



2025 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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These consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed or confirmed for accuracy or relevance by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Citizens Bancorp

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Citizens Bancorp and Subsidiary’s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Citizens Bancorp and Subsidiary’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Baker Tilly US, LLP

Portland, Oregon
March 12, 2026

Citizens Bancorp and Subsidiary
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	At December 31,	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,988	\$ 14,096
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	66,902	34,155
Total cash and cash equivalents	79,890	48,251
Securities available-for-sale; amortized cost \$369,511 and \$377,217, respectively	335,564	326,125
Loans	364,394	375,985
Allowance for credit losses	(6,194)	(5,910)
Net loans	358,200	370,075
Premises and equipment - net	13,622	14,112
Accrued interest receivable	3,802	3,918
Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI)	22,710	22,089
Deferred tax assets, net	13,717	18,390
Other assets	4,227	4,533
Total assets	\$ 831,732	\$ 807,493
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 350,622	\$ 370,685
Interest-bearing demand	289,903	266,188
Savings	56,903	60,436
Time	8,136	9,671
Total deposits	705,564	706,980
Repurchase agreements	25,721	14,488
Cash dividends payable	1,196	1,902
Other liabilities	11,621	10,638
Total liabilities	744,102	734,008
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)	-	-
Shareholders' equity		
Series A preferred stock (no par value); authorized 500,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 2025 - 322,268 shares; 2024 - 322,268 shares	1,934	1,934
Common stock (no par value); authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 2025 - 5,624,086 shares; 2024 - 5,591,613 shares	45,539	45,201
Retained earnings	64,937	63,645
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(24,780)	(37,295)
Total shareholders' equity	87,630	73,485
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 831,732	\$ 807,493

Citizens Bancorp and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Income

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest income		
Loans	\$ 21,528	\$ 22,449
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	3,005	6,205
Securities	6,326	7,563
Total interest income	<u>30,859</u>	<u>36,217</u>
Interest expense		
Deposits	3,703	2,906
Repurchase agreements	357	199
Other borrowings	-	5,199
Total interest expense	<u>4,060</u>	<u>8,304</u>
Net interest income	26,799	27,913
Provision for credit losses	307	476
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	<u>26,492</u>	<u>27,437</u>
Noninterest income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	486	560
Debit and ATM interchange fee income, net	786	808
Earnings on BOLI	621	596
Merchant fee income	205	209
Other	491	402
Total noninterest income	<u>2,589</u>	<u>2,575</u>
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	18,616	18,188
Premises and equipment, net	1,848	1,850
Data processing	1,433	1,119
Telephone - data line	524	462
Professional fees	531	570
FDIC insurance	344	435
Other	3,113	3,228
Total noninterest expense	<u>26,409</u>	<u>25,852</u>
Income before provision for income taxes	2,672	4,160
Provision for income taxes	184	787
Net income	<u>\$ 2,488</u>	<u>\$ 3,373</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.57</u>

Citizens Bancorp and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income	\$ 2,488	\$ 3,373
Other comprehensive income - net of tax		
Change in unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale, net of tax of \$4,630 and \$148, respectively	12,515	399
Comprehensive income	\$ 15,003	\$ 3,772

Citizens Bancorp and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Shares of Series		Series A Preferred Stock	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
	A Preferred Stock	Shares of Common Stock		Common Stock	Common Stock			
Balances at December 31, 2023	322,268	5,573,522	\$ 1,934	\$ 44,849	\$ 62,252	\$ (37,694)	\$ 71,341	
Net income	-	-	-	-	3,373	-	3,373	
Change in unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale - net of income taxes of \$148	-	-	-	-	-	399	399	
Cash dividend reinvestment	-	55,386	-	651	-	-	651	
Cash dividend declared								
(\$0.32 per common share)	-	-	-	-	(1,789)	-	(1,789)	
(\$0.35 per share - Series A preferred)	-	-	-	-	(113)	-	(113)	
Stock repurchased	-	(37,295)	-	(299)	(78)	-	(377)	
Balances at December 31, 2024	322,268	5,591,613	1,934	45,201	63,645	(37,295)	73,485	
Net income	-	-	-	-	2,488	-	2,488	
Change in unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale - net of income taxes of \$4,630	-	-	-	-	-	12,515	12,515	
Cash dividend reinvestment	-	32,473	-	338	-	-	338	
Cash dividend declared								
(\$0.20 per common share)	-	-	-	-	(1,125)	-	(1,125)	
(\$0.22 per share - Series A preferred)	-	-	-	-	(71)	-	(71)	
Balances at December 31, 2025	322,268	5,624,086	\$ 1,934	\$ 45,539	\$ 64,937	\$ (24,780)	\$ 87,630	

Citizens Bancorp and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 2,488	\$ 3,373
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses - loans	290	524
Provision (reversal of provision) for credit losses - unfunded commitments	17	(48)
Depreciation and amortization	656	616
Provision for deferred income taxes	43	(94)
Earnings on BOLI	(621)	(596)
Amortization of bond premiums, net of accretion	3,168	3,663
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	116	446
Other, net	1,591	(5,023)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>7,748</u>	<u>2,861</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Activity in securities available-for-sale:		
Maturities, prepayments, and calls	49,461	65,069
Purchases	(44,923)	-
Decrease (increase) in loans - net	11,585	30,204
Purchases of premises and equipment - net	(357)	(708)
Purchase of FHLB stock	(137)	(5)
Sale of FHLB stock	9	26
Purchase of other investments	-	(48)
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>15,638</u>	<u>94,538</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net decrease in deposits	(1,416)	(45,331)
Net increase (decrease) in repurchase agreements	11,233	(4,189)
Proceeds from borrowings	-	100,000
Borrowings repaid	-	(260,000)
Cash dividends paid	(1,564)	(1,422)
Repurchases of common stock	-	(377)
Repurchases of preferred stock	-	-
Net used in financing activities	<u>8,253</u>	<u>(211,319)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	31,639	(113,920)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	48,251	162,171
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 79,890</u>	<u>\$ 48,251</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 4,058	\$ 13,385
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ 210</u>	<u>\$ 390</u>
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Change in unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale - net of tax	<u>\$ 12,515</u>	<u>\$ 399</u>
Accrued dividends declared and unpaid	<u>\$ 1,196</u>	<u>\$ 1,902</u>
Dividends reinvested	<u>\$ 338</u>	<u>\$ 651</u>

1. Basis of Presentation, Nature of Operations, Method of Accounting, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Citizens Bancorp (the "Bancorp"), a bank holding company; and its wholly owned subsidiary, Citizens Bank Inc., dba Citizens Bank (the "Bank") (collectively, the "Company"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All dollar amounts in the following notes are expressed in thousands, except per share data.

Nature of operations

Bancorp is a financial holding company which operates primarily through its subsidiary, the Bank. The Bank is an Oregon state-chartered institution with headquarters in Corvallis, Oregon. The Bank provides banking products and services from its branches located in Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill Counties in Oregon. Financial services include full-service deposit services for both individual and business customers including checking, savings, money market, and time deposit accounts. The Bank also offers a variety of lending services including commercial and consumer loans, and technology products such as internet banking, online bill pay, and mobile banking services.

Method of accounting

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The Company utilizes the accrual method of accounting, which recognizes income and gains when earned and expenses and losses when incurred. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, as of the dates of the consolidated balance sheets, and the reported amounts of income, gains, expenses, and losses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to changes in the near term relate to the allowance for credit losses and fair market value of securities.

Segments

The Company has one reportable operating segment: banking. The banking segment derives its revenues through the Bank, which provides a broad range of banking products and services to customers who are predominantly small to medium-sized businesses, professionals, and individuals primarily in Oregon. The Company manages the business activities on a consolidated basis.

The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is its Executive Team, which reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis. The CODM assesses performance for the operating segment and decides how to allocate resources based on net income that also is reported on the income statement as consolidated net income. The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total consolidated assets.

These financial metrics are used by the CODM to make key operating decisions, such as determination of the rate at which the Company seeks to grow, loan and deposit pricing, and the

allocation of budget for non-interest expenses. Net income is used to monitor budget versus actual results. Discrete financial information is not available other than on a Company-wide basis.

Cash equivalents and cash flows

For the purposes of presentation in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and amounts due from banks (including cash items in process of collection). Such amounts include both interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions, and short-term time deposits and federal funds sold on an overnight basis, which may exceed amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

Investment securities

Investment in debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and are reported at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, which are recognized in interest income over the period to maturity.

Investment in debt securities that are purchased and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in noninterest income.

Investment in debt securities that are not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of the related deferred income tax effect, reported as a net amount in a separate component of shareholders' equity entitled "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)." Securities available-for-sale consist of debt securities that may be pledged or sold to implement the Bank's asset/liability management strategies or in response to changes in interest rates and similar factors.

Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase. All the Bank's securities are classified as available-for-sale.

Realized gains and losses on the sales of available-for-sale securities are determined using the specific identification method and are included in noninterest income. Premiums are amortized against interest income through the earliest call date. Discounts are accreted into interest income using the interest method over the period to maturity.

For available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company first assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more-likely-than-not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security's amortized cost basis is written down to fair value. For the available-for-sale securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the Company evaluates whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In such assessment, the Company considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, if there are any changes to the investment grade of the security by a rating agency, and if there are any adverse conditions that impact the security. If this assessment indicates a credit loss exists, the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected from the security is compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a potential credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost.

For individual securities for which credit loss has been recognized in earnings, interest accruals and amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts are suspended when the credit loss is recognized. Interest received after accruals have been suspended is recognized on a cash basis.

Federal Home Loan Bank stock

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") system. As such, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum level of investment in the stock of its regional FHLB cooperative (FHLB Des Moines) based on specific percentages of its outstanding mortgages, total assets, or FHLB advances. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank met its minimum required FHLB investment.

The Bank's investment in FHLB stock (which has limited marketability) is carried at cost, which approximates fair value. The Bank evaluates its FHLB stock for impairment as needed. The Bank's determination of whether this investment is impaired is based on its assessment of the ultimate recoverability of cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of cost is influenced by criteria such as (1) the significance of any decline in net assets of the FHLB as compared with the capital stock amount and the length of time any decline has persisted, (2) commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLB, (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, the customer base of the FHLB, and (4) the liquidity position of the FHLB. Based on its evaluation, the Bank determined that there was no impairment of its FHLB stock held as of December 31, 2025, and 2024.

Loans

Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by the allowance for credit losses and net deferred loan origination fees.

Interest income on loans is accrued as earned using the simple interest method on daily balances of the principal amount outstanding. Accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of the interest is doubtful. When accrual of interest is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received in excess of principal due. A nonaccrual loan may be restored to accrual status when none of its principal and interest is due and unpaid and the Bank expects full repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest, or when it otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection.

The Bank charges fees for originating loans. These fees, net of certain loan origination costs, are deferred and generally amortized to interest income over the term of the related loan. If the loan is repaid prior to maturity, the remaining unamortized net deferred loan origination fee is recognized in interest income at the time of repayment.

Allowance for credit losses - loans

The allowance for credit losses is an estimate of expected losses inherent within the Banks existing loan portfolio. The allowance requires complex, subjective judgements because it involves estimates about matters that are uncertain. The allowance is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potential credit losses based on management's assessment of the various factors affecting the portfolio.

The Bank evaluates the allowance for credit losses reported on the balance sheet at the end of each period. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to income and reduced by loans charged-off, net of recoveries. Credit losses are charged against the reserve when management deems a loan balance to be uncollectible.

The allowance for credit losses is an estimation process that considers the effects of past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts on the collectability of financial assets as of the reporting date. The Bank uses a non-discounted cash flow methodology to estimate the expected collectability of its loans. Loans are segmented, or pooled, by federal call report codes having similar risk characteristics with sufficient loan observations to maintain statistical relevance. Estimated expected losses are then measured over the contractual term of the loans, considering expected prepayments, and based on historical losses using the Bank's own loan history.

Loans identified as having dissimilar risk characteristics are reviewed on an individual basis. Risk characteristics including loan/portfolio exposure, unique collateral, historical loss experience, loan classification, delinquency, and interest accrual status are considered when analyzing expected credit loss for loans on an individual basis. Estimating losses for individual loans is determined by measuring the recorded investment to the net realizable value of the collateral or the value of future cash flows. When the value of the collateral or future cashflows are equal to or greater than the recorded investment, no reserve is necessary.

Additional qualitative adjustments that measure portfolio or segment specific risks are combined with the calculated loss rate to estimate the total reserve. The allowance for credit loss considers additional qualitative factors when significant events and conditions occur including but not limited to pandemics, natural disasters, and changes in portfolio condition that increases segment risk.

Management considers forward-looking information that is reasonable, supportable, and relevant to assessing the collectability of cash flows. Such information is incorporated into the qualitative factor framework. This includes the use of external data such as National Gross Domestic Product and Oregon Unemployment data over a one-year (12 month) forecast period. When the contractual term of a loan extends beyond the forecast period (reversion period), the calculation immediately reverts to historical loss information.

A provision for credit losses is charged against income and is added to the allowance for credit losses based on monthly comprehensive analyses of the loan portfolio. The allowance for credit losses is allocated to certain loan categories based on the relative risk characteristics, asset classifications, and actual loss experience of the loan portfolio. While management has allocated the allowance for credit losses to various loan portfolio segments, the allowance is general in nature and is available for the loan portfolio in its entirety.

The ultimate recovery of the carrying value of loans is susceptible to future market conditions beyond the Bank's control, which may result in losses or recoveries differing from those provided in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Expected credit losses are qualitatively adjusted for information not already captured in the loss estimation process. These qualitative factor adjustments may increase or decrease management's estimate of expected credit losses, and include:

1. Nature and volume of loans.
2. Existence, growth, and effect of any concentrations of credit.
3. Volume and severity of past due financial assets, nonaccrual assets, and adversely classified assets.
4. Value of the underlying collateral for loans that are not collateral-dependent.
5. The institution's lending policies and procedures, including changes in underwriting standards and practices for collections, write-offs, and recoveries.
6. The quality of the institution's credit review function.
7. The experience, ability, and depth of the institution's lending, collection, and other relevant management and staff.
8. The effect of other external factors such as the regulatory, legal and technological environments; competition; and events such as natural disasters.
9. Actual and expected changes in international, national, regional, and local economic and business conditions and developments in which the institution operates that affect collectability.
10. Adjustments based on unforeseen imprecision in the CECL model in which identified risks are over or understated in results.

Allowance for credit losses – Off-balance sheet credit exposures

The Bank maintains a separate allowance for credit losses related to unfunded loan commitments. Management estimates the amount of probable losses related to unfunded loan commitments by applying the estimated loss rate used in the allowance for credit loss methodology to the expected utilization rate of the amount of outstanding commitments. In accordance with industry practice and regulatory guidance, the allowance for credit losses related to unfunded loan commitments is included in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Increases (decreases) in the allowance for unfunded loan commitments are recorded as provision (recapture) for credit loss expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Restructured loans

If a loan is modified in response to a borrower's financial difficulties, such modification is known as a restructured loan. Each restructured loan is separately negotiated with the borrower and includes terms and conditions that reflect the borrower's prospective ability to service their obligations as modified. The restructure may arise from either a mutual agreement between the Bank and the borrower or be imposed by law or a court.

Modifications to a loan that may result in a restructured loan classification, in the current reporting period, are as follows:

- Principal forgiveness
- An interest rate reduction
- An other-than-insignificant payment delay
- A term extension

Certain delays in payment may be deemed insignificant, excluding a loan from restructured loan treatment. If a loan has been previously restructured, the Bank considers the cumulative effect of the past restructurings made within the last 12-month period when determining whether a restructuring is insignificant.

Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, which is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Additions and betterments are capitalized. The cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization on premises and equipment sold or otherwise disposed of are removed from the Bank's accounts, and any gain or loss is reported as current year income or expense.

Leases

The Company leases branches and corporate office space under non-cancelable leases. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet. Leases can contain various provisions for increases in rental rates. Some leases provide the Company with one or more options to renew, with renewal terms that can extend the lease term for up to five years for each renewal. The exercise of lease renewal options is at management's sole discretion. The depreciable life of assets and leasehold improvements are limited by the expected lease term, unless there is a transfer of title or purchase option reasonably certain of exercise. The Company rents or subleases certain real estate to third parties, the terms of which range from one to ten years. The Company's lease and sublease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. In addition to annual impairment reviews, management reviews right of use assets any time a change in circumstances indicates the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable.

Lease expense for operating and short-term leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the estimated present value of lease payments over the lease term. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at lease commencement to calculate the present value of lease payments when the rate implicit in a lease is not known. The Company's incremental borrowing rate is based on the FHLB amortizing advance rate, adjusted for the lease term and other factors.

Bank-owned life insurance ("BOLI")

The Bank has purchased single premium BOLI policies on certain executives and other employees. The policies are recorded at their cash surrender values, net of surrender charges. Changes in cash

surrender values are included in noninterest income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Preferred stock

The Company's Series A Preferred Stock has no par value, and holders of Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to a 7% preference in the distribution of dividends, when and if declared and paid by the Company. Holders of Series A Preferred Stock do not have any preemptive rights to purchase any additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock; the Series A Preferred Stock ranks senior to Common Stock with respect to dividend rights; the Series A Preferred Stock does not have voting rights except under very limited circumstances; and the Series A Preferred Stock does not have any liquidation preference and is converted to Common Stock upon a change of control.

Earnings per common share

The Company's basic earnings per common share is calculated as net income less preferred share dividends declared and undistributed earnings allocable to the participating preferred shares, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share would be calculated as net income less preferred share dividends declared and undistributed earnings allocable to the participating preferred shares divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus any dilutive common stock equivalents. During the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company had no dilutive common stock equivalents.

Revenue recognition

Service charges on deposit accounts

The Company earns fees from its deposit customers for account maintenance, transaction-based activity and overdraft services. Account maintenance fees consist primarily of account fees and analyzed account fees charged on deposit accounts monthly. The performance obligation is satisfied, and the fees are recognized monthly as the service period is completed. Transaction-based fees on deposit accounts are charged to deposit customers for specific services provided to the customer, such as non-sufficient funds fees, overdraft fees, and wire fees. The performance obligation is completed as the transaction occurs and the fees are recognized at the time each specific service is provided to the customer.

Debit and ATM interchange fee income, net

Debit and ATM interchange income represent fees earned when a debit card issued by the Company is used. The Company earns interchange fees from debit cardholder transactions through the Visa payment network. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder. The performance obligation is satisfied, and the fees are earned when the cost of the transaction is charged to the cardholders' debit card. Certain expenses directly associated with the credit and debit card are recorded on a net basis with the interchange income.

Merchant fee income

Merchant fee income represents fees earned by the Company for card payment services provided to its merchant customers. The Company has a contract with a third party to provide card payment services to merchants that contract for those services. The third-party provider passes the payments made by the merchants through to the Company. The Company, in turn, pays the third-party provider for the services it provides to the merchants. These payments to the third-party provider are recorded as a net reduction against fee income. In addition, a portion of the payment received represents

interchange fees which are passed through to the card issuing bank. Income is primarily earned based on the dollar volume and number of transactions processed. The performance obligation is satisfied, and the related fee is earned when each payment is accepted by the processing network.

Transfers of financial assets

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

Advertising

Costs for advertising are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs charged to expense were approximately \$22 and \$28 during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, and are included in 'Other noninterest expense.'

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes is based on income and expenses as reported for consolidated financial statement purposes using the "asset and liability method" for accounting for deferred taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities result from tax credits and differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities and are reflected at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes.

The Company files income tax returns for federal and the States of Oregon, Arizona and Texas jurisdictions. Uncertain tax positions may arise when the Company takes or expects to take a tax position that is ultimately disallowed by the relevant taxing authority. Management periodically reviews the Company's consolidated balance sheets, statements of income, income tax provisions, and income tax returns as well as the permanent and temporary adjustments affecting current and deferred income taxes and assesses whether uncertain tax positions exist. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, management does not believe that any uncertain tax positions exist that are not more-likely-than-not sustainable upon examination. The Company's policy with respect to interest and penalties ensuing from income tax settlements is to recognize them as noninterest expense.

Fair Value

GAAP defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires certain disclosures about fair value measurements. GAAP permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and contains financial statement presentation and disclosure requirements for assets and liabilities for which the fair value option is elected. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, management has elected to not report any of the Company's assets or liabilities at fair value under the "fair value option" provided by GAAP. The hierarchy of fair value valuation techniques under GAAP provides for three levels: Level 1 provides

the most reliable measure of fair value, whereas Level 3, if applicable, generally would require significant management judgment.

The three levels for categorizing assets and liabilities under GAAP's fair value measurement requirements are as follows:

Level 1: Fair value of the asset or liability is determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value of the asset or liability is determined using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the applicable asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar (as opposed to identical) assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Fair value of the asset or liability is determined using unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and reflect management's own assumptions regarding the applicable asset or liability.

An asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. GAAP requires that valuation techniques used maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are initially measured at fair value and then re-measured at fair value at each financial statement reporting date. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis result from write-downs due to impairment or lower-of-cost-or-market accounting on assets or liabilities not initially measured at fair value.

The Company's valuation methodologies may produce fair value calculations that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes that the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. Furthermore, the reported fair value amounts have not been comprehensively revalued since the presentation dates, and, therefore, estimates of fair value after the consolidated balance sheet date may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein.

The Company's investment securities classified as available-for-sale have been valued by reference to prices for similar securities or through model-based techniques in which all significant inputs are observable, therefore, such valuations have been classified as Level 2.

Certain individually assessed loans are measured at estimated fair value on a non-recurring basis including individually assessed loans measured at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or at the fair value of the loan's collateral (if collateral dependent). Periodically, the Company records non-recurring adjustments to the carrying value of individually assessed loans – based on fair value measurements – for partial charge-offs of the uncollectable portions of those loans. Such amounts are generally based on the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral supporting the loan. As a result, the carrying value of the loan less the calculated valuation amount does not necessarily represent the fair value of the loan. Estimated fair value of the loan's collateral is determined by appraisals or independent valuation which is then

adjusted for the estimated costs related to liquidation of the collateral. Management's ongoing review of appraisal information may result in additional discounts or adjustments to valuation based upon more recent market sales activity or more current appraisal information derived from properties of similar type and/or location.

In cases where quoted market values are not available, the Company primarily uses present value techniques to estimate the fair value of its financial instruments. Valuation methods require considerable judgment, and the resulting estimates of fair value can be significantly affected by the assumptions made and methods used. Accordingly, the estimates provided herein do not necessarily indicate amounts which could be realized in a current market exchange.

In addition, as the Company normally intends to hold the majority of its financial instruments until maturity, it does not expect to realize many of the estimated amounts disclosed. The disclosures also do not include estimated fair value amounts for items which are not defined as financial instruments, but which may have significant value.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In March 2024, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2024-02, *Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method*. The amendments in this Update permit reporting entities to elect to account for their tax equity investments, regardless of the tax credit program from which the income tax credits are received, using the proportional amortization method if certain conditions are met. The standard requires a reporting entity to disclose certain information in annual and interim reporting periods that allow investors to understand the nature of its tax equity investments and their effect on its financial position and results of operations. The standard was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, and interim periods within those annual periods. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*. The amendments in this Update require enhanced disclosure about significant segment expenses on an annual and interim basis. ASU 2023-07 is effective January 1, 2024, and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The key amendments: (i) require that a public entity disclose, on an annual and interim basis, significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker (the “CODM”) and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss; (ii) require that a public entity disclose, on an annual and interim basis, an amount for other segment items by reportable segment and a description of its composition; (iii) require that a public entity provide all annual disclosures about a reportable segment’s profit or loss currently required by GAAP in interim periods as well; (iv) clarify that if the CODM uses more than one measure of a segment’s profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, an entity may report one or more of those additional measures of segment profit; (v) require that a public entity disclose the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources; and (vi) require that a public entity that has a single reportable segment provide all the disclosures required by the amendments in the ASU and all existing segment disclosures. The Company has one reportable segment, which is reported on the face of the financial statements. The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 on January 1, 2024, which did not have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. The amendments in this Update address investor requests for more transparency about income tax information through improvements to income tax disclosures primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent Events

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has evaluated, for potential recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements, subsequent events that occurred through March 12, 2026, which is the date that the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

Reclassifications

No account reclassifications and adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements of the prior year to conform with the current year presentation.

2. Investment Securities

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of securities available-for-sale as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Allowance for Credit Losses	Estimated Fair Value
2025					
Available-for-sale					
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 67,755	\$ 1	\$ (1,903)	\$ -	\$ 65,853
U.S. agency securities	39,178	24	(444)	-	38,758
SBA securities	12,312	-	(423)	-	11,889
Mortgage-backed securities	215,430	-	(27,556)	-	187,874
Municipal securities	34,836	-	(3,646)	-	31,190
Total available-for-sale	<u>\$ 369,511</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ (33,972)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 335,564</u>
2024					
Available-for-sale					
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 41,659	\$ -	\$ (3,607)	\$ -	\$ 38,052
U.S. agency securities	35,461	-	(1,256)	-	34,205
SBA securities	19,238	-	(643)	-	18,595
Mortgage-backed securities	245,809	-	(40,248)	-	205,561
Municipal securities	35,050	-	(5,338)	-	29,712
Total available-for-sale	<u>\$ 377,217</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (51,092)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 326,125</u>

The fair value and gross unrealized losses of the Bank's investment securities, aggregated by the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, were as follows:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
2025						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 25,336	\$ (44)	\$ 38,636	\$ (1,859)	\$ 63,972	\$ (1,903)
U.S. agency securities	7,657	(20)	21,084	(424)	28,741	(444)
SBA securities	-	-	11,889	(423)	11,889	(423)
Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	187,874	(27,556)	187,874	(27,556)
Municipal securities	-	-	31,190	(3,646)	31,190	(3,646)
Total	<u>\$ 32,993</u>	<u>\$ (64)</u>	<u>\$ 290,673</u>	<u>\$ (33,908)</u>	<u>\$ 323,666</u>	<u>\$ (33,972)</u>
2024						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,052	\$ (3,607)	\$ 38,052	\$ (3,607)
U.S. agency securities	-	-	34,205	(1,256)	34,205	(1,256)
SBA securities	-	-	18,595	(643)	18,595	(643)
Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	205,561	(40,248)	205,561	(40,248)
Municipal securities	-	-	29,712	(5,338)	29,712	(5,338)
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 326,125</u>	<u>\$ (51,092)</u>	<u>\$ 326,125</u>	<u>\$ (51,092)</u>

As of December 31, 2025, seven of the Bank's securities have fair values exceeding amortized cost, resulting in unrealized gains totaling \$25. The remaining 148 securities have fair values below amortized cost, resulting in unrealized losses totaling \$33,972. There were 138 securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2024. The Bank has no current intent to sell, nor is it more likely than not that it will be required to sell these securities before the recovery of cost. The decreases in fair value are associated with changes in market interest rates or the widening of market spreads subsequent to the initial purchase of the securities and are not due to concerns regarding the underlying credit of the issuers. As a result, no allowance for credit losses on securities has been recorded for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities as of December 31, 2025, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities, because some securities may be called or prepaid with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 19,563	\$ 19,348
Due from one year through five years	107,260	103,897
Due from six years through ten years	80,865	74,792
Due from ten years through twenty years	92,633	79,837
Due from twenty years or more	69,190	57,690
Total	<u>\$ 369,511</u>	<u>\$ 335,564</u>

Investment securities with a carrying value of approximately \$283,728 and \$267,694 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, were pledged to secure repurchase agreements, other borrowing lines, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

There were no sales of investment securities available-for-sale for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

3. Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans, excluding loans held-for-sale, as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, consisted of the following:

	2025	2024
Commercial and residential construction	\$ 12,848	\$ 13,357
Farmland	62,019	63,330
Residential real estate	26,330	27,493
Multi-family	23,171	20,024
Commercial real estate	159,977	162,739
Agriculture production	37,472	37,727
Commercial	32,021	39,193
Consumer	1,652	1,851
Other	8,904	10,271
Total loans	<u>\$ 364,394</u>	<u>\$ 375,985</u>

The above loans have been reduced by net deferred loan origination fees/costs of approximately \$405 and \$714 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Loans pledged to secure borrowings from FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank totaled \$260,285 and \$272,515 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

In the normal course of business, the Bank may participate portions of loans to third parties to extend the Bank's lending capability or to mitigate risk. The Bank may also purchase portions of loans from third parties. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank had \$6,803 and \$6,204, respectively, of purchased participated loans from third parties.

The Bank has lending policies, practices, and procedures in place that are designed to generate loan income within an acceptable level of risk. The Board reviews and approves the Bank's loan policies on an annual basis or when changes and/or additions are recommended to the Board by management. A reporting and review process is provided by management to the Board with frequent reports related to loan production, loan quality, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies, and non-performing, and potential problem loans. Diversification within the loan portfolio is a means of managing risk associated with fluctuations in economic conditions.

Loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower's loan request. Underwriting standards are designed to promote relationship banking by understanding a borrower's entire banking needs. The Bank examines current and projected cash flows to determine the ability of the borrower to repay its obligation as agreed upon and, secondarily, evaluates the underlying collateral provided by the borrower.

The Bank obtains an independent third-party review of its loan portfolio on a regular basis for quality and accuracy in underwriting loans. Results of these reviews are presented to management and the Board. The loan review process complements and reinforces the ongoing risk identification and assessment decisions made by the Bank's lenders and credit personnel, as well as the Bank's policies and procedures.

A substantial portion of the Bank's loans are collateralized by real estate in the geographic areas it serves and, accordingly, the ultimate collectability of a substantial portion of the Bank's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in the local economic conditions in such markets.

Owner and non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate, and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts, and the repayment of these loans is generally largely dependent on the successful operations of the real property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy than other loan types.

Agriculture loans are made based on the cash flow from expected operating results and the value of the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. Agricultural loans generally are made to support budgeted operating expenses or to purchase equipment or real estate. These loans are generally secured by all crops, livestock, equipment, accounts, products, and proceeds thereof; and may include real estate. Consideration is given to projected yields and prices from each commodity. Repayment is subject to local and global economic factors, weather conditions, disease, infestations, and commodity prices for agricultural products. As such, factors impacting repayment can be highly volatile.

Commercial and other loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flow of borrowers, however, may not be as forecasted and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable or inventory and may incorporate a personal guarantee; however, some short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers.

Construction real estate loans are made to commercial clients and are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate, and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Underwriting of these loans is more complex than typical owner and non-owner-occupied real estate loans. Construction real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy than other loan types.

Consumer loans are loans made to purchase personal property such as automobiles, boats, and recreational vehicles. The terms and rates are established periodically by management. Consumer loans tend to be relatively small, and the amounts are spread across many individual borrowers, thereby minimizing the risk of significant loss to the Bank.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	Beginning Allowance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Allowance
2025					
Commercial and residential construction	\$ 234	\$ (21)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 213
Farmland	830	77	-	-	907
Residential real estate	365	19	-	-	384
Multi-family	263	74	-	-	337
Commercial real estate	2,914	196	-	-	3,110
Agriculture production	559	30	(43)	43	589
Commercial	585	(78)	(30)	24	501
Consumer	25	(2)	(25)	25	23
Other	135	(5)	-	-	130
Total	<u>\$ 5,910</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>	<u>\$ (98)</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 6,194</u>

	Beginning Allowance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Allowance
2024					
Commercial and residential construction	\$ 480	\$ (246)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 234
Farmland	691	139	-	-	830
Residential real estate	322	43	-	-	365
Multi-family	233	30	-	-	263
Commercial real estate	2,718	196	-	-	2,914
Agriculture production	430	129	-	-	559
Commercial	604	203	(232)	10	585
Consumer	19	4	(2)	4	25
Other	109	26	-	-	135
Total	<u>\$ 5,606</u>	<u>\$ 524</u>	<u>\$ (234)</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 5,910</u>

Past due loans are loans for which principal and interest were not paid timely according to the contractual payment terms. The following tables present, by portfolio segment, the recorded investment in loans by aging category, nonaccrual status, and in total, as of December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	Days Past Due			Total Past Due	Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
	30 - 59	60 - 89	90 or More				
2025							
Commercial and residential construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,848	\$ 12,848
Farmland	-	-	-	-	-	62,019	62,019
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-	199	26,131	26,330
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	-	23,171	23,171
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	472	159,505	159,977
Agriculture production	1,437	-	-	1,437	-	36,035	37,472
Commercial	139	-	-	139	254	31,628	32,021
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	1,652	1,652
Other	-	-	-	-	-	8,904	8,904
Total	<u>\$ 1,576</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,576</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 361,893</u>	<u>\$ 364,394</u>

	Days Past Due			Total Past Due	Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
	30 - 59	60 - 89	90 or More				
2024							
Commercial and residential construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,357	\$ 13,357
Farmland	-	-	-	-	-	63,330	63,330
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-	-	27,493	27,493
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	-	20,024	20,024
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	144	162,595	162,739
Agriculture production	-	-	-	-	-	37,727	37,727
Commercial	203	-	-	203	61	38,929	39,193
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	1,851	1,851
Other	-	-	-	-	-	10,271	10,271
Total	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 375,577</u>	<u>\$ 375,985</u>

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, there were no loans contractually past due 90 days or more on which the Company continued to accrue interest. Interest income recognized on a cash basis on non-accrual loans was insignificant to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Bank had one loan totaling \$199 as of December 31, 2025, that was collateral dependent. Repayment of this loan is expected to be made through the sale of real estate, which is held as collateral on the loan. There were no loans as of December 31, 2024, that were collateral dependent.

Credit quality indicators

The Bank utilizes an internal asset classification system as a means of reporting problem and potential problem loans. Loans risk ratings are updated whenever information comes to the Bank's attention that indicates that a loan's risk rating has changed. The following is a detailed description of these credit risk ratings:

Pass (Ratings 1-6) - These loans range from minimal to lower than average, but still acceptable, credit risk and are performing as agreed.

Special Mention (Rating 7) - These loans have potential weakness that, if not checked or corrected, may inadequately protect the Bank's position at some future date. Loans in this category warrant more than usual management attention but do not justify a Substandard classification.

Substandard (Rating 8) - Substandard loans have well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the ability of the borrower to repay in full. These loans are inadequately protected by either the sound net worth and payment capacity of the borrower or the value of pledged collateral. These are loans with a distinct possibility of loss. Loans moving toward foreclosure and/or legal action due to credit quality deterioration are rated 9 or higher by the Bank.

Doubtful (Rating 9) - Doubtful loans have an extremely high probability of loss. These loans have all the critical weaknesses found in a Substandard loan; however, the weaknesses are elevated to the point that, based upon current information, collection or liquidation in full is improbable.

Loss (Rating 10) - Loans classified as Loss are considered uncollectible and are charged off.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company does not have any Doubtful or Loss loans. Any loans identified as Loss by management are charged off.

The following tables present, by class of loans and by year of origination, the recorded investment in loans by internally assigned risk rating as of December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	December 31, 2025							
	Term Loans by Year of Origination							
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total Loans
Commercial and residential construction								
Pass	\$ 6,064	\$ 1,514	\$ 817	\$ 3,973	\$ 153	\$ 302	\$ 25	\$ 12,848
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,064	1,514	817	3,973	153	302	25	12,848
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmland								
Pass	1,399	1,278	4,519	3,942	7,333	17,565	2,731	38,767
Special Mention	600	196	-	392	794	923	-	2,905
Substandard	6,955	1,120	1,463	2,767	1,989	5,488	565	20,347
Total	8,954	2,594	5,982	7,101	10,116	23,976	3,296	62,019
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate								
Pass	2,738	1,308	1,729	4,186	3,822	8,137	4,191	26,111
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	199	-	20	-	219
Total	2,738	1,308	1,729	4,385	3,822	8,157	4,191	26,330
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-family								
Pass	986	396	5,048	2,814	2,620	11,104	203	23,171
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	986	396	5,048	2,814	2,620	11,104	203	23,171
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate								
Pass	15,941	6,090	4,502	29,845	5,696	91,072	2,950	156,096
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	250	-	-	539	1,587	1,505	-	3,881
Total	16,191	6,090	4,502	30,384	7,283	92,577	2,950	159,977
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture production								
Pass	1,190	935	215	2,768	36	2,359	14,835	22,338
Special Mention	-	26	-	-	-	-	2,099	2,125
Substandard	169	4,922	163	59	155	-	7,541	13,009
Total	1,359	5,883	378	2,827	191	2,359	24,475	37,472
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	43
Commercial								
Pass	4,486	4,953	5,956	1,923	871	679	10,338	29,206
Special Mention	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	47
Substandard	58	51	5	5	30	85	2,534	2,768
Total	4,544	5,051	5,961	1,928	901	764	12,872	32,021
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
Consumer								
Pass	-	222	71	10	-	-	1,349	1,652
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	222	71	10	-	-	1,349	1,652
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
Other								
Pass	-	-	-	337	7,126	937	504	8,904
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	337	7,126	937	504	8,904
2025 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Loans	\$ 40,836	\$ 23,058	\$ 24,488	\$ 53,759	\$ 32,212	\$ 140,176	\$ 49,865	\$ 364,394
Total Chargeoffs	-	-	-	\$ 30	\$ 25	\$ 43	-	\$ 98

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

December 31, 2024
Term Loans by Year of Origination

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total Loans
Commercial and residential construction								
Pass	\$ 2,881	\$ 4,623	\$ 3,305	\$ 2,219	\$ 114	\$ 215	\$ -	\$ 13,357
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,881	4,623	3,305	2,219	114	215	-	13,357
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmland								
Pass	2,429	8,353	7,358	9,477	5,455	19,130	2,905	55,107
Special Mention	650	-	-	1,749	-	845	-	3,244
Substandard	-	184	-	-	-	3,324	1,471	4,979
Total	3,079	8,537	7,358	11,226	5,455	23,299	4,376	63,330
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate								
Pass	1,569	2,073	4,904	4,181	746	9,646	4,067	27,186
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34
Substandard	-	-	201	-	-	72	-	273
Total	1,569	2,073	5,105	4,181	746	9,752	4,067	27,493
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-family								
Pass	473	1,741	2,931	2,736	2,062	9,991	90	20,024
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	473	1,741	2,931	2,736	2,062	9,991	90	20,024
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate								
Pass	5,574	4,479	34,216	7,865	7,940	99,515	860	160,449
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	759	759
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	1,531	-	1,531
Total	5,574	4,479	34,216	7,865	7,940	101,046	1,619	162,739
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture production								
Pass	1,313	5,547	3,829	348	97	2,710	20,383	34,227
Special Mention	635	57	85	-	229	-	1,940	2,946
Substandard	47	-	-	-	-	507	-	554
Total	1,995	5,604	3,914	348	326	3,217	22,323	37,727
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial								
Pass	7,125	9,626	5,498	2,128	761	977	12,547	38,662
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	227	99	4	31	-	170	531
Total	7,125	9,853	5,597	2,132	792	977	12,717	39,193
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	232
Consumer								
Pass	278	127	21	3	1	-	1,421	1,851
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	278	127	21	3	1	-	1,421	1,851
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other								
Pass	-	-	529	7,412	-	1,244	1,086	10,271
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	529	7,412	-	1,244	1,086	10,271
2024 Chargeoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Loans	\$ 22,974	\$ 37,037	\$ 62,976	\$ 38,122	\$ 17,436	\$ 149,741	\$ 47,699	\$ 375,985
Total Chargeoffs	-	-	\$ 234	-	-	-	-	\$ 234

Restructured Loans

The Bank may implement modifications to loans for debtors experiencing financial difficulties. Modifications can include principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, an other-than-insignificant payment delay, or a term extension.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank had two restructured loans with a combined outstanding balance of \$364. Modifications applied include term extensions and an other-than-insignificant payment delay. The financial impacts of these modifications were insignificant to the financial statements. No restructured loans were identified as of December 31, 2024.

4. Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	2025	2024
Land	\$ 4,437	\$ 4,437
Buildings and leasehold improvements	16,410	16,971
Right of use asset	887	1,078
Furniture and equipment	2,687	3,358
Projects pending	-	26
	<u>24,421</u>	<u>25,870</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	10,799	11,758
Premises and equipment - net	<u>\$ 13,622</u>	<u>\$ 14,112</u>

Depreciation expense totaled \$656 and \$616 in 2025, and 2024, respectively.

5. Leases

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by lease type, and the associated balance sheet classifications were as follows for the periods ending December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	<u>Balance Sheet Classification</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Right-of-use assets:			
Operating leases	Premises and equipment	\$ 887	\$ 1,078
Total right-of-use assets		<u>\$ 887</u>	<u>\$ 1,078</u>
Lease liabilities:			
Operating leases	Other liabilities	\$ 887	\$ 1,078
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$ 887</u>	<u>\$ 1,078</u>

The components of total lease expense were as follows for the periods ending December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating lease expense		
Operating leases	\$ 269	\$ 250
Less: Rental income	(111)	(110)
Total lease expense, net	<u>\$ 158</u>	<u>\$ 140</u>

Future undiscounted lease payments for operating leases with initial terms of one year or more as of December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Operating Leases
2026	\$ 221
2027	122
2028	98
2029	75
2030	42
Thereafter	<u>723</u>
Total undiscounted lease payments	1,281
Less: imputed interest	<u>(394)</u>
Net lease liabilities	<u>\$ 887</u>

The weighted average remaining term and the weighted average discount rate on operating leases as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, are as follows:

	2025	2024
Operating lease weighted average remaining term (years)	<u>17.0</u>	<u>16.1</u>
Operating lease weighted average discount rate	4.75%	4.75%

6. Time Deposits

Time deposits that met or exceeded the FDIC insurance limit of \$250 aggregated approximately \$1,069 and \$1,359 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the scheduled annual maturities of all time deposits were approximately as follows:

2026	\$ 5,115
2027	1,217
2028	1,309
2029	164
2030	295
Thereafter	<u>36</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,136</u>

7. Other Borrowings

The Bank had securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("REPOs") of approximately \$25,721 and \$14,488 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. A REPO represents an agreement between the Bank and a customer to collateralize funds placed by the customer in an interest-bearing repurchase sweep account. The Bank secures the REPO account with a pool of U.S. government or U.S. agency securities. In consideration of funds received, the Bank pledges a portion of the pool to the customer. The Bank agrees to repurchase the portion of the pool on the next business day in the amount of the funds received. REPOs are considered secured borrowings, not deposits, and are not covered by FDIC insurance. The average cost of REPOs was 1.39% and 0.88% in 2025, and 2024, respectively.

The Bank maintains a borrowing line with the FHLB. The maximum borrowing line is 45% of the Bank's total assets; however, this line is generally limited based upon the amount of FHLB stock held

and the discounted value of collateral pledged. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's line was limited to \$345,925. To access this line, the Bank would be required to purchase additional stock in the FHLB. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank pledged securities with a fair market value of \$219,473 to FHLB as collateral. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank pledged loans with a total book value of \$235,229 to FHLB as collateral. The Bank had no outstanding borrowings with the FHLB as of December 31, 2025, or 2024.

Management maintains secured borrowing capacity through the Federal Reserve's discount window. The Bank pledged loans and securities totaling \$9,548 and obtained discounted borrowing lines of \$6,782 as of December 31, 2025. The Company had no outstanding borrowings under this facility as of December 31, 2025, or 2024.

The Bank maintained secured borrowing capacity through the Federal Reserve's Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP") during 2024. The BTFP ceased extending new loans on March 11, 2024. No BTFP borrowings were outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

As an additional source of liquidity, the Bank had federal fund borrowing agreements with correspondent banks totaling \$95,000 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024. These unsecured lines may be reduced or withdrawn at any time but are generally reaffirmed annually. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, there were no outstanding borrowings under these agreements.

8. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was comprised of the following for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current expense		
Federal	\$ 118	\$ 821
State	23	60
Deferred expense		
Federal	41	(89)
State	2	(5)
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>\$ 787</u>

The following is a reconciliation of the expected provision for federal income taxes at the statutory rate to the actual provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
Expected federal income tax provision at statutory rate	\$ 561	21.0%	874	21.0%
State income taxes, net of federal effect	122	4.6%	210	5.0%
Tax Credits:				
Low-income housing tax credits and benefits	(221)	-8.3%	(236)	-5.7%
Low-income housing amortization	198	7.4%	214	5.1%
Gain on Oregon purchased tax credits	(132)	-4.9%	(132)	-3.2%
Other - net:				
Tax-exempt income	(71)	-2.7%	(71)	-1.7%
Earnings on BOLI	(168)	-6.3%	(161)	-3.9%
Federal deduction for Oregon tax credits	(116)	-4.3%	(116)	-2.8%
Other - net	11	0.4%	205	4.9%
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>6.9%</u>	<u>\$ 787</u>	<u>18.9%</u>

The cash paid for income taxes (net of refunds) during the year was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Federal	\$ 210	\$ 390
Oregon	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 210</u>	<u>\$ 390</u>

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 1,673	\$ 1,596
Deferred compensation	2,071	1,946
Reserve for unfunded loan commitments	70	65
Net unrealized losses on investment securities available-for-sale	9,167	13,797
Oregon tax credits	1,804	2,019
Lease liability	239	291
Other	195	186
Total deferred tax assets	<u>15,219</u>	<u>19,900</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(580)	(625)
Deferred loan income	(445)	(389)
Right of use asset	(239)	(291)
Other	(238)	(205)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(1,502)</u>	<u>(1,510)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 13,717</u>	<u>\$ 18,390</u>

It is anticipated that any credits and other deferred asset items will be fully utilized in the normal course of operations based on Management's expectations of future taxable income and/or because they were supported by recoverable taxes paid in prior years. Accordingly, management has not reduced the deferred tax asset by a valuation allowance.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to certain financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve elements of credit and interest rate risk similar to the loans recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss on 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 financial instruments.

A summary of the Bank's off-balance sheet commitments as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, is as follows:

	2025	2024
Commercial and residential construction	\$ 2,691	\$ 4,824
Farmland	3,325	2,594
Residential real estate	5,893	5,752
Multi-family	4,205	1,564
Commercial real estate	1,770	2,339
Agriculture Production	18,681	19,067
Commercial	44,735	37,040
Standby letters of credit	565	561
Consumer	2,796	3,401
Other	646	65
	<u>\$ 85,307</u>	<u>\$ 77,207</u>

A commitment to extend credit is an agreement to lend to a customer if there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of fees. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

The Bank evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Bank upon the extension of credit, is based on Management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include cash, accounts receivable, premises and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties.

Commercial and standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. In the event the customer does not perform in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the third party, the Bank would be required to fund the commitment. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Bank could be required to make is represented by the contractual amount of the commitment. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Collateral held varies as specified above and is required in instances when management deems it necessary.

As described in Note 1, the Bank maintains a reserve for unfunded loan commitments. The Bank's reserve for unfunded loan commitments totaled \$259 and \$242 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

The Bank is a participant in the Oregon Public Deposit Protection Program ("the Program"). The Program was established to provide additional protection for Oregon public funds in the event of a bank loss. Each Program participant is required to pledge securities or obtain a letter of credit for a defined percentage of its average of public funds held in excess of FDIC deposit insurance limits. This percentage is based on the Bank's capital adequacy and the discretion of the Office of the State Treasurer. In the event of an Oregon bank failure and to the extent sufficient collateral is unavailable to repay its public funds, any uninsured public deposits would be fully repaid by the other Program participants. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank pledged approximately \$12,430 in U.S. agency securities to satisfy its commitment under the Program and there was no liability associated with the Bank's participation in the Program. The maximum future contingent liability is dependent upon the occurrence of an actual loss, the amount of such loss, the failure of collateral to cover such a loss,

and the resulting share of loss to be assessed to the Company, all of which cannot presently be determined.

During 2016, the Bank purchased an equity interest in a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit ("LIHTC") partnership. The partnership's underlying activities include the development and operation of quality affordable housing units. The Bank elected to use the proportional allocation method of accounting. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank included \$667 in other assets (representing the remaining unamortized investment in the LIHTC partnership). The Bank has no remaining funding obligation on this asset. The Bank expects to fully amortize the LIHTC asset by the end of 2034.

Due to the nature of its activities, the Company is subject to pending and threatened legal actions which arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, liabilities arising from these claims, if any, did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

10. Significant Concentrations of Credit Risk

Except for guaranteed loans purchased from the Farm Services Agency and Small Business Administration, substantially all of the Bank's loans, commitments, and commercial and standby letters of credit have been granted to customers in the Bank's market area. Nearly all such customers are depositors of the Bank. Concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 3. The distribution of commitments to extend credit approximates the distribution of loans outstanding. Commercial and standby letters of credit were granted primarily to commercial borrowers as of December 31, 2025. The Bank's loan policy does not allow the extension of credit to any single borrower or group of related borrowers in excess of the Bank's legal lending limit, which is generally 15% of tier 1 capital and the allowance for credit losses. Investments in state and municipal securities involve government entities throughout the U.S.

The Bank maintains balances in correspondent bank accounts, which at times may exceed federally insured limits. Management believes that its risk of loss associated with such balances is minimal due to the financial strength of the correspondent banks. The Bank has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

11. Benefit Plans

401(k) Profit Sharing Plan

The Bank has a 401(k) Plan (the "Plan") which covers substantially all employees who have completed one month or more of service. Employer contributions are at the discretion of the Board and currently begin after employees have completed six months of service. For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, contributions to the Plan consisted of employer matching contributions of 200% of eligible participants' contributions up to 3% of a participant's eligible compensation. Total contributions by the Bank to the Plan in 2025, and 2024 were \$791 and \$783, respectively, and are included in Salaries and employee benefits in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The Company has a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP") covering its executive officers. The post-retirement benefit provided by the SERP is designed to supplement a participating officer's other sources of retirement income. Compensation expenses related to this plan totaled \$834 and \$767 in 2025, and 2024, respectively, and are included in Salaries and employee benefits in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. Liabilities to current and former employees, which have been or are being accrued over their expected time to retirement, were \$7,671 and \$7,207 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, and are included in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

To assist in the funding of the SERP and other employee benefits, the Company has purchased BOLI policies which had a cash surrender value of \$22,710 and \$22,089 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. Income derived from BOLI policies totaled \$621 and \$596 in 2025, and 2024, respectively.

12. Common Stock Plans

Cash Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Company has a dividend reinvestment plan which allows, at the participating common shareholder's option, 100% of cash dividends to be reinvested in shares of the Company's common stock. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, 513,790 and 546,264 shares were reserved and available for future issuance under the dividend reinvestment plan, respectively.

Stock Repurchase Plan

As of December 31, 2025, the Board has authorized the repurchase of up to 246,852 shares of the Company's Common Stock and up to 322,268 shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock. Repurchases are made from time to time at Management's discretion under the terms of the plan. The Board's authorization has no expiration date.

13. Regulatory Matters

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements may trigger certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital adequacy guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's and the Bank's capital amounts, and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of common equity tier 1 capital ("CET1"), tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, total capital to risk-weighted assets and tier 1 capital to average assets (all as defined in the regulations). Management believes that, as of December 31, 2025, the Company and the Bank met or exceeded all capital requirements to which they are subject.

The Bank maintains a “conservation buffer,” consisting of a CET1 capital amount equal to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets, which is excluded from the tables above. An institution that does not meet the conservation buffer requirement will be subject to restrictions on certain activities including payment of dividends, stock repurchases, and discretionary bonuses to executive officers. The Bank met the conservation buffer requirement as of December 31, 2025, and 2024.

Restrictions on retained earnings

The Company has adopted a policy that cash dividends are normally expected to be paid from current period profits. There were no state or regulatory restrictions on the Company's or the Bank's retained earnings as of December 31, 2025, and 2024.

14. Fair Value

Recurring fair value measurements

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company had no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
2025			
Securities available-for-sale			
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ -	\$ 65,853	\$ -
U.S. agency securities	-	38,758	-
SBA securities	-	11,889	-
Mortgage-backed securities	-	187,874	-
Municipal securities	-	31,190	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 335,564</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
2024			
Securities available-for-sale			
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ -	\$ 38,052	\$ -
U.S. agency securities	-	34,205	-
SBA securities	-	18,595	-
Mortgage-backed securities	-	205,561	-
Municipal securities	-	29,712	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 326,125</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Non-recurring fair value measurements

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company had no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Other fair value disclosures

The Company did not change the methodology used to determine fair value for any financial instruments during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the provisions of GAAP which require the disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments where it is practicable to estimate that value.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2025, were as follows:

	Recorded Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 79,890	\$ 79,890	\$ 79,890	\$ -	\$ -
Securities available-for-sale	335,564	335,564	-	335,564	-
Net loans	358,200	352,827	-	-	352,827
BOLI	22,710	22,710	-	22,710	-
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	705,564	740,842	-	740,842	-
Repurchase agreements	25,721	25,721	-	25,721	-

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	Recorded Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,251	\$ 48,251	\$ 48,251	\$ -	\$ -
Securities available-for-sale	326,125	326,125	-	326,125	-
Net loans	370,075	364,524	-	-	364,524
BOLI	22,089	22,089	-	22,089	-
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	706,980	742,329	-	742,329	-
Borrowings and repurchase agreemer	14,488	14,488	-	14,488	-

15. Basic and Diluted Earnings per Common Share

The numerators and denominators used in computing basic and diluted earnings per common share for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, can be reconciled as follows:

	2025	2024
Numerator		
Net income	\$ 2,488	\$ 3,373
Less:		
Preferred shares dividends declared	(71)	(113)
Earnings allocable to preferred shares	(77)	(87)
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 2,340</u>	<u>\$ 3,173</u>
Denominator		
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	<u>5,623,169</u>	<u>5,611,661</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.57</u>

16. Transactions with Related Parties

In the normal course of business, certain key officers and directors (and the companies with which

they are associated) are customers of, and have had banking transactions with, the Bank. In addition, the Bank expects to continue to have such banking transactions in the future. All loans and commitments to lend to such parties were made in compliance with applicable laws, and on substantially the same terms – including interest rates and collateral – as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons.

In the opinion of management, these transactions do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present any unfavorable features. Loans outstanding to key officers and directors (and the companies with which they are associated) for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, were approximately as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,692
Net additions	-	-
Net repayments	<u>(619)</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 1,065</u>	<u>\$ 1,684</u>

All related party loans were current as to principal and interest as of December 31, 2025, and 2024.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank held \$19,128 and \$14,260 in deposits from its key officers and directors.