
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Commission file number: 000-33063

SIERRA BANCORP

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

California
(State of Incorporation)

33-0937517
(IRS Employer Identification No)

86 North Main Street, Porterville, California 93257
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(559) 782-4900
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, no par value	BSRR	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	☐	Accelerated Filer:	☒
Non-accelerated Filer:	☐	Smaller Reporting Company:	☐
Emerging Growth Company:	☐		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the Registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of April 27, 2026, the registrant had 13,079,184 shares of common stock outstanding, including 173,492 shares of unvested restricted stock.

FORM 10-Q

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1 – Financial Statements

SIERRA BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(unaudited)	(audited)
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 105,735	\$ 71,414
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	50,637	64,214
Total cash & cash equivalents	156,372	135,628
Investment securities		
Available-for-sale, net of zero allowance for credit losses	615,401	625,330
Held-to-maturity, net of allowance for credit losses of \$14 and \$15	287,583	290,811
Total investment securities	902,984	916,141
Loans, net:		
Gross loans	2,466,891	2,546,880
Deferred loan costs, net	(97)	(35)
Allowance for credit losses on loans	(21,250)	(21,480)
Net loans	2,445,544	2,525,365
Foreclosed assets	—	1,565
Premises and equipment, net	14,447	14,974
Goodwill	27,357	27,357
Other intangible assets, net	13	52
Bank-owned life insurance	68,688	69,283
Other assets	139,057	138,914
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,754,462</u>	<u>\$ 3,829,279</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 1,028,678	\$ 995,623
Interest-bearing	1,897,128	1,880,813
Total deposits	2,925,806	2,876,436
Repurchase agreements	127,811	130,853
Other borrowings	185,000	302,700
Long-term debt	49,506	49,483
Subordinated debentures	36,061	36,017
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded loan commitments	660	710
Other liabilities	65,904	68,217
Total liabilities	3,390,748	3,464,416
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 7)		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock, no par value; 24,000,000 shares authorized; 13,093,184 and 13,273,788 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, respectively	103,020	103,394
Additional paid-in capital	4,181	4,642
Retained earnings	281,443	280,001
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(24,930)	(23,174)
Total shareholders' equity	363,714	364,863
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,754,462</u>	<u>\$ 3,829,279</u>

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

SIERRA BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, and 2025
(dollars in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Interest and dividend income		
Loans, including fees	\$ 31,368	\$ 30,149
Taxable securities	7,993	9,138
Tax-exempt securities	1,624	1,576
Federal funds sold and other	211	590
Total interest income	41,196	41,453
Interest expense		
Deposits	8,322	9,372
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	458	71
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	787	816
Long-term debt	431	430
Subordinated debentures	590	652
Total interest expense	10,588	11,341
Net interest income	30,608	30,112
Credit loss expense - loans	77	1,961
Credit loss (benefit) expense - unfunded commitments	(50)	110
Credit loss (benefit) - debt securities held-to-maturity	(1)	—
Net interest income after credit loss expense	30,582	28,041
Noninterest income		
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	5,673	5,581
Net gain on sale of securities available-for-sale	—	122
Net gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets	360	(2)
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	419	237
Earnings on separate account life insurance	(379)	(502)
Other income	1,896	1,206
Total noninterest income	7,969	6,642
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and benefits	12,700	13,003
Occupancy and equipment	3,085	2,978
Other	6,039	6,436
Total noninterest expense	21,824	22,417
Income before taxes	16,727	12,266
Provision for income taxes	4,207	3,165
Net income	\$ 12,520	\$ 9,101
PER SHARE DATA		
Earnings per share basic	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.66
Earnings per share diluted	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.65
Average shares outstanding, basic	12,988,932	13,820,008
Average shares outstanding, diluted	13,097,176	13,916,341

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

SIERRA BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, and 2025
(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Net income	\$ 12,520	\$ 9,101
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized (loss) gain on securities:		
Unrealized holding (loss) gain arising during period ⁽²⁾	(2,493)	3,495
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income ⁽¹⁾	—	(122)
Tax effect	737	(997)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(1,756)	2,376
Comprehensive income	\$ 10,764	\$ 11,477

- (1) Amounts are included in net gains on investment securities available-for-sale on the Consolidated Statements of Income in noninterest income. There were income tax expenses of zero and (\$36) associated with the reclassification adjustment for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and 2025, respectively.
- (2) Included in the unrealized holding gain arising during the period is the accretion of the net unrealized loss on debt securities transferred to held-to-maturity from available-for-sale of \$0.5 million for both of the three months ended March 31, 2026, and 2025.

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

SIERRA BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, and 2025
(dollars in thousands, except per share data, unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Shareholders'
	Shares	Amount	Paid In	Earnings	Other	Equity
			Capital		Comprehensive	
					(Loss) Income	
Balance, December 31, 2024	14,223,046	\$ 108,965	\$ 4,509	\$ 275,085	\$ (31,257)	\$ 357,302
Net income	—	—	—	9,101	—	9,101
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	2,376	2,376
Stock options exercised, net of shares surrendered for cashless exercises	19,407	581	(99)	—	—	482
Restricted stock granted	62,692	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted shares withheld for taxes	(9,605)	104	—	(209)	—	(105)
Restricted stock forfeited / cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock vested in period	—	483	(483)	—	—	—
Stock based compensation - stock options	—	—	3	—	—	3
Stock based compensation - restricted stock	—	—	499	—	—	499
Stock repurchase	(476,770)	(3,656)	—	(10,532)	—	(14,188)
Excise tax on stock repurchase	—	(200)	—	—	—	(200)
Cash dividends - \$0.25 per share	—	—	—	(3,514)	—	(3,514)
Balance, March 31, 2025	<u>13,818,770</u>	<u>\$ 106,277</u>	<u>\$ 4,429</u>	<u>\$ 269,931</u>	<u>\$ (28,881)</u>	<u>\$ 351,756</u>
Balance, December 31, 2025	13,273,788	\$ 103,394	\$ 4,642	\$ 280,001	\$ (23,174)	\$ 364,863
Net income	—	—	—	12,520	—	12,520
Other comprehensive (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	(1,756)	(1,756)
Stock options exercised, net of shares surrendered for cashless exercises	41,200	1,228	(208)	—	—	1,020
Restricted stock granted	55,006	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted shares withheld for taxes	(13,023)	(223)	—	(238)	—	(461)
Restricted stock forfeited / cancelled	(155)	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock vested in period	—	747	(747)	—	—	—
Stock based compensation - restricted stock	—	—	494	—	—	494
Stock repurchase	(263,632)	(2,055)	—	(7,407)	—	(9,462)
Excise tax on stock repurchased	—	(71)	—	—	—	(71)
Cash dividends - \$0.26 per share	—	—	—	(3,433)	—	(3,433)
Balance, March 31, 2026	<u>13,093,184</u>	<u>\$ 103,020</u>	<u>\$ 4,181</u>	<u>\$ 281,443</u>	<u>\$ (24,930)</u>	<u>\$ 363,714</u>

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

SIERRA BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND 2025
(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 12,520	\$ 9,101
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on sales of securities	—	(122)
(Gain) loss on disposal of fixed assets	(360)	2
Stock based compensation expense	494	502
Provision for credit losses on loans	77	1,961
(Benefit) provision for credit losses on held-to-maturity securities	(1)	—
(Benefit) provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments	(50)	110
Depreciation and amortization	496	521
Net accretion on securities premiums and discounts	(324)	(58)
Net accretion of premiums/discounts for loans acquired	(19)	(134)
(Increase) decrease in cash surrender value of life insurance policies	(40)	265
Amortization of core deposit intangible	39	162
Decrease (increase) in interest receivable and other assets	643	(1,268)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(2,384)	28,968
Deferred income tax benefit	(145)	(155)
Increase in value of restricted bank equity securities	(602)	—
Amortization of debt issuance costs	23	23
Net amortization of variable interest entities	698	747
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,065	40,625
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Maturities and calls of debt securities available-for-sale	12,000	5,000
Purchases of debt securities available-for-sale	(13,510)	(161,363)
Principal paydowns on debt securities available-for-sale	9,118	195,428
Principal paydowns on debt securities held-to-maturity	3,381	3,558
Loan (originations) and payments, net	79,763	25,164
Purchases of premises and equipment	(83)	(385)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	518	—
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	1,565	—
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(47)	(101)
Liquidation of bank-owned life insurance	104	—
Proceeds from BOLI death benefit	578	334
Net cash provided by investing activities	93,387	67,635
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in deposits	49,370	(41,784)
Decrease in Fed funds purchased	(80,000)	—
Decrease in short-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(12,700)	—
Repayments on Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other debt	(25,000)	—
(Decrease) increase in customer repurchase agreements	(3,042)	9,896
Cash dividends paid	(3,433)	(3,514)
Repurchase of common stock, net	(9,923)	(14,293)
Stock options exercised	1,020	482
Net cash used in financing activities	(83,708)	(49,213)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	20,744	59,047
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	135,628	100,664
End of period	<u>\$ 156,372</u>	<u>\$ 159,711</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 12,950	\$ 15,212
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Loans provided for sales of real estate owned	\$ 1,000	\$ —
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	\$ 573	\$ 88

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

SIERRA BANCORP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Note 1 – The Business of Sierra Bancorp

Sierra Bancorp (the “Company”) is a California corporation headquartered in Porterville, California, and is a registered bank holding company under federal banking laws. The Company was formed to serve as the holding company for Bank of the Sierra (the “Bank”) and has been the Company’s sole shareholder since August 2001. The Company exists primarily for the purpose of holding the stock of the Bank and of such other subsidiaries it may acquire or establish. As of March 31, 2026, the Company’s only other subsidiaries were Sierra Statutory Trust II, Sierra Capital Trust III, and Coast Bancorp Statutory Trust II, which were formed solely to facilitate the issuance of capital trust pass-through securities (“TRUPS”). Pursuant to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) standard on the consolidation of variable interest entities, these trusts are not reflected on a consolidated basis in the Company’s financial statements. References herein to the “Company” include Sierra Bancorp and its consolidated subsidiary, the Bank, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Bank of the Sierra, a California state-chartered bank headquartered in Porterville, California, offers a wide range of retail and commercial banking services via branch offices located throughout California’s South San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast, Ventura County, and neighboring communities. The Bank was incorporated in September 1977 and opened for business in January 1978 as a one-branch bank with \$1.5 million in capital. The Company’s growth in the ensuing years has largely been organic in nature but includes four whole-bank acquisitions: Sierra National Bank in 2000, Santa Clara Valley Bank in 2014, Coast National Bank in 2016, and Ojai Community Bank in October 2017. As of the filing date of this report the Bank operates 34 full-service branches and an online branch and maintains ATMs at all but one branch location as well as at six non-branch locations. Moreover, the Bank has specialized lending units which focus on commercial and industrial, commercial real estate, and mortgage warehouse borrowers. To support organic growth in the commercial lending sectors the Bank opened a loan production office in Templeton, CA in April 2022. The Company had total assets of \$3.8 billion at March 31, 2026. The Company’s deposit accounts, which totaled \$2.9 billion at March 31, 2026, are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to maximum insurable amounts.

Note 2 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in a condensed format as allowed under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Therefore, these financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required for complete, audited financial statements as presented in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K. The information furnished in these interim statements reflects all adjustments that are, in the opinion of Management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for such periods. Such adjustments can generally be considered as normal and recurring unless otherwise disclosed in this Form 10-Q. In preparing the accompanying financial statements, Management has taken subsequent events into consideration, through April 30, 2026, and recognized them where appropriate. The results of operations in the interim statements are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other quarter, or for the full year. Certain amounts reported for 2025 have been reclassified to be consistent with the reporting for 2026, none of which impacted net income or shareholders’ equity. The interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

Segment information

An operating segment is generally defined as a component of business for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. As a community-oriented financial institution, substantially all of the Company’s operations involve the delivery of loan and deposit products to customers.

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The chief operating decision maker makes operating decisions and assesses performance based on an ongoing review of the Company's community banking activities (loan and deposit products), which constitutes the Company's only operating segment for financial reporting purposes. The Company's single segment is managed on a consolidated basis by the chief operating decision maker, which is the Executive Committee, consisting of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer/chief operations officer, chief risk officer, chief credit officer, and chief banking officer. The accounting policies of the community banking segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies of the Company. The chief operating decision maker uses consolidated expense information to manage the operations of the segment. The consolidated expense information is the same as 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.

The chief operating decision maker uses consolidated net income to evaluate income generated from segment assets (return on assets) in deciding whether to reinvest profits into the community banking segment or into other parts of the entity, such as for whole bank or branch acquisitions or to pay dividends.

Net income is used to monitor budget versus actual results. The chief operating decision maker also uses net income in competitive analysis by benchmarking to the Company's peer banking competitors. The competitive analysis along with the monitoring of budgeted versus actual results are used in assessing performance of the segment and in establishing Management's compensation.

The Company does not have intra-entity revenues or transfers.

Revisions of Previously Issued Financial Statements

Certain immaterial prior period amounts in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows have been revised and are reflected below. Specifically, cash flows from investing activities related to available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities were combined on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. These have been disaggregated and presented gross by classification. The changes were presentation only and had no impact on previously reported net income, total assets, total liabilities, or shareholders' equity. The changes also had no impact on net cash provided by (used in) investing activities or total change in cash and cash equivalents.

The effect of the above revision on previously reported financial statements is presented below (dollars in thousands, unaudited):

	<u>As previously reported</u>	<u>Impact of Revision</u>	<u>As Revised</u>
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the quarter ended March 31, 2025			
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Principal paydowns on debt securities available-for-sale	\$ 198,986	\$ (3,558)	\$ 195,428
Principal paydowns on debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ —	\$ 3,558	\$ 3,558

Note 3 – Current Accounting Developments

On October 9, 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-06, "Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments in Response to the SEC's Disclosure Update and Simplification of Initiative." ASU 2023-06 amends the disclosure or presentation requirements related to various subtopics in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification"). The ASU was issued in response to the SEC's August 2018 final rule that updated and simplified disclosure requirements that the SEC believed were "redundant, duplicative, overlapping, outdated, or superseded." The new guidance is intended to align U.S. GAAP requirements with those of the SEC and to facilitate the application of U.S. GAAP for all entities. ASU 2023-06 applies to all reporting entities within the scope of the amended subtopics. Note that some of the amendments introduced by the ASU are technical corrections or clarifications of the FASB's current disclosure or presentation requirements. The effective date for each amendment of ASU 2023-06 will be the date on which the SEC's removal of that related disclosure

requirement from Regulation S-X or Regulation S-K becomes effective, with early adoption prohibited. The Company will apply the amendments in ASU 2023-06 prospectively after the effective dates. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, "Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40)." ASU 2024-03 requires public business entities to disclose specific information about certain costs and expenses in the notes to its financial statements for interim and annual reporting periods. The objective of the disclosure requirements is to provide disaggregated information about a public business entity's expenses to help investors (a) better understand the entity's performance, (b) better assess the entity's prospects for future cash flows, and (c) compare an entity's performance over time and with that of other entities. The effective date of Update 2024-03 was amended by ASU 2025-01, Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date. Public business entities are required to adopt the guidance in annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption of Update 2024-03 is permitted. ASU 2024-03 is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

Note 4 – Share Based Compensation

On March 17, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors approved and adopted the 2023 Equity Compensation Plan (the "2023 Plan"), which became effective May 24, 2023, the date approved by the Company's shareholders. The 2023 Plan replaced the Company's 2017 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan"). Options to purchase 120,200 shares granted under the 2017 Plan and options to purchase 28,000 shares that were granted under the 2007 Plan were still outstanding as of March 31, 2026, and remain unaffected by that plan's expiration. The 2023 Plan provides for the issuance of various types of equity awards, including options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted share units, performance share awards, dividend equivalents, or any combination thereof. Such awards may be granted to officers and employees as well as non-employee directors, which may be granted on such terms and conditions as are established by the Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee in its discretion. The total number of shares of the Company's authorized but unissued stock reserved for issuance pursuant to awards under the 2023 Plan was initially 360,000 shares, and the number remaining available for grant as of March 31, 2026, was 215,498. Any unexercised, unvested, or undistributed portion of any expired, cancelled, terminated, or forfeited awards under the Company's 2017 Plan are added to the number of shares available to grant under the 2023 Plan. There were 187,482 unvested Restricted Stock Awards issued under the 2023 Equity Compensation Plan at March 31, 2026, and are included in shares outstanding. The potential dilutive impact of unexercised stock options and unvested restricted stock is discussed below in Note 5, Earnings per Share.

Pursuant to FASB's standards on stock compensation, the value of each stock option and restricted stock award is reflected in the income statement as employee compensation or directors' expense by amortizing its grant date fair value over the vesting period of the option or award. The Company utilized a Black-Scholes model to determine grant date fair values for options, while the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards. Forfeitures are reflected in compensation costs as they occur for both types of awards. A pre-tax charge of \$0.5 million was reflected in the Company's income statement during the first quarter of 2026 and \$0.4 million during the first quarter of 2025, as expense related to stock options and restricted stock awards.

Restricted Stock Grants

The Company's Restricted Stock Awards are awards of either time-vested or performance-based shares. The Restricted Stock Awards are non-transferable shares of common stock and are available to be granted to the Company's employees and directors. The vesting period of Restricted Stock Awards is determined at the time the awards are issued, and different awards may have different vesting terms or performance measures, provided, however, that no installment of any Restricted Stock Award shall become vested less than one year from the grant date. Restricted Stock Awards are valued utilizing the fair value of the Company's stock at the grant date. These awards are expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period and consider the probability of meeting the performance criteria. There were 55,006 shares granted to employees of the Company during the first three months of 2026. As of March 31, 2026, there was \$4.1 million of unamortized compensation cost related to unvested Restricted Stock Awards granted under the 2017 and 2023 plans. That cost is expected to be amortized over a weighted average period of 2.6 years.

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The Company's restricted stock award activity for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, is summarized below (unaudited):

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested shares, January 1,	161,467	\$ 26.02	173,970	\$ 20.75
Granted	55,006	37.05	62,692	30.94
Vested	(28,836)	25.87	(23,273)	20.77
Forfeited	(155)	21.50	—	—
Unvested shares, March 31,	<u>187,482</u>	<u>\$ 29.45</u>	<u>213,389</u>	<u>\$ 24.00</u>

Stock Option Grants

The Company has issued equity instruments in the form of Incentive Stock Options and Nonqualified Stock Options to certain officers and directors. No options have been granted since 2020, but the Company could elect to issue under the 2023 Plan. The exercise price of each stock option is determined at the time of the grant and may be no less than 100% of the fair market value of such stock at the time the option is granted.

The Company's stock option activity during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, are summarized below (dollars in thousands, except per share data, unaudited):

	Three months ended March 31,							
	2026				2025			
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾
Outstanding at January 1,	189,400	\$ 26.85		\$ 1,104	239,600	\$ 26.50		\$ 580
Exercised	(41,200)	\$ 24.83		\$ 509	(19,407)	\$ 24.84		\$ 137
Forfeited/Expired	—	\$ —		\$ —	—	\$ —		\$ —
Outstanding at March 31,	<u>148,200</u>	\$ 27.41	2.86	\$ 964	<u>220,193</u>	\$ 26.65	3.54	\$ 285
Exercisable at March 31,	<u>148,200</u>	\$ 27.41	2.86	\$ 964	<u>220,193</u>	\$ 26.65	3.54	\$ 285

- (1) The aggregate intrinsic value of stock option in the table above 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 the last day of the period. This amount changes based on changes in the market value of the Company's stock.

Note 5 – Earnings per Share

The computation of earnings per share, as presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income, is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each period, excluding unvested restricted stock awards. There were 12,988,932 weighted average shares outstanding during the first three months of 2026 and 13,820,008 during the first three months of 2025.

Diluted earnings per share calculations include the effect of the potential issuance of common shares, which for the Company is limited to shares that would be issued on the exercise of “in-the-money” stock options, and unvested restricted stock awards. For the first quarter of 2026, calculations under the treasury stock method resulted in the equivalent of 108,244 shares being added to basic weighted average shares outstanding for purposes of determining diluted earnings per share, while 29,383 shares were excluded from the calculation due to being underwater and thus anti-dilutive. For the first quarter of 2025, the equivalent of 96,333 shares was added in calculating diluted earnings per share, while 32,739 shares were excluded from the calculation due to being underwater and thus anti-dilutive.

Note 6 – Comprehensive Income

As presented in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, comprehensive (loss) income includes net income and other comprehensive (loss) income. The Company's only source of other comprehensive (loss) income is unrealized gains and losses derived from available-for-sale investment securities, including those securities that were transferred to held-to-maturity. See Note 9 for additional details. Investment gains or losses that were realized and reflected in net income of the current period, which had previously been included in other comprehensive (loss) income as unrealized holding gains or losses in the period in which they arose, are considered to be reclassification adjustments that are excluded from other comprehensive (loss) income in the current period.

Note 7 – Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business. Those financial instruments currently consist of unused commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. They involve, to varying degrees, elements of risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties for commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and issuing letters of credit as it does for originating loans included on the consolidated balance sheet. The following financial instruments represent off-balance-sheet credit risk (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 547,750	\$ 547,424
Standby letters of credit	\$ 5,817	\$ 5,708

Commitments to extend credit consist primarily of the unused or unfunded portions of the following: mortgage warehouse lines; home equity lines of credit; commercial real estate construction loans, where disbursements are made over the course of construction; commercial revolving lines of credit; unsecured personal lines of credit; and formalized (disclosed) deposit account overdraft lines. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the unused portions of committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Standby letters of credit are issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party, and the credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as the risk involved in extending loans to customers. Included in unused commitments are mortgage warehouse lines which are in the form of repo lines and are unconditionally cancellable. Unused commitments on mortgage warehouse lines were \$319.5 million at March 31, 2026, and \$247.7 million at December 31, 2025.

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) on unfunded commitments is estimated using the same reserve or coverage rates calculated on collectively evaluated loans following the application of a funding rate to the amount of the unfunded commitment. The funding rate represents Management's estimate of the amount of the current unfunded commitment that will be funded over the remaining contractual life of the commitment and is based on historical data. The ACL on unfunded loan commitments is located within liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet while any related provision (benefit) expense is recorded as a provision (benefit) for credit losses.

At March 31, 2026, the Company was also utilizing a letter of credit in the amount of \$127.9 million issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") on the Company's behalf as security for certain deposits and to facilitate certain credit arrangements with the Company's customers. That letter of credit is backed by loans which are pledged to the FHLB by the Company.

The Company is subject to loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, which are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable, and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there are such matters that will have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Note 8 – Fair Value Disclosures and Reporting and Fair Value Measurements

FASB's standards on financial instruments, and on fair value measurements and disclosures, require public business entities to disclose in their financial statement footnotes the estimated fair values of financial instruments. In addition to disclosure requirements, FASB's standard on investments requires that debt securities classified as available-for-sale and equity securities with readily determinable fair values be measured and reported at fair value in the statement of financial position. Certain collateral-dependent, individually-evaluated loans are also reported at fair value, as explained in greater detail below, and foreclosed assets are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. FASB's standard on financial instruments permits companies to report certain other financial assets and liabilities at fair value, but the Company has not elected the fair value option for any of those financial instruments.

Fair value measurement and disclosure standards also establish a framework for measuring fair values. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Further, the standards establish a fair value hierarchy that encourages an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and limit the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair values. The standards describe three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.
- Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the factors that market participants would likely consider in pricing an asset or liability.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market data and information about the financial instruments. Fair value disclosures for deposits include demand deposits, which are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. Fair value calculations for loans reflect exit pricing and incorporate Management's assumptions with regard to the impact of prepayments on future cash flows and credit quality adjustments based on risk characteristics of various financial instruments, among other things. Since the estimates are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment they cannot be determined with precision, and changes in assumptions could significantly alter the fair values presented.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026				
		Fair Value Measurements			
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 156,372	\$ 156,372	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 156,372
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 615,401	\$ —	\$ 614,055	\$ 1,346	\$ 615,401
Securities held-to-maturity, net	\$ 287,583	\$ —	\$ 280,735	\$ —	\$ 280,735
Loans held for investment, net	\$ 2,445,544	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,347,449	\$ 2,347,449
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$ 2,925,806	\$ 1,028,678	\$ 1,705,972	\$ —	\$ 2,734,650
Repurchase agreements	\$ 127,811	\$ —	\$ 103,226	\$ —	\$ 103,226
Other borrowings	\$ 185,000	\$ —	\$ 184,778	\$ —	\$ 184,778
Long-term debt, net	\$ 49,506	\$ —	\$ 49,487	\$ —	\$ 49,487
Subordinated debentures	\$ 36,061	\$ —	\$ 36,372	\$ —	\$ 36,372
December 31, 2025					
		Fair Value Measurements			
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 135,628	\$ 135,628	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 135,628
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 625,330	\$ —	\$ 624,017	\$ 1,313	\$ 625,330
Securities held-to-maturity, net	\$ 290,811	\$ —	\$ 286,461	\$ —	\$ 286,461
Loans held for investment, net	\$ 2,525,365	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,428,691	\$ 2,428,691
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$ 2,876,436	\$ 995,623	\$ 1,992,616	\$ —	\$ 2,988,239
Repurchase agreements	\$ 130,853	\$ —	\$ 107,084	\$ —	\$ 107,084
Other borrowings	\$ 302,700	\$ —	\$ 302,629	\$ —	\$ 302,629
Long-term debt, net	\$ 49,483	\$ —	\$ 49,472	\$ —	\$ 49,472
Subordinated debentures	\$ 36,017	\$ —	\$ 36,276	\$ —	\$ 36,276

For financial asset categories carried on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and measured on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Company used the following methods and significant assumptions:

- **Investment securities:** Fair values are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges or by matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities by relying on their relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are estimated using broker expertise and other market indicators (Level 3). For bonds that are hand priced, actual recent trades for the exact bond are used in determining the price, adjusted for changes in market conditions since the time of the observable trade. For bonds, where no recent observable trades have occurred, our brokers consider recent trades made for similar bonds, issued by banks with similar financial position or credit and adjusted for changes in conditions since the time of the observable trades. Significant changes in any of those inputs in isolation would have resulted in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

Fair Value Measurements – Recurring

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2026, using				Realized Gain/(Loss) (Level 3)
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	
Securities:					
U.S. government agencies	\$ —	\$ 22,240	\$ —	\$ 22,240	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities	—	258,463	—	258,463	—
State and political subdivisions	—	49,463	—	49,463	—
Corporate bonds	—	85,463	1,346	86,809	—
Collateralized loan obligations	—	198,426	—	198,426	—
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 614,055</u>	<u>\$ 1,346</u>	<u>\$ 615,401</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2025, using				Realized Gain/(Loss) (Level 3)
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	
Securities:					
U.S. government agencies	\$ —	\$ 32,901	\$ —	\$ 32,901	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities	—	259,760	—	259,760	—
State and political subdivisions	—	46,921	—	46,921	—
Corporate bonds	—	85,154	1,313	86,467	—
Collateralized loan obligations	—	199,281	—	199,281	—
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 624,017</u>	<u>\$ 1,313</u>	<u>\$ 625,330</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The following tables present quantitative information about recurring Level 3 fair value measurements at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

March 31, 2026	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range		Weighted Average
				Min	Max	
Corporate Bonds	\$ 1,346	Broker estimate	Discount rate	N/A	N/A	N/A

December 31, 2025	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range		Weighted Average
				Min	Max	
Corporate Bonds	\$ 1,313	Broker estimate	Discount rate	N/A	N/A	N/A

The significant unobservable inputs utilized in the fair value measurement of the Company's corporate bonds included risk profile and market conditions, and are not quantifiable inputs. Differing unobservable input assumptions, for example a change in market conditions, may have resulted in reduced or increased fair value.

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

Fair Value Measurements - Level 3 Recurring

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Corporate Bonds	
	2026	2025
Balance of recurring Level 3 assets at January 1,	\$ 1,313	\$ 55,653
Total gains or losses for the period:		
Included in other comprehensive income	33	1,685
Purchases	—	8,263
Transfers into Level 3	—	2,909
Balance of recurring Level 3 assets at March 31,	\$ 1,346	\$ 68,510

Corporate bonds with a fair value of \$54.5 million as of December 31, 2024, were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 in the third quarter of 2025 because observable market data became available for the securities.

For financial asset categories carried on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and measured on a nonrecurring basis as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Company used the following methods and significant assumptions:

- Individually evaluated collateral dependent loans:** Measured based on the fair value of collateral when foreclosure is probable, or repayment is expected through the sale or operation of collateral and borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. For real estate loans, fair value of the loan's collateral is determined by third party appraisals, which are then adjusted for the estimated selling and closing costs related to liquidation of the collateral. For this asset class, the actual valuation methods (income, sales comparable, or cost) vary based on the status of the project or property. For example, land is generally based on the sales comparable method while construction is based on the income and/or sales comparable methods. The unobservable inputs may vary depending on the individual assets with no one of the three methods being the predominant approach. The Company reviews the third-party appraisal for appropriateness and adjusts the value downward to consider selling and closing costs, which typically range from 5% to 10% of the appraised value. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on Management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and Management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Collateral-dependent loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis and adjusted in accordance with the allowance for credit losses policy.

Fair Value Measurements – Nonrecurring

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2025, using				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Individually evaluated collateral dependent loans				
Real estate:				
Farmland	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,699	\$ 1,699
Total real estate	—	—	1,699	1,699
Other commercial	—	—	1,183	1,183
Total collateral dependent loans	—	—	2,882	2,882
Foreclosed assets	—	—	1,565	1,565
Total assets measured on a nonrecurring basis	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,447	\$ 4,447

The table above includes collateral dependent loan balances for which a specific reserve has been established. There were no collateral dependent loans for which a specific reserve had been established as of March 31, 2026. Information on the Company's total collateral dependent loan balances and specific loss reserves associated with those balances is included in Note 10 below.

The unobservable inputs are based on Management's best estimates of appropriate discounts in arriving at fair market value. Adjusting any of those inputs could result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement.

Note 9 – Investments

Investment Securities

Pursuant to FASB’s guidance on accounting for debt securities, available-for-sale securities are carried on the Company’s financial statements at their estimated fair market values, with monthly tax-effected “mark-to-market” adjustments reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders’ equity. Held-to-maturity securities are carried on the Company’s financial statements at their amortized cost, net of the allowance for credit losses. Amortized cost is adjusted to the fair value of the security upon transfer to held-to-maturity.

Amortized Cost and Estimated Fair Value

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

March 31, 2026					
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Allowance for Credit Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-sale					
U.S. government agencies	\$ 22,500	\$ 2	\$ (262)	\$ —	\$ 22,240
Mortgage-backed securities	259,955	1,385	(2,877)	—	258,463
State and political subdivisions	55,657	37	(6,231)	—	49,463
Corporate bonds	90,501	318	(4,010)	—	86,809
Collateralized loan obligations	198,503	166	(243)	—	198,426
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>\$ 627,116</u>	<u>\$ 1,908</u>	<u>\$ (13,623)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 615,401</u>
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Allowance for Credit Losses
Held-to-maturity					
U.S. government agencies	\$ 4,340	\$ —	\$ (410)	\$ 3,930	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities	112,254	8	(7,867)	104,395	—
State and political subdivisions	171,003	1,407	—	172,410	(14)
Total held-to-maturity securities	<u>\$ 287,597</u>	<u>\$ 1,415</u>	<u>\$ (8,277)</u>	<u>\$ 280,735</u>	<u>\$ (14)</u>
December 31, 2025					
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Allowance for Credit Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-sale					
U.S. government agencies	\$ 33,000	\$ 35	\$ (134)	\$ —	\$ 32,901
Mortgage-backed securities	259,386	2,491	(2,117)	—	259,760
State and political subdivisions	52,610	68	(5,757)	—	46,921
Corporate bonds	90,114	293	(3,940)	—	86,467
Collateralized loan obligations	198,968	364	(51)	—	199,281
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>\$ 634,078</u>	<u>\$ 3,251</u>	<u>\$ (11,999)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 625,330</u>
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Allowance for Credit Losses
Held-to-maturity					
U.S. government agencies	\$ 4,523	\$ —	\$ (413)	\$ 4,110	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities	115,228	20	(7,002)	108,246	—
State and political subdivisions	171,075	3,030	—	174,105	(15)
Total held-to-maturity securities	<u>\$ 290,826</u>	<u>\$ 3,050</u>	<u>\$ (7,415)</u>	<u>\$ 286,461</u>	<u>\$ (15)</u>

An unrealized loss of \$23.7 million and \$24.2 million on securities transferred from the available-for-sale to held-to-maturity categorization, remains as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, respectively, and is included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax. The remaining unrealized loss on the securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity will be accreted over the remaining term of the securities, with the amortized-cost basis of these securities and accumulated comprehensive income (loss) each increasing over time.

The Company elected the practical expedient available under the current expected credit losses (“CECL”) accounting standard to exclude accrued interest receivable from the amortized cost basis of all categorizations of investment securities, and resultingly did not estimate reserves on accrued interest receivable balances, as any past due interest income is reversed no later than 90 days past due. Accrued interest receivable is included in other assets on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet and as of March 31, 2026, measured at \$4.5 million and \$1.6 million for available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities, respectively. Accrued interest receivable as of December 31, 2025, on these same classes of investment securities measured at \$4.8 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. During the three-month periods ending March 31, 2026 and 2025, no interest receivable on available-for-sale or held-to-maturity securities was reversed against interest income and the Company did not have any held-to-maturity debt securities past due.

A discounted cash-flow reserve calculation is performed on securities designated as held-to-maturity on a quarterly basis. As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, an allowance for credit losses of \$14 thousand and \$15 thousand, respectively had been established on the Company’s held-to-maturity portfolio. Because of the implicit and explicit guarantees of the U.S. government on the agency and mortgage-backed securities there is no expectation of future losses and no allowance for credit losses has been established for these securities.

The following table summarizes the amortized cost of held-to-maturity municipal bonds aggregated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSRO”) credit rating:

Held-To-Maturity by Credit Rating

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Held-To-Maturity	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
State and political subdivisions		
AAA/Aaa	\$ 59,352	\$ 59,367
AA/Aa	109,236	110,255
A/A2	1,487	523
Not rated	928	930
Total	<u>\$ 171,003</u>	<u>\$ 171,075</u>

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For available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position for which Management has an intent to sell the security or considers it more likely-than-not that the security in question will be sold prior to a recovery of its amortized cost basis, the security will be written down to fair value through a direct charge to income. For the remainder of available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, which do not meet the previously outlined criteria, Management evaluates whether the decline in fair value is a reflection of credit deterioration or other factors. In performing this evaluation, Management considers the extent to which fair value has fallen below amortized cost, changes in ratings by rating agencies, and other information indicating a deterioration in repayment capacity of either the underlying issuer or the borrowers providing repayment capacity in a securitization. If Management's evaluation indicates that a credit loss exists, then a present value of the expected cash flows is calculated and compared to the amortized cost basis of the security in question and to the degree that the amortized cost basis exceeds the present value an ACL is established, with the caveat that the maximum amount of the reserve on any individual security is the difference between the fair value and amortized cost balance of the security in question. Any unrealized loss that has not been recorded through an ACL is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

The following table summarizes available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position for which an ACL has not been recorded:

Investment Portfolio - Unrealized Losses

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Number of Securities	March 31, 2026					
		Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more		Total	
		Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale							
U.S. government agencies	4	\$ (192)	\$ 7,308	\$ (70)	\$ 9,930	\$ (262)	\$ 17,238
Mortgage-backed securities	88	(1,432)	26,241	(1,445)	121,890	(2,877)	148,131
State and political subdivisions	52	(6,187)	35,360	(44)	4,519	(6,231)	39,879
Corporate bonds	73	(3,476)	45,067	(534)	22,125	(4,010)	67,192
Collateralized loan obligations	15	(45)	9,955	(198)	121,522	(243)	131,477
Total available-for-sale	232	\$ (11,332)	\$ 123,931	\$ (2,291)	\$ 279,986	\$ (13,623)	\$ 403,917

	Number of Securities	December 31, 2025					
		Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more		Total	
		Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale							
U.S. government agencies	5	\$ (10)	\$ 5,990	\$ (\$124)	\$ 14,375	\$ (134)	\$ 20,365
Mortgage-backed securities	72	(755)	92,185	(1,362)	28,712	(2,117)	120,897
State and political subdivisions	51	(14)	1,481	(5,743)	37,029	(5,757)	38,510
Corporate bonds	70	(483)	25,381	(3,457)	41,993	(3,940)	67,374
Collateralized loan obligations	7	(51)	59,209	—	—	(51)	59,209
Total available-for-sale	205	\$ (1,313)	\$ 184,246	\$ (10,686)	\$ 122,109	\$ (11,999)	\$ 306,355

Investment Portfolio - Realized Gains/(Losses)

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Proceeds from sales, calls and maturities of securities available for sale	\$ 12,000	\$ 5,000
Gross gains on sales, calls and maturities of securities available for sale	—	122
Gross losses on sales, calls and maturities of securities available for sale	—	—
Net gain (loss) on sale of securities available for sale	\$ —	\$ 122

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The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities available-for-sale and held-to-maturity at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands), are shown below, grouped by the remaining time to contractual maturity dates. The expected life of investment securities may not be consistent with contractual maturity dates since the issuers of the securities might have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

	March 31, 2026			
	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Maturing within one year	\$ 285	\$ 285	\$ 1,342	\$ 1,344
Maturing after one year through five years	20,538	20,781	4,829	4,722
Maturing after five years through ten years	88,243	83,874	18,444	17,596
Maturing after ten years	59,592	53,572	150,728	152,678
Securities not due at a single maturity date:				
Mortgage-backed securities	259,955	258,463	112,254	104,395
Collateralized loan obligations	198,503	198,426	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 627,116</u>	<u>\$ 615,401</u>	<u>\$ 287,597</u>	<u>\$ 280,735</u>

	December 31, 2025			
	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Maturing within one year	\$ 10,285	\$ 10,320	\$ 824	\$ 825
Maturing after one year through five years	19,667	19,907	5,014	4,902
Maturing after five years through ten years	82,725	78,553	17,806	17,020
Maturing after ten years	63,047	57,509	151,954	155,468
Securities not due at a single maturity date:				
Mortgage-backed securities	259,386	259,760	115,228	108,246
Collateralized loan obligations	198,968	199,281	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 634,078</u>	<u>\$ 625,330</u>	<u>\$ 290,826</u>	<u>\$ 286,461</u>

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (“LIHTC”) Fund Investments

The Company has the ability to invest in limited partnerships which own housing projects that qualify for federal and/or California state tax credits by mandating a specified percentage of low-income tenants for each project. The primary investment return comes from tax credits that flow through to investors. Because rent levels are lower than standard market rents and the projects are generally highly leveraged, each project also typically generates tax-deductible operating losses allocated to the limited partners for tax purposes.

The Company currently has investments in eight different LIHTC fund limited partnerships made in 2014, 2015, two in 2022, one in 2023, and three in 2024, all of which were California-focused funds that help the Company meet its obligations under the Community Reinvestment Act. The Company utilized the cost method of accounting for LIHTC fund investments, which were initially recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as an asset representing the total cash expected to be invested over the life of the partnership. Any commitments or contingent commitments for future investment are reflected as a liability. The income statement reflects tax credits and any other tax benefits from these investments “below the line” within income tax provision, while the initial book value of the investment is amortized on the proportional amortization method as a “below the line” expense, over the time period in which the tax credits and tax benefits are expected to be received.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company’s total LIHTC investment book balance was \$21.9 million, which is included in “Other Assets” on the consolidated balance sheet. This investment is offset by \$5.8 million in remaining commitments for additional capital contributions, which is included in “Other Liabilities” on the consolidated balance sheet. There were approximately \$0.8 million in tax credits derived from the Company’s LIHTC investments that were recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2026, and “below the line” amortization expense of \$0.7 million associated with those investments was recorded for the same time period. LIHTC investments are evaluated annually for potential impairment, and the Company concluded the carrying value of the investments is stated fairly and is not impaired.

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As of December 31, 2025, the Company's total LIHTC investment book balance was \$22.6 million, which includes \$6.6 million in remaining commitments for additional capital contributions. There were \$2.9 million in tax credits derived from LIHTC investments recognized during the year ended December 31, 2025; "below the line" amortization expense of \$3.0 million associated with those investments was netted against pre-tax noninterest income for the same time period.

The Company's investments in qualified affordable housing projects and small business investment companies meet the definition of a variable interest entity, as the entities are structured such that the limited partner investors lack substantive voting rights. Pursuant to the FASB standard on the consolidation of variable interest entities, these investments are not reflected on a consolidated basis in the Company's financial statements.

Note 10 – Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL on the loan portfolio is a valuation allowance deducted from the recorded balance in loans. Under CECL, the ACL represents principal which is not expected to be collected over the contractual life of the loans, adjusted for expected prepayments. The ACL is increased by a provision for credit losses charged to expense and by principal recovered on charged-off balances. It is reduced by principal charge-offs. The amount of the allowance is based on Management's evaluation of the collectability of the loan portfolio, using information from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Adjustments are also made for changes in risk profile, credit concentrations, historical trends, and other economic conditions.

The Company elected the practical expedient available under CECL to exclude accrued interest receivable from the amortized cost basis of all categorizations of loans and, as a result, did not estimate reserves on accrued interest receivable balances, as any past due interest income is reversed on a timely basis. Accrued interest receivable on loans of \$7.4 million and \$7.0 million at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, respectively, is included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

The majority of the disclosures in this footnote are prepared at the class level, which is equivalent to the call report or call code classification. The final table in this section separates a roll forward of the ACL at the portfolio segment level. Unless specifically noted otherwise, the disclosures in this footnote are prepared on an amortized cost basis.

Loan Distribution

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Real estate:		
Residential real estate	\$ 348,801	\$ 358,454
Commercial real estate	1,384,012	1,393,183
Other construction/land	15,324	14,497
Farmland	66,073	68,157
Total real estate	1,814,210	1,834,291
Other commercial	171,678	191,500
Mortgage warehouse lines	478,454	518,333
Consumer	2,549	2,756
Subtotal	2,466,891	2,546,880
Net deferred loan (fees)	(97)	(35)
Loans, amortized cost basis	2,466,794	2,546,845
Allowance for credit losses	(21,250)	(21,480)
Net loans	<u>\$ 2,445,544</u>	<u>\$ 2,525,365</u>

The Company places a loan on nonaccrual status when Management has determined full repayment of principal and collection of contractually agreed upon interest is unlikely or the loan in question has become delinquent more than 90 days. The Company may decide it is appropriate to continue to accrue interest on certain loans more than 90 days delinquent if they are well-secured by collateral and collection is in process. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status,

any accrued but uncollected interest for the loan is reversed out of interest income in the period in which the loan's status changed. For loans with an interest reserve (i.e., loan proceeds are advanced to the borrower to make interest payments) all interest recognized from the inception of the loan is reversed when the loan is placed on nonaccrual. Once a loan is on nonaccrual status, subsequent payments received from the customer are applied to principal, and no further interest income is recognized until the principal has been paid in full or until circumstances have changed such that payments are again consistently received as contractually required. Generally, loans are not restored to accrual status until the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time, and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt.

Nonaccrual Loans

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

March 31, 2026				
	Nonaccrual Loans			Loans Past Due 90+ Accruing
	With no allowance for credit loss	With an allowance for credit loss	Total	
Real estate:				
Residential real estate	\$ 505	\$ —	\$ 505	\$ —
Farmland	3,105	—	3,105	—
Total real estate	3,610	—	3,610	—
Other commercial	6,329	471	6,800	—
Total	<u>\$ 9,939</u>	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 10,410</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
December 31, 2025				
	Nonaccrual Loans			Loans Past Due 90+ Accruing
	With no allowance for credit loss	With an allowance for credit loss	Total	
Real estate:				
Residential real estate	\$ 210	\$ —	\$ 210	\$ —
Farmland	—	1,717	1,717	—
Total real estate	210	1,717	1,927	—
Other commercial	11,304	—	11,304	—
Total	<u>\$ 11,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,717</u>	<u>\$ 13,231</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company did not recognize any interest on nonaccrual loans during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, and would have recognized an additional \$0.02 million and \$0.1 million in interest income on nonaccrual loans during the first quarter of 2026 and 2025, respectively, had those loans not been designated as nonaccrual. Due to loans being placed on nonaccrual status, during the first quarter of 2026, \$0.1 million of interest receivable on loans was reversed against interest income, as compared to an immaterial amount during the first quarter of 2025.

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The following table presents the amortized cost basis of collateral-dependent loans by class as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

Collateral Dependent Loans

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Amortized Cost	Individual Reserves	Amortized Cost	Individual Reserves
Real estate:				
Residential real estate	\$ 505	\$ —	\$ 210	\$ —
Farmland	3,105	—	1,717	11
Total real estate	3,610	—	1,927	11
Other commercial ⁽¹⁾	6,329	—	11,297	—
Total Loans	\$ 9,939	\$ —	\$ 13,224	\$ 11

(1) The collateral type on this loan category is primarily agricultural assets.

During the first three months of 2026 the amortized cost balance of collateral-dependent loans decreased by \$3.3 million due primarily to a \$4.2 million paydown on one agricultural production loan during the first quarter of 2026. The weighted average loan-to-value ratio of collateral-dependent loans was 63.8% at March 31, 2026. There were no consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings were in process as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

Past Due Loans

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026					
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Loans Past Due 90+ Days	Total Past Due	Loans not Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate:						
Residential real estate	\$ 366	\$ 203	\$ —	\$ 569	\$ 349,291	\$ 349,860
Commercial real estate	183	426	—	609	1,381,161	1,381,770
Other construction/land	—	—	—	—	15,242	15,242
Farmland	284	—	2,394	2,678	63,540	66,218
Total real estate	833	629	2,394	3,856	1,809,234	1,813,090
Other commercial	406	701	5,923	7,030	165,623	172,653
Mortgage warehouse lines	—	—	—	—	478,454	478,454
Consumer	2	2	—	4	2,593	2,597
Total Loans	\$ 1,241	\$ 1,332	\$ 8,317	\$ 10,890	\$ 2,455,904	\$ 2,466,794

	December 31, 2025					
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Loans Past Due 90+ Days	Total Past Due	Loans not Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate:						
Residential real estate	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ 192	\$ 210	\$ 359,304	\$ 359,514
Commercial real estate	4,657	—	—	4,657	1,386,233	1,390,890
Other construction/land	—	—	—	—	14,414	14,414
Farmland	2,037	—	1,717	3,754	64,553	68,307
Total real estate	6,712	—	1,909	8,621	1,824,504	1,833,125
Other commercial	131	—	11,304	11,435	181,142	192,577
Mortgage warehouse lines	—	—	—	—	518,333	518,333
Consumer	11	—	—	11	2,799	2,810
Total Loans	\$ 6,854	\$ —	\$ 13,213	\$ 20,067	\$ 2,526,778	\$ 2,546,845

Loan Modifications

Occasionally, the Company modifies loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty by providing principal forgiveness, rate reduction, payment deferral, or term extension. When principal forgiveness is provided, the amount of forgiveness is charged off against the allowance for credit losses.

In certain cases, the Company provides multiple types of concessions on a single loan. Typically, one type of concession, such as a term extension, is granted initially. If the borrower continues to experience financial difficulty, another concession, such as principal forgiveness, may be granted. For the loans included in the “combination” columns below, multiple types of modifications have been made on the same loan within the current reporting period. The combination is at least two of the following: principal forgiveness, rate reduction, payment deferral, and/or term extension.

The following tables present the amortized cost basis of loans at March 31, 2026 and 2025, that were both experiencing financial difficulty by class and by type of modification. The percentage of the amortized cost basis of loans that were modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as compared to the amortized cost basis of each class of financing receivable is also presented below (dollars in thousands, unaudited):

Three months ended March 31, 2026				
	Principal Forgiveness	Payment Delay	Term Extension	Combination Term Extension Interest Rate Reduction
Other commercial	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 559	\$ —
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 559</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Three months ended March 31, 2025				
	Principal Forgiveness	Payment Delay	Term Extension	Combination Term Extension Interest Rate Reduction
Other commercial	—	—	14	—
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The following tables present the financial effect of the loan modifications presented above to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and 2025 (dollars in thousands, unaudited):

Three months ended March 31, 2026			
	Principal Forgiveness	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted-Average Term Extension (years)
Other commercial	\$ —	0.00%	1.53

Three months ended March 31, 2025			
	Principal Forgiveness	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted-Average Term Extension (years)
Other commercial	\$ —	—	0.33

There were no payment defaults on loans previously modified in the preceding 12 months for either of the periods ending March 31, 2026 and 2025. For the purpose of this disclosure, the Company defines a payment default as 90 days past due.

The Company had no additional funds committed on loans which have been modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as of both March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025.

The Company monitors the credit quality of loans on a continuous basis using the regulatory and accounting classifications of pass, special mention, and substandard to characterize and qualify the associated credit risk. Loans classified as “loss” are immediately charged off. The Company uses the following definitions of risk classifications:

- Pass: Includes larger, non-homogeneous loans not meeting the risk rating definitions below and smaller, homogeneous loans not assessed on an individual basis.
- Special Mention: Includes loans with a potential weakness that deserves Management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the Company’s credit position at some future date.
- Substandard: Includes loans with clear and well-defined weaknesses, such as a highly leveraged position, unfavorable financial operating results and/or trends, uncertain repayment sources, or poor financial condition, which may jeopardize ultimate recoverability of the debt.

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Loan Credit Quality by Vintage

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

March 31, 2026									
	Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year						Revolving Loans Amortized Cost	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total Loans
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior			
Residential real estate									
Pass	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 86,626	\$ 250,313	\$ 8,240	\$ 2,768	\$ 347,947
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	516	—	702	1,218
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	516	34	145	695
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	86,626	251,345	8,274	3,615	349,860
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate									
Pass	7,193	145,354	139,199	97,790	206,957	709,844	17,936	6,880	1,331,153
Special mention	—	65	—	—	2,792	26,442	3,581	—	32,880
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	17,737	—	—	17,737
Subtotal	7,193	145,419	139,199	97,790	209,749	754,023	21,517	6,880	1,381,770
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	90
Other construction/land									
Pass	—	1,224	9,762	—	—	2,678	—	—	13,664
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	1,578	—	—	1,578
Subtotal	—	1,224	9,762	—	—	4,256	—	—	15,242
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmland									
Pass	—	3,403	4,711	4,923	8,413	21,225	4,437	598	47,710
Special mention	—	—	8,543	—	—	—	6,833	—	15,376
Substandard	—	—	976	1,417	—	739	—	—	3,132
Subtotal	—	3,403	14,230	6,340	8,413	21,964	11,270	598	66,218
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other commercial									
Pass	1,089	6,448	5,694	5,290	2,294	12,751	123,478	2,042	159,086
Special mention	—	140	10	—	—	—	460	2,929	3,539
Substandard	—	178	—	229	—	—	6,218	3,403	10,028
Subtotal	1,089	6,766	5,704	5,519	2,294	12,751	130,156	8,374	172,653
Current period gross charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	10	—	—	30	48	88
Mortgage warehouse lines									
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	478,454	—	478,454
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	478,454	—	478,454
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer									
Pass	—	—	32	193	44	89	2,235	—	2,593
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Subtotal	—	—	32	193	44	91	2,237	—	2,597
Current period gross charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	48	216
Total	\$ 8,282	\$ 156,812	\$ 168,927	\$ 109,842	\$ 307,126	\$ 1,044,430	\$ 651,908	\$ 19,467	\$ 2,466,794

(1) Consumer overdrafts are included in consumer loans and commercial overdrafts are included in other commercial and make up the majority of the gross charge-offs of loans originated in the revolving loans category for these loan classes.

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Loan Credit Quality by Vintage

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

December 31, 2025									
	Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year						Revolving Loans Amortized Cost	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total Loans
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior			
Residential real estate									
Pass	\$ 1,144	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 89,643	\$ 205,789	\$ 47,613	\$ 9,113	\$ 3,741	\$ 357,043
Special mention	—	—	—	—	1,384	522	—	—	1,906
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	384	34	147	565
Subtotal	1,144	—	—	89,643	207,173	48,519	9,147	3,888	359,514
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate									
Pass	145,537	140,079	98,341	191,505	43,829	676,260	21,803	7,517	1,324,871
Special mention	83	—	—	19,356	—	28,727	60	—	48,226
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	17,793	—	—	17,793
Subtotal	145,620	140,079	98,341	210,861	43,829	722,780	21,863	7,517	1,390,890
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	274	—	1,147	1,421
Other construction/land									
Pass	482	9,616	—	—	—	3,262	—	—	13,360
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	1,054	—	—	1,054
Subtotal	482	9,616	—	—	—	4,316	—	—	14,414
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmland									
Pass	3,439	14,361	4,946	8,501	10,752	11,660	11,934	611	66,204
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	355	—	—	355
Substandard	—	—	1,717	—	—	31	—	—	1,748
Subtotal	3,439	14,361	6,663	8,501	10,752	12,046	11,934	611	68,307
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other commercial									
Pass	7,162	5,995	5,863	2,658	429	13,229	137,208	2,150	174,694
Special mention	197	11	—	13	—	—	3,710	2,636	6,567
Substandard	—	12	7	—	—	—	10,116	1,181	11,316
Subtotal	7,359	6,018	5,870	2,671	429	13,229	151,034	5,967	192,577
Current period gross charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	121	25	2,292	—	7	1	276	5,300	8,022
Mortgage warehouse lines									
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	518,333	—	518,333
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	518,333	—	518,333
Current period gross charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer									
Pass	768	38	212	49	27	80	1,614	—	2,788
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	11
Substandard	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Subtotal	768	38	223	49	27	83	1,622	—	2,810
Current period gross charge-offs ⁽¹⁾	826	6	1	1	—	31	42	—	907
Total	\$ 158,812	\$ 170,112	\$ 111,097	\$ 311,725	\$ 262,210	\$ 800,973	\$ 713,933	\$ 17,983	\$ 2,546,845

(1) Consumer overdrafts are included in consumer loans and commercial overdrafts are included in other commercial and make up the majority of the gross charge-offs of loans originated in the revolving loans category for these loan classes.

CECL replaced the legacy accounting for loans designated as purchased credit impaired (“PCI”) with loans designated as purchased credit deteriorated (“PCD”). PCD loans are loans acquired or purchased, which as of acquisition, had evidence of more than insignificant credit deterioration since origination. Due to the immaterial balance in the Company’s PCI loans at the CECL implementation date, management elected not to transition these loans into the PCD designation. As of March 31, 2026, the Company had no loans categorized as PCD.

Management calculates the quantitative portion of collectively evaluated reserves for all loan categories, with the exception of Farmland, Agricultural Production and Consumer loans, using a discounted cash flow (“DCF”) methodology. For purposes of calculating the quantitative portion of collectively evaluated reserves on Farmland, Agricultural Production, and Consumer categories a Remaining Life methodology is utilized.

The model used for calculating the Company’s ACL is reviewed and revised periodically; most recently a full review with modifications in the third quarter of 2024, with a partial review and minimal modifications completed in the third quarter of 2025. In the most recent full review, the Company changed to a Multi-Factor Regression Model from a Single-Factor Regression Model used in previous periods. Additionally, legacy peer groups were expanded to include California banks with an asset size between \$1.5 billion to \$10 billion. The Company’s ACL is calculated quarterly, with any difference in the calculated ACL and the recorded ACL adjusted through an entry to the provision (benefit) for credit losses. For purposes of estimating the Company’s ACL, Management generally evaluates collectively evaluated loans by call code in order to group loans with similar risk characteristics together; however, Management has grouped loans in selected call codes together in determining portfolio segments, due to similar risk characteristics and reserve methodologies used for certain call code classifications.

The DCF quantitative reserve methodology incorporates the consideration of probability of default (“PD”) and loss given default (“LGD”) estimates to estimate periodic losses. The PD estimates are derived through the application of reasonable and supportable economic forecasts to call code specific regression models, derived from the consideration of historical bank-specific and peer loss-rate data. The loss-rate data has been regressed against benchmark economic indicators, for which reasonable and supportable forecasts exist, in the development of the call-code specific regression models. Regression models are updated periodically, in order to pull in more recent loss-rate data. Reasonable and supportable forecasts of the selected economic metric are then input into the regression model to calculate an expected default rate. The expected default rates are then applied to expected monthly loan balances estimated through the consideration of contractual repayment terms and expected prepayments. The Company utilizes a four-quarter forecast period, after which the expected default rates revert to the historical average for each call code, over a four-quarter reversion period, on a straight-line basis. The prepayment assumptions applied to expected cash flow over the contractual life of the loans are estimated based on historical, bank-specific experience, peer data, and the consideration of current and expected conditions and circumstances including the level of interest rates. Management may update prepayment assumptions when changing conditions impact Management’s estimate or additional historical data indicates a reevaluation is warranted. LGD utilized in the DCF is derived from the application of the Frye-Jacobs theory, which relates LGD to PD based on historical peer data, as calculated by a third-party. Economic forecasts are considered over a four-quarter forecast period, with reversion to mean occurring on a straight-line basis over four quarters. The call code multiple factor regression models utilized as of March 31, 2026, for Residential Real Estate loans relied upon reasonable and supportable forecasts of the National Unemployment Rate and House Price Index (HPI). The call code multiple factor regression models utilized as of March 31, 2026, for Commercial Real Estate and Other Construction loans relied upon reasonable and supportable forecasts of the National Unemployment Rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Management selected the National Unemployment Rate, HPI, and GDP as the drivers of quantitative portion of collectively evaluated reserves on loan classes reliant upon the DCF methodology, primarily as a result of high correlation coefficients identified in regression modeling, the availability of forecasts including the quarterly Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) forecast and given the widespread familiarity of stakeholders with these economic metrics.

The quantitative reserves for Farmland, Agricultural Production, and Consumer loans are calculated using a Remaining Life methodology where the Company’s average historical loss-rates are applied to expected loan balances over an estimated remaining life of loans in calculation of the quantitative portion of collectively evaluated loans in these classes. The estimated remaining life is calculated using historical peer data. For the Farmland,

Agricultural Production and Consumer classes of loans, reasonable and supportable forecasts of the National Unemployment Rate, real GDP and the housing price index are considered through estimation of qualitative reserves.

Management recognizes there are additional factors impacting risk of loss in the loan portfolio beyond what is captured in the quantitative portion of reserves on collectively evaluated loans. As current and expected conditions may vary compared with conditions over the historical lookback period, which is utilized in the calculation of quantitative reserves, Management considers whether additional or reduced reserve levels on collectively evaluated loans may be warranted given the consideration of a variety of qualitative factors. Several of the following qualitative factors (“Q-factors”) considered by Management reflect the legacy regulatory guidance on Q-factors, whereas several others represent factors unique to the Company or unique to the current time period.

- Changes in lending policies and procedures, including changes in underwriting standards and collection, charge-off, and recovery practices
- Changes in international, regional, and local economic and business conditions, and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, as reflected in forecasts of the Housing Price Index, Real GDP, and the National Unemployment Rate (Farmland & Agricultural Production and Consumer segments only)
- Changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio
- Changes in the experience, ability, and depth of lending Management and other relevant staff
- Changes in the volume and severity of past due, nonaccruals loans, and adversely classified loans, as reflected in changes of the relative level of loans classified as substandard and special mention
- Changes in the quality of the Company’s loan review processes
- Changes in the value of underlying collateral for loans not identified as collateral-dependent
- Changes in loan categorization concentrations
- Other external factors, which include the influence of peer data on estimated quantitative reserves, residual COVID-19 related risk, expected impact of current and expected inflationary environment, reliance on the National Unemployment rate as opposed to the California unemployment rate in the calculation of quantitative reserves, the expected impact of current and expected geo-political conditions

The qualitative portion of the Company’s reserves on collectively evaluated loans are calculated using a combination of numeric frameworks and Management judgment to determine risk categorizations in each of the Q-factors presented above. The amount of qualitative reserves is also contingent upon the historical peer, life-of-loan-equivalent, loss-rate ranges, and the relative weighting of Q-factors according to Management’s judgment.

Although collectively evaluated reserves are generally calculated separately at the call code or loan class level, Management has grouped loan classes with similar risk characteristics into the following portfolio segments:

- 1-4 Family Real Estate
- Commercial Real Estate
- Farmland & Agricultural Production
- Commercial & Industrial
- Mortgage Warehouse
- Consumer

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Loans secured by Residential Real Estate have a different profile from those secured by Commercial Real Estate. Generally, the borrowers for Residential Real Estate loans are consumers, whereas borrowers for Commercial Real Estate are often businesses. The COVID-19 pandemic illustrated how these different categories of real estate loans were subject to different risks, which was exacerbated by the widespread work-from-home model adopted by many companies during and since the pandemic. Farmland and Agricultural Production loans are included in a single segment as these loans are oftentimes to the same borrowers, facing the same risks relating to commodity prices, water supply and drought conditions, in addition to other environmental concerns. Commercial & Industrial loans are separated into a separate segment given the uniqueness of these loans, which are often revolving and secured by business assets other than real estate. Mortgage Warehouse loans warrant presentation as an individual portfolio segment given the specific nature of these constantly revolving lines to mortgage originators and due to a very limited loss history, even after consideration of peer data. Finally, Consumer loans are split out as a result of the small balance, homogeneous terms that characterize these loans.

Management individually evaluates loans that do not share risk characteristics with other loans when estimating reserves. As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the only loans Management considered to have different risk characteristics from other loans sharing the same call report code included loans designated as nonaccrual, as well as one loan that remained on accrual status and was individually evaluated due to its unique risk characteristics.

The following tables present the activity in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

Allowance for Credit Losses

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Farmland & Agricultural Production	Commercial & Industrial	Mortgage Warehouse Lines	Consumer	Total
Allowance for credit losses:							
Balance December 31, 2025	\$ 1,411	\$ 16,650	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,496	\$ 665	\$ 112	\$ 21,480
Charge-offs	—	(90)	—	(88)	—	(216)	(394)
Recoveries	—	—	20	22	—	45	87
(Benefit) provision for credit losses	(43)	(283)	461	(165)	(61)	168	77
Balance March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 1,368</u>	<u>\$ 16,277</u>	<u>\$ 1,627</u>	<u>\$ 1,265</u>	<u>\$ 604</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>	<u>\$ 21,250</u>

	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Farmland & Agricultural Production	Commercial & Industrial	Mortgage Warehouse Lines	Consumer	Total
Allowance for credit losses:							
Balance December 31, 2024	\$ 1,808	\$ 17,143	\$ 3,827	\$ 1,282	\$ 398	\$ 372	\$ 24,830
Charge-offs	—	—	—	(57)	—	(329)	(386)
Recoveries	—	—	410	14	—	221	645
(Benefit) provision for credit losses	(62)	144	1,795	267	(59)	(124)	1,961
Balance March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,746</u>	<u>\$ 17,287</u>	<u>\$ 6,032</u>	<u>\$ 1,506</u>	<u>\$ 339</u>	<u>\$ 140</u>	<u>\$ 27,050</u>

Note 11 – Goodwill

The balance of goodwill at the three months beginning and ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 was \$27.4 million. There was no acquired goodwill for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment tests annually, or more often if events or circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The annual assessment date was changed to October 1 in 2023 to allow more time for evaluation of impairment.

The Company performed its annual quantitative goodwill impairment assessment effective as of October 1, 2025, using a market approach. Based on the results of the Company's goodwill impairment assessment, the Company determined that the fair value of its reporting unit, which was at the consolidated level, exceeded the carrying value. Management continues to evaluate whether or not a triggering event occurs, or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the Company below its carrying amount before the next annual test in 2026 and has concluded no such events have occurred. Therefore, goodwill was not impaired as of March 31, 2026, and there were no impairment charges related to the Company's goodwill recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Note 12 – Borrowings and Other Arrangements

Repurchase Agreements – Repurchase agreements represent “sweep accounts,” where commercial deposit balances above a specified threshold are transferred at the close of each business day into separate non-deposit accounts. Customers use balances of the non-deposit accounts to purchase government bonds from the Company daily, subject to an agreement from the Company to repurchase such securities the next business day. Repurchase agreements totaled \$127.8 million at March 31, 2026, relative to a balance of \$130.9 million at December 31, 2025.

Long-Term Debt – The Company has long-term debt in the form of fixed to floating rate subordinated debentures with a fixed rate of 3.25% until September 30, 2026, then floating rate at 253.5 basis points over 3-month term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) until maturity on October 1, 2031. The balance of the Company's long-term debt, net of unamortized issuance costs, was \$49.5 million at March 31, 2026, and \$49.5 million at December 31, 2025.

Subordinated Debentures – Sierra Statutory Trust II (“Trust II”), Sierra Capital Trust III (“Trust III”), and Coast Bancorp Statutory Trust II (“Trust IV”), (collectively, the “Trusts”) exist solely for the purpose of issuing trust preferred securities fully and are unconditionally guaranteed by the Company. For financial reporting purposes, the Trusts are not consolidated, and the Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the “Subordinated Debentures”) held by the Trusts and issued and guaranteed by the Company are reflected in the Company's consolidated balance sheet in accordance with provisions of ASC Topic 810. Trust preferred securities are variable rate instruments which were benchmarked against the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a spread until LIBOR was phased out on June 30, 2023. These instruments are benchmarked against the SOFR, effective June 30, 2023. At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Company's trust preferred securities totaled \$36.1 million and \$36.0 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the Company's other borrowings as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Balance	Weighted Average Rate	Balance	Weighted Average Rate
Overnight Fed funds purchased	\$ 130,000	3.73%	\$ 210,000	4.19%
Short-term FHLB advance	—	4.01%	12,700	4.50%
Long-term FHLB advance	55,000	3.91%	80,000	3.91%
Total other borrowings	<u>\$ 185,000</u>	<u>3.85%</u>	<u>\$ 302,700</u>	<u>4.05%</u>

The Company has established secured and unsecured lines of credit under which it may borrow funds from time to time on a term or overnight basis from the FHLB, FRB, and other correspondent banks.

Federal Funds Purchased – The Company had lines of credit with its correspondent banks which, in the aggregate, amounted to \$331.8 million unsecured and \$25.0 million secured at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, at fixed interest rates which vary with market conditions. There was \$130.0 million in outstanding overnight balances under these lines of credit at March 31, 2026, and \$210.0 million at December 31, 2025.

Secured FHLB Borrowings – At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Company had secured available lines of credit with the FHLB totaling \$657.0 million and \$629.5 million, respectively, based on eligible collateral of certain loans and investment securities.

Federal Reserve Line of Credit – The Company has an available line of credit with the FRB of San Francisco secured by certain loans and investments. At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Company had borrowing capacity under this line totaling \$244.0 million and \$254.9 million, respectively. The Company had outstanding borrowings of zero and \$210.0 million on this line of credit as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

Note 13 – Revenue Recognition

The Company utilizes the guidance found in ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC 606), when accounting for certain noninterest income. The core principle of this guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Sufficient information should be provided to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The Company's revenue streams that are within the scope of and accounted for under Topic 606 include service charges on deposit accounts, debit card interchange fees, and fees levied for other services the Company provides its customers. The guidance does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments such as loans and investments, and other noninterest income such as loan servicing fees and earnings on bank-owned life insurance, which are accounted for on an accrual basis under other provisions of GAAP.

All of the Company's revenue from contracts within the scope of ASC 606 is recognized as noninterest income. Due to the short-term nature of the Company's contracts with customers, an insignificant amount of receivables related to such revenue was recorded at March 31, 2026 and 2025. The following table presents the Company's sources of noninterest income. Items outside the scope of ASC 606 are noted as such (dollars in thousands, unaudited).

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Noninterest income		
Service charges on deposits		
Returned item and overdraft fees	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,245
Other service charges on deposits	2,408	2,383
Debit card interchange income	1,941	1,953
Dividends on equity investments ⁽¹⁾	796	375
Unrealized losses recognized on equity investments ⁽¹⁾	602	—
Net gain on sale of securities ⁽¹⁾	—	122
Other ⁽¹⁾	898	564
Total noninterest income	\$ 7,969	\$ 6,642
Percentage of noninterest income not within scope of ASC 606.	28.81%	15.97%

(1) Not within scope of ASC 606. Revenue streams are not related to contracts with customers and are accounted for under other provisions of GAAP.

With regard to noninterest income associated with customer contracts, the Company has determined that transaction prices are fixed, and performance obligations are satisfied as services are rendered, thus there is little or no judgment involved in the timing of revenue recognition under contracts that are within the scope of ASC 606.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 2

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements that involve inherent risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 ("1933 Act"), as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("1934 Act"), as amended. Those sections of the 1933 Act and 1934 Act provide a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements in order to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their financial performance as long as important factors that could cause actual results to differ significantly from projected results are identified with meaningful cautionary statements. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "projects," "intends," and "estimates" or variations of such words and similar expressions, as well as future or conditional verbs preceded by "will," "would," "should," "could," or "may" are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on certain underlying assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, as they could be impacted by several potential risks and developments that cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty.

These statements are based on Management's current expectations regarding economic, legislative, regulatory, and other environmental issues that may affect earnings in future periods. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed, forecast in, or implied by such forward-looking statements.

A variety of factors could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations and should be considered when evaluating the Company's potential future financial performance. They include, but are not limited to:

- risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates, including the impact on other comprehensive income, the ability for customers to repay on floating or adjustable rates loans, and the impact on costs and demand of deposits and funding, the impact on interest income on earning assets, the impact on valuations of collateral on loans, and the impact on fair value of longer-term assets;
- risks associated with inflation (including efforts by the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB") to control the same);
- the risk of unfavorable economic conditions in the Company's market areas, or the impact on the Company's market areas of national or international economic conditions or changes to economic policies, including tariffs and trade agreements;
- liquidity risks, including the ability to effectively manage the potential loss of deposits, the ability to maintain funding lines of credit, and the loss of value of unencumbered investment securities;
- increases in nonperforming assets and credit losses that could occur, particularly in times of weak economic conditions or rising interest rates;
- the impact of adverse developments at other banks, including bank failures, which impact general sentiment regarding the stability and liquidity of banks;
- risks associated with the multitude of, or changes to, current and prospective banking laws and regulations, and related interpretations, to which the Company is and will be subject;
- operational risks including the ability to detect and prevent financial reporting errors, operations errors, and fraud;
- the Company's ability to diversify and grow its loan portfolio;

- the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled employees;
- the Company's ability to successfully deploy new technology and manage cyber security risks;
- the risk to the Company's operations and ability to serve customers due to the inability of a vendor to meet its service level agreements;
- the outcome of any existing or future legal action for which the Company or Bank is a defendant;
- risks associated with a U.S. Government shutdown, including delays in regulatory reviews, approvals, or rulemaking from federal agencies, reduced access to government economic data and reports which could affect our ability to assess risk and make informed investment or risk management decisions, heightened volatility or reduced liquidity in financial markets, credit and counterparty risk exposure in connection with clients or counterparties that rely on government funding or contracts, and diminished investor and consumer confidence which could reduce demand for financial products;
- the effects of severe weather events, pandemics, other public health crises, acts of war or terrorism, and other external events; and
- the success of acquisitions or branch expansions, closures, or consolidations.

Risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from results that might be implied by forward-looking statements include the risk factors detailed in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and in Item 1A, herein. The Company does not update forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances or events that occur after the date the forward-looking statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The financial information and disclosures contained within those statements are significantly impacted by Management's estimates and judgments, which are based on historical experience and incorporate various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under current circumstances. Actual results may differ from those estimates under divergent conditions.

Critical accounting policies are those that involve the most complex and subjective decisions and assessments which have the greatest potential impact on the Company's stated results of operations. In Management's opinion, the Company's has identified one critical accounting policy:

- the establishment of the allowance for credit losses, including the valuation of individually evaluated loans, as explained in detail in Notes 8 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements and in the "Provision for Credit Losses" and "Allowance for Credit Losses" sections of this discussion and analysis

Critical accounting areas are evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure the Company's financial statements incorporate its most recent expectations regarding those areas.

OVERVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS SUMMARY

First Quarter 2026 Compared to First Quarter 2025

First quarter 2026 net income was \$12.5 million, and \$0.96 per diluted share as compared to \$9.1 million and \$0.65 per diluted share in the first quarter of 2025. The Company's annualized return on average equity was 13.88% and annualized

return on average assets was 1.39% for the quarter March 31, 2026, compared to 10.44% and 1.02%, respectively, for the same quarter in 2025. The primary drivers behind the variance in first quarter net income are as follows:

- Net income for the first quarter of 2026 increased \$3.4 million, or 38%, to \$12.5 million. There were favorable changes in every major income statement category, including a decrease in provision for credit losses of \$2.0 million, or 99%, an increase in net interest income of \$0.5 million, or 2%, an increase in noninterest income of \$1.3 million, or 20%, and a \$0.6 million, or 3%, reduction in noninterest expense.
- The \$0.5 million increase in net interest income was due to a \$0.8 million decrease in interest expense partially offset by a \$0.3 million decrease in interest income.
- The decrease of \$2.0 million in the provision for credit losses was primarily due to an increased specific reserve in the first quarter of 2025 on an individually evaluated loan related to a single loan relationship of a wine grape grower.
- The \$1.3 million increase in noninterest income was primarily due to higher service charge income, an increase in cash surrender value of life insurance due to purchases of additional life insurance in the second quarter of 2025, and other increases related to higher FHLB dividend income and an increase in the fair value of bank stocks.
- The \$0.6 million decline in noninterest expense in the first quarter over the same quarter last year was primarily due to decreases in salaries and benefits, professional services, and deferred directors' fees.

FINANCIAL CONDITION SUMMARY

March 31, 2026, Relative to December 31, 2025

The Company's assets totaled \$3.8 billion at March 31, 2026, a decrease of \$74.8 million, or 2.0% from December 31, 2025. The following provides a summary of key balance sheet changes during the first three months of 2026:

- Investment securities decreased \$13.2 million, or 1.0%, to \$903.0 million primarily due to early calls of U.S. government agencies.
- Gross loans decreased \$80.1 million, due mostly to a \$39.9 million seasonal decrease in mortgage warehouse line utilization coupled with declines in overall line utilization and new credit extended.
- Deposits totaled \$2.9 billion at March 31, 2026, representing a year-to-date increase of \$49.3 million, or 2%. The increase in deposits came from a \$56.8 million increase in core customer deposits, partially offset by a \$7.7 million decline in customer time deposits.
- Overnight borrowings decreased \$93.0 million, FHLB term advances decreased \$25.0 million, and customer repurchase agreements decreased \$3.0 million.
- Total capital of \$363.7 million at March 31, 2026, reflects a decrease of \$1.1 million compared to December 31, 2025. The decrease in equity during the first quarter of 2026 was due to \$9.5 million in share repurchases, a \$3.4 million dividend paid to shareholders, and \$1.8 million unfavorable swing in other comprehensive income/loss due principally to negative changes in investment securities' fair value. These changes were partially offset by \$12.5 million in net income recorded during the quarter. The remaining difference was related to activity from stock options and restricted stock during the year.

EARNINGS PERFORMANCE

The Company earns income from two primary sources. The first is net interest income, which is interest income generated by earning assets less interest expense on deposits and other borrowed money. The second is noninterest income, which primarily consists of customer service charges and fees but also comes from non-customer sources such as BOLI, equity

investments, and investment gains. The majority of the Company's noninterest expense is comprised of operating costs that facilitate offering a full range of banking services to its customers.

NET INTEREST INCOME AND NET INTEREST MARGIN

Net interest income was \$30.6 million for the first quarter of 2026, a \$0.5 million increase, or 2% over the first quarter of 2025. Interest expense decreased \$0.8 million compared to the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to a reduction in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities and a modest decline in average interest-bearing liability balances. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased approximately 21 basis points, while average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$74.4 million. Although average interest-earning assets increased \$42.7 million during the period, the yield on those assets declined by approximately 9 basis points compared to the first quarter of 2025, partially offsetting the favorable impact from lower funding costs.

The Company had \$1.8 billion in adjustable and variable rate loans and \$232.6 million in floating rate bonds, as compared to \$227.0 million in floating rate CDs and \$36.1 million in floating rate trust preferred securities at March 31, 2026. The adjustable-rate loans have repricing frequencies ranging from 30-days to 10-years. Of the \$1.8 billion in adjustable and variable rate loans, \$797.4 million reprice or mature in the next twelve months. In addition, there were \$513.3 million of fixed-term deposits that reprice or mature within twelve months. Based on current rates of the \$797.4 million in adjustable and variable rate loans that reprice or mature over the next twelve months, \$197.6 million, or 25%, have a pricing index rate higher than the current index, while \$49.0 million, or 6%, have a pricing index rate lower than the current index. The remaining balance of \$550.8 million in loans are priced at the current index rate or are expected to mature.

Net interest margin was 3.75% for the first quarter of 2026, as compared to 3.74% for the first quarter of 2025. Compared to the first quarter of 2025, the net interest margin increased one basis point, reflecting the benefit of lower funding costs, partially offset by modest pressure on asset yields. The cost of average total deposits declined to 1.17%, from 1.33% in the first quarter of 2025, while the cost of interest-bearing liabilities declined to 1.94%, from 2.15%, reflecting improved funding mix and lower average balances of higher-cost deposits and borrowings.

Overall, the Company continues to benefit from continued lower cost funding, which was partially offset by lower yields on investment securities, as assets repriced in a lower rate environment, resulting in a stable net interest margin compared to the prior year. The level of net interest income recognized in any given period depends on a combination of factors including the average volume and yield for interest-earning assets, the average volume and cost of interest-bearing liabilities, and the mix of products which comprise the Company's earning assets, deposits, and other interest-bearing liabilities.

The following tables show average balances for significant balance sheet categories and the amount of interest income or interest expense associated with each category for the noted periods. The tables also display calculated yields on each major component of the Company's investment and loan portfolios, average rates paid on each key segment of the Company's interest-bearing liabilities, and net interest margin for the noted periods.

Average Balances and Rates

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	For the three months ended March 31, 2026			For the three months ended March 31, 2025		
	Average Balance ⁽¹⁾	Income/ Expense	Average Rate/Yield ⁽²⁾	Average Balance ⁽¹⁾	Income/ Expense	Average Rate/Yield ⁽²⁾
Assets						
Investments:						
Interest-earning due from banks	\$ 23,411	\$ 211	3.66%	\$ 54,641	\$ 590	4.38%
Taxable	709,417	7,993	4.57%	735,197	9,138	5.04%
Non-taxable	203,801	1,624	4.09%	197,558	1,576	4.10%
Total investments	936,629	9,828	4.44%	987,396	11,304	4.81%
Loans: ⁽³⁾						
Real estate	1,822,696	22,391	4.98%	1,824,428	21,988	4.89%
Agricultural	62,795	724	4.68%	76,316	1,030	5.47%
Commercial	111,734	1,597	5.80%	103,152	1,515	5.96%
Consumer	2,601	55	8.58%	3,286	69	8.52%
Mortgage warehouse lines	414,272	6,589	6.45%	313,251	5,529	7.16%
Other	2,146	12	2.27%	2,361	18	3.09%
Total loans	2,416,244	31,368	5.26%	2,322,794	30,149	5.26%
Total interest-earning assets ⁽⁴⁾	3,352,873	41,196	5.04%	3,310,190	41,453	5.13%
Other earning assets	17,069			17,062		
Non-earning assets	283,935			273,926		
Total assets	\$ 3,653,877			\$ 3,601,178		
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Demand deposits	\$ 224,131	\$ 1,104	2.00%	\$ 207,774	\$ 1,292	2.52%
NOW	356,648	75	0.09%	378,338	119	0.13%
Savings accounts	363,512	105	0.12%	352,645	90	0.10%
Money market	154,469	616	1.62%	145,092	571	1.60%
Time deposits	459,482	3,203	2.83%	531,299	4,412	3.37%
Brokered deposits	319,199	3,219	4.09%	244,561	2,888	4.79%
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,877,441	8,322	1.80%	1,859,709	9,372	2.04%
Borrowed funds:						
Federal funds purchased	42,782	395	3.74%	183	2	4.43%
Repurchase agreements	128,430	63	0.20%	112,361	69	0.25%
Short term borrowings	3,988	38	3.86%	4,043	45	4.51%
Long term FHLB advances	77,778	749	3.91%	80,000	771	3.91%
Long-term debt	49,492	431	3.53%	49,402	430	3.53%
Subordinated debentures	36,034	590	6.64%	35,855	652	7.37%
Total borrowed funds	338,504	2,266	2.71%	281,844	1,969	2.83%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,215,945	10,588	1.94%	2,141,553	11,341	2.15%
Demand deposits - noninterest-bearing	1,005,769			1,003,322		
Other liabilities	66,346			102,806		
Shareholders' equity	365,817			353,497		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,653,877			\$ 3,601,178		
Interest income/interest-earning assets			5.04%			5.13%
Interest expense/interest-earning assets			1.28%			1.39%
Net interest income and margin ⁽⁵⁾		\$ 30,608	3.75%		\$ 30,112	3.74%

(1) Average balances are obtained from the best available daily or monthly data and are net of deferred fees and related direct costs.

(2) Yields and net interest margin have been computed on a tax equivalent basis utilizing a 21% effective federal tax rate.

(3) Loans are gross of the allowance for expected credit losses. Loan fees have been included in the calculation of interest income. Net loan costs and loan acquisition FMV amortization were \$(0.3) million and \$(0.3) million for the quarters ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(4) Nonaccrual loans have been included in total loans for purposes of computing total earning assets.

(5) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

The Volume and Rate Variances table below sets forth the dollar difference for the comparative periods in interest earned or paid for each major category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the amount of such change attributable to fluctuations in average balances (volume) or differences in average interest rates. Volume variances are equal to the increase or decrease in average balances multiplied by prior period rates, and rate variances are equal to the change in rates multiplied by prior period average balances. Variances attributable to both rate and volume changes, calculated by multiplying the change in rates by the change in average balances, have been allocated to the mix variance.

Volume & Rate Variances

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2026 over 2025			
	Increase (decrease) due to			
Assets:	Volume	Rate	Mix	Net
<u>Investments:</u>				
Federal funds sold/due from time	\$ (337)	\$ (98)	\$ 56	\$ (379)
Taxable	(320)	(855)	30	(1,145)
Non-taxable	12	(2)	38	48
Total investments ⁽¹⁾	(645)	(955)	124	(1,476)
<u>Loans:</u>				
Real estate	(21)	424	—	403
Agricultural	(183)	(150)	27	(306)
Commercial	126	(41)	(3)	82
Consumer	(14)	—	—	(14)
Mortgage warehouse	1,783	(547)	(176)	1,060
Other	(2)	(4)	—	(6)
Total loans ⁽¹⁾	1,689	(318)	(152)	1,219
Total interest-earning assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,044	\$ (1,273)	\$ (28)	\$ (257)
<u>Liabilities</u>				
<u>Interest-bearing deposits:</u>				
Demand deposits	\$ 102	(269)	(21)	\$ (188)
NOW	(7)	(39)	2	(44)
Savings accounts	3	12	—	15
Money market	37	8	—	45
Time deposits	(596)	(709)	96	(1,209)
Brokered deposits	882	(422)	(129)	331
Total interest-bearing deposits ⁽¹⁾	421	(1,419)	(52)	(1,050)
<u>Borrowed funds:</u>				
Federal funds purchased	465	—	(72)	393
Repurchase agreements	10	(14)	(2)	(6)
Short term borrowings	(1)	(6)	—	(7)
Long-term FHLB Advances	(21)	(1)	—	(22)
Long term debt	1	—	—	1
Subordinated debentures	3	(65)	—	(62)
Total borrowed funds ⁽¹⁾	457	(86)	(74)	297
Total interest-bearing liabilities ⁽¹⁾	878	(1,505)	(126)	(753)
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 166	\$ 232	\$ 98	\$ 496

(1) Subtotals are a sum of the categories above and are not recalculated on the portfolio totals.

The volume variance was favorable at \$0.2 million, primarily driven by higher average loan balances, most notably within the mortgage warehouse portfolio, which contributed a favorable volume variance of \$1.8 million. This was partially offset by lower average balances in investment securities, which resulted in an unfavorable volume variance of \$0.6 million, as excess liquidity was redeployed and certain securities, including collateralized loan obligations, experienced pay-downs.

The rate variance was a favorable \$0.2 million, as favorable rate impacts on loans and interest-bearing liabilities more than offset unfavorable rate variances on investment securities. Loan yields contributed positively to the rate variance, while interest-bearing liabilities benefited from lower overall funding costs. These favorable impacts were partially offset by lower yields on variable-rate investment securities.

The mix variance was a favorable \$0.1 million, reflecting changes in the composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, including growth in higher-yielding loan categories and changes in funding mix.

Overall, the combined impact of these factors resulted in a \$0.5 million increase in net interest income for the first quarter of 2026 compared to the prior-year quarter.

Variances in interest expense were the result of changes discussed under the “Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin” heading.

PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS

Credit risk is inherent in the business of making loans. The Company sets aside an allowance for credit losses on loans, a contra-asset account, through periodic charges to earnings, which are reflected in the income statement as the provision for credit losses on loans. Specifically identifiable and quantifiable loan losses are immediately charged off against the allowance, with subsequent recoveries reflected as an increase to the allowance. The Company recorded a provision for credit losses on loans of \$0.1 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared to a credit loss benefit of \$0.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2025 and a provision of \$2.0 million in the first quarter of 2025. The \$0.8 million release in allowance for credit losses during the fourth quarter of 2025 was due mostly to the \$1.5 million release of specific reserve on loans individually evaluated, partially offset by higher reserve on loans collectively evaluated. The provision recorded during the first quarter of 2026 is due to the increase in specific reserve and changes to certain assumptions used, partially offset by lower loan balances and net loan charge-offs.

The allowance for credit losses on loans is at a level that, in Management’s judgment, is adequate to absorb probable credit losses on loans related to individually identified loans as well as probable credit losses in the remaining loan portfolio.

The Company’s policies for monitoring the adequacy of the allowance, determining loan balances that should be charged off, and other detailed information with regard to changes in the allowance are discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, and below, under “Allowance for Credit Losses.” The process utilized to establish an appropriate credit allowance for losses on loans can result in a high degree of variability in the Company’s credit loss provision, and consequently in net earnings.

NONINTEREST INCOME AND NONINTEREST EXPENSE

Noninterest Income/Expense
(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Noninterest income:		
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	\$	\$
Interchange income on debit cards	1,941	1,953
Business analysis fees	1,030	1,034
Overdraft fee income	1,324	1,245
Other service charges and fees	1,378	1,349
Net gain on sale of securities available-for-sale	—	122
Gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets	360	(2)
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	419	237
Earnings on separate account life insurance	(379)	(502)
Other	1,896	1,206
Total noninterest income	\$ 7,969	\$ 6,642
As a % of average interest-earning assets ⁽¹⁾	0.96%	0.81%
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits		
Salary and incentives	\$ 10,409	\$ 10,687
Employee benefits	2,288	2,300
Deferred compensation	3	16
Occupancy costs	3,085	2,978
Advertising and marketing costs	333	348
Data processing costs	1,583	1,498
Deposit services costs	1,948	1,991
Loan services costs		
Loan processing	113	138
Foreclosed assets	17	4
Other operating costs	779	928
Professional services costs		
Legal and accounting services	557	651
Director's costs	356	310
Deferred directors' fees cost/(benefit)	(572)	(444)
Other professional services	698	706
Stationery and supply costs	97	101
Sundry and tellers	130	205
Total noninterest expense	\$ 21,824	\$ 22,417
As a % of average interest-earning assets ⁽¹⁾	2.64%	2.75%

(1) Annualized

Noninterest Income:

Noninterest income increased \$1.3 million, or 20%, to \$8.0 million in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the same period in 2025. The \$1.3 million increase in noninterest income in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the same quarter in 2025 was due to higher service charge and fee income, an increase in cash surrender value of life insurance due to purchases of additional life insurance in the second quarter of 2025, and other increases related to higher FHLB dividend income, an increase in the fair value of bank stocks, and a gain on sale of fixed assets.

Service charges and fees on customer deposit accounts increased by \$0.1 million, or 2%, to \$5.7 million in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the same quarter in 2025. Higher overdraft income and a decrease in costs related to our VISA debit card program were the primary drivers of the favorable variance.

The Company maintains a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for officers and directors, under which participants may defer a portion of their earnings and select from various hypothetical investment alternatives to determine their individual returns. The Company economically offsets this liability with separate account life insurance policies that are invested in similar underlying fund types within the life insurance policy. Because the deferred compensation liability and the separate account life insurance asset are not contractually linked, differences in balances, fund performance, and insurance costs can result in temporary timing mismatches between changes in separate account life insurance income and the related deferred compensation expense.

During the first quarter of 2026, declines in market values of investments inside the life insurance policy to offset employee and director deferred compensation plan elections resulted in a \$0.4 million net loss related to separate account life insurance, while the related deferred compensation liability experienced a \$0.6 million benefit as the funds that the plan participants elected declined in value. These offsetting movements reflect market-driven changes in the underlying investment alternatives and do not represent credit- or performance-related deterioration.

The majority of the deferred compensation expense is reported within professional fees, under deferred directors' fees, as it primarily relates to the deferral of directors' compensation. Specifically, \$0.6 million of deferred compensation benefit was recorded as deferred directors' fees during the first quarter of 2026. The related tax shortfall associated with the loss associated with separate account life insurance and taxable deferred compensation expense/(benefit) totaled \$0.3 million for the quarter.

Noninterest Expense:

Total noninterest expense decreased \$0.6 million, or 3%, to \$21.8 million in the first quarter of 2026, compared to the first quarter of 2025. The primary driver of lower noninterest expense was lower deferred compensation expense, reflecting market-driven changes in the related deferred compensation liability. Excluding the change in deferred compensation, total noninterest expense declined \$1.0 million in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2025.

The decrease in deferred compensation expense was mostly offset by lower separate account life insurance income, as declines in market values during the quarter resulted in a loss related to separate account life insurance policies, consistent with the discussion above. These offsetting movements reflect normal market-related volatility between the separate account life insurance asset and the deferred compensation liability.

Salaries and benefits were relatively stable compared to both the linked quarter and the same period last year, with modest period-to-period changes primarily related to normal compensation timing and benefit costs. Occupancy expense declined modestly compared to the linked quarter and remained relatively consistent year over year, reflecting disciplined expense management.

Other noninterest expense declined compared to both the linked quarter and the prior year, driven primarily by lower deferred directors' compensation expense/(benefit) and continued cost control across operating expense categories.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

The Company sets aside a provision for income taxes on a monthly basis. The amount of that provision is determined by first applying the Company's statutory income tax rates to estimated taxable income, which is pre-tax book income adjusted for permanent differences, and then subtracting available tax credits. Permanent differences include, but are not limited to, tax-exempt interest income, BOLI income, and certain book expenses that are not allowed as tax deductions. Tax credits consist primarily of those generated by investments in low-income housing tax credit funds. The Company's provision for income taxes was 25.2% of pre-tax income in the first quarter of 2026, relative to 25.8% in the first quarter of 2025. The decrease in effective tax rate for both the quarterly and year-to-date comparisons was due to the tax credits and tax-exempt income representing a larger percentage of total taxable income.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

EARNING ASSETS

The Company's interest-earning assets are comprised of loans and investments, including overnight investments and surplus balances held in interest-earning accounts in its FRB account. The composition, growth characteristics, and credit quality of both of those components are significant determinants of the Company's financial condition. Investments are analyzed in the section immediately below, while the loan portfolio and other factors affecting earning assets are discussed in the sections following investments.

INVESTMENTS

The Company's investments may at any given time consist of debt securities and marketable equity securities (together, the "investment portfolio"), investments in the time deposits of other banks, surplus interest-earning balances in its FRB account, and overnight fed funds sold. The Company's investments can serve several purposes, including the following: 1) they can provide liquidity for potential funding needs; 2) they provide a source of pledged assets for securing public deposits, bankruptcy deposits and certain borrowed funds which require collateral; 3) they constitute a large base of assets with structural characteristics that can be changed more readily than loan or deposit portfolios, as might be required for interest rate risk management purposes; 4) they are another interest-earning option for the placement of surplus funds when loan demand is light; and 5) they can provide partially tax exempt income.

The investment portfolio is reflected on the balance sheet as investment securities and totaled \$903.0 million, or 24% of total assets at March 31, 2026, and \$916.1 million, or 24% of total assets at December 31, 2025. The modest decrease was due to regularly scheduled maturities and paydowns.

The Company carries "available-for-sale" investments at their fair market values and "held-to-maturity" investments at amortized cost, net of allowance for credit losses. The Company currently has the intent and ability to hold investment securities to maturity, but the securities are all marketable. The expected effective duration was 2.8 years for available-for-sale investments and 5.7 years for held-to-maturity investments at March 31, 2026, as compared to 2.8 years for available-for-sale investments and 5.6 years for held-to-maturity investments at December 31, 2025.

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The following table sets forth the carrying amount for available-for-sale securities, at fair value, and held-to-maturity securities, at amortized cost, net of the allowance for credit losses of the Company's investment portfolio by investment type as of the dates noted:

Investment Portfolio

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Percent	Carrying Amount	Percent
Available for sale				
U.S. government agencies	\$ 22,240	2.46%	\$ 32,901	3.59%
Mortgage-backed securities	258,463	28.62%	259,760	28.35%
State and political subdivisions	49,463	5.48%	46,921	5.12%
Corporate bonds	86,809	9.61%	86,467	9.44%
Collateralized loan obligations	198,426	21.97%	199,281	21.75%
Total available for sale	615,401	68.14%	625,330	68.25%
Held to maturity				
U.S. government agencies	4,340	0.48%	4,523	0.49%
Mortgage-backed securities	112,254	12.43%	115,228	12.58%
State and political subdivisions	170,989	18.95%	171,060	18.68%
Total held to maturity	287,583	31.86%	290,811	31.75%
Total securities	\$ 902,984	100.00%	\$ 916,141	100.00%

Investment securities pledged as collateral for borrowings and/or potential borrowings from the FHLB and the FRB, customer repurchase agreements, and other purposes as required or permitted by law totaled \$363.5 million at March 31, 2026, and \$367.5 million at December 31, 2025, leaving \$539.5 million in unpledged debt securities at March 31, 2026, and \$548.6 million at December 31, 2025. Securities pledged in excess of actual pledging needs and thus available for liquidity purposes, if needed, totaled \$191.1 million at March 31, 2026, and \$192.3 million at December 31, 2025.

At March 31, 2026, the Company's investment portfolio included 229 municipal bonds issued by 199 different government municipalities and agencies located within 28 different states, with an aggregate fair value of \$221.9 million. The largest exposure to any single municipality or agency was a combined \$5.1 million (fair value) in general obligation bonds issued by the City of New York (NY). In addition, the Company owned 94 subordinated debentures issued by bank-holding companies totaling \$86.8 million (fair value).

At December 31, 2025, the Company's investment portfolio included 227 municipal bonds issued by 199 different government municipalities and agencies located within 28 states, with an aggregate fair value of \$221.0 million. The largest exposure to any single municipality or agency was a combined \$5.2 million (fair value) in general obligation bonds issued by the City of New York (NY). In addition, the Company owned 109 subordinated debentures issued by bank-holding companies totaling \$86.5 million (fair value).

The Company's investments in bonds issued by corporations, states, municipalities, and political subdivisions are evaluated in accordance with Financial Institution Letter 48-2012, issued by the FDIC, "Revised Standards of Creditworthiness for Investment Securities," and other regulatory guidance. Credit ratings are considered in Management's analysis only as a guide to the historical default rate associated with similarly rated bonds. There have been no significant differences in internal analyses compared with the ratings assigned by the third-party credit rating agencies.

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The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair values of general obligation and revenue bonds in the Company's investment securities portfolio at the indicated dates, identifying the state in which the issuing municipality or agency operates for the Company's largest geographic concentrations:

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Market Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Market Value
General obligation bonds				
<i>State of issuance</i>				
Texas	\$ 89,989	\$ 87,671	\$ 86,922	\$ 85,424
California	50,889	48,670	50,945	49,130
Other (22 & 22 states, respectively)	60,285	60,425	60,220	61,092
Total general obligation bonds	201,163	196,766	198,087	195,646
Revenue bonds				
<i>State of issuance</i>				
Texas	5,534	5,327	5,534	5,378
California	3,586	3,576	3,583	3,586
Other (13 & 13 states, respectively)	16,377	16,204	16,481	16,416
Total revenue bonds	25,497	25,107	25,598	25,380
Total obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 226,660	\$ 221,873	\$ 223,685	\$ 221,026

ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES – AFS INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The allowance for credit losses on AFS investment securities, a contra-asset, is established through periodic provisions for credit losses on AFS investment securities. It is maintained at a level that is considered adequate to measure expected losses across the classes of major investment security types related to fluctuations in market conditions, primarily interest rates, and not reflective of a deterioration in credit value. The Company maintains it has intent and ability to hold these securities until the amortized cost basis of each security is recovered and likewise concluded as of both March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, that it was not more likely than not that any of the securities in an unrealized loss position would be required to be sold. The following bullets outline additional support for Management's conclusion that no amount of the unrealized loss of the securities in an unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, was attributable to credit deterioration and a risk of loss, requiring an allowance for credit losses.

- U.S. government agencies are supported by the full faith and creditworthiness of the U.S. federal government and Management did not consider a default, much less a loss on these securities to be a reasonable possibility as of either March 31, 2026, or December 31, 2025.
- Mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored enterprises ("GSEs") carry an implicit guarantee by the U.S. federal government, as the GSEs can draw funds from the U.S. federal government up to a limit, with an implied ability to draw funds beyond the limit. Management did not consider a default, much less a loss on these securities to be a reasonable possibility as of either March 31, 2026, or December 31, 2025.
- Management routinely monitors third party credit grades of the municipal issuers in the Company's state and political subdivisions portfolio. On a quarterly basis Management receives financial information from a third-party service in order to monitor the underlying issuer's financial stability. In addition, Management performs annual reviews of the underlying municipal issuers financial statements in order to evaluate stability and repayment capacity and has noted no concerns with any of the bonds in the Company's state and local portfolio. As of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Management concluded that no allowance for credit losses was warranted on any of the Company's municipal securities and the unrealized loss position of each of the securities reflected fluctuations in market conditions, primarily interest rates, since the time of purchase.
- The Company has invested in corporate debt issuances of other financial institutions. Various financial metrics, including credit quality, reserve adequacy, profitability and capital, of each of the issuing financial institutions are reviewed by Management quarterly. Following review of the financial metrics available for each of the

underlying institutions as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, Management concluded the unrealized loss position of these securities were related exclusively to the fluctuation in market conditions, primarily interest rates, from the date of purchase, and were not reflective of any credit concerns with the issuing financial institution. These bonds were subject to a credit review by the credit administration department prior to their purchase and are subject to ongoing quarterly reviews.

- The Company has invested exclusively in AA and AAA tranches of various collateralized loan obligations, which are securitizations of commercial loans. Each purchase is subject to a credit, concentration, and structure review by the credit administration department prior to their purchase and are subject to ongoing quarterly reviews. Management monitors the credit rating, in addition to various performance metrics available through a third-party informational service, of these investments on a quarterly basis. Following review of financial metrics as of both March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, Management concluded that the unrealized loss position of these securities related exclusively to the fluctuation in market conditions, primarily interest rate spreads due to changes in supply or demand, from the date of purchase, and were not reflective of any credit concerns with the tranches comprising the Company's investments.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

A distribution of the Company's loans showing the balance and percentage of loans by type is presented for the noted periods in the table below. The balances in the table are after deferred or unamortized loan origination, extension, or commitment fees, and deferred origination costs. While not reflected in the loan totals and not currently comprising a material segment of lending activities, the Company also occasionally originates and sells, or participates out portions of loans to non-affiliated investors.

Loan Distribution

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real estate:				
Residential real estate	\$ 349,860	14.18%	\$ 359,514	14.12%
Commercial real estate	1,381,770	56.00%	1,390,890	54.61%
Other construction/land	15,242	0.62%	14,414	0.57%
Farmland	66,218	2.68%	68,307	2.68%
Total real estate	1,813,090	73.49%	1,833,125	71.98%
Other commercial	172,653	7.00%	192,577	7.56%
Mortgage warehouse lines	478,454	19.41%	518,333	20.35%
Consumer loans	2,597	0.11%	2,810	0.11%
Total loans	<u>\$ 2,466,794</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 2,546,845</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Gross loan balances decreased \$80.1 million, or 3%, during the first quarter of 2026, reflecting lower mortgage warehouse line utilization, portfolio runoff, changes in commercial line utilization, and lower volumes of new credit extended. Mortgage warehouse balances declined \$39.9 million, driven by seasonal activity and late-quarter paydowns. Excluding mortgage warehouse activity, loan balances declined modestly across several portfolios, including decreases of \$9.1 million in commercial real estate loans, \$19.9 million in other commercial loans, \$9.7 million in residential real estate loans, \$2.1 million in farmland loans, and \$0.2 million in consumer loans. Other construction loans increased \$0.8 million during the quarter.

As indicated in the loan rollforward below, new credit extended for the first quarter of 2026 decreased \$19.0 million over the linked quarter comparison and \$58.6 million over the same period in 2025. For the first three months ended 2026, we had \$25.3 million in loan paydowns and maturities, along with a \$22.6 million decrease in line of credit utilization, and a \$39.9 million decrease in mortgage warehouse utilization. The reduction in new credit extended is primarily due to a strategic shift in our target customer base with a change to increase granularity within the portfolio by focusing more on

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serving our local communities, as well as expanded commercial real estate lending. It is taking time to refresh the pipeline, but our pipeline had returned to prior quarter levels by the end of March 2026.

LOAN ROLLFORWARD

(Dollars in Thousands, Unaudited)

	For the three months ended:		
	3/31/2026	12/31/2025	3/31/2025
Gross loans beginning balance	\$ 2,546,880	\$ 2,491,779	\$ 2,331,341
New credit extended	7,811	26,794	66,370
Changes in line of credit utilization ⁽¹⁾	(22,592)	6,230	(12,129)
Change in mortgage warehouse	(39,880)	65,651	(46,139)
Pay-downs, maturities, charge-offs and amortization	(25,328)	(43,574)	(32,681)
Gross loans ending balance	<u>\$ 2,466,891</u>	<u>\$ 2,546,880</u>	<u>\$ 2,306,762</u>

(1) Change does not include new balances on lines of credit extended during the respective periods as such balances are included as part of "New credit extended" line above.

At March 31, 2026, the total regulatory CRE concentration ratio of total CRE over Tier 1 Capital plus allowance was 238.7% as compared to 242.1% at December 31, 2025. The overall level of construction and land development lending was 3.3% of regulatory capital plus allowance for credit losses at March 31, 2026. At March 31, 2026, non-owner occupied commercial real estate included \$305.1 million of retail; \$136.6 million of warehouse/industrial; \$150.0 million of office; and \$235.3 million of hospitality. Approximately \$25.5 million, or 17% of the office real estate matures or reprices in less than two years.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS

Nonperforming assets are currently comprised of loans for which the Company is no longer accruing interest and foreclosed assets.

Nonperforming assets

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Nonperforming loans:			
Real estate:			
Residential real estate	\$ 505	\$ 210	\$ 264
Commercial real estate	—	—	5,876
Other construction/land	—	—	—
Farmland	3,105	1,717	1,709
Total real estate nonperforming loans	3,610	1,927	7,849
Other commercial	6,800	11,304	10,352
Consumer loans	—	—	—
Total nonperforming loans	10,410	13,231	18,201
Foreclosed assets	—	1,565	—
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 10,410</u>	<u>\$ 14,796</u>	<u>\$ 18,201</u>
Nonperforming loans as a % of total gross loans	0.42%	0.52%	0.79%
Nonperforming assets as a % of total gross loans and foreclosed assets	0.42%	0.58%	0.79%

Total nonperforming assets, comprised of nonaccrual loans and foreclosed assets, declined \$4.4 million to \$10.4 million at March 31, 2026, compared to \$14.8 million at December 31, 2025. This improvement was driven by a reduction in nonaccrual loan balances, reflecting resolutions and paydowns within the Company's criticized loan portfolio. The Company's ratio of nonperforming loans to gross loans decreased to approximately 0.42% at March 31, 2026, compared

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to approximately 0.52% at December 31, 2025, reflecting both the reduction in nonperforming loan balances and a modest decline in total loan balances during the quarter.

The Company had no foreclosed assets at March 31, 2026, compared to \$1.6 million at December 31, 2025, as the remaining foreclosed property was resolved during the quarter. All nonperforming assets are individually evaluated for credit losses on a quarterly basis, and Management believes the allowance for credit losses allocated to these loans is appropriate.

An action plan is in place for each non-accruing loan, and they are all being actively managed. Collection efforts are continuously pursued for all nonperforming loans, but the Company cannot provide assurance that they will be resolved in a timely manner or that nonperforming balances will not increase.

The Company had \$0.9 million in loans past due 30-89 days and still accruing at March 31, 2026. This was a decrease of \$5.9 million compared to the balance at December 31, 2025. All of these past due loans are under Management supervision, and every effort is being taken to assist the borrowers and manage credit risk in this regard.

ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES – LOANS

The allowance for credit losses on loans, a contra-asset, is established through periodic provisions for credit losses on loans. It is maintained at a level that is considered adequate to measure expected losses on individually identified loans, as well as expected losses inherent in the remaining loan portfolio. Specifically identifiable and quantifiable losses are immediately charged off against the allowance; recoveries are generally recorded only when sufficient cash payments are received subsequent to the charge-off.

The Company's allowance for credit losses on loans and leases was \$21.3 million at March 31, 2026, as compared to \$21.5 million at December 31, 2025. The decrease resulted from net charge-offs during the quarter of \$0.3 million, partially offset by a provision for credit losses of \$0.1 million, reflecting Management's assessment of credit quality, portfolio composition, and current economic conditions.

The following tables highlight the coverage ratios by loan category at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands, unaudited):

	As of March 31, 2026			
	Balance	Total Allowance	Percent of Portfolio	Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾
Real estate:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 1,381,770	\$ 15,977	56.01%	1.16%
Other construction/land	15,242	299	0.62%	1.96%
Farmland	66,218	542	2.68%	0.82%
Total real estate ⁽²⁾	1,463,230	16,818	59.32%	1.15%
Other Commercial	172,653	2,351	7.00%	1.36%
Consumer loans (including overdrafts)	2,597	109	0.11%	4.20%
Subtotal ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,638,480	19,278	66.42%	1.18%
Residential real estate	349,860	1,368	14.18%	0.39%
Mortgage warehouse lines	478,454	604	19.40%	0.13%
Total Loans	\$ 2,466,794	\$ 21,250	100.00%	0.86%

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Balance	Total Allowance	Percent of Portfolio	Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾
Real estate:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 1,390,890	\$ 16,354	54.61%	1.18%
Other construction/land	14,414	296	0.57%	2.05%
Farmland	68,307	496	2.68%	0.73%
Total real estate ⁽²⁾	1,473,611	17,146	57.86%	1.16%
Other Commercial	192,577	2,146	7.56%	1.11%
Consumer loans (including overdrafts)	2,810	112	0.11%	3.99%
Subtotal ^{(2) (3)}	1,668,998	19,404	65.53%	1.16%
Residential real estate	359,514	1,411	14.12%	0.39%
Mortgage warehouse lines	518,333	665	20.35%	0.13%
Total Loans	\$ 2,546,845	\$ 21,480	100.00%	0.84%

⁽¹⁾ Coverage ratio equals allowance for credit losses on loans divided by total loans on the amortized cost basis.

⁽²⁾ Does not include residential real estate.

⁽³⁾ Does not include mortgage warehouse lines.

The allowance as a percentage of gross loans was 0.86% and 0.84%, at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, respectively. Management's detailed analysis indicates that the Company's allowance for credit losses on loans should be sufficient to cover credit losses for the life of the loans outstanding as of March 31, 2026, but no assurance can be given that the Company will not experience substantial future losses relative to the size of the credit loss allowance for loans. The total allowance for credit losses on loans of \$21.3 million at March 31, 2026, included \$0.6 million of allowance related to \$478.5 million of mortgage warehouse lines. A separate allowance of \$0.7 million for potential credit losses inherent in unused commitments is included in other liabilities at March 31, 2026, a decrease of \$0.1 million, from December 31, 2025.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	For the three months ended March 31, 2026	For the three months ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended December 31, 2025
Balances:			
Average gross loans outstanding during period ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,416,244	\$ 2,322,794	\$ 2,409,304
Gross Loans outstanding at end of period	\$ 2,466,891	\$ 2,306,762	\$ 2,546,880
Allowance for credit losses on loans:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 21,480	\$ 24,830	\$ 24,830
Provision charged to expense	77	1,961	6,095
Charge-offs			
Real estate			
Commercial real estate	90	—	1,421
Total real estate	90	—	1,421
Other commercial	88	57	8,022
Consumer loans	216	329	907
Total	\$ 394	\$ 386	\$ 10,350
Recoveries			
Real estate			
Farmland	—	410	410
Total real estate	—	410	410
Other commercial	42	14	42
Consumer loans	45	221	453
Total	\$ 87	\$ 645	\$ 905
Net loan charge-offs	\$ 307	\$ (259)	\$ 9,445
Balance at end of period	\$ 21,250	\$ 27,050	\$ 21,480
RATIOS			
Net charge-offs to average loans (annualized)	0.05%	(0.05)%	0.39%
Allowance for credit losses on loans to gross loans at end of period	0.86%	1.17%	0.84%
Net loan charge-offs to allowance for credit losses on loans at end of period	1.44%	(0.96)%	43.97%
Net loan charge-offs to provision for credit losses on loans	398.70%	(13.21)%	154.96%

(1) Average balances are obtained from the best available daily or monthly data and are net of deferred fees and related direct costs.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company maintains commitments to extend credit in the normal course of business, as long as there are no violations of conditions established in the outstanding contractual arrangements. It is unlikely that all unused commitments will ultimately be drawn down.

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A summary of the Company's unfunded commitments and utilization is presented below (dollars in thousands, unaudited):

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Balance	Utilization %	Balance	Utilization %	Balance	Utilization %
Real estate:						
Residential real estate	\$ 14,393	44.37%	\$ 15,726	44.50%	\$ 19,311	42.17%
Commercial real estate	20,132	88.38%	23,203	86.93%	33,129	82.79%
Other construction/land	1,740	86.22%	2,634	79.10%	7,161	27.67%
Farmland	2,544	82.45%	3,126	80.20%	5,639	63.73%
Total real estate	38,809	82.85%	44,689	80.92%	65,240	74.05%
Other commercial	193,442	45.07%	187,084	48.81%	197,259	44.36%
Consumer	4,538	23.11%	4,580	24.29%	4,879	23.33%
Subtotal ⁽¹⁾	236,789	59.48%	236,353	61.00%	267,378	56.33%
Mortgage warehouse lines	319,546	59.96%	247,667	67.67%	414,769	40.58%
Overdrafts - Commercial and Consumer	68,188	1.43%	69,112	1.40%	72,238	1.08%
Total	\$ 624,523	56.98%	\$ 553,132	61.64%	\$ 754,385	45.49%
Unused commitment as a percent of gross loans	25.32%		21.72%		32.70%	
Unused mortgage warehouse commitments as percent of gross loans	12.95%		9.72%		17.98%	

(1) Excludes mortgage warehouse lines and overdraft lines.

Included in unused commitments are mortgage warehouse lines, which are mostly in the form of repurchase lines. The repurchase agreement structure provides stronger credit protection to the Company, as well as more favorable regulatory capital treatment, as these repurchase lines are not considered off-balance sheet commitments for regulatory capital purposes as they are unconditionally cancellable.

The Company also had undrawn letters of credit issued to customers totaling \$5.8 million at March 31, 2026, and \$5.7 million at December 31, 2025. The effect on the Company's revenues, expenses, cash flows and liquidity from the unused portion of commitments to provide credit cannot be reasonably predicted because there is no guarantee that the lines of credit will ever be used. However, the "Liquidity" section in this Form 10-Q outlines resources available to draw upon should the Company be required to fund a significant portion of unused commitments.

In addition to unused commitments to provide credit, the Company is utilizing a \$125 million letter of credit issued by the FHLB on the Company's behalf as security for certain local agency deposits which totaled \$80.1 million at March 31, 2026. That letter of credit is backed by loans pledged to the FHLB by the Company. For more information on the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements, see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements located elsewhere herein.

OTHER ASSETS

Interest-earning cash balances were discussed above in the "Investments" section, but the Company also maintains a certain level of cash on hand in the normal course of business, as well as non-earning deposits at other financial institutions. The Company's balance of cash and due from banks depends on the timing of collection of outstanding cash items (checks), the amount of cash held in the branches, and the reserve requirement among other things, and it is subject to significant fluctuations in the normal course of business. While cash flows are normally predictable within limits, those limits are fairly broad and the Company manages its short-term cash position through the utilization of overnight loans to, and borrowings from, correspondent banks, including the FRB and the FHLB. Should a large "short" overnight position persist for any length of time, the Company typically raises money through focused retail deposit gathering efforts or by adding brokered time deposits. If a "long" position is prevalent, the Company could let brokered deposits or other wholesale borrowings roll off as they mature, or invest excess liquidity into investments or loans, subject to the Company's risk

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tolerances. The Company's balance of non-earning cash and due from banks was \$105.7 million at March 31, 2026, relative to \$71.4 million at December 31, 2025.

Foreclosed assets are discussed above in the section titled "Nonperforming Assets."

Net premises and equipment decreased by \$0.5 million during the first three months of 2026, to \$14.4 million. This decline was mostly a result of the sale of a bank owned real estate property and depreciation in the first three months of 2026.

Goodwill was \$27.4 million at March 31, 2026, unchanged during the first three months of 2026. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, unless events and circumstances exist which indicate that an impairment test should be performed. The annual goodwill impairment test was last performed on October 1, 2025, and it was determined that no impairment existed. Management continues to evaluate whether or not a triggering event occurs, or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the Company below its carrying amount before the next annual test in 2026.

Bank-owned life insurance, with a balance of \$68.7 million at March 31, 2026, decreased \$0.6 million during the first three months of 2026. Additional details are discussed above in the "Noninterest Income and Noninterest Expense" section.

The remainder of other assets consists primarily of right-of-use assets tied to operating leases, accrued interest receivable, deferred taxes, investments in bank stocks, prepaid assets, investments in low-income housing credits, investments in SBA loan funds, and other miscellaneous assets. Bank stocks include Pacific Coast Bankers Bank (PCBB) stock (marked to market value annually) and restricted stock related to the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (FHLB SF) stock held in conjunction with our FHLB borrowings. Both the PCBB and FHLB SF stock are not deemed to be marketable or liquid. Our net deferred tax asset is evaluated as of every reporting date pursuant to FASB guidance, and we have determined that no impairment exists.

DEPOSITS AND INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS

Deposits represent a key balance sheet category impacting the Company's profitability metrics. Deposits provide liquidity to fund growth in earning assets, and the Company's net interest margin is improved to the extent that growth in deposits is concentrated in less volatile and typically less costly non-maturity accounts, such as demand deposit accounts, NOW accounts, savings accounts, and money market demand accounts. Information concerning average balances and rates paid by deposit type is included in the Average Balances and Rates tables appearing above, in the section titled "Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin." A distribution of the Company's deposits by type, showing the period-end balance and percentage of total deposits, is presented as of the dates indicated in the following table.

Deposit Distribution

(dollars in thousands, unaudited)

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	\$ 1,028,678	35.17%	\$ 995,623	34.61%
Interest bearing demand deposits	244,941	8.37%	224,745	7.81%
NOW	359,075	12.27%	357,001	12.41%
Savings	364,830	12.47%	365,064	12.69%
Money market	153,438	5.24%	151,760	5.28%
Customer time deposits	454,459	15.53%	462,153	16.07%
Brokered deposits	320,385	10.95%	320,090	11.13%
Total deposits	<u>\$ 2,925,806</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 2,876,436</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Total deposits increased \$49.4 million, or 2%, to \$2.93 billion at March 31, 2026, compared to \$2.88 billion at December 31, 2025. The increase was driven primarily by growth in noninterest-bearing demand deposits, which increased \$33.1 million, or 3%, during the quarter.

Noninterest-bearing demand deposits represented 35.2% of total deposits at March 31, 2026, compared to 34.6% at December 31, 2025, reflecting a modest improvement in the Company's funding mix. Interest-bearing demand deposits increased \$20.2 million, while balances in NOW, savings, and money market accounts were relatively stable during the quarter. Customer time deposits declined \$7.7 million, reflecting continued runoff of higher-cost certificates, while brokered deposits remained essentially flat, increasing \$0.3 million as compared to December 31, 2025.

Overall uninsured deposits are estimated to be \$710.0 million, or 24% of total deposit balances, excluding public agency deposits that are subject to collateralization through a letter of credit issued by the FHLB. In addition, uninsured deposits of the bank's customers are eligible for FDIC pass-through insurance if the customer opens an IntraFi Insured Cash Sweep account or a reciprocal time deposit through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry System (CDARS). IntraFi allows for up to \$285 million of combined pass-through FDIC insurance which would more than cover each of the Bank's deposit customers if a customer desired to have such pass-through insurance. The Bank maintains a diversified deposit base with no significant customer concentrations and does not bank any cryptocurrency companies. At March 31, 2026, the Company had approximately 116,000 accounts, and the 25 largest deposit balance customers had balances of approximately 10% of overall deposits. During the first quarter of 2026, except for seasonal fluctuations in the normal course of business, there have been no material changes in the composition of our 25 largest deposit balance customers.

OTHER INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

Customer repurchase agreements were \$127.8 million at March 31, 2026, as compared to \$130.9 million at December 31, 2025. Customer repurchase agreements allow customers to sweep excess deposit balances over the FDIC insurance limit each day into a separate repurchase agreement account. Monies in that account are used daily by the customer to purchase specific government debt securities from the Company under an agreement from the Company to repurchase the same securities from the customer on the next business day. These accounts are not deposits and are not FDIC insured. However, the repurchase agreement provides a customer with a larger account balance to have their account effectively secured with US government securities.

The Company's non-deposit borrowings may, at any given time, include fed funds purchased from correspondent banks, borrowings from the FHLB, advances from the FRB, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, subordinated notes and/or junior subordinated debentures. The Company uses short-term FHLB advances and fed funds purchased on unsecured lines to support liquidity needs created by seasonal deposit flows, to temporarily satisfy funding needs from increased loan demand, and for other short-term purposes. The FHLB line consists of both a secured and unsecured component. The secured component depends on the level of pledged collateral.

At March 31, 2026, the Company had \$130.0 million in overnight borrowings and \$55.0 million of term FHLB borrowings, as compared to \$222.7 million in overnight borrowings and \$80.0 million of term FHLB borrowings at December 31, 2025.

Long-term debt at March 31, 2026, consisted of \$49.5 million of subordinated debt. This remained relatively unchanged from December 31, 2025. Subordinated debentures related to \$36.1 million of trust preferred securities at March 31, 2026, were \$0.1 million higher than at December 31, 2025. The small increase resulted from the amortization of the discount on junior subordinated debentures that were part of the Company's acquisition of Coast Bancorp in 2016. Trust preferred securities are variable rate instruments benchmarked against the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

OTHER NONINTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

Other liabilities are principally comprised of operating lease right-of-use liabilities, accrued interest payable, other accrued but unpaid expenses, and certain clearing amounts. The Company's balance of other liabilities was \$65.9 million at March 31, 2026, as compared to \$68.2 million at December 31, 2025, a decrease of \$2.3 million or 3%.

LIQUIDITY AND MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

LIQUIDITY

The Company continues to have substantial liquidity through unencumbered assets and available borrowings. In addition, the Company's loan-to-deposit ratio was 84% at March 31, 2026, and 89% at December 31, 2025, compared to an internal policy guideline of less than 90%.

Liquidity management refers to the Company's ability to maintain cash flows that are adequate to fund operations and meet other obligations and commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner. Detailed cash flow projections are reviewed by Management on a monthly basis, with various stress scenarios applied to assess the Company's ability to meet liquidity needs under unusual or adverse conditions. Liquidity ratios are also calculated and reviewed on a regular basis. While those ratios are merely indicators and are not measures of actual liquidity, they are closely monitored; the Company is committed to maintaining adequate liquidity resources to draw upon should unexpected needs arise.

The Company, on occasion, experiences cash needs as the result of loan growth, deposit outflows, asset purchases or liability repayments. To meet these short-term needs, the Company can borrow overnight funds from other financial institutions, draw advances via FHLB lines of credit, or solicit brokered deposits if customer deposits are not immediately obtainable from local sources.

At March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Company had the following sources of primary and secondary liquidity (dollars in thousands):

Primary and secondary liquidity sources	3/31/2026	12/31/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 156,372	\$ 135,628
Unpledged investment securities	539,347	551,406
Excess pledged securities	191,145	192,275
FHLB borrowing availability	657,040	629,481
Unsecured lines of credit	331,785	250,785
Secured lines of credit	25,000	25,000
Funds available through fed discount window	244,039	254,908
Totals	\$ 2,144,728	\$ 2,039,483

Available funding sources, detailed above, of \$2.1 billion represented 73% of total deposits and 302% of estimated uninsured and/or uncollateralized deposits as of March 31, 2026. Unpledged investment securities include \$136.7 million of CLOs. As CLO rates reset every 90 days to current rates, the volatility of pricing of these securities is limited and the Company could sell such securities for liquidity at a significantly lower loss than selling lower-rate fixed term securities such as US government bonds or municipal bonds.

The Company performs regular stress tests on its liquidity, and at this time, Management believes it has sufficient primary and secondary liquidity sources for operations.

The Company has a higher level of actual balance sheet liquidity than might otherwise be the case since the Company utilizes a letter of credit from the FHLB rather than investment securities for certain pledging requirements. That letter of credit, which is backed by loans pledged to the FHLB by the Company, totaled \$125 million at March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025. Other sources of liquidity include the brokered deposit market, deposit listing services, Intrafi, and the ability to offer local time-deposit campaigns. Management is of the opinion that available investments and other potentially liquid assets, along with standby funding sources it has arranged, are more than sufficient to meet the Company's current and anticipated short-term liquidity needs.

The Company's primary liquidity ratio was 20% at March 31, 2026, as compared to an internal policy guideline of "greater than 15%." Ratios and sub-limits for the various components comprising wholesale funding, which were all well within policy guidelines at March 31, 2026, are also periodically reviewed by Management and the Board. The Company has been able to maintain a robust liquidity position in recent periods, but no assurance can be provided that the liquidity position will continue at current strong levels.

The holding company's primary uses of funds include operating expenses incurred in the normal course of business, interest on trust preferred securities and subordinated debt, shareholder dividends, and share repurchases. Its primary source of funds is dividends from the Bank since the holding company does not conduct regular banking operations. As of March 31, 2026, the holding company maintained a cash balance of \$7.1 million. Management anticipates that the holding company has sufficient liquidity to meet its funding requirements for the foreseeable future. Both the holding company and the Bank are subject to legal and regulatory limitations on dividend payments, as outlined in Item 5(c) Dividends in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, which was filed with the SEC.

INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk arises from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. The Company does not engage in the trading of financial instruments, nor does it have exposure to currency exchange rates. The Company's market risk exposure is primarily that of interest rate risk and has established policies and procedures to monitor and limit earnings and balance sheet exposure to changes in interest rates. The principal objective of interest rate risk management is to manage the financial components of the Company's balance sheet in a manner that will optimize the risk/reward equation for earnings and capital under a variety of interest rate scenarios.

To identify areas of potential exposure to interest rate changes, the Company utilizes a third-party that uses commercially-available modeling software to perform monthly earnings simulations using a dynamic balance sheet and calculate the Company's market value of portfolio equity under varying interest rate scenarios. The model imports relevant information for the Company's financial instruments and incorporates Management's assumptions on pricing, duration, and optionality for anticipated new volumes. Assumptions regarding deposit betas in the up cycles can range from 25% to 100% and from 0% to 75% in the down cycles, depending on the deposit type. Deposit decay rate assumptions range from 5% to 26% and are based on the Company's own historical averages. Prepayment speeds are based on actual three-year historical averages. Various rate scenarios consisting of key rate and yield curve projections are then applied in order to calculate the expected effect of a given interest rate change on interest income, interest expense, and the value of the Company's financial instruments. The rate projections can be shocked (an immediate and parallel change in all base rates, up or down), ramped (an incremental increase or decrease in rates over a specified time period), economic (based on current trends and econometric models) or stable (unchanged from current actual levels).

In addition to a stable rate scenario, which presumes that there are no changes in interest rates, the Company typically uses at least eight other interest rate scenarios in conducting rolling 12-month net interest income simulations: upward shocks of 100, 200, 300, and 400 basis points, and downward shocks of 100, 200, 300, and 400 basis points. Those scenarios may be supplemented, reduced in number, or otherwise adjusted as determined by Management to provide the most meaningful simulations considering economic conditions and expectations at the time. The Company's guideline is to limit any projected decline in net interest income relative to the stable rate scenario to no more than 10% for a 100 basis point interest rate shock, 15% for a 200 basis point shock, 20% for a 300 basis point shock, and 25% for a 400 basis point shock.

The Company had the following estimated net interest income sensitivity profiles over one year, without factoring in any potential negative impact on spreads resulting from competitive pressures or credit quality deterioration (dollars in thousands, unaudited):

Immediate change in Interest Rates (basis points)	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	% Change in Net Interest Income	\$ Change in Net Interest Income	% Change in Net Interest Income	\$ Change in Net Interest Income
+400	(0.3)%	\$ (350)	8.7%	\$ 12,118
+300	0.2%	\$ 302	6.6%	\$ 9,209
+200	0.4%	\$ 500	4.5%	\$ 6,316
+100	0.3%	\$ 449	2.4%	\$ 3,310
Base				
-100	(3.0)%	\$ (4,017)	(5.3)%	\$ (7,427)
-200	(6.3)%	\$ (8,569)	(10.8)%	\$ (15,018)
-300	(9.6)%	\$ (13,012)	(16.0)%	\$ (22,216)
-400	(8.5)%	\$ (11,470)	(18.7)%	\$ (25,952)

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The table above presents the estimated impact of immediate, parallel shifts in interest rates across all yield curves and represents an extreme scenario. Management utilizes this analysis as a starting point in assessing the Company's overall interest rate risk profile.

Based on these modeled interest rate shocks, as of March 31, 2026, Management believes the Company remains asset sensitive, though to a lesser degree than as of March 31, 2025. In rising rate scenarios, the projected changes in net interest income are relatively modest and consistent across the up 100, 200, 300, and 400 basis point scenarios, reflecting a more balanced repricing profile.

In an immediate 100 basis point increase in interest rates, net interest income is projected to increase \$0.4 million, or 0.3%, compared to a stable rate environment. In higher upward shock scenarios, projected changes in net interest income remain limited, ranging from an increase of \$0.3 million in the +300 basis point scenario to a \$0.4 million decrease in the +400 basis point scenario.

In contrast, declining rate scenarios have a more pronounced adverse impact on net interest income. An immediate 100 basis point decrease in interest rates is projected to result in a \$4.0 million decline, or 3.0%, in net interest income, with greater sensitivity in more severe down-rate scenarios. A 200 basis point decrease results in a projected decline of \$8.6 million, or 6.3%, while a 300 basis point decrease results in a projected decline of \$13.0 million, or 9.6%.

The Company's greater sensitivity to declining interest rates reflects the impact of repricing on variable-rate earning assets, which would adjust downward more rapidly than interest-bearing liabilities, particularly given the presence of noninterest-bearing and low-cost deposit funding. All modeled interest rate shock scenarios remain within the Company's internal policy guidelines.

Management also models other interest rate scenarios that do not assume a simultaneous and parallel shock of all points on the yield curve including short-term and long-term rates. One of these alternate rate change scenarios uses rate forecasts, from a known economist over the next twelve months, which reflect overnight rates moving differently than longer-term treasury rates. Using this forecast of interest rates, net interest income models close to the base case scenario, indicating that based on a most-likely interest rate forecast the Company's net interest income is expected to be close to the same level modeled in an unchanged rate environment. This use of a most-likely interest rate forecast suggests we are less sensitive to interest rate changes, when compared to use of an interest rate shock.

As the Company utilizes a dynamic balance sheet for its interest rate modeling, the Company also uses a static, or no-growth, balance sheet to assess the reasonableness of the interest rate sensitivity in the dynamic balance sheet model; no significant changes in interest rate risk outside of the base case were noted. In addition, the Company runs stress scenarios for stresses to average deposits, higher deposit betas than the base case, deposit migration from low-cost to high-cost deposits, and both higher and slower prepayment speeds. The most significant impact to net interest income in the net interest income simulations is the reduction or migration of low-cost deposits.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had total shareholders' equity of \$363.7 million at March 31, 2026, comprised of \$103.0 million in common stock, \$4.2 million in additional paid-in capital, \$281.4 million in retained earnings, and accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$24.9 million. At the end of 2025, total shareholders' equity was \$364.9 million.

The \$1.1 million, or 0.3%, decrease in equity during the three months of 2026 was due to \$9.5 million in share repurchases, a \$3.4 million dividend paid to shareholders, and \$1.8 million unfavorable swing in other comprehensive income/loss due principally to changes in investment securities' fair value. These changes were partially offset by \$12.5 million in net income recorded during the quarter. The remaining difference was related to stock option and restricted stock activity during the year.

At March 31, 2026, the Company had a 2025 Share Repurchase Plan authorizing 1,000,000 shares of common stock, with an expiration date of October 31, 2026. At March 31, 2026, there were 514,329 shares of common stock remaining available for repurchase under the 2025 Share Repurchase plan.

The Company uses a variety of measures to evaluate its capital adequacy, including the leverage ratio which is calculated separately for the Company and the Bank. Management reviews these capital measurements on a quarterly basis and takes appropriate action to help ensure that they meet or surpass established internal and external guidelines. As permitted by the regulators for financial institutions that are not deemed to be “advanced approaches” institutions, the Company has elected to opt out of the Basel III requirement to include accumulated other comprehensive income in risk-based capital. The following table sets forth the Company’s regulatory capital ratios as of the dates indicated:

Regulatory Capital Ratios

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	Minimum Requirement to be Well Capitalized	Minimum Required Community Bank Leverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾
Bank of the Sierra				
Tier 1 Capital to Adjusted Average Assets ("Leverage Ratio")	12.05 %	11.94 %	9.00 %	9.00 %
Sierra Bancorp				
Tier 1 Capital to Adjusted Average Assets ("Leverage Ratio")	10.94 %	10.80 %	9.00 %	N/A

- (1) If the subsidiary bank’s leverage ratio exceeds the minimum ratio under the community bank leverage ratio framework, it is deemed to be “well capitalized” under all other regulatory capital requirements. The Company may revert back to the regulatory framework for Prompt Corrective Action if the subsidiary bank’s leverage ratio falls below the minimum under the community bank leverage ratio framework.

The federal banking agencies provide a simplified measure of capital adequacy for qualifying community banking organizations by allowing such banking organizations to opt into the community bank leverage ratio framework. The Company’s subsidiary has opted into the community bank leverage ratio framework. This means that if the Company’s subsidiary maintains a leverage ratio greater than 9%, it will be considered to have met the minimum capital requirements, the capital ratio requirements for the well capitalized category under the Prompt Corrective Action framework, and any other capital or leverage requirements to which the qualifying banking organization is subject. A qualifying community banking organization with a leverage ratio of greater than 9% may opt into the community bank leverage ratio framework if has average consolidated total assets of less than \$10 billion, has off-balance-sheet exposures of 25% or less of total consolidated assets, and has total trading assets and trading liabilities of 5% or less of total consolidated assets. Further, the bank must not be an advanced approaches banking organization.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 3

QUANTITATIVE & QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES
ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information concerning quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk is included in Part I, Item 2 above. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Market Risk Management.”

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 4

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company’s Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the “Evaluation Date”) have concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to ensure that material information relating to the Company

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and its consolidated subsidiaries would be made known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report was being prepared.

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that are filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and that such information is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC.

Changes in Internal Controls

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred in the first three months of 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, the Company and the Bank are defendants in legal proceedings, at various points of the legal process, arising from transactions conducted in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of Management, in consultation with legal counsel, it is not probable that current legal actions will result in an unfavorable outcome that has a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, or statements of cash flows. In the event such legal action results in an unfavorable outcome, the resulting liability could have a material adverse effect on the Company's balance sheet, income statement, comprehensive income/(loss), or cash flows.

ITEM 1A: RISK FACTORS

There were no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

ITEM 2: UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(c) Stock Repurchases

In October 2025, the Board approved the 2025 Share Repurchase Plan by authorizing 1,000,000 shares of common stock for repurchase which expires on October 31, 2026.

Stock Repurchases

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan at the End of the Period
January 1 - January 31, 2026	88,239	33.61	88,239	689,722
February 1 - February 28, 2026	175,393	36.97	175,393	514,329
March 1 - March 31, 2026	—	—	—	514,329
Total	<u>263,632</u>		<u>263,632</u>	

- (1) The total number of shares purchased during the periods indicated includes shares purchased as part of a publicly-announced programs and/or shares received from employees upon the vesting of restricted stock awards in satisfaction of applicable tax withholding obligations, as is permitted under the Company's equity compensation plans.

ITEM 3: DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable

ITEM 4: MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

ITEM 5: OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable

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ITEM 6: EXHIBITS

Exhibit #	Description
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Sierra Bancorp (1)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-laws of Sierra Bancorp (2)
4.1	Description of Securities (3)
4.2	3.25% Fixed to Floating Subordinated Debt issued September 24, 2021 (4)
4.3	Indenture dated as of March 17, 2004, between U.S. Bank N.A., as Trustee, and Sierra Bancorp, as Issuer (7)
4.4	Indenture dated as of June 15, 2006, between Wilmington Trust Co., as Trustee, and Sierra Bancorp, as Issuer (8)
4.5	Indenture dated as of September 20, 2007, between Wilmington Trust Co., as Trustee, and Coast Bancorp, as Issuer (12)
4.6	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 8, 2016, between Wilmington Trust Co. as Trustee, Sierra Bancorp as the "Successor Company", and Coast Bancorp (12)
10.1	Salary Continuation Agreement for James C. Holly (5)*
10.2	Split Dollar Agreement and Amendment thereto for James C. Holly (6)*
10.3	Director Retirement and Split dollar Agreements Effective October 1, 2002, for Albert Berra , Morris Tharp , and Gordon Woods (6)*
10.4	401 Plus Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan (6)*
10.5	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of Sierra Statutory Trust II, dated as of March 17, 2004 (7)
10.6	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of Sierra Capital Trust III, dated as of June 15, 2006 (8)
10.7	2007 Stock Incentive Plan (9)
10.8	Sample Retirement Agreement Entered into with Each Non-Employee Director Effective January 1, 2007 (10)*
10.9	Salary Continuation Agreement for Kevin J. McPhaill (10)*
10.10	First Amendment to the Salary Continuation Agreement for Kevin J. McPhaill (11)*
10.11	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of Coast Bancorp Statutory Trust II, dated as of September 20, 2007 (12)
10.12	2017 Stock Incentive Plan (13)*
10.13	Employment agreements dated as of December 27, 2018, for Kevin McPhaill , CEO and Michael Olague , Chief Banking Officer (14)*
10.14	Employment agreement dated as of November 15, 2019, for Christopher Treece, Chief Financial Officer (15)*
10.15	Employment agreement dated as of December 14, 2020, for Hugh Boyle, Chief Credit Officer (16)*
10.16	Form Indemnification Agreement dated as of January 28, 2021, for Directors and Executive Officers (17)*
10.17	Split Dollar Master Agreement and Election Form Effective October 1, 2002, for Kevin McPhaill (18)*
10.18	First Amendments to employment agreements dated as of January 19, 2023 for Kevin McPhaill , CEO, Christopher Treece , CFO, Hugh Boyle , CCO, and Michael Olague , CBO (23)*
10.19	Split Dollar Agreement for Albert Berra (19)*
10.20	2023 Equity Based Compensation Plan (20)*
10.21	Employment agreement dated as of August 25, 2023, for Natalia Coen, Chief Risk Officer (21)*
10.22	Employment agreement dated as of July 01, 2025, for William Wade, Chief Operating Officer (22)*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer (Section 302 Certification)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer (Section 302 Certification)
32	Certification of Periodic Financial Report (Section 906 Certification)
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - The cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.

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- (1) Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 7, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (2) Filed as an Exhibit to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 25, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (3) Filed as an Exhibit to the Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 12, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (4) Filed as an Exhibit to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 24, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (5) Filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 15, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (6) Filed as Exhibits 10.12, 10.18 through 10.20, and 10.22 to the Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 15, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (7) Filed as Exhibits 10.9 and 10.10 to the Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 14, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (8) Filed as Exhibits 10.26 and 10.27 to the Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 9, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (9) Filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 15, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10) Filed as Exhibits 10.1 through 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 8, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (11) Filed as Exhibit 10.24 to the Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 7, 2015, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (12) Filed as Exhibits 10.1 through 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 11, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (13) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2017, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (14) Filed as Exhibits 99.1 and 99.4 to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 28, 2018, and incorporated by reference.
 - (15) Filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 11, 2019, and incorporated by reference.
 - (16) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 09, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (17) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (18) Filed as Exhibit 10.25 to the form 10-Q filed with the SEC on November 3, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (19) Filed as Exhibit 10.26 to the form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 5, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (20) Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the form S-8 filed with the SEC on June 15, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (21) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 31, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (22) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 07, 2025, and incorporated herein by reference.

*Indicates Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized:

<u>May 1, 2026</u> Date	<u>/s/ Kevin J. McPhaill</u> SIERRA BANCORP Kevin J. McPhaill President & Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>May 1, 2026</u> Date	<u>/s/ Christopher G. Treece</u> SIERRA BANCORP Christopher G. Treece Chief Financial Officer
<u>May 1, 2026</u> Date	<u>/s/ Marcus G. Wolfe</u> SIERRA BANCORP Marcus G. Wolfe Principal Accounting Officer

Certification of Chief Executive Officer (Section 302 Certification)

I, Kevin J. McPhaill, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sierra Bancorp (“Registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
4. The Registrant’s other certifying officer 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 Registrant’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) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant’s board of directors:
 - (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 Registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves Management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 1, 2026

/s/ Kevin J. McPhaill

Kevin J. McPhaill
President &
Chief Executive Officer

Certification of Chief Financial Officer (Section 302 Certification)

I, Christopher G. Treece, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sierra Bancorp ("Registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer 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 Registrant'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) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors:
 - (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 Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves Management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 1, 2026

/s/ Christopher G. Treece

Christopher G. Treece
Chief Financial Officer

Certification of Periodic Financial Report

Kevin J. McPhaill and Christopher G. Treece hereby certify as follows:

1. They are the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively, of Sierra Bancorp.

2. The Form 10-Q of Sierra Bancorp for the Quarter ended March 31, 2026, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)) and the information contained in the report on Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Sierra Bancorp.

May 1, 2026
Date

/s/ Kevin J. McPhaill
Kevin J. McPhaill
President &
Chief Executive Officer

May 1, 2026
Date

/s/ Christopher G. Treece
Christopher G. Treece
Chief Financial Officer
