive income, net of tax(3,582)2,195A 5,805A Balance, end of periods\$(36,316)\$5,554A \$(30,762)There were no gains for the three months ended June 30, 2023, that were reclassified from AOCI into income. During the first quarter of 2023, \$40.3A million in investment securities available-for-sale, or 12% of the investment portfolio, were sold with a realized after-tax loss of \$3.6A million that was reclassified from AOCI into income. There were no gains or losses that were reclassified from AOCI into income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.31Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Note 10. A A A Subordinated NotesOn October 13, 2020, the Company completed the private placement of \$20.0A million of its 4.875% Fixed to Floating Subordinated Notes due 2030 (the "Notes") to certain qualified institutional buyers and accredited investors. The Notes have a maturity date of October 15, 2030 and carry a fixed rate of interest of 4.875% for the first five years. Thereafter, the Notes will pay interest at 3-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 471 basis points, resetting quarterly. The Notes include a right of prepayment without penalty on or after October 15, 2025. The Notes were structured to qualify as Tier 2 capital for regulatory purposes.32Table of ContentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements(\$ in thousands, except per share data)Note 11. Revenue RecognitionThe Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 606 \$6" \$6" Revenue from Contracts with Customers\$6" \$6" ("Topic 606"). Topic 606 does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments, including revenue from loans and securities. In addition, certain noninterest income streams such as fees associated with mortgage

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.

Table 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, 2024	Six months ended June 30, 2024	Three months ended June 30, 2023	Six months ended June 30, 2023					
Noninterest income in-scope of Topic 606	\$278A	\$232A	\$539A	\$447A					
Fees, Exchange, and Other Service Charges	106A	84A	179A	171A					
Other income	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)	\$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.

Table 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
Income taxes	\$22,691A
Income taxes	\$2,360A
Noncash investing and financing activities: Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale	(1,979)A
Unrealized (loss) gain on interest rate swaps	(4,545)A
Adoption of CECL accounting standard	(2,808)A

Right-of-use assets obtained in the exchange for lease liabilities during the current period: \$397A

Adoption of Investment accounting standard 13A: \$6A

35Item 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.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS—This 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 FVC Bankcorp, 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," "believe," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "aim," "intend," "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, FVC Bank (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.

Critical 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

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 \$264.1 thousand 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 0.77% and 0.73%, respectively. The annualized return on average equity 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) \$4,155.4 \$4,232.4 Non-GAAP Commercial Bank Operating Earnings \$4,155.4 \$4,232.4 Earnings per share - basic (GAAP net income) \$0.23 \$0.24 Earnings per share - basic (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.23A \$0.24A Earnings per share - diluted (GAAP net income) \$0.23A \$0.23A Adjusted Earnings per share - diluted (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.23A \$0.23A Return on average assets (GAAP net income) 0.77A % 0.73A % Adjusted Return on average assets (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 0.77A % 0.73A % Return on average equity (GAAP net income) 7.42A % 8.17A % Adjusted Return on average equity (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 7.42A % 8.17A % For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 Net income (as reported) \$5,495.4 \$4,854.4 Add: Loss on sale of available-for-sale investment securities \$4,592.4 Add: Non-recurring tax and 10% modified endowment contract penalty on early surrender of BOLI policies 2,386.4 (67.4) (Subtract) Add: (Provision) Benefit for income taxes associated with non-GAAP adjustments \$6.1 (1,010) Non-GAAP Commercial Bank Operating Earnings, excluding above items \$7,881.4 \$8,436.4 Earnings per share - basic (GAAP net income) \$0.31A \$0.28A Adjusted Earnings per share - Non-GAAP expenses including provision for income taxes \$0.13A \$0.20A Earnings per share - basic (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.44A \$0.48A Earnings per share - diluted (GAAP net income) \$0.30A \$0.27A Adjusted Earnings per share - Non-GAAP expenses including provision for income taxes \$0.13A \$0.19A Adjusted Earnings per share - diluted (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) \$0.43A \$0.46A Return on average assets (GAAP net income) 0.51A % 0.42A % Adjusted Non-GAAP expenses including provision for income taxes 0.22A % 0.32A % Adjusted Return on average assets (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 0.73A % 0.74A % Return on average equity (GAAP net income) 4.95A % 4.70A % Adjusted Non-GAAP expenses including provision for income taxes 2.15A % 3.47A % Adjusted Return on average equity (non-GAAP core bank operating earnings) 7.10A % 8.17A % 43 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 \$ 2,118.4 \$ 1,971.4 Total assets \$ 2,118.4 \$ 1,971.4 Liabilities Interest \$ 1,971.4 \$ 1,884.4 Total liabilities \$ 1,971.4 \$ 1,884.4 Net interest income \$ 147.0 \$ 87.0 Net interest margin 6.94% 4.41% Earning assets: Loans receivable, net of fees Commercial real estate 1,087,064A \$13,795.5 0.84A % \$1,119,042A \$13,541.4 0.84A % Commercial and industrial 253,485A 5,022A 7.92A % 197,130A 3,735A 7.58A % Commercial construction 162,711A 2,918A 7.17A % 156,471A 2,814A 7.19A % Consumer real estate 347,180A 4,116A 4.74A % 360,161A 4,241A 4.71A % Warehouse facilities 26,000A 483A 7.44A % 28,910A 512A 7.06A % Consumer nonresidential 5,902A 123A 8.34A % 6,099A 143A 9.36A % Total loans 1,118,242A 26,457A 5.62A % 1,187,813A 24,986A 5.35A % Investment securities 2,312,630A 1,115A 2.10A % 2,88,987A 1,375A 1.90A % Interest-bearing deposits at other financial institutions 29,459A 401A 5.48A % 66,781A 844A 5.07A % Total interest-earning assets and interest income \$2,123,431A \$27,973A 5.27A % \$2,223,581A \$27,205A 4.89A % Non-interest-earning assets: Cash and due from banks 7,553A 6,930A Premises and equipment, net 979A 1,152A Accrued interest and other assets 57,755A 96,656A Allowance for credit losses (18,932) (19,068) Total assets \$2,170,786A \$2,309,251A Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity Interest \$ 1,971.4 \$ 1,884.4 Total liabilities \$ 1,971.4 \$ 1,884.4 Interest-bearing deposits: Interest checking \$549,071A \$4,622A 3.39A % \$531,440A \$3,546A 2.68A % Savings and money markets 334,627A 3,081A 3.70A % 245,306A 1,289A 2.11A % Time deposits 286,910A 3,104A 4.35A % 393,877A 3,563A 3.63A % Wholesale deposits 249,846A 2,087A 3.36A % 377,126A 3,614A 3.84A % Total interest-bearing deposits 1,420,454A 12,894A 3.65A % 1,547,748A 12,012A 3.11A % Other borrowed funds 99,758A 1,150A 4.63A % 57,176A 546A 3.83A % Subordinated notes, net of issuance costs 19,639A 257A 5.27A % 19,583A 257A 5.27A % Total interest-bearing liabilities and interest expense \$1,539,851A \$14,301A 3.74A % \$1,624,507A \$12,815A 3.16A % Non-interest-bearing liabilities: Demand deposits 378,280A 454,299A Other liabilities 28,740A 23,146A Common stockholders' equity 223,914A 207,299A Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$2,170,786A \$2,309,251A Net interest income and net interest margin \$13,672A 2.59A % \$14,390A 2.60A % 44 (1) Non-accrual loans are included in average balances and do not have a material effect on the average yield. Interest income on non-accrual 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)\$641A \$254A Commercial and industrial 1,068A 219A 1,287A Commercial construction 113A (9) 103A Consumer residential 1,532 8A (125) Warehouse facilities 52 23A (29) Consumer nonresidential 5 (15) (20) Total loans 1,584A 887A 1,471A Investment securities (2) (366) 105A (260) Deposits at other financial institutions and federal funds sold A A (474) 31A (444) Total interest income (256) 1,023A 767A Interest expense: Interest-bearing deposits: Interest checking 104A 972A 1,076A Savings and money markets 466A 1,326A 1,792A Time deposits (974) 515A (459) Wholesale deposits (1,229) (298) (1,527) Total interest-bearing deposits 1,420,454A 12,894A 3.65A % 1,547,748A 12,012A 3.11A % Other borrowed funds 99,758A 1,150A 4.63A % 57,176A 546A 3.83A % Subordinated notes, net of issuance costs 19,639A 257A 5.27A % 19,583A 257A 5.27A % Total interest-bearing liabilities and interest expense \$1,539,851A \$14,301A 3.74A % \$1,624,507A \$12,815A 3.16A % Non-interest-bearing liabilities: Demand deposits 378,280A 454,299A Other liabilities 28,740A 23,146A Common stockholders' equity 223,914A 207,299A Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$2,170,786A \$2,309,251A Net interest income and net interest margin \$13,672A 2.59A % \$14,390A 2.60A % 44 (1) Non-accrual loans are included in average balances and do not have a material effect on the average yield. Interest income on non-accrual 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 \$882.4 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

to 3.11% for the same period of 2023, which was primarily attributable to the repricing of our interest-bearing deposits due to higher interest rates. Cost of deposits (which includes non-interest-bearing deposits) was 2.88% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 2.41% for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Cost of other borrowed funds increased 80 basis points to 4.63% for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 3.83% for the three months ended June 30, 2023. Net interest income, on a tax equivalent basis, is a non-GAAP financial measure that we believe provides a more accurate picture of the interest margin for comparative purposes. To derive our net interest margin on a tax equivalent basis, net interest income is adjusted to reflect tax-exempt income on an equivalent before tax basis with a corresponding 46% increase in income tax expense. For purposes of this calculation, we use our statutory tax rates for the periods presented. This measure ensures comparability of net interest income arising from taxable and tax-exempt sources. The following table provides a reconciliation of our GAAP net interest income to our tax equivalent net interest income. Supplemental Financial Data and Reconciliations to GAAP Financial Measures For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (Dollars in thousands) Three months ended June 30, Six months ended June 30, 2024 2023 2024 2023 2024 2023 GAAP Financial Measurements: Interest income: Loans \$26,457 \$24,986 \$51,771 \$48,382 Deposits at other financial institutions and federal funds sold \$401,844 \$773 1,146 Investment securities available for sale \$944 1,247 1,908 2,635 Investment securities held at maturity \$2 1,313 Dividend on restricted stock \$168 125 344 371 Total interest income \$27,972 \$27,203 \$54,799 \$52,537 Interest expense: Interest-bearing deposits \$12,894 12,012 25,435 20,793 Other borrowed funds \$1,407 803 2,902 3,342 Total interest expense \$14,301 \$12,815 \$28,337 \$24,135 Net interest income \$13,671 \$14,388 \$26,462 \$28,402 Non-GAAP Financial Measurements: Add: Tax benefit on tax-exempt interest income - securities \$1 2 4 4 3 Total tax benefit on interest income \$1 2 4 4 3 Tax equivalent net interest income \$13,672 \$14,390 \$26,466 \$28,405 Net interest margin on a tax-equivalent basis 2.59% 2.60% 2.53% 2.60% 4.77% The following table presents average balance information, interest income, interest expense and the corresponding average yields earned and rates paid for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Average Balance Sheets and Interest Rates on Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities For the Six 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-bearing earning assets: Loans receivable, net of fees Commercial real estate \$1,089,076 \$27,356 5.02% \$1,108,700 \$26,221 4.73% Commercial and industrial \$240,816 9,383 7.79% \$200,160 7,183 7.18% Commercial construction \$157,622 5,670 7.19% \$155,010 5,453 7.04% Consumer real estate \$353,033 8,557 4.85% \$352,728 8,289 4.71% Warehouse facilities \$15,266 571 7.49% \$26,471 934 7.06% Consumer nonresidential \$801,851 234 8.07% \$6,424 302 9.41% Total loans (1) \$1,861,614 \$51,771 5.56% \$1,849,493 48,382 5.23% Investment securities (2) (3) 213,325 2,259 2.12% 308,072 3,012 1.96% Interest-bearing deposits at other financial institutions 28,496 773 5.46% 46,606 1,146 4.96% Total interest-earning assets and interest income \$2,103,435 \$54,803 5.21% \$2,204,172 \$52,540 4.77% Non-interest-earning assets: Cash and due from banks \$5,880 5,874 Premises and equipment, net \$978 1,180 Accrued interest and other assets \$73,739 95,670 Allowance for credit losses (18,907) (18,061) Total assets \$2,165,125 \$2,288,835 Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity Interest-bearing liabilities: Interest-bearing deposits: Interest checking \$524,497 8,565 3.28% \$525,637 \$6,461 2.48% Savings and money markets 317,499 5,589 3.54% 268,867 2,763 2.07% Time deposits 293,891 6,310 4.32% 347,972 5,742 3.33% Wholesale deposits 277,619 4,971 3.60% 314,706 5,827 3.73% Total interest-bearing deposits 1,413,506 25,435 3.62% 1,457,182 20,793 2.88% Other borrowed funds 103,794 2,387 4.62% 143,735 2,827 3.97% Subordinated notes, net of issuance costs 19,632 514 5.27% 19,577 515 5.30% Total interest-bearing liabilities and interest expense \$1,536,932 \$28,336 3.71% \$1,620,494 \$24,135 3.00% Non-interest-bearing liabilities: Demand deposits 379,199 437,161 Other liabilities 27,015 24,768 Common stockholders' equity 221,979 260,412 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$2,165,125 \$2,288,835 Net interest income and net interest margin \$26,468 2.53% \$28,405 2.60% (1) Non-accrual 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 periods presented. Net loan fees and late charges included in interest income on loans totaled \$792 thousand and \$921 thousand for the six months 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 following table shows the effect of variations in the volume and mix of our assets and liabilities, as well as the changes in interest rates had on the interest earned from our interest-earning assets and interest incurred on our interest-bearing liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Rate and Volume Analysis For the Six 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 \$1,579 \$1,135 Commercial and industrial 1,459 741 2,200 Commercial construction 93 124 216 Consumer residential 25 243 268 Warehouse facilities (396) 33 (363) Consumer nonresidential (29) (39) (68) Total loans (1) \$708 \$2,681 \$3,388 Investment securities (2) \$(929) \$173 \$(755) Deposits at other financial institutions and federal funds sold \$4 (451) 71 (373) Total interest income \$(672) \$2,935 \$2,263 Interest expense: Interest-bearing deposits: Interest checking \$(15) \$2,119 2,104 Savings and money markets 500 2,326 2,825 Time deposits (897) 1,465 568 Wholesale deposits (689) (167) (856) Total interest-bearing deposits \$(1,101) \$5,741 \$4,640 Other borrowed funds (773) 335 (440) Subordinated notes, net of issuance costs \$ (1) 11 Total interest expense \$(1,876) \$6,075 \$4,202 Net interest income \$1,204 \$(3,140) \$(1,937) (1) Non-accrual 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. 49 Net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, was \$26.5 million and \$28.4 million, respectively, a decrease of \$1.9 million, or 7%. The decrease in net interest income is primarily due to an increase in funding costs, which have increased significantly over the last 12 months. Average earning assets decreased \$100.7 million to \$2.1 billion during the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to \$2.2 billion for the same period of 2023, which is primarily related to our sales of investment securities available-for-sale completed during 2023. Interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2024 increased \$2.3 million to \$54.8 million from \$52.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Loan interest income during the first half of 2024 increased \$3.4 million as compared to the year ago six month period primarily as a result of the increase in yields earned on the loan portfolio. Income from investment securities decreased \$754 thousand for the six 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. Income from deposits at other financial institutions decreased \$373 thousand year-over-year, as excess liquidity was used to fund loan originations and paydown costly wholesale fundings. Total average interest-bearing deposits decreased \$43.7 million to \$1.41 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$1.46 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Average noninterest-bearing deposits decreased \$58.0 million to \$379.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$437.2 million for the same period of 2023. Average wholesale deposits decreased \$37.1 million to \$277.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$314.7 million for the same period in 2023. Average other borrowed funds, which include federal funds purchased and FHLB advances, decreased \$40.0 million to \$103.8 million at June 30, 2024 compared to \$143.7 million at June 30, 2023. Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2024 increased \$4.2 million to \$28.3 million from \$24.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Deposit interest expense for the year-to-date period of 2024 increased \$4.6 million compared to the year ago six month period primarily as a result of increased interest rates paid on deposits. Our net interest margin, on a tax equivalent basis, for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was 2.53% and 2.60% respectively. The decrease in our net interest margin was primarily a result of the increase in the cost of our interest-bearing liabilities during 2024 compared to 2023, a result of the increased interest rate environment. The yield on interest-earning assets increased 44 basis points to 5.21% for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to 4.77% for the same period of 2023. The average yield of the loan portfolio for the six month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was 5.56% and 5.23%, respectively, an increase of 33 basis points. The cost of interest-bearing deposits increased 74 basis points to 3.62% for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to 2.88% for the same period of 2023, which was primarily attributable to the repricing of our interest-bearing deposits due to higher interest rates. Cost of deposits (which includes noninterest-bearing deposits) was 2.84% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 2.20% for the same six month period of 2023. Cost of other borrowed funds increased 65 basis points to 4.62% for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 3.97% for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Average balances of nonperforming loans, which include nonaccrual loans, are included in the net interest margin calculation and did not have a material impact on our net interest margin in 2024 and 2023. Provision Expense and Allowance for Credit Losses Our policy is to maintain the ACL at a level that represents our best estimate of expected losses in the loan portfolio as of the valuation date. Both the amount of the provision and the level of the allowance for credit losses are impacted by many factors, including general and industry-specific economic conditions, actual and expected credit losses, historical trends and specific conditions of individual borrowers. We recorded a provision for credit losses of \$206 thousand for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$618 thousand and \$860 thousand for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. The allowance for credit losses was \$19.2 million and \$18.9 million at June 30, 2024 and at December 31, 2023, respectively. Our allowance for credit losses on loans as a percent of total loans, net of deferred fees and costs, was 1.02% at both June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. We lend to well-established and relationship-driven borrowers which has contributed to our track record of low historical credit losses. We continue to maintain our disciplined credit guidelines during the current rate environment. We proactively monitor the impact of interest rates on our adjustable loans as the industry navigates through this economic cycle of increased inflation and higher interest rates. Nonperforming loans for the three months ended June 30, 2024 totaled \$3.2 million, or 0.13% of total assets, compared to \$1.8 million, or 0.08%, of total assets at December 31, 2023. We had no other real estate owned at June 30, 2024 and at December 31, 2023. We recorded net recoveries of \$5 thousand during the second quarter of 2024 compared to net charge-offs of \$356 thousand for same period of 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, we recorded net recoveries of \$35 thousand and net charge-offs of \$333 thousand, respectively. See Asset Quality below for additional information on the credit quality of the loan portfolio. Noninterest Income The following table provides detail for noninterest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Noninterest Income For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (Dollars in thousands) For the Three Months Ended June 30, For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 Change from Prior Year 2024 2023 Change from Prior Year Amount Percent Amount Percent Service charges on deposit accounts \$278 232 46 19.8% \$539 447 92 20.6% Fees on loans \$38 169 (131) (77.5)% \$87 246 (159) (64.6)% BOLI income 66 362 (296) (81.8)% 256 694 (438) (63.1)% Income (loss) from minority membership interest 35 20 31 165.0% 148 (781) 929 161.0% Loss on sale of available-for-sale securities 6 1 5 50.0% 4 592 (100.0)% Other fee income 13 108 30 27.8% 236 250 (14) (5.6)% Total noninterest income (loss) \$871 \$891 \$(20) (2.2)% \$1,266 \$(5,002) (133.9)% Noninterest income includes service charges on deposits and loans, loan swap fee income, income from our membership interest in ACM and other investments, income from our BOLI policies, and other fee income, and continues to supplement our operating results. Non-interest income was \$871 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$891 thousand for same period of 2023. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, we recorded noninterest income of \$1.3 million compared to a loss of \$3.7 million for same period of 2023. We recorded income from our minority membership interest in ACM, totaling \$351 thousand and \$148 thousand for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to income of \$20 thousand and loss of \$781 thousand for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. Fee income from loans was \$38 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$169 thousand for the same period of 2023, which included income from back-to-back loan swap transactions entered into during the second quarter of 2023. Service charges on deposits was \$278 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$232 thousand for the same period of 2023. Income from BOLI decreased to \$66 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to \$362 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2023, a result of surrendering our BOLI policies during the first quarter of 2024. Fee income from loans was \$87 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$246 thousand for the same period of 2023. Service charges on deposits was \$539 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$447 thousand for the same period of 2023, an increase of \$93 thousand, or 21%. Income from BOLI decreased to \$256 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to \$694 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2023, a result of surrendering our BOLI policies during the first quarter of 2024. 51 Noninterest Expense The following table reflects the components of noninterest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Noninterest Expense For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (Dollars in thousands) For the Three Months Ended June 30, For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 Change from Prior Year 2024 2023 Change from Prior Year Amount Percent Amount Percent Salaries and employee benefits \$4,690 \$5,092 (402) (7.9)% \$9,221 \$10,107 (886) (8.8)% Occupancy expense 515 610 (95) (15.6)% 1,037 1,238 (201) (16.2)% Internet banking and software expense 730 583 147 25.2% 1,424 1,144 280 24.5% Data processing and network administration 66 111 56 9.2% 1,302 1,233 69 5.6% State franchise taxes 590 584 6 1.0% 1,179 1,169 10 0.9% Audit, legal and consulting fees 228 247 (19) (7.7)% 471 431 40 9.3% Loan related expenses 223 116 107 92.2% 445 388 57 14.7% FDIC insurance 376 357 19 5.3% FTL 517 537 18 3.4% Marketing, business development and advertising 262 206 56 27.2% 466 360 106 29.4% Director fees 180 180 0 0.0% 315 360 (45) (12.5)% Postage, courier and telephone 50 47 3 6.4% 94 96 (2) (2.1)% Core deposit intangible amortization 42 52 (10) (19.2)% 87 170 (83) (48.8)% Tax credit amortization 6 32 (26) (100.0)% 6 63 (57) (100.0)% Other operating expenses 443 486 (43) (8.8)% 859 980 (121) (12.3)% Total noninterest expense \$8,996 \$9,203 (\$207) (2.2)% \$17,621 \$18,213 (\$592) (3.3)% Noninterest expense includes, among other things, salaries and benefits, occupancy and equipment costs, professional fees, data processing, insurance and miscellaneous expenses. Noninterest expense was \$9.0 million and \$9.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Salaries and benefits expense decreased \$402 thousand to \$4.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$5.1 million for the same period in 2023, a result of reduced staffing through process improvement resulting from the use of improved technologies. Occupancy expense decreased by \$95 thousand, primarily as a result of the office space reduction efforts that were completed during the fourth quarter of 2023. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in internet banking and software expense of \$147 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 to \$730 thousand, as compared to \$583 thousand for the same period in 2023, a result of the implementation of enhanced customer software solutions. In addition, loan related expenses increased \$107 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, a result of recovered loan legal expenses recorded during 2023. Noninterest expense was \$17.6 million and \$18.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Salaries and benefits expense decreased \$886 thousand to \$9.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$10.1 million for the same period in 2023, which was primarily related to reduced staffing for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period of 2023. Occupancy expense decreased by \$201 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023, which was primarily related to the office space reduction initiatives that were completed during the fourth quarter of 2023. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in internet banking and software expense of \$280 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024 to \$1.4 million, compared to \$1.1 million for the same period in 2023, a result of the implementation of enhanced customer software solutions during 2023. Lastly, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance premium expense increased \$218 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, primarily a result of a decrease in wholesale deposits, which increased the calculation base during 2023. Income Taxes We recorded a provision for income tax expense of \$1.2 million for each of the three months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023. The effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was 22.2% and 22.4%, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, provision for income taxes was \$4.4 million and \$739 thousand, respectively. Provision for income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2024 includes \$2.4 million in taxes and penalties related to the surrender of our BOLI policies. Provision for income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2023 were decreased as a result of the losses recorded on the sale of investment securities available-for-sale during 2023. Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition Overview At June 30, 2024, total assets were \$2.3 billion, an increase of 5.0%, or \$108.6 million, from \$2.19 billion at December 31, 2023. Investment in debt securities were \$162.4 million at June 30, 2024, a decrease of \$9.4 million, from \$171.9 million at December 31, 2023. Total deposits increased 7%, or \$123.5 million, to \$1.97 billion at June 30, 2024, from \$1.85 billion at December 31, 2023. From time to time, we may utilize other funding sources such as federal funds purchased and FHLB advances as an additional funding source for the Bank. We had no federal funds purchased at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The Bank had FHLB advances outstanding of

\$50.0 million and \$85.0Å million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, respectively. Subordinated debt, net of unamortized issuance costs, totaled \$19.7Å million and \$19.6Å million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023. Loans Receivable, NetLoans receivable, net of deferred fees, were \$1.89Å billion at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and \$1.83Å billion at DecemberÅ 31, 2023, an increase of \$58.4Å 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 \$1.08Å billion and \$1.09Å billion at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 compared to \$212.9 million at DecemberÅ 31, 2023. Nonowner-occupied commercial real estate loans were \$879.0 million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 compared to \$878.7 million at DecemberÅ 31, 2023. Commercial construction loans totaled \$164.7Å million at JuneÅ 30, 2024, compared to \$148.0Å million at DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023.53Loans ReceivableAt JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023(Dollars in thousands)June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Commercial real estate\$1,083,481Å \$1,091,633Å Commercial and industrial293,346Å 219,873Å Commercial construction164,736Å 147,998Å Consumer real estate339,146Å 363,317Å Consumer nonresidential6,220Å 5,743Å Total loans, net of fees1,886,929Å 1,828,564Å Less:Å Allowance for credit losses on loans19,208Å 18,871Å Loans receivable, nets1,867,721Å \$1,809,693Å 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, respectively. Our ratio of nonperforming loans to total assets was 0.13% and 0.08% at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024, we had \$10.6 million in loans identified as special mention, an increase of \$4.4 million from DecemberÅ 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 DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 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 JuneÅ 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 borroweræ™™ 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 54recorded net recoveries totaling \$35 thousand, compared to net charge-offs of \$333 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023(Dollars in thousands)June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Nonperforming assets:Å Nonaccrual loans, gross\$3,184Å \$1,689Å Loans contractually pastæ™™ due 90 days or more and still accruing3Å 140Å Total nonperforming loans (NPLs)\$3,187Å \$1,829Å Total nonperforming assets (NPAs)\$3,187Å \$1,829Å NPLs/Total Assets0.14Å %0.08Å %NPAs/Total Assets0.14Å %0.08Å %Allowance for credit losses on loans/NPLs602.56Å %61,031.77Å %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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and \$1.09 billion, or 60% of total loans, at DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024. Loans secured by multi-family commercial properties totaled \$178.2 million, or 9% of total loans, at JuneÅ 30, 2024. The following table provides further stratification of these and additional classes of commercial real estate and construction loans at JuneÅ 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) Å 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%687,47664%43,717Å Counties of Fairfax and Loudoun, Virginia and Montgomery County, Maryland Å %\$æ™™ 71,193,030, Office, Class B45%3412,14345%2957,3244æ™™ 67,617, Office, Class C53%85,13839%81,90218737,913,030, Medical39%71,15547%741,51415,12947,798Subtotal55\$25,19248\$104,45726\$6,002\$136,3717%Retail- Neighborhood/Community Shopæ™™ \$æ™™ 44%30\$81,612Å Prince George's County, Maryland, Fairfax County, Virginia and Montgomery County, MD2\$11,37692,988Retail- Restaurant57%98,08844%1626,456æ™™ æ™™ 34,544Retail- Single Tenant58%51,96341%2035,691æ™™ æ™™ 37,654Retail- Anchored,Otheræ™™ %0æ™™ 52%1342,957æ™™ æ™™ 42,957Retail- Grocery anchoredæ™™ æ™™ 46%851,45511,24752,702Subtotal14\$10,05187\$238,1713\$12,623\$260,84514%Multi-family, Class A (Market)æ™™ æ™™ \$æ™™ æ™™ %1\$æ™™ Washington, D.C., Baltimore City, Maryland and Richmond City, Virginia\$1,026\$1,026Multi-family, Class B (Market)æ™™ æ™™ 62%2178,360æ™™ æ™™ 78,360Multi-family, Class C (Market)æ™™ æ™™ 55%5871,35527,04778,402Multi-Family-Affordable Housingæ™™ æ™™ 52%1016,36014,03420,394Subtotal æ™™ æ™™ 90\$166,075412,107\$178,1829%Industrial51%41\$67,88347\$38\$125,223Prince William County, Virginia, Fairfax County, Virginia and Howard County, Maryland\$1,041\$194,147Warehouse51%1418,45127%89,399æ™™ æ™™ 27,850Flex50%1518,43654%1456,2262æ™™ æ™™ 74,662Subtotal70\$104,77060\$190,8483\$1,041\$296,65916%Hotelsæ™™ æ™™ 43%9Use45%105,94560%3666,146æ™™ æ™™ 72,0914%Landsæ™™ Å \$æ™™ Å 26\$53,660Å \$53,6603%-1- 4 family constructionsæ™™ Å \$æ™™ 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 \$878,959Å \$164,735Å \$1,248,216Å 65%Total commercial real estate and construction loans, net of fees, at DecemberÅ 31, 2023\$212,889Å \$878,744Å \$147,998Å \$1,239,631Å 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 JuneÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 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 æ™™ æ™™ Critical Accounting Policiesæ™™ 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 JuneÅ 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 estate\$æ™™ Å æ™™ %\$æ™™ Å æ™™ %Commercial and industrialæ™™ Å æ™™ %\$(348)(0.08)%Consumer residentialæ™™ Å æ™™ Å %æ™™ Å æ™™ %Consumer nonresidential5Å æ™™ Å %\$(8)æ™™ Å æ™™ %\$(356)(0.08)%Average loans outstanding during the period1,882,342Å \$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 estate\$æ™™ Å æ™™ %\$æ™™ Å æ™™ %Commercial and industrialæ™™ Å æ™™ Å %\$(347)(0.04)%Consumer residentialæ™™ Å æ™™ Å %1Å æ™™ Å %Consumer nonresidential35Å æ™™ Å %13Å æ™™ Å %\$(333)(0.04)%Average loans outstanding during the period1,861,614Å \$1,849,493Å June 30, 20242024Allowance for credit losses to loans receivable, net of fees1.02Å %1.02Å %57Allocation of the Allowance for Credit Losses on LoansAt JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023(Dollars in thousands)20242023Allocation% of Total* Allocation% of Total* Commercial real estate\$9,986Å 51.99Å %\$10,174Å 59.88Å %Commercial and industrial3,598Å 18.73Å %3,385Å 12.07Å %Commercial construction1,590Å 8.28Å %1,425Å 8.13Å %Consumer residential3,962Å 20.63Å %3,822Å 19.61Å %Consumer nonresidential72Å 0.37Å %65Å 0.37Å %Total allowance for credit losses\$19,208Å 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023 totaled \$264Å 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 \$162.2Å million at JuneÅ 30, 2024, a decrease of \$9.4Å million, or 5%, from \$171.6Å million at DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, respectively. Investment securities that were pledged to secure Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond ("FRB") borrowings totaled \$6.1 million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and none at DecemberÅ 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 æ™™ æ™™ Critical Accounting Policiesæ™™ section above. As a result of the assessment performed as of JuneÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024. We hold restricted investments in equities of the FRB and FHLB. At JuneÅ 30, 2024, we owned \$4.1 million in FRB stock and \$4.0 million in FHLB stock. At DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023.Investment Securities by Stated YieldsAt JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023 (Dollars in thousands)At June 30, 2024Within One YearOne to Five YearsFive to Ten YearsOver Ten YearsTotalWeighted Average YieldWeighted Average YieldWeighted Average YieldWeighted Average YieldHeldæ™™ toæ™™ maturitySecurities of state and local municipalities tax exemptæ™™ Å %2.32Å %æ™™ Å %æ™™ Å %2.32Å %Total heldæ™™ toæ™™ maturity securitiesæ™™ Å %2.32Å %æ™™ Å %æ™™ Å %2.32Å %Availableæ™™ foræ™™ saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agenciesæ™™ Å 1.75Å 1.55Å æ™™ Å 1.59Å Securities of state and local municipalities3.00Å æ™™ Å æ™™ Å 2.92Å 2.98Å Corporate bondsæ™™ Å 10.26Å 4.09Å æ™™ Å 4.41Å Mortgagedæ™™ backed securitiesæ™™ Å 2.11Å 3.23Å 1.59Å 1.60Å Total availableæ™™ foræ™™ sale securities3.00Å %4.51Å %3.31Å %1.59Å %1.88Å %Total investment securities3.00Å %4.34Å %3.31Å %1.59Å %1.88Å %At December 31, 2023Within One YearOne to Five YearsFive to Ten YearsOver Ten YearsTotalWeighted Average YieldWeighted Average YieldWeighted Average YieldWeighted Average YieldHeldæ™™ toæ™™ maturitySecurities of state and local municipalities tax exemptæ™™ Å %2.32Å %æ™™ Å %æ™™ Å %2.32Å %Total heldæ™™ toæ™™ maturity securitiesæ™™ Å %2.32Å %æ™™ Å %æ™™ Å %2.32Å %Availableæ™™ foræ™™ saleSecurities of U.S. government and federal agenciesæ™™ Å æ™™ Å 1.59Å æ™™ Å 1.59Å Securities of state and local municipalities3.00Å æ™™ Å æ™™ Å 2.92Å 2.98Å Corporate bondsæ™™ Å 10.35Å 4.09Å æ™™ Å 4.40Å Mortgagedæ™™ backed securitiesæ™™ Å 2.11Å 3.22Å 1.60Å 1.61Å Total availableæ™™ foræ™™ sale securities3.00Å %9.52Å %3.23Å %1.60Å %1.89Å %Total investment securities3.00Å %8.13Å %3.23Å %1.60Å %1.89Å %59Deposits and Other Borrowed FundsThe following table sets forth the average balances of deposits and the percentage of each category to total average deposits for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:Average Deposit BalanceFor the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023(Dollars in thousands)June 30, 2024June 30, 2023Non-interest-bearing demands\$379,199Å 21.15Å %\$437,161Å 23.08Å %Interest-bearing depositsInterest checking524,497Å 29.26Å %\$525,637Å 27.75Å %Savings and money markets317,499Å 17.71Å %\$268,867Å 14.19Å %Certificate of deposits, \$100,000 to \$249,99989,145Å 4.97Å %\$81,470Å 4.30Å %Certificate of deposits, \$250,000 or more204,746Å 11.42Å %\$266,502Å 14.07Å %Wholesale deposits27,619Å 15.49Å %\$31,706Å 16.61Å %Total\$1,792,705Å 100.00Å %\$1,894,343Å 100.00Å %Total deposits increased

\$123.5Å million, or 7%, to \$1.97Å billion at JuneÅ 30, 2024 from \$1.85Å billion at DecemberÅ 31, 2023. Non-interest-bearing deposits were \$373.8Å million at JuneÅ 30, 2024, or 19% of total deposits. At JuneÅ 30, 2024, core deposits, which exclude wholesale deposits, increased \$118.9 million from December 31, 2023, or 7%. Time deposits decreased \$31.7Å million, or 16%, to \$274.7 million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 from DecemberÅ 31, 2023, and were 16% of core deposits. Wholesale deposits were \$249.9 million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 compared to \$245.3 million at DecemberÅ 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 (ÅœœIntraFiÅœ), which gives us the ability to offer Certificates of Deposit Account Registry Service (ÅœœCDARSÅœ) and Insured Cash Sweep (ÅœœICSÅœ) 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, we had \$255.4 million and \$254.1 million, respectively, in CDARS reciprocal and ICS reciprocal products. As of JuneÅ 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.60The following table reports maturities of the estimated amount of uninsured certificates of deposit at JuneÅ 30, 2024. Certificates of Deposit Greater than \$250,000At JuneÅ 30, 2024 (Dollars in thousands)June 30, 2024Three months or less\$34,573Over three months through six months26,107Over six months through twelve months19,219Over twelve months83,891\$163,790Other borrowed funds, which include federal funds purchased, FHLB advances and Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFFP") borrowings, were \$57.0 million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 compared to \$85.0 million at DecemberÅ 31, 2023, a decrease of \$28.0Å million, or 33%. Subordinated debt, net of unamortized issuance costs, totaled \$19.7Å million and \$19.6 million as of JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, respectively. At JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, we did not have any federal funds purchased. During the first quarter of 2024, we borrowed \$7.0 million from the BTFFP. We did not access this facility during 2023. FHLB advances totaled \$50.0 million and \$85.0Å 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, respectively. Total wholesale funding (which includes wholesale deposits, BTFFP, and FHLB advances) decreased \$23.4 million, or 7%, during 2024 to \$306.9 million from \$330.3 million at DecemberÅ 31, 2023. Capital ResourcesCapital 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 BankÅœs CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total capital ratios. Including the conservation buffer, we currently consider the BankÅœs 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 was \$226.5Å million, an increase of \$9.4Å million, compared to \$217.1Å million at DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023 were each 9.9%. Tangible book value per share (a non-GAAP financial measure which is defined in the table below) at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 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 ÅœœExchange ActÅœ), 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 ÅœœCommunity Bank Leverage Ratio" ("CBLR"), which is calculated by dividing tangible equity capital by average consolidated total assets. If a Åœœqualified community bank,Åœ 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 Åœœwell capitalizedÅœ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023. The following tables show the minimum capital requirements and our capital position at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 for the Bank. Bank Capital ComponentsAt JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023 (Dollars in thousands)ActualMinimum Capital Requirement(1)Minimum to be Well Capitalized under Prompt Corrective ActionAmountRatioAmountRatioAmountRatioAt June 30, 2024Total risk-based capital\$267,956Å 14.13Å %\$199,057Å >10.50Å %\$189,578Å >10.00Å %Tier 1 risk-based capital248,242Å 13.09Å %161,141Å >8.50Å %151,662Å >8.00Å %Common equity tier 1 capital248,242Å 13.09Å %132,704Å >7.00Å %123,226Å >6.50Å %Leverage capital ratio248,242Å 11.31Å %86,612Å >4.00Å %108,264Å >5.00Å %At December 31, 2023Total risk-based capital\$261,403Å 13.83Å %\$198,413Å >10.50Å %\$188,965Å >10.00Å %Tier 1 risk-based capital241,930Å 12.80Å %160,620Å >8.50Å %151,172Å >8.00Å %Common equity tier 1 capital241,930Å 12.80Å %132,275Å >7.00Å %122,827Å >6.50Å %Leverage capital ratio241,930Å 10.77Å %89,842Å >4.00Å %112,302Å >5.00Å % (1). Includes capital conservation buffer. 62Reconciliation of Book Value (GAAP) to Tangible Book Value (non-GAAP)At JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023 (Dollars in thousands, except per share data)20242023Total stockholders' equity (GAAP)\$226,491\$217,117Less: goodwill and intangibles, net(7,497)(7,585)Tangible Common Equity (non-GAAP)\$218,994\$209,532Book value per common share (GAAP)\$12.45\$12.19Less: intangible book value per common share (0.41)(0.42)Tangible book value per common share (non-GAAP)\$12.04\$11.77LiquidityLiquidity 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024, estimated uninsured deposits (excluding collateralized deposits) for the Bank increased to 32.7% of total deposits from 31.1% at DecemberÅ 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024, or 14% of total assets, an increase from \$232.1 million, or 11% of total assets, at DecemberÅ 31, 2023. As of JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, \$16.7 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, in investment securities available for sale were pledged as collateral for municipal deposits and BTFFP. Cash flow from amortizing assets or maturing assets also provides funding to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers. Secondary Liquidity Available and In UseAt JuneÅ 30, 2024 (Dollars in millions)Liquidity in UseLiquidity AvailableFHLB secured borrowings (1)\$130\$541FRB discount window secured borrowings (2)\$Å 161BTFFP (3)\$7Å 17Unsecured federal fund purchase linesÅ 185Total\$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. (3)(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 BTFFP 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 RiskWe 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 BankÅœs 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 customerÅœs 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 JuneÅ 30, 2024 and DecemberÅ 31, 2023, unused commitments to fund loans and lines of credit totaled \$208.2Å million and \$252.5Å million, respectively. Commercial and standby letters of credit totaled \$25.8Å million at JuneÅ 30, 2024 and \$26.0 million at DecemberÅ 31, 2023, respectively. 64Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market RiskNot required. Item 4. Controls and ProceduresThe 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 CompanyÅœs disclosure controls and procedures was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the CompanyÅœs 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 CompanyÅœs 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 managementÅœs 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 Åœ OTHER INFORMATIONItem 1. Legal ProceedingsIn 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 managementÅœs knowledge, threatened against us. Item 1A. Risk FactorsThere have been no material changes in the risk factors from those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended DecemberÅ 31, 2023. 65Item 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 DisclosuresNone. Item 5. Other Information(a)None. (b)None. (c)During the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2024, none of the CompanyÅœs directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K). 67Item 6. Exhibits31.1Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer31.2Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer32.1Statement of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 135032.2Statement of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350101The following materials from the RegistrantÅœs 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 StockholdersÅœ Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) related notes. 104The cover page from the CompanyÅœs Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, formatted in Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language (included with Exhibit 101). 68SIGNATURESPursuant 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. PijorDavid W. PijorChairman and Chief Executive Officer(Pincipal Executive Officer)Date: August 13, 2024/s/ Jennifer L. DeaconJennifer L. DeaconExecutive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer(Pincipal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)69DocumentExhibit 31.1CERTIFICATION1, David W. Pijor, certify that:1.Å Å Å I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of FVCBankcorp, Inc. for the quarter ended JuneÅ 30, 2024;2.Å Å Å 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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)Â Â Â 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; and(b)Â Â Â 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: August 13, 2024/s/ David W. PijorDavid W. PijorChairman and Chief Executive OfficerDocumentExhibit 31.2CERTIFICATIONI, Jennifer L. Deacon, certify that:1.I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of FVCBankcorp, Inc. for the quarter ended June 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 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: August 13, 2024/s/ Jennifer L. DeaconJennifer 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 June 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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: August 13, 2024/s/ David W. PijorDavid 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 June 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 Â Â 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 Â Â 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: August 13, 2024/s/ Jennifer L. DeaconJennifer L. DeaconExecutive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer