



POWERING BUSINESS EVOLUTION

 ANNUAL REPORT 2022



The Bancorp[®]

\$7.9B

Total Assets

19%

Return on Equity

THE
ESSENTIAL
PARTNER
REVOLUTIONIZING ■
THE FINANCIAL
SERVICES
INDUSTRY

\$114B

Gross Dollar Volume (GDV)

175M+

Active Cards



To our investors and all in The Bancorp Community:

I am honored to have this opportunity to express my deepest and most heartfelt thanks for your belief in our company. Without you and your support, none of our milestones would have been possible.

- We wouldn't be the industry-leading bank sponsor with some of the most innovative and well-respected partners in the fintech world.
- We wouldn't be an exemplar for Return on Equity (ROE) that has moved consistently higher for six years with more progress on the horizon.
- We wouldn't have one of the best teams in banking absolutely committed to consistent improvement.
- We wouldn't have a low-risk variable rate asset portfolio with historically low losses and the ability to take advantage of rising rates. And...
- I wouldn't have had the best experience of my life helping to deliver on our promises to you and everyone in our community.

Your ongoing support fuels our excitement about the future progress of The Bancorp. In 2023, our focus will be determining our next strategic steps as a company. Having established an exemplary performance, we are now turning our attention to major initiatives designed to sustain profitability and growth as we approach the Regulation II Durbin balance sheet limit of \$10 billion.

We believe The Bancorp's unique capabilities can be monetized more broadly, and the \$10 billion limit will not restrict our ability to generate increased profitability. This incremental profitability will be generated from fees by distributing both assets and liabilities, Gross Dollar Volume (GDV) growth, and the sale of unique technology services and other platforms that will drive sustained Earnings per Share (EPS) growth and ROE.

We're at the end of one journey and have been extremely successful, but we have another long, exciting road ahead. The Bancorp continues to be the essential business partner helping to revolutionize the financial services industry. We remain focused on creating the future of banking and increasing our shareholders' returns for years to come.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Damian Kozlowski', written in a cursive style.

Damian Kozlowski

CEO, The Bancorp

President, The Bancorp Bank, Inc.

In response to the recent banking crisis:

The recent dislocation in the banking market did not materially impact our company. The Bancorp Bank, N.A. remains well-positioned to manage current market volatility due to our Fintech Solutions business which holds granular deposits spread across more than 130 million insured small accounts, our low-risk, variable-rate, and short-duration credit portfolio, and our significant liquidity and borrowing capacity.

Over the last three-plus years, we have purposely and methodically built a platform that would benefit from rising rates and protect our company from an interest rate shock or systemic event risk created by a banking system dislocation.

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 000-51018

The Bancorp, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

409 Silverside Road, Wilmington, DE
(Address of principal executive offices)

23-3016517
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

19809
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (302) 385-5000

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share	TBBK	NASDAQ Global Select

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

Title of class
None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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
Smaller reporting company

Accelerated filer
Emerging growth company

Non-accelerated filer

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 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The aggregate market value of the common shares of the registrant held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of such shares on June 30, 2022 of \$19.52 was approximately \$1.08 billion.

As of February 21, 2023, 55,585,866 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of the registrant were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the proxy statement for registrant's 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) encourages companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can better understand a company’s future prospects and make informed investment decisions. This report contains such “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act.

Words such as “anticipates,” “estimates,” “expects,” “projects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “should” and words and terms of similar substance used in connection with any discussion of future operating and financial performance identify forward-looking statements. Unless we have indicated otherwise, or the context otherwise requires, references in this report to “we,” “us,” and “our” or similar terms, are to The Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

We claim the protection of safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be made directly in this report and they may also be incorporated by reference in this report to other documents filed with the SEC, and include, but are not limited to, statements about future financial and operating results and performance, statements about our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions with respect to future operations, products and services, and other statements that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements are based upon the current beliefs and expectations of our management and are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions with respect to future business strategies and decisions that are subject to change. Actual results may differ materially from the anticipated results discussed in these forward-looking statements.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements:

- the risk factors discussed and identified in Item 1A of this report and in other of our public filings with the SEC;
- an inconsistent recovery from an extended period of unpredictable economic and growth conditions in the U.S. economy, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, have had, and may in the future have, significant adverse effects on our assets and operating results, including increases in payment defaults and other credit risks, decreases in the fair value of some assets and increases in our provision for credit losses;
- weak economic and credit market conditions may result in a reduction in our capital base, reducing our ability to maintain deposits at current levels;
- operating costs may increase;
- adverse governmental or regulatory policies may be promulgated;
- management and other key personnel may be lost;
- competition may increase;
- the costs of our interest-bearing liabilities, principally deposits, may increase relative to the interest received on our interest-bearing assets, principally loans, thereby decreasing our net interest income;
- loan and investment yields may decrease resulting in a lower net interest margin;
- possible geographic concentration could result in our loan portfolio being adversely affected by economic factors unique to the geographic area and not reflected in other regions of the country;
- the market value of real estate that secures certain of our loans, principally commercial real estate (“CRE”) loans and Small Business Administration loans under the 504 Fixed Asset Financing Program has been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by recent economic and market conditions, and may be affected by other conditions outside of our control such as lack of demand for real estate of the type securing our loans, natural disasters, changes in neighborhood values, competitive overbuilding, weather, casualty losses, occupancy rates and other similar factors;
- we must satisfy our regulators with respect to Bank Secrecy Act, Anti-Money Laundering and other regulatory mandates to prevent possible future restrictions on adding customers;

- we may not be able to sustain our historical growth rates in our loan, prepaid and debit card and other lines of business; and
- we may not be able to manage credit risk to desired levels, improve our net interest margin and monitor interest rate sensitivity, manage our real estate exposure to capital levels and maintain flexibility if we achieve asset growth.

We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

The Bancorp Inc. (“the Company”) is a Delaware financial holding company and our primary subsidiary is The Bancorp Bank, National Association, which we wholly own and which we refer to as the “Bank.” The vast majority of our revenue and income is generated through the Bank. As described more fully below, our business strategy is focused on payments and deposits activities in our payments business which we expect to generate non-interest income and attract stable, lower cost deposits which we seek to deploy into lower risk assets in specialized markets through our specialty lending activities.

Our specialty lending groups include institutional banking, real estate bridge lending, small business lending and commercial fleet leasing. Our institutional banking business line offers securities-backed lines of credit (“SBLOC”) and insurance policy cash value-backed lines of credit (“IBLOC”) through investment advisors. It also offers investment advisor financing to investment advisors. SBLOCs and IBLOCs are loans which are generated through institutional banking affinity groups and are respectively collateralized by marketable securities and the cash value of insurance policies. SBLOCs and IBLOCs are typically offered in conjunction with brokerage accounts. Investment advisor loans are made to investment advisors for purposes of debt refinance, acquisition of another firm or internal succession. We offer commercial real estate bridge loans (“REBL”), the vast majority of which are collateralized by apartment buildings. We also offer small business loans (“SBL”) which are comprised primarily of Small Business Administration (“SBA”) loans and vehicle fleet and, to a lesser extent, other equipment leasing (“direct lease financing”) to small and medium sized businesses. Vehicle fleet and equipment leases consist of commercial vehicles including trucks and special purpose vehicles and equipment.

At December 31, 2022, loan types and amounts were: SBLOC and IBLOC \$2.33 billion; investor advisor financing \$172.5 million; direct lease financing \$632.2 million; commercial real estate loans, at fair value (excluding SBA, at fair value) \$442.4 million; REBL \$1.67 billion; and SBL \$768.4 million (including SBA held at fair value), and respectively comprised approximately 38%, 3%, 10%, 7%, 27%, and 13% of total loans and commercial loans, at fair value. The commercial real estate loans, at fair value consist of REBL loans originated for securitization but which we now intend to hold on our balance sheet. Our investment portfolio amounted to \$766.0 million at December 31, 2022, representing a decrease from the prior year.

The majority of our deposits and non-interest income are generated in our payments business which consists of consumer deposit accounts accessed by Bank-issued prepaid or debit cards, automated clearing house, or “ACH” accounts, the collection of card payments on behalf of merchants and other payments. The card-accessed deposit accounts are comprised of debit and prepaid card accounts that are generated by companies that market directly to end users. Our card-accessed deposit account types are diverse and include: consumer and business debit, general purpose reloadable prepaid, pre-tax medical spending benefit, payroll, gift, government, corporate incentive, reward, business payment accounts and others. Our ACH accounts facilitate bill payments and our acquiring accounts provide clearing and settlement services for payments made to merchants which must be settled through associations such as Visa or MasterCard. We also provide banking services to organizations with a pre-existing customer base tailored to support or complement the services provided by these organizations to their customers. These services include loan and deposit accounts for investment advisory companies through our institutional banking department. We typically provide these services under the name and through the facilities of each organization with whom we develop a relationship. We refer to this, generally, as affinity banking.

Our Strategies

Our principal strategies are to:

Fund our Loan and Investment Portfolio Growth with Stable Deposits and Generate Non-interest Income from Prepaid and Debit Card Accounts and Other Payment Processing. Our principal focus is to grow our specialty lending operations and investment portfolio, and fund these loans and investments through a variety of sources that provide stable deposits, which are lower cost compared to certain other types of funding. Funding sources include prepaid and debit card accounts, institutional banking transaction accounts and card payment processing. We derive the largest component of our deposits and non-interest income from our prepaid and debit card operations.

Develop Relationships with Affinity Groups to Gain Sponsored Access to their Membership, Client or Customer Bases to Market our Services through Private Label Banking. We seek to develop relationships with organizations with established membership, client or customer bases. Through these affinity group relationships, we gain access to an organization's members, clients and customers under the organization's sponsorship. We believe that by marketing targeted products and services to these constituencies through their pre-existing relationships with the organizations, we will continue to generate stable and lower cost deposits compared to certain other funding sources, generate fee income and, with respect to private label banking, lower our customer acquisition costs and build close customer relationships.

Offer Products Through Private Label Banking. Through our private label banking strategy, we provide our affinity group partners with banking services that have been customized to the needs of their respective customers. This allows these affinity groups to provide their members the affinity-branded banking services they desire. Affinity group websites identify the Bank as the provider of these banking services. We and the affinity group also may create products and services, or modify products and services already on our menu, that specifically relate to the needs and interests of the affinity group itself, or the affinity group's members or customers. Our private label banking services have been developed to include both deposit and lending-related products and services.

We pay fees to certain affinity groups based upon deposits and loans they generate. These fees vary, and certain fees increase as market interest rates increase, while other fee rates may be fixed. Such fees comprise substantially all of the interest expense on deposits in our consolidated statement of operations.

Use Our Existing Infrastructure as a Platform for Growth. We have made significant investments in our banking infrastructure to support our growth. We believe that this infrastructure can accommodate significant additional growth without proportionate increases in expense. We believe that this infrastructure enables us to maximize efficiencies through economies of scale as we grow without adversely affecting our relationships with our customers.

Specialty Finance: Lending Activities

We focus our lending activities upon our specialty lending segments including SBLOC, IBLOC and investment advisor loans, direct lease financing and SBL loans.

SBLOC, IBLOC and Investment Advisor Financing. We make loans to individuals, trusts and entities which are secured by a pledge of marketable securities maintained in one or more accounts with respect to which we obtain a securities account control agreement. The securities pledged may be either debt or equity securities or a combination thereof, but all such securities must be listed for trading on a national securities exchange or automated inter-dealer quotation system. SBLOCs are typically payable on demand. Most of our SBLOCs are drawn to meet a specific need of the borrower (such as for bridge financing of real estate) and are typically drawn for 12 to 18 months at a time. Maximum SBLOC line amounts are calculated by applying a standard 'advance rate' calculation against the eligible security type depending on asset class: typically up to 50% for equity securities and mutual fund securities and 80% for investment grade (Standard & Poor's rating of BBB- or higher, or Moody's rating of Baa3 or higher) municipal or corporate debt securities. Borrowers generally must have a credit score of 660 or higher, although we may allow exceptions based upon a review of the borrower's income, assets and other credit information. Substantially all SBLOCs have full recourse to the borrower. The underlying securities that act as collateral for our SBLOC commitments are monitored on a daily basis to confirm the composition of the client portfolio and its daily market value. Although these accounts are closely monitored, severely falling markets or sudden drops in price with respect to individual pledged securities could result in the loan being under-collateralized and consequently in default and, upon sale of the collateral, could result in losses to the Bank. We also make loans which are collateralized by the cash surrender value of eligible life insurance policies, or IBLOCs. Should a loan default, the primary risks for IBLOCs are if the insurance company issuing the policy were to become insolvent, or if that company would fail to recognize the Bank's assignment of policy proceeds. To mitigate these risks, insurance company ratings are periodically evaluated for compliance with our standards. Additionally, the Bank utilizes assignments of cash surrender value which legal counsel has concluded are enforceable. In 2020, the Bank began originating loans to investment advisors for purposes of debt refinance, acquisition of another firm or internal succession. Maximum loan amounts are limited to 70% of the estimated business enterprise value, based on a third-party valuation, but may be increased depending upon the debt service coverage ratio. Personal guarantees and blanket business liens are obtained as appropriate. SBLOC and IBLOC loans are demand loans and generally reprice monthly, as the prime rate changes. Investment advisor loans generally have seven year terms with fixed rates.

Leases. We provide lease financing for commercial and government vehicle fleets, including trucks and other special purpose vehicles and, to a lesser extent, provide lease financing for other equipment. Our leases are either open-end or closed-end. An open-

end lease is one in which, at the end of the lease term, the lessee must pay us the difference between the amount at which we sell the leased asset and the stated termination value. Termination value is a contractual value agreed to by the parties at the inception of a lease as to the value of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. A closed-end lease is one for which no such payment is due on lease termination. In a closed-end lease, the risk that the amount received on a sale of the leased asset will be less than the residual value is assumed by us, as lessor. We use a credit matrix which outlines the required financial information needed to evaluate credits over \$150,000. For amounts less than \$150,000 that meet a set criteria, we support our decisioning process by utilizing a scoring model. Terms for leases are generally 36 to 60 months.

SBL Loans. SBL, or small business loans, consist primarily of SBA loans. We participate in two ongoing loan programs established by the SBA: the 7a Loan Guarantee Program and the 504 Fixed Asset Financing Program. The 7a Loan Guarantee Program is designed to help small business borrowers start or expand their businesses by providing partial guarantees of loans made by banks and non-bank lending institutions for specific business purposes, including long or short term working capital; funds for the purchase of equipment, machinery, supplies and materials; funds for the purchase, construction or renovation of real estate; and funds to acquire, operate or expand an existing business or refinance existing debt, all under conditions established by the SBA. The terms of the loans must come within parameters set by the SBA, including borrower eligibility, loan maturity, and maximum loan amount. 7a loans must be secured by all available business assets and personal real estate until the recovery value equals the loan amount or until all personal real estate of the borrower have been pledged. Personal guarantees are required from all owners of 20% or more of the equity of the business, although lenders may also require personal guarantees of owners of less than 20%. Loan guarantees can range up to 85% of loan principal for loans of up to \$150,000 and 75% for loans in excess of that amount.

The SBA loan guaranty is typically paid to the lender after the liquidation of all collateral, but may be paid prior to liquidation of certain assets, mitigating the losses due to collateral deficiencies up to the percentage of the guarantee. To maintain the guarantee, we must comply with applicable SBA regulations, and we risk loss of the guarantee should we fail to comply. 7a loan amounts are not limited to a percentage of estimated collateral value and are instead based on the business's ability to repay the loan from its cash flow. If the business generates inadequate cash flow to repay principal and interest, and borrowers are otherwise unable to repay the loan, losses may result if related collateral is sold for less than the unguaranteed balance of the loan. Because these loans are generally at variable rates, higher rate environments will increase required payments from borrowers, with increased payment default risk. As a result of a wide variety of collateral with very specific uses, markets for resale of the collateral may be limited, which could adversely affect amounts realized upon sale. The 7a program is funded through annual appropriations approved by Congress matching funding requirements for loans approved within the budget year. Should those appropriations be reduced or cease, our ability to make 7a loans will be curtailed or terminated. While 7a loans have historically had five to seven year average lives, they initially reprice between 90 days to 60 months, at which point rates are variable and adjust on a quarterly basis based on prime rate changes.

The 504 Fixed Asset Financing Program is designed to provide small businesses with financing for the purchase of fixed assets, including real estate and buildings; the purchase of improvements to real estate; the construction of new facilities or modernizing, renovating or converting existing facilities; the purchase of long-term machinery and equipment; and debt refinancing. A 504 loan may not be used for working capital, trading asset purchases or investment in rental real estate. In a 504 financing, the borrower must supply 10% of the financing amount, we provide 50% of the financing amount and a Certified Development Company, or "CDC," provides 40% of the financing amount. If the borrower has less than two years of operating history or if the assets being financed are considered "special purpose," the funding percentages are 15%, 50% and 35%, respectively. If both conditions are met, the funding percentages are 20%, 50% and 30%, respectively. We receive a first lien on the assets being financed and the CDC receives a second lien. Personal guarantees of the principal owners of the business are required. The funds for the CDC loans are raised through a monthly auction of bonds that are guaranteed by the U.S. government and, accordingly, if the government guarantees are curtailed or terminated, our ability to make 504 loans would be curtailed or terminated. Certain basic loan terms, as with the 7a program, are established by the SBA, including borrower eligibility, maximum loan amount, maximum maturity date, interest rates and loan fees. While real estate is appraised and values are established for other collateral, and the loan amount is limited to a percentage of cost of the assets being acquired by the borrower, such amounts may not be realized upon resale if the borrower defaults and the Bank forecloses on the collateral. These loans generally have rates which are variable after an initial five year period, at which point rates adjust every 90 days or 60 months based on prime rate changes.

SBA 7a and 504 loans may include construction advances which are subject to risk inherent to construction projects, including environmental risks, engineering defects, contractor risk, and risk of project completion. Delays in construction may also compromise the owner's business plan and result in additional stresses on cash flow required to service the loan. Higher than expected construction costs may also result, impacting repayment capability and collateral values.

Additionally, we make SBA loans to franchisees of various business concepts, including loans to multiple franchisees with the same concept. In making loans to franchisees, we consider franchisee failure rates for the specific franchise concept. However, factors adversely affecting a specific type of franchisor or franchise concept, including in particular risks that a franchise concept loses popularity with consumers or encounters negative publicity about its products or services, could harm the value not only of a particular franchisee's business but also of multiple loans to other franchisees with the same concept.

In both 2020 and 2021, we also participated in the Paycheck Protection Program, or "PPP," which was a temporary program to provide COVID-19 pandemic relief to small businesses. PPP loans are fully guaranteed by the U.S. government and are expected to be repaid within one year of origination or less. As described in Item 7, "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Overview*," no future PPP loans have been authorized by legislation. Accordingly, we expect that the \$4.5 million of PPP loans outstanding at December 31, 2022 will be repaid and not be replaced, and revenues will not be realized from any new PPP loans.

Non-SBA Commercial Loans, at Fair Value and Real Estate Bridge Lending. Prior to 2020, we originated commercial real estate loans for sale into securitizations. In 2020, we decided to retain the loans which had not been sold on our balance sheet and continue to account for such loans at fair value. These loans are collateralized by various types of commercial real estate, primarily multi-family (apartments) but also include, retail, office and hotel real estate, and do not have recourse to the borrower (except for carve-outs such as fraud) and, accordingly, depend on cash reserves and cash generated by the underlying properties for repayment. In the third quarter of 2021, we resumed the origination of such loans, which we also plan to retain and which are transitional commercial mortgage loans to improve and rehabilitate existing properties that already have cash flow. While these loans generally have three year terms, the vast majority are variable rate, with monthly rate adjustments and, as a result, higher market rates will result in higher payments and greater cash flow requirements, although all loans require an interest rate cap to mitigate that risk. Should cash flow and available cash reserves prove inadequate to cover debt service on these loans, repayment will primarily depend upon the sponsor's ability to service the debt, or the value of the property in disposition. Low occupancy or rental rates may negatively impact loan repayment. Because these loans were previously originated for sale, or because we may decide to sell certain REBL loans in the future, the underwriting and other criteria used were those which buyers in the capital markets indicated were most crucial when determining whether to buy the loans. Such criteria include the loan-to-value ratio and debt yield (net operating income divided by first mortgage debt). However, property values may fall below appraised values and below the outstanding balance of the loan, which would reduce the price at which we could sell the loan.

Deposit Products and Services

We offer a range of deposit products and services deployed through our Fintech Solutions and Institutional Banking groups for the benefit of our affinity group clients and their customer bases. These products may be offered directly, or through our private label banking strategy. These include:

- checking accounts;
- savings accounts;
- money market accounts;
- commercial accounts; and
- various types of prepaid and debit cards.

We also offer ACH bill payment and other payment services.

Payments Products and Services Offered Through Our Fintech Solutions Group

We provide a variety of checking and savings accounts and other banking services to fintechs and other affinity groups, which may vary and which include fraud detection, anti-money laundering, consumer compliance and other regulatory functions, reconciliation, sponsorship in Visa or Mastercard associations, ACH processing, rapid funds transfer capabilities, etc.

Card Issuing Services. We issue debit and prepaid cards to access diverse types of deposit accounts including: consumer and business debit, general purpose reloadable prepaid, pre-tax medical spending benefit, payroll, gift, government, corporate incentive, reward, business payment accounts and others. Our cards are offered to end users through our relationships with benefits administrators, third-party administrators, insurers, corporate incentive companies, rebate fulfillment organizations, payroll

administrators, large retail chains, consumer service organizations and fintechs. Our cards are network-branded through our agreements with Visa, MasterCard, and Discover. The majority of fees that we earn result from contractual fees paid by third-party sponsors, computed on a per transaction basis, and monthly service fees. Additionally, we earn interchange fees paid through settlement associations such as Visa, which are also determined on a per transaction basis. These accounts have demonstrated a history of stability and lower cost compared to certain other types of funding. Our accounts are offered throughout the United States.

Card Payment, Bill Payment and ACH Processing. We act as the depository institution for the processing of credit and debit card payments made to various businesses, which require collection through associations such as Visa and Mastercard. We also act as the bank sponsor and depository institution for independent service organizations that process such payments and for other companies, such as bill payment companies for which we process ACH payments. We have designed products that enable those organizations to more easily process electronic payments and to better manage their risk of loss. These accounts are a source of demand deposits and fee income.

Institutional Banking

We have developed strategic relationships with affinity-based clients such as limited-purpose trust companies, registered investment advisers, broker-dealers and other firms offering institutional banking services. In addition to the SBLOC, IBLOC and Investment Advisor loans discussed above, our Institutional Banking business also provides customized, private label deposit products such as demand and money market accounts to customers of these affinity-based clients.

Other Operations

Account Services. Depending upon the product, account holders may access our products through the website or app of their affinity group, or through our website. This access may allow account holders to apply for loans, review account activity, pay bills electronically, receive statements electronically and print statements.

Call Centers. A third-party servicer provides call center operations that serve inbound customer support, including after hours and overflow support for certain lending businesses and general inquiries. The call center provides account holders or potential account holders with assistance accessing the Bank's products and services, and in resolving any related customer issues that may arise. Located in Manila, Philippines, TELUS International currently operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Other call centers are utilized for various Fintech Solutions group affinity products.

Third-Party Service Providers. To reduce operating costs and capitalize on the technical capabilities of selected vendors, we outsource certain bank operations and systems to third-party service providers, principally the following:

- data processing services, check imaging, loan processing, electronic bill payment and statement rendering;
- servicing of prepaid and debit card accounts;
- call center customer support, including institutional banking for overflow and after-hours support;
- access to automated teller machine networks;
- bank accounting and general ledger system;
- data warehousing services; and
- certain software development.

Because we outsource these operational functions to experienced third-party service providers with the capacity to process a high volume of transactions, we believe we can more readily and cost-effectively respond to growth than if we sought to develop these capabilities internally. Should any of our current relationships terminate, we believe we could maintain business continuity by securing the required services from an alternative source without material interruption of our operations.

Sales and Marketing

Affinity Group Banking Relationships. Our sales and marketing efforts to existing and potential affinity group organizations and fintechs are national in scope. We use a personal sales/targeted media advertising approach to market to these clients and business partners. Under our direction, the affinity group organizations with which we have relationships perform additional sales and marketing functions to the ultimate individual customers. Our marketing program to affinity group organizations consists of:

- print and digital advertising;
- attending and creating presentations at trade shows and other events for targeted affinity organizations; and
- direct contact with potential affinity organizations by our marketing staff, with relationship managers focusing on particular regional markets.

Loan Administration and Business Development Offices. We maintain offices to market and administer our leasing programs in Crofton, Maryland, Kent, Washington, Raritan, New Jersey, Logan, Utah, Norristown and Warminster, Pennsylvania, and Orlando, Florida. We maintain SBL loan offices in suburban Chicago (Westmont), Illinois and suburban Raleigh (Morrisville), North Carolina, primarily for SBA loans. We maintain a loan administration office in New York, New York.

Technology and Cybersecurity

Primary System Architecture. We provide financial products and services through a secure, tiered architecture using commercially available software and with third party providers whom we believe to be industry leaders. We maintain a platform of web technologies, databases, firewalls, and licensed and proprietary financial services software to support our unique client base. User activity is distributed across our service offerings, with internally developed software and cloud services, as well as third-party platforms and processors. The goal of our systems design is to service our client requirements efficiently, which has been accomplished using data and service replication between data centers and cloud platforms for our critical applications. The system's flexible architecture is designed to meet current capacity needs and allow expansion for future demands. In addition to built-in redundancies, we monitor our systems using automated internal tools, and use independent third parties to validate our controls.

Cybersecurity. We have an established Cybersecurity Program that is mapped to the National Institute of Standards and Technology ("NIST") Cybersecurity Framework, the Center for Internet Security® ("CIS") Critical Security Controls, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council ("FFIEC") Cybersecurity Assessment Tool and relevant ISO standards. The Bancorp obtains annual PCI certification. Highlights of the program include:

- A security testing schedule, which includes internal/external penetration testing;
- Regular vulnerability assessments;
- Detailed vulnerability management;
- Monitoring and reporting of systems and critical applications;
- Data loss prevention controls;
- File access and integrity monitoring and reporting;
- Threat intelligence;
- A training and compliance program for staff, including a detailed policy; and
- Third-party vendor management.

Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

We use third-party providers for a significant portion of our core and internet banking systems and operations. Where applicable, we rely principally upon trade secret and trademark law to protect our intellectual property. We do not typically enter into intellectual property-related confidentiality agreements with our affinity group customers, because we maintain control over the software used for banking functions rather than licensing them for customers to use. Moreover, we believe that factors such as the relationships we develop with our affinity group and banking customers, the quality of our banking products, the level and reliability

of the service we provide, and the customization of our products and services to meet the needs of our affinity groups are substantially more significant to our ability to succeed.

Competition

We compete with numerous banks and other financial institutions such as finance companies, leasing companies, credit unions, insurance companies, money market funds, investment firms and private lenders, as well as online lenders and other non-traditional competitors. Our primary competitors in each of our business lines differ significantly from those in our other business lines principally because few financial institutions compete against us in all business segments in which we operate. For prepaid and debit accounts, our largest source of funding and fee income, competitors include Pathward Financial and for SBLOC competitors include TriState Capital and Goldman Sachs. For SBA loans, our competitors include Live Oak Bank, and for leasing our competitors include Enterprise. For REBL loans, competitors include real estate debt funds such as those sponsored by Arbor Realty Trust. Significant costs of entry include consumer protection compliance, and Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”) and other regulatory compliance costs, which may impact competition for prepaid and debit card accounts. We believe that our ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, including:

- our ability to expand our affinity group banking program;
- competitors’ interest rates and service fees;
- the scope of our products and services;
- the relevance of our products and services to customer needs and the rate at which we and our competitors introduce them;
- satisfaction of our customers with our customer service;
- our perceived safety as a depository institution, including our size, credit rating, capital strength, earnings strength and regulatory posture;
- ease of use of our banking websites and other customer interfaces; and
- the capacity, reliability and security of our network infrastructure.

If we experience difficulty in any of these areas, our competitive position could be materially adversely affected, which would affect our growth, our profitability and, possibly, our ability to continue operations. With respect to our affinity group operations, we believe we can compete effectively as a result of our ability to customize our product offerings to the affinity group’s needs. We believe that the costs of entry to offering prepaid and debit card accounts, especially compliance costs, are relatively high and somewhat prohibitive to new competitors. We have competed successfully with institutions much larger than ourselves; however, many of our competitors have larger customer bases, greater name recognition, greater financial and other resources and longer operating histories, which may impact our ability to compete. Our future success will depend on our ability to compete effectively in a highly competitive market.

Human Capital Management

We believe that human capital management is an essential component of our continued growth and success. Key human capital resources and management strategies are described below.

Employees. As of December 31, 2022, we had 717 full-time employees and believe our relationship with our employees to be good. Our employees are not employed under a collective bargaining agreement. Our workforce as of that date included approximately 50% women and 23% racial and ethnic minorities.

Structure. The Company’s Chief Human Resources Officer reports directly to the President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and oversees most aspects of the employee experience, including talent acquisition, learning and development, talent management, employee relations, payroll, compensation and benefits. The Company’s Chief Diversity Officer oversees diversity and inclusion efforts and reports directly to the President and CEO in that regard. Our Board of Directors and executive management receive regular updates on human capital management efforts, including diversity and inclusion initiatives.

Talent Acquisition and Development. We aim to attract, develop and retain high-performing, diverse talent who can further the Company’s strategic business objectives. To that end, we offer market-competitive compensation and strive to accelerate employees’ professional development through performance management and fostering a learning culture. Our employees work together with their managers to set business and professional development goals, supported by a variety of resources and tools developed to help employees enhance their leadership skills.

Total Rewards and Employee Well-Being. The Company is committed to providing competitive benefits programs designed with the everyday needs of our employees and their families in mind. These programs offer resources that promote employee well-being in various aspects, including mental, physical, and financial wellness.

Diversity and Inclusion. We strive to maintain a diverse and inclusive work culture in which individual differences and experiences are valued and all employees have the opportunity to contribute and thrive. We believe that leveraging our employees’ diverse perspectives and capabilities will enhance innovation, foster a collaborative work culture and enable us to better serve our customers and communities. With this vision in mind, the Company’s diversity and inclusion strategy focuses on five key pillars: Organizational Commitment, Workforce Practices, Community Engagement, Supplier Diversity and Transparency. In 2018, the Company established an Internal Diversity & Inclusion Council to oversee and implement initiatives that advance these core values at all levels of the Company, including training and events designed to increase cultural awareness and engaging with external organizations such as the National Minority Supplier Development Council and the Women’s Business Enterprise National Council. These efforts are supported by the Company’s seven employee resource groups (ERGs). Open to all employees, our ERGs give employees the opportunity to connect with their colleagues and work to provide greater organizational awareness of the unique issues related to women, people of color, working parents, veterans and first responders, health and wellness and the environment.

Regulation and Supervision

Overview

The Bancorp, Inc. is a Delaware corporation and a financial holding company registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve”). The Company maintains its headquarters in Wilmington, Delaware. The Company’s subsidiary, The Bancorp Bank, National Association, is a nationally chartered and federally insured commercial bank supervised and examined by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”) as its primary regulator, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), the federal agency that administers the Deposit Insurance Fund (“DIF”). On September 15, 2022, the Bank converted from a state-chartered bank regulated by the FDIC and the Delaware Office of the State Bank Commissioner to a federally chartered bank regulated by the OCC. On February 1, 2023 the Bank relocated its main office from Wilmington, Delaware to Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Both the Company and the Bank are subject to extensive regulation in connection with their respective activities and operations. The regulatory framework by which both the Company and Bank are supervised and examined is complex and dynamic and is designed to protect customers of and depositors in insured depository institutions, the DIF, and the U.S. banking system. This framework includes acts of Congress, regulations, policy statements and guidance, and other interpretative materials that define the obligations and requirements for entities participating in the U.S. banking system. Moreover, regulation of holding companies and their subsidiaries is subject to continual revision, both through statutory changes and corresponding regulatory revisions as well as through evolving supervisory objectives of applicable banking agencies that supervise the Company and the Bank.

The requirements and restrictions under federal and state laws to which the Bank is subject include requirements to maintain reserves against deposits, restrictions on the types and amounts of loans that may be made and the interest that may be charged, and limitations on the types of investments that may be made and the types of services that may be offered. Various consumer laws and regulations also affect the Bank’s operations. Any change in the regulatory requirements and policies by the OCC, the Federal Reserve, other federal regulatory agencies, the United States Congress, or the states in which we operate, or where our customers reside, could have a material adverse impact on the Company, the Bank, and our operations.

In addition to regulation and supervision by the FRB, the Company is a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), and is required to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and otherwise comply with federal securities laws.

This report contains certain regulatory requirements applicable to the Company and the Bank. Regulation of the Company and the Bank is subject to continual revision, whether due to statutory changes, regulatory revisions, or evolving supervisory

objectives. As such, descriptions of statutes and regulations in this report are not intended to be complete explanations of such statutes and regulations, or their effects on the Bank or the Company, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual statutes and regulations.

Federal Regulation

As a financial holding company, the Company is subject to regular examination by the Federal Reserve and must file annual reports and provide any additional information the Federal Reserve may request. Under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (“BHCA”), a financial holding company may not directly or indirectly acquire ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of any bank, or merge or consolidate with another financial holding company, without prior approval of the Federal Reserve.

Permitted Activities The BHCA generally limits the activities of a financial holding company and its subsidiaries to that of banking, managing or controlling banks, or any other activity that is determined to be so closely related to banking or to managing or controlling banks that an exception is allowed for those activities.

Change in Control The BHCA prohibits a company from acquiring control of a financial holding company without prior Federal Reserve approval. Similarly, the Change in Bank Control Act (“CBCA”), prohibits a person or group of persons from acquiring control of a financial holding company unless the Federal Reserve has been notified and has not objected to the transaction. In general, under a rebuttable presumption established by the Federal Reserve, the acquisition of 10% or more of any class of voting securities of a financial holding company is presumed to be acquisition of control of the holding company if the financial holding company has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the 34 Act; or no other person will own or control a greater percentage of that class of voting securities immediately after the transaction.

An acquisition of 25% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities of a financial holding company is conclusively deemed to be acquisition of control. In determining percentage ownership for a person, Federal Reserve policy is to count securities obtainable by that person through the exercise of options or warrants, even if the options or warrants have not then vested.

In January 2020, the Federal Reserve revised its minority investment policy statement, under which, subject to the filing of certain commitments with the Federal Reserve, an investor can acquire up to one-third of the Company’s equity without being deemed to have engaged in a change in control, provided that no more than 15% of the investor’s equity is voting stock. This revised policy statement also permits non-controlling passive investors to engage in interactions with our management without being considered as controlling our operations.

Regulatory Restrictions on Dividends It is the policy of the Federal Reserve that financial holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of income available over the past year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization’s expected future needs and financial condition. The policy provides that financial holding companies should not maintain a level of cash dividends that undermines the financial holding company’s ability to serve as a source of strength to its banking subsidiaries. See “ Holding Company Liability ” below. Federal Reserve policies also affect the ability of a financial holding company to pay in-kind dividends.

Limitations on Dividends Various federal provisions limit the amount of dividends that subsidiary banks can pay to their holding companies without regulatory approval. Without the prior approval of the OCC, a dividend may not be paid if the total of all dividends declared by a bank in any calendar year is in excess of the current year’s net income combined with the retained net income of the two preceding years. Additionally, a dividend may not be paid in excess of a bank’s retained earnings. Moreover, an insured depository institution may not pay a dividend if the payment would cause it to be less than “adequately capitalized” under the prompt corrective action framework or if the institution is in default in the payment of an assessment due to the FDIC. Similarly, under other regulatory capital rules, a banking organization that fails to satisfy the minimum capital conservation buffer requirement will be subject to certain limitations, which include restrictions on capital distributions. Additionally, regulators are authorized to prohibit a banking subsidiary or financial holding company from engaging in unsafe or unsound banking practices. Depending upon the circumstances, agencies could take the position that paying a dividend would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

Because the Company is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank, its rights to participate in the distribution of assets of the Bank, or any other subsidiary, upon the Bank’s or the subsidiary’s liquidation or reorganization will be subject to the prior claims of the Bank’s or subsidiary’s creditors. In the event of liquidation or other resolution of an insured depository institution, the

claims of depositors and other general or subordinated creditors have priority of payment over the claims of holders of any obligation of the institution's holding company or any of the holding company's shareholders or creditors.

Holding Company Liability Under Federal Reserve policy, a financial holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to each of its banking subsidiaries and commit resources to their support. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank") codified this policy as a statutory requirement. Under this requirement, the Company is expected to commit resources to support the Bank, including at times when it may not be in a financial position to provide such resources. As discussed below under "*Prompt Corrective Action*" a financial holding company in certain circumstances could be required to guarantee the capital plan of an undercapitalized banking subsidiary.

In the event of a financial holding company's bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the trustee will be deemed to have assumed and is required to cure immediately, any deficit under any commitment by the debtor holding company to any of the federal banking agencies to maintain the capital of an insured depository institution, and any claim for breach of such obligation will generally have priority over most other unsecured claims.

Capital Adequacy The Federal Reserve and OCC issued standards for measuring capital adequacy for financial holding companies and banks. These standards are designed to provide risk-based capital guidelines and to incorporate a consistent framework. The risk-based guidelines are used by the agencies in their examination and supervisory process, as well as in the analysis of any applications. As discussed below under "*Prompt Corrective Action*" a failure to meet minimum capital requirements could subject the Company or the Bank to a variety of enforcement remedies available to federal regulatory authorities, including, in the most severe cases, termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC and placing the Bank into conservatorship or receivership.

In general, these risk-related standards require banks and financial holding companies to maintain capital based on "risk-adjusted" assets so that the categories of assets with potentially higher credit risks will require more capital backing than categories with lower credit risk. In addition, banks and financial holding companies are required to maintain capital to support off-balance sheet activities such as loan commitments.

As a result of Dodd-Frank, our financial holding company status depends upon our maintaining our status as "well capitalized" and "well managed" under applicable Federal Reserve regulations. Should a financial holding company cease meeting these requirements, the Federal Reserve may impose corrective capital and managerial requirements on the financial holding company and place limitations on its ability to conduct the broader financial activities permissible for financial holding companies. In addition, the Federal Reserve may require divestiture of the holding company's depository institution if the deficiencies persist.

The risk-related standards classify capital into two tiers, referred to as Tier 1 and Tier 2. Together, these two categories of capital comprise a bank's or financial holding company's "qualifying total capital." However, capital that qualifies as Tier 2 capital is limited in amount to 100% of Tier 1 capital in testing compliance with the total risk-based capital minimum standards. Banks and financial holding companies must have a minimum ratio of 8% of qualifying total capital to total risk-weighted assets, and a minimum ratio of 4% of qualifying Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets. At December 31, 2022, the Company and the Bank had total capital to risk-adjusted assets ratios of 13.87% and 15.42%, respectively, and Tier 1 capital to risk-adjusted assets ratios of 13.40% and 14.95%, respectively.

In addition, the Federal Reserve and the OCC have established minimum leverage ratio guidelines. The principal objective of these guidelines is to constrain the maximum degree to which a financial institution can leverage its equity capital base. It is intended to be used as a supplement to the risk-based capital guidelines. These guidelines provide for a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to adjusted average total assets of 3% for financial holding companies that meet certain specified criteria, including those having the highest regulatory rating. Other financial institutions generally must maintain a leverage ratio of at least 3% plus 100 to 200 basis points. The guidelines also provide that financial institutions experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions will be expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above minimum supervisory levels, without significant reliance on intangible assets. Furthermore, the banking agencies have indicated that they may consider other indicia of capital strength in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities. At December 31, 2022, the Company and the Bank had leverage ratios of 9.63% and 10.73%, respectively.

The federal banking agencies' standards provide that concentration of credit risk and certain risks arising from non-traditional activities, as well as an institution's ability to manage these risks, are important factors when assessing a financial institution's overall capital adequacy. The risk-based capital standards also provide for the consideration of interest rate risk in the determination of a

financial institution's capital adequacy. The standards require financial institutions to effectively measure and monitor their interest rate risk and to maintain capital adequate for that risk. These standards can be expected to be amended from time to time. Dodd-Frank also included provisions referred to as the "Collins Amendment." The provisions subject bank holding companies to the same capital requirements as their bank subsidiaries and eliminate or significantly reduce the use of hybrid capital instruments, especially trust preferred securities, as regulatory capital. Under the Collins Amendment, trust preferred securities issued by a company, such as our Company, with total consolidated assets of less than \$15 billion before May 19, 2010 and treated as regulatory capital were grandfathered, but any such securities issued later are not eligible as regulatory capital. The federal banking regulators issued final rules setting minimum risk-based and leverage capital requirements for holding companies and banks on a consolidated basis that are no less stringent than the generally applicable requirements in effect for depository institutions under the prompt corrective action regulations discussed below and other components of the Collins Amendment.

Basel III Capital Rules In July 2013, the Company's primary federal regulator, the Federal Reserve, and the Bank's primary federal regulator, the FDIC, approved final rules, which we refer to as the New Capital Rules, establishing a new comprehensive framework for U.S. banking organizations. The New Capital Rules generally implemented the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's December 2010 final capital framework referred to as "Basel III" for strengthening international capital standards. The New Capital Rules substantially revised the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and their depository institution subsidiaries, including the Company and the Bank, as compared to then current U.S. general risk-based capital rules. The New Capital Rules revised the definitions and components of regulatory capital, as well as addressed other issues affecting the numerator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios. The New Capital Rules also addressed asset risk-weights and other matters affecting the denominator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios and replaced the existing general risk-weighting approach, which was derived from the Basel Committee's 1988 "Basel I" capital accords, with a more risk-sensitive approach based, in part, on the "standardized approach" in the Basel Committee's 2004 "Basel II" capital accords. In addition, the New Capital Rules implemented certain provisions of Dodd-Frank, including the requirements of Section 939A to remove references to credit ratings from the federal agencies' rules. The New Capital Rules became effective for the Company and the Bank in January 2015 and were subject to phase-in periods for certain of their components and other provisions.

Among other matters, the New Capital Rules: (i) introduced a new capital measure called "Common Equity Tier 1," or CET1 and related regulatory capital ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets; (ii) specified that Tier 1 capital consists of CET1 and "Additional Tier 1 capital" instruments meeting certain revised requirements; (iii) mandated that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital; and (iv) expanded the scope of the deductions from and adjustments to capital as compared to existing regulations. Under the New Capital Rules, for most banking organizations, the most common form of Additional Tier 1 capital is non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and the most common form of Tier 2 capital is subordinated notes and a portion of the allocation for loan and lease losses, in each case, subject to the specific requirements of the New Capital Rules.

Minimum capital ratios in effect at December 31, 2022 were as follows:

- 4.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets;
- 6.0% Tier 1 capital (that is, CET1 plus Additional Tier 1 capital) to risk-weighted assets;
- 8.0% Total capital (that is, Tier 1 capital plus Tier 2 capital) to risk-weighted assets; and
- 4.0% Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets as reported on consolidated financial statements (known as the "leverage ratio").

The New Capital Rules also introduced a new "capital conservation buffer," composed entirely of CET1, on top of the minimum risk-weighted asset ratios. The capital conservation buffer was designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the capital conservation buffer face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases, and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall. Thus, when fully phased-in in January 2019, the Company and the Bank were required to maintain an additional capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of CET1, effectively resulting in minimum ratios of (i) CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 7%, (ii) Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.5%, and (iii) Total capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 10.5%.

The New Capital Rules provided for a number of deductions from and adjustments to CET1. These included, for example, the requirement that deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that could not be realized through net operating loss carrybacks and significant investments in non-consolidated financial entities be deducted from CET1 to the extent that any one such category exceeds 10% if CET1 or all such items, in the aggregate, exceed 15% of CET1.

In addition, under the previous general risk-based capital rules, the effects of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss (“AOCI”) items included in shareholders’ equity (for example, marks-to-market of securities held in the available-for-sale portfolio) under U.S. GAAP are reversed for the purpose of determining regulatory capital ratios. Pursuant to the New Capital Rules, the effects of certain AOCI items are not excluded; however, non-advanced approaches banks, including the Company and the Bank, were able to make a one-time permanent election to continue to exclude these items. This election had to be made concurrently with the first filing of certain of the Company and the Bank’s periodic regulatory reports in the beginning of 2015. The Company and the Bank made this election in order to avoid significant variations in the level of capital depending upon the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the fair value of our securities portfolio. The New Capital Rules also precluded certain hybrid securities, such as trust preferred securities, from inclusion in bank holding companies’ Tier 1 capital, subject to grandfathering in the case of bank holding companies, such as our Company, that had less than \$15 billion in total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2009. Implementation of the deductions and other adjustments to CET1 began on January 1, 2015 and were phased-in over a 4-year period (beginning at 40% on January 1, 2015 and an additional 20% per year thereafter). The implementation of the capital conservation buffer began on January 1, 2016 at the 0.625% level and increased by 0.625% on each subsequent January 1, until it reached 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

With respect to the Bank, the New Capital Rules revised the “prompt corrective action” (“PCA”) regulations adopted pursuant to Section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (“FDIA”), by: (i) introducing a CET1 ratio requirement at each PCA category (other than critically undercapitalized), with the required CET1 ratio being 6.5% for well-capitalized status; (ii) increasing the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio requirement for each category, with the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio for well-capitalized status being 8% (as compared to the current 6%); and (iii) eliminating the current provision that provides that a bank with a composite supervisory rating of 1 may have a 3% leverage ratio and still be adequately capitalized. The New Capital Rules did not change the total risk-based capital requirement for any PCA category.

The New Capital Rules prescribed a new standardized approach for risk weightings that expanded the risk-weighting categories from four Basel I-derived categories (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) to a larger and more risk-sensitive number of categories, depending on the nature of the assets, generally ranging from 0% for U.S. government and agency securities, to 600% for certain equity exposures resulting in higher risk weights for a variety of asset classes.

The New Capital Rules became effective in January 2015, and we are in compliance with these rules.

We believe the Company and the Bank will continue to be able to meet targeted capital ratios. Actual ratios are shown in the following paragraph.

Prompt Corrective Action Federal banking agencies must take prompt supervisory and regulatory actions against undercapitalized depository institutions pursuant to the PCA provisions of the FDIA. Depository institutions are assigned one of five capital categories – “well capitalized,” “adequately capitalized,” “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized,” and “critically undercapitalized” – and are subject to different regulation corresponding to the capital category within which the institution falls. Under certain circumstances, a well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, or undercapitalized institution may be treated as if the institution were in the next lower capital category. As described in Item 7, “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources*,” an institution is deemed well capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10.00%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6.50%, and a leverage ratio of at least 5.00%. An institution is adequately capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 8.00%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4.50%, and a leverage ratio of at least 4.00%. At December 31, 2022, the Company’s total risk-based capital ratio was 13.87%, Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 13.40%, and leverage ratio was 9.63% while the Bank’s ratios were 15.42%, 14.95% and 10.73%, respectively and, accordingly, both the Company and the Bank were well capitalized within the meaning of the regulations. A depository institution is generally prohibited from making capital distributions (including paying dividends) or paying management fees to a holding company if the institution would thereafter be undercapitalized.

Brokered Deposits Adequately capitalized institutions cannot accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits, except with a waiver from the FDIC, and are subject to restrictions on the interest rates that can be paid on such deposits. Undercapitalized institutions may not accept, renew, or roll over brokered deposits. Prior to June 30, 2021, the majority of the Bank’s deposits were classified as brokered, because related accounts, primarily prepaid and debit card deposit accounts, are obtained with the assistance of third parties. In December 2020, the FDIC issued a regulation which resulted in the reclassification of the majority of our deposits from brokered to non-brokered, see “*Insurance of Deposit Accounts*” below. These designations are subject to the FDIC’s ongoing assessment and there can be no assurance that such classifications will be permanent. As a result of the reclassifications, FDIC insurance expense rates were reduced beginning in the third quarter of 2021.

Bank regulatory agencies are permitted or, in certain cases, required to act with respect to institutions falling within one of the three undercapitalized categories.

A banking institution that is undercapitalized must submit a capital restoration plan. Until such plan is approved, the banking institution may not increase its assets, acquire another institution, establish a branch or engage in any new activities, and generally may not make capital distributions. This plan will not be accepted unless, among other things, the banking institution's holding company guarantees the plan up to an agreed-upon amount. Any guarantee by a depository institution's holding company is entitled to a priority of payment in bankruptcy. Failure to implement a capital plan, or failure to have a capital restoration plan accepted, may result in a conservatorship or receivership.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts The Bank's deposits are insured to the maximum extent permitted by the Deposit Insurance Fund. Dodd-Frank permanently increased the maximum amount of deposit insurance to \$250,000 per depositor, per insured institution for each account ownership category. FDIC insurance is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

As the insurer, the FDIC is authorized to conduct examinations of, and to require reporting by, FDIC-insured institutions. The FDIC also may prohibit any FDIC-insured institution from engaging in any activity the FDIC determines by regulation or order to pose a serious threat to the DIF. The FDIC also has the authority to initiate enforcement actions against banks.

The FDIC has implemented a risk-based assessment system under which FDIC-insured depository institutions pay annual premiums at rates based on their risk classification. A bank's risk classification is based on its capital levels and the level of supervisory concern the bank poses to the regulators. Institutions assigned to higher risk classifications pay assessments at higher rates than institutions that pose a lower risk. A decrease in the Bank's capital ratios or the occurrence of events that have an adverse effect on a bank's asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity or sensitivity to market risk could result in a substantial increase in deposit insurance premiums paid by the Bank, which would adversely affect earnings. In addition, the FDIC can impose special assessments in certain instances. The range of assessments in the risk-based system is a function of the reserve ratio in the DIF. Each insured institution is assigned to one of four risk categories based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors and its assessment rate depends upon the category to which it is assigned. Unlike the other categories, Risk Category I contains further risk differentiation based on the FDIC's analysis of financial ratios, examination component ratings and other information. Assessment rates are determined by the FDIC and, including potential adjustments to reflect an institution's risk profile, currently range from five to nine basis points for the healthiest institutions (Risk Category I) to 35 basis points of assessable liabilities for the riskiest (Risk Category IV). Rates may be increased an additional ten basis points depending on the amount of brokered deposits utilized. The above-referenced rates apply to institutions with assets under \$10 billion. Other rates apply for larger or "highly complex" institutions. The FDIC may adjust rates uniformly from one quarter to the next, except that no single adjustment can exceed three basis points. At December 31, 2022, the Bank's DIF assessment rate was less than 10 basis points.

Pursuant to Dodd-Frank, the FDIC established 2.0% as the designated reserve ratio ("DRR"), that is, the ratio of the DIF to insured deposits of the total industry. The FDIC adopted a plan under which it will meet the statutory minimum DRR of 1.35% by September 30, 2020, the deadline imposed by Dodd-Frank. Dodd-Frank requires the FDIC to offset the effect on institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion of the increase in the statutory minimum DRR to 1.35% from the former statutory minimum of 1.15%. Extraordinary growth in insured deposits during the first and second quarters of 2020 caused the DIF reserve ratio to decline below the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent as of June 30, 2020. In September 2020, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a Restoration Plan to restore the reserve ratio to at least 1.35 percent within eight years, absent extraordinary circumstances, as required by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. The Restoration Plan maintained the assessment rate schedules in place at the time and required the FDIC to update its analysis and projections for the DIF balance and reserve ratio at least semiannually. In the semiannual update for the Restoration Plan in June 2022, the FDIC projected that the reserve ratio was at risk of not reaching the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent by September 30, 2028, the statutory deadline to restore the reserve ratio. Based on this update, the FDIC Board approved an Amended Restoration Plan, and concurrently proposed an increase in initial base deposit insurance assessment rate schedules uniformly by 2 basis points, applicable to all insured depository institutions.

In October 2022, the FDIC Board finalized the increase with an effective date of January 1, 2023, applicable to the first quarterly assessment period of 2023 (i.e., January 1 through March 31, 2023). The revised assessment rate schedules are intended to increase the likelihood that the reserve ratio of the DIF reaches the statutory minimum level of 1.35 percent by September 30, 2028.

Loans-to-One Borrower Generally, a bank may not make a loan or extend credit to a single or related group of borrowers in excess of 15% of its unimpaired capital and surplus. An additional amount may be lent, equal to 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus, if such loan is secured by specified collateral, generally readily marketable collateral (which is defined to include certain financial instruments and bullion) and real estate. At December 31, 2022, the Bank's limit on loans-to-one borrower was \$124.4 million (\$207.4 million for secured loans).

Transactions with Affiliates and other Related Parties There are various legal restrictions on the extent to which a financial holding company and its non-bank subsidiaries can borrow or otherwise obtain credit from banking subsidiaries or engage in other transactions with or involving those banking subsidiaries. The Bank's authority to engage in transactions with related parties or "affiliates" (that is, any entity that controls, is controlled by or is under common control with an institution, including the Company and our non-bank subsidiaries) is limited by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act ("FRA") and Regulation W promulgated thereunder. Section 23A restricts the aggregate amount of covered transactions with any individual affiliate to 10% of the Bank's capital and surplus. At December 31, 2022, the Company was not indebted to the Bank. The aggregate amount of covered transactions with all affiliates is limited to 20% of the Bank's capital and surplus. Certain transactions with affiliates are required to be secured by collateral in an amount and of a type described in Section 23A and the purchase of low-quality assets from affiliates are generally prohibited. Section 23B generally provides that certain transactions with affiliates, including loans and asset purchases, must be on terms and under circumstances, including credit standards, that are substantially the same or at least as favorable to the institution as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated companies.

Dodd-Frank generally enhanced the restrictions on transactions with affiliates under Sections 23A and 23B of the FRA, including an expansion of the definition of "covered transactions" and an increase in the amount of time for which collateral requirements regarding covered credit transactions must be satisfied. Insider transaction limitations were expanded through the strengthening of loan restrictions to insiders and the expansion of the types of transactions subject to the various limits, including derivatives transactions, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending or borrowing transactions. Restrictions were also placed on certain assets sales to and from an insider to an institution including requirements that such sales be on market terms and, in certain circumstances, approved by the institution's board of directors.

The Bank's authority to extend credit to its directors, executive officers and 10% shareholders, as well as to entities controlled by such persons, is governed by the requirements of Sections 22(g) and 22(h) of the FRA and Regulation O of the Federal Reserve. Among other things, these provisions require that extensions of credit to insiders (i) be made on terms that are substantially the same as, and follow credit underwriting procedures that are not less stringent than, those prevailing for comparable transactions with unaffiliated persons and that do not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features; and (ii) not exceed certain limitations on the amount of credit extended to such persons, individually and in the aggregate, which limits are based, in part, on the amount of the Bank's capital. In addition, extensions of credit in excess of certain limits must be approved by the Bank's board of directors. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, loans to these related parties amounted to \$5.5 million and \$5.2 million respectively.

Standards for Safety and Soundness The FDIA requires each federal banking agency to prescribe for all insured depository institutions standards relating to, among other things, internal controls, information and audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate risk exposure, asset growth, compensation, fees, benefits and such other operational and managerial standards as the agency deems appropriate. The federal banking agencies adopted final regulations and *Interagency Guidelines Prescribing Standards for Safety and Soundness* to implement these safety and soundness standards. The guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If the appropriate federal banking agency determines an institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the agency may require the institution to submit to the agency an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard.

Privacy and Information Security Financial institutions are required to disclose their policies for collecting and protecting confidential information. Customers generally may prevent financial institutions from sharing nonpublic personal financial information with nonaffiliated third parties except under narrow circumstances, such as the processing of transactions requested by the consumer or when the financial institution is jointly sponsoring a product or service with a nonaffiliated third party. Additionally, financial institutions generally may not disclose consumer account numbers to any nonaffiliated third party for use in telemarketing, direct mail marketing or other marketing to consumers. The Bank has adopted privacy standards that we believe will satisfy regulatory scrutiny and communicates its privacy practices to its customers through privacy disclosures designed in a manner consistent with recommended model forms. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act ("GLBA") and other laws require us to implement a comprehensive information security program that includes administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to provide for the security and

confidentiality of customer records and information. As a result, we have implemented and continue to assess and improve our security and privacy policies and procedures to protect personal and confidential information.

Data privacy and data protection are areas of increasing focus by states. Following enactment of the California Consumer Protection Act of 2018 (as modified by the California Privacy Rights Act, the “CCPA”) which became effective in January 2020, we made operational adjustments to ensure we complied with the law and its regulations as well as future laws it is anticipated will be enacted by other states following the lead taken by California. The CCPA gives California consumers the right to request disclosure of information collected about them, whether the information has been sold or shared, the right to request deletion of personal information (subject to certain exceptions), the right to opt out of the sale of the consumer’s personal information, and the right not to be discriminated against for having exercised the rights. The CCPA contains several exemptions, including an exemption applicable to information that is collected, processed, sold or disclosed pursuant to GLBA. More states (including Colorado, Connecticut, Utah and Virginia) plan to implement similar legislation in 2023 and in the future.

Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (“FACT Act”), provides consumers with the ability to restrict companies from using certain information obtained from affiliates to make marketing solicitations. In general, a person is prohibited from using information received from an affiliate to make a solicitation for marketing purposes to a consumer, unless the consumer is given notice and had a reasonable opportunity to opt out of such solicitations. The rule permits opt-out notices to be given by any affiliate that has a pre-existing business relationship with the consumer and permits a joint notice from two or more affiliates. Moreover, such notice would not be applicable if the company using the information has a pre-existing business relationship with the consumer. This notice may be combined with other required disclosures, including notices required under other applicable privacy provisions.

Section 315 of the FACT Act requires each financial institution or creditor to develop and implement a written Identity Theft Prevention Program to detect, prevent and mitigate identity theft in connection with the opening of certain accounts or certain existing accounts. In accordance with this rule, the Bank adopted such a program.

Cybersecurity The federal banking regulators, as well as the SEC, and related self-regulatory organizations, regularly issue guidance regarding cybersecurity that is intended to enhance cyber risk management among financial institutions. A financial institution is expected to establish lines of defense and to ensure that its risk management processes address the risk posed by potential threats to the institution. A financial institution’s management is expected to maintain sufficient business continuity planning processes to ensure the rapid recovery, resumption, and maintenance of the institution’s operations after a cyberattack. A financial institution is also expected to develop appropriate processes to enable recovery of data and business operations if the institution or its critical service providers fall victim to a cyberattack. In addition, the SEC has proposed new rules that are not yet effective that could require us to adopt certain cybersecurity practices.

On November 18, 2021, the federal banking agencies issued a final rule to improve the sharing of information about cyber incidents. The final rule requires a banking organization to notify its primary federal regulator of any significant computer-security incident as soon as possible and no later than 36 hours after the banking organization determines that a cyber incident has occurred. Notification is required for incidents that have materially affected—or are reasonably likely to materially affect—the viability of a banking organization's operations, its ability to deliver banking products and services, or the stability of the financial sector. The final rule also requires a bank service provider to notify affected banking organization customers as soon as possible when the provider determines that it has experienced a computer-security incident that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect banking organization customers for four or more hours. This rule became effective May 1, 2022. In addition, certain state laws could potentially impact the Bank’s operations, including those related to applicable notification requirements when computer-security incidents or unauthorized access to customers’ nonpublic personal information have occurred.

Anti-Money Laundering, Sanctions, and Related Regulations The Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”) requires the Bank to implement a risk-based compliance program in order to protect the Bank from being used as a conduit for financial or other illicit crimes including but not limited to money laundering and terrorist financing. These rules are administered by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, (“FinCEN”), a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Under the law, the Bank must have a written BSA/Anti-Money Laundering (“AML”), program which has been approved by the board of directors and contains the following key requirements: (1) appointment of responsible persons to manage the program, including a BSA Officer; (2) ongoing training of all appropriate Bank staff and management on BSA-AML compliance; (3) development of a system of internal controls (including appropriate policies, procedures and processes); and (4) requiring independent testing to ensure effective implementation of the program and appropriate compliance. Under BSA regulations, the Bank is subject to various reporting requirements such as currency

transaction reporting, monitoring of customer activity and transactions and filing a suspicious activity report when warranted. The BSA also contains numerous recordkeeping requirements.

USA PATRIOT Act The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the “USA PATRIOT Act”) expanded provisions of the BSA, criminalized the financing of terrorism and augmented the existing BSA framework by strengthening customer identification procedures, requiring financial institutions to have due diligence procedures, including enhanced due diligence procedures and, most significantly, improving information sharing between financial institutions and the U.S. government. Additionally, the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (the “AML Act”) imposes new ultimate beneficial ownership reporting requirements on certain U.S. institutions (the “UBO Reporting Law”), provided, however, the AML Act sets forth multiple categories of exemptions from the new UBO Reporting Law. The AML Act further amends the BSA purpose to include goals of preventing money laundering and the financing of terrorism by requiring financial institutions to establish risk-based programs that incorporate highly useful BSA-related reports in assessing risks of money laundering, terrorism finance, tax evasion, and fraud to such financial institutions.

Under the USA PATRIOT Act, FinCEN can send bank regulatory agencies lists of the names of persons suspected of involvement in terrorist activities or money laundering. The Bank must search its records for any relationships with persons on those lists. If the Bank finds any relationships or transactions, it must report specific information to FinCEN and implement other internal compliance procedures in accordance with the Bank’s BSA/AML compliance procedures.

Office of Foreign Assets Control The Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”), a division of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals against targeted foreign countries, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, and those engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. OFAC functions under the President’s wartime and national emergency powers, as well as under authority granted by specific legislation, to impose controls on transactions and freeze assets under U.S. jurisdiction. In addition, many of the sanctions are based on United Nations and other international mandates, and typically involve close cooperation with allied governments. OFAC maintains lists of names of persons and organizations suspected of aiding, harboring or engaging in terrorist acts, as well as sanctions programs for certain countries. If the Bank finds a name on any transaction, account or wire transfer that is on an OFAC list or is otherwise asked to facilitate a transaction prohibited under a government sanctions program, the Bank must freeze or block such account or reject a transaction, and perform additional procedures as required by OFAC regulations. The Bank filters its customer base and transactional activity against OFAC-issued lists. The Bank performs these checks using purpose directed software, which is updated each time a modification is made to the lists provided by OFAC and other agencies.

Unfair or Deceptive or Abusive Acts or Practices Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act prohibits all persons, including financial institutions, from engaging in any unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. Dodd-Frank codified this prohibition and expanded it even further by prohibiting abusive practices. These prohibitions, commonly referred to as “UDAAP” apply in all areas of the Bank, including its marketing and advertising practices, product features, account agreements terms and conditions, operational practices, and the conduct of third parties with whom the Bank may partner or on whom the Bank may rely in bringing Bank products and services to the marketplace.

Other Consumer Protection-Related Laws and Regulations The Bank is subject to a wide range of consumer protection laws and regulations which may have an enterprise-wide impact or may principally govern its lending or deposit operations. To the extent the Bank engages third-party service providers in any aspect of its products and services, the third parties may also be subject to compliance with applicable law and must therefore be subject to Bank oversight.

The Bank is subject to numerous federal consumer protection laws related to its lending activities, including but not limited to: (a) the Truth in Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers; (b) the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves; (c) the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit; (d) the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1978, as amended by the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies, certain identity theft protections and certain credit and other disclosures; (e) the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies; (f) the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act prohibiting unfair, abusive or deceptive home mortgage lending practices, restricting mortgage lending activities and providing advertising and mortgage disclosure standards; (g) the Service Members Civil Relief Act, postponing or suspending some civil obligations of service members during periods of transition, deployment and other times; and (h) the rules

and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing these federal laws. In addition, interest and other charges collected or contracted for by the Bank will be subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates.

Deposit-related activities of the Bank are subject to various consumer protection laws including but not limited to: (a) the Truth in Savings Act, which imposes disclosure obligations to enable consumers to make informed decisions about accounts at depository institutions; (b) the Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records; (c) the Expedited Funds Availability Act, which establishes standards related to when financial institutions must make various deposit items available for withdrawal, and requires depository institutions to disclose their availability policies to their depositors; (d) the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, which governs electronic fund transfers to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machine and other electronic banking services as well as the process for reporting and investigating errors; and (e) the rules and regulations of various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing these federal laws.

Prepaid Account Rule Amending Regulation E and Regulation Z In April 2019, a final rule issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") went into effect related to prepaid accounts and the applicability of provisions of Regulation E and Regulation Z, respectively ("Prepaid Rule").

The Prepaid Rule included a significant number of changes to the regulatory framework for prepaid products, some of which included: (a) establishment of a definition of "prepaid account" within Regulation E to include reloadable and non-reloadable physical cards, as well as codes or other devices; (b) modification of Regulation E to require prescribed disclosures be provided to the consumer; (c) extending to prepaid accounts the periodic transaction history and statement requirements of Regulation E applicable to payroll and Federal government benefit accounts; (d) extending the error resolution and limited liability provisions of Regulation E applicable to payroll cards to registered network branded prepaid cards; (e) requiring financial institutions to post prepaid account agreements to the issuers' websites and to submit them to the CFPB; (f) extending Regulation Z's credit card rules and disclosure requirements to prepaid accounts providing overdraft protection and other credit features; (g) requiring a prepaid account holder's consent prior to adding overdraft services or other credit features and prohibiting an issuer from adding such services or features for at least 30 calendar days after the consumer registers the prepaid account; and (h) prohibiting application of different terms and conditions, such as charging different fees, to a prepaid account depending on whether the consumer elects to link the prepaid account to overdraft services or other credit features. The Bank evaluated the impact of the Prepaid Rule on its operations and its third-party relationships and established internal processes accordingly.

Community Reinvestment Act Under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 ("CRA"), a federally-insured institution has a continuing and affirmative obligation to help meet the credit needs of its community, including low-and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of the institution. The CRA requires financial institutions to delineate one or more assessment areas within which the regulator evaluates the bank's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its community. The CRA further requires that a record be kept of whether a financial institution meets its community's credit needs, which record will be considered when evaluating applications for, among other things, domestic branches and mergers and acquisitions. The regulations promulgated pursuant to the CRA contain three tests which are part of the traditional CRA evaluation. As an alternative to the traditional evaluation tests, the CRA permits a financial institution to develop its own Strategic Plan ("Plan") with specific goals for CRA compliance and related performance ratings. If its Plan is approved by its regulator, the financial institution's CRA ratings will be applied based on its performance under the Plan.

The Bank operates its CRA program under a Plan approved by its regulator. While operating as a state-chartered institution under the supervision of the FDIC, the Bank operated under an FDIC-approved covering the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2023. In June, after converting to a national bank under the supervision of the OCC, the Bank revised its Plan which was approved by the OCC on December 15, 2022. The current Plan covers the period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2025. In June 2021, the Bank received its 2020 CRA Performance Evaluation which was completed in September 2020. The Bank was assigned an "Outstanding" CRA rating. The Bank continues to closely monitor its performance in alignment with the Plan to meet the lending, service and investment requirements it contains.

In January 2020, the FDIC and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") issued a joint notice of proposed rulemaking to strengthen CRA regulation by clarifying which activities qualify for CRA credit, updating where activities count for CRA credit, creating a more transparent and objective method for measuring CRA performance, and providing for more transparent, consistent, and timely CRA-related data collection, recordkeeping, and reporting. The OCC published its final rule on June 5, 2020 for national banks, however on December 14, 2021 the OCC rescinded its final rule, effective January 1, 2022, noting that it planned to

work with the Federal Reserve and the FDIC to modernize CRA regulations to possibly address online banking activity and whether banks should be evaluated on efforts to address racial inequity in the financial system. The Bank is monitoring this issue and how CRA modernization might affect it and the Plan.

Enforcement Under the FDIA, federal banking regulators have authority to bring actions against a bank and all affiliated parties, including stockholders, attorneys, appraisers and accountants, who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful actions likely to have an adverse effect on the bank. Formal enforcement action may range from the issuance of a capital directive or cease and desist order, to removal of officers and/or directors, to the institution of receivership or conservatorship proceedings, or termination of deposit insurance. Civil money penalties cover a wide range of violations and can amount to \$27,500 per day, or even \$1.1 million per day in especially egregious cases. Federal law also establishes criminal penalties for certain violations.

Reserve Requirements Federal Reserve regulations require banks to maintain non-interest-bearing reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily demand deposits and regular checking accounts). For 2021, Federal Reserve regulations generally required that reserves be maintained against aggregate transaction accounts as follows: for accounts aggregating \$182.9 million or less (subject to adjustment by the Federal Reserve), the reserve requirement is 3%; and, for accounts aggregating greater than \$182.9 million, the reserve requirement is 10% (subject to adjustment by the Federal Reserve to between 8% and 14%). The first \$21.1 million of otherwise reservable balances (subject to adjustments by the Federal Reserve) were exempt from the reserve requirements. For 2022, the \$182.9 million and \$21.1 million thresholds were respectively increased to \$640.6 million and \$32.4 million. At December 31, 2022, the Bank had \$864.1 million in cash and balances at the Federal Reserve. However, the Federal Reserve, after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, waived reserve requirements through December 31, 2022. We believe we have sufficient sources of liquidity to offset the impact of reserve requirements when they are reinstated.

The Dodd-Frank Act Enacted in 2010, Dodd-Frank implemented far-reaching changes across the financial regulatory landscape in the United States. Since its enactment, banks and financial services firms have experienced enhanced regulation and oversight. Certain Dodd-Frank provisions directly impacting the Company or the Bank included: (i) creation of the CFPB which was given broad rulemaking, supervision and enforcement authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws applicable to all banks and certain others, and examination and enforcement powers with respect to any bank with more than \$10 billion in assets; (ii) restriction of the preemption of state consumer financial protection law by federal law, and disallowing subsidiaries and affiliates of national banks from availing themselves of such preemption; (iii) requiring new capital rules and application of the same leverage and risk-based capital requirements that apply to insured depository institutions to most bank holding companies; changing the assessment base for federal deposit insurance from the amount of insured deposits to consolidated average assets less tangible capital, increasing the minimum ratio of net worth to insured deposits of the DIF from 1.15% to 1.35%, and requiring the FDIC, in setting assessments, to offset the effect of the increase on institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion; see “*Capital Adequacy*,” “*Basel III Capital Rules*,” and “*Prompt Corrective Action*” above; (iv) requiring all bank holding companies to serve as a source of financial strength to their depository institution subsidiaries in the event such subsidiaries suffer from financial distress, see “*Holding Company Liability*,” “*Capital Adequacy*,” and “*Prompt Corrective Action*” above; (v) providing new disclosure and other requirements relating to executive compensation and corporate governance, including guidelines or regulations on incentive-based compensation and a prohibition on compensation arrangements that encourage inappropriate risks or that could provide excessive compensation, see “*Federal Regulatory Guidance on Incentive Compensation*” below for details; (vi) repeal of the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts; (vii) provisions in what is known as the Durbin Amendment designed to restrict interchange fees for certain debit card issuers and limiting the ability of networks and issuers to restrict debit card transaction routing, see “*Regulation II*” below; (viii) increasing the authority of the Federal Reserve to examine holding companies and their non-bank subsidiaries; and (ix) restricting proprietary trading by banks, bank holding companies and others, and their acquisition and retention of ownership interests in and sponsorship of hedge funds and private equity funds. This restriction is commonly referred to as the “Volcker Rule.” See “*Volcker Rule Adoption*” below.

Federal Regulatory Guidance on Incentive Compensation In June 2010, federal banking regulators released final guidance on sound incentive compensation policies for banking organizations. This guidance which covers all employees with the ability to materially affect the risk profile of an organization either individually or as a part of a group, is based upon key principles designed to ensure that incentive compensation practices are not structured in a manner to give employees incentives to take imprudent risks. Federal regulators actively monitor actions being taken by banking organizations with respect to incentive compensation arrangements and review and update their guidance as appropriate to incorporate emerging best practices.

The Federal Reserve reviews, as part of the regular, risk-focused examination process, the incentive compensation arrangements of banking organizations such as ours that are not considered “large, complex banking organizations.” The reviews are tailored to each organization based on the scope and complexity of the organization’s activities and the prevalence of incentive

compensation arrangements and any findings are included in reports of examination. Deficiencies are incorporated into the organization's supervisory ratings, which can affect the organization's ability to make acquisitions and take other actions. Enforcement actions may be taken against a banking organization if its incentive compensation arrangements, or related risk-management controls or governance processes, pose a risk to the organization's safety and soundness, and the organization is not taking prompt and effective measures to correct the deficiencies.

In February 2011, the Federal Reserve, OCC and FDIC published joint proposed rulemaking to implement Section 956 of Dodd-Frank, which prohibits incentive-based compensation arrangements that encourage inappropriate risk-taking by covered financial institutions and that are deemed to be excessive, or that may lead to material losses. No final rule was adopted, and in 2016, a proposed rule was published by six federal agencies (FDIC, Federal Reserve, OCC, SEC, National Credit Union Administration, and Federal Housing Finance Agency) that would have expanded on the 2011 proposed rule. The May 2016 proposal would apply to covered financial institutions with total assets of \$1 billion or more. We would have been assigned to Level 3, i.e., institutions with assets of \$1 billion to \$50 billion. That said, much of the proposed rule would have addressed requirements for senior executive officers and employees who are significant risk-takers at Level 1 and 2 institutions (\$250 billion and above, and \$50 billion to \$250 billion, respectively). The comment period closed in July 2016. Although a final rule has not been issued, the Company and the Bank endeavor to ensure that incentive compensation plans are consistent with the key principles of the guidance and do not encourage inappropriate risk.

Regulation II The Durbin Amendment ("Durbin") of Dodd-Frank, which applies to all banks, went into effect in October 2011, and required the Federal Reserve to adopt regulations establishing debit card interchange fee standards and limits and prohibiting network exclusivity and transaction routing requirements. Accordingly, the Federal Reserve promulgated Regulation II. Durbin and Regulation II exempt from the debit card interchange fee standards any issuing bank that, together with its affiliates, have assets of less than \$10 billion. Because of our asset size, we are exempt from the debit card interchange fee standards but may lose the exemption if Regulation II is amended or if we, together with our subsidiaries, surpass \$10 billion in assets. Regulation II also prohibits network exclusivity arrangements on debit card transactions and ensures merchants will have choices in debit card routing. These terms apply to us. The regulations require issuers to make at least two unaffiliated networks available to the merchant, without regard to the method of authentication (personal identification number ("PIN") or signature), for both debit cards and prepaid cards. As currently applied, a card issuer can guarantee compliance with the network exclusivity regulations by enabling the debit card to process transactions through one signature network and one unaffiliated PIN network. Cards usable only with PINs must be enabled with two unaffiliated PIN networks. In April 2021, a lawsuit was filed in federal district court against the Federal Reserve seeking to invalidate the Regulation II standard for calculating reasonable and proportional interchange fees, and in May 2021, the Federal Reserve proposed changes to Regulation II and its official commentary to clarify that debit card issuers should enable and allow merchants to choose from at least two unaffiliated networks for card-not-present debit card transactions, such as online purchases. The Federal Reserve issued its final rule on October 3, 2022 expanding the obligation of debit card issuers to enable two unaffiliated networks on each debit card and narrowing the scope of networks that may independently qualify as one of the necessary two. To qualify as an independent network, a network must: (i) not have rules, policies, contracts or other restrictions with the issuer that result in the operation of only one network (or only affiliated networks) for a geographic area, specific merchant, particular type of merchant or particular type of transaction, measured on a per transaction basis; and (ii) have taken steps reasonably designed to be able to process transactions that may be routed to it. The compliance date is July 1, 2023.

Compliance with new laws and regulations may increase our costs, limit our ability to pursue attractive business opportunities, cause us to modify our strategies and business operations and increase our capital requirements and constraints, any of which may have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. We cannot predict whether any litigation, or proposed rulemaking or statute will succeed or be adopted or predict the extent to which our business may be affected by such developments.

Volcker Rule Adoption In December 2013, five financial regulatory agencies, including our primary federal regulators the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, adopted final rules ("Final Volcker Rules") implementing the Volcker Rule embodied in Section 13 of the BHCA, which was added by Section 619 of Dodd-Frank. The Final Volcker Rules prohibit banking entities from (1) engaging in short-term proprietary trading for their own accounts, and (2) having certain ownership interests in and relationships with hedge funds or private equity funds, referred to as "covered funds." The Final Volcker Rules also require each regulated entity to establish an internal compliance program consistent with the extent to which it engages in activities covered by the Final Volcker Rules, which must include (for the largest entities) making regular reports about those activities to regulators. Smaller banks and community banks, including the Bank, are afforded some relief under the Final Volcker Rules. Smaller banks, including the Bank, that are engaged only in exempted proprietary trading, such as trading in U.S. government, agency, state and municipal obligations, are exempt from compliance program requirements. Moreover, even if a community or small bank engages in proprietary trading or covered fund

activities under the Final Volcker Rules, they need only incorporate references to the Volcker Rule into their existing policies and procedures. The Final Rules became effective in April 2014, but the conformance period was extended from its statutory end date in July 2014 until July 21, 2017. This did not have a material impact on our operations.

Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act of 2018 In May 2018, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (“EGRRCPA”) was signed into law, which amended provisions of Dodd-Frank and was intended to ease regulatory burdens and refine the rules, particularly with respect to smaller-sized banking institutions, e.g., those with less than \$10 billion in assets such as us. EGRRCPA’s highlights include: (i) exemption of banks with less than \$10 billion in assets from the ability-to-repay requirements for certain qualified residential mortgage loans held in portfolio; (ii) clarification that, subject to various conditions, reciprocal deposits of another depository institution obtained using a deposit broker through a deposit placement network for purposes of obtaining maximum deposit insurance would not be considered brokered deposits subject to the FDIC’s brokered-deposit regulations; and (iii) simplified capital calculations by requiring regulators to establish for institutions under \$10 billion in assets a community bank leverage ratio (tangible equity to average consolidated assets) at a percentage not less than 8% and not greater than 10% that such institutions may elect to replace the general applicable risk-based capital requirements for determining well capitalized status.

Consumer Protections for Remittance Transfers. In February 2012, the CFPB published a final Remittance Transfer Rule (“Remittance Rule”) to implement Section 1073 of Dodd-Frank. The final rule created a comprehensive set of consumer protections found in Regulation E covering remittance transfers sent by consumers in the United States to parties in foreign countries. The Remittance Rule, among other things, mandated certain disclosures and consumer cancellation rights for foreign remittances covered by the rule. It also included a number of formatting requirements for the disclosures depending on whether they are written or oral, or through a mobile app or text messages. Lastly, the Remittance Rule provided model disclosure forms in both English and Spanish. Generally, disclosures provided under the Remittance Rule must be exact, unless an exception applies.

Effect of Governmental Monetary Policies The commercial banking business is affected not only by general economic conditions but also by both U.S. fiscal policy and the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve. Some of the instruments of fiscal and monetary policy available to the Federal Reserve include changes in the discount rate on member bank borrowings, the fluctuating availability of borrowings at the “discount window,” open market operations, the imposition of and changes in reserve requirements against member banks’ deposits and assets of foreign branches, the imposition of and changes in reserve requirements against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates, and the placing of limits on interest rates that member banks may pay on time and savings deposits. Such policies influence to a significant extent the overall growth of bank loans, investments, and deposits and the interest rates charged on loans or paid on time and savings deposits (see “*Item 7 Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*”). We cannot predict the nature of the future fiscal and monetary policies and the effect of such policies on future business and our earnings.

OCC Supervisory Strategies Related to Banking Regulations. The OCC announced on October 6, 2022 that its supervisory strategies for 2023 will focus on: (a) strategic and operational planning; (b) credit risk management and allowance for credit losses; (c) operational resilience; (d) oversight of third parties and related concentrations; (e) Bank Secrecy Act/anti-money laundering and Office of Foreign Assets Control/sanctions programs compliance management; (f) interest rate risk and liquidity risk management; (g) consumer compliance and fair lending risk; (h) Community Reinvestment Act performance; (i) new products and services, including those related to payments and fintech/digital assets; and (j) climate-related financial risk management. The OCC’s 2023 supervisory plan provides the foundation for policy initiatives and for supervisory strategies as applied to national banks as well as their technology service providers. OCC staff members use the supervisory plan to guide their supervisory priorities, planning, and resource allocations. The OCC typically provides periodic updates about supervisory priorities through the Semiannual Risk Perspective process in the fall and spring of each year.

State Laws and Regulations Notwithstanding its federal charter, the Bank is governed by other state laws and regulations in connection with some of its business and operational practices. This includes, for example, complying with state laws governing abandoned or unclaimed property, state and local licensing requirements, and other state-based rules which direct how the Bank may conduct its activities, unless otherwise preempted by its federal charter.

Additional Regulatory Bodies As a company with securities listed on the Nasdaq, Inc. exchange (“NASDAQ”), the Company is subject to the rules of NASDAQ for listed companies.

Available Information

Our main office is located at 409 Silverside Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19809 and our telephone number is (302) 385-5000. The Bank headquarters is located at 6100 South Old Village Place Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108. Our website internet address is www.thebancorp.com. We make available free of charge on our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports and our proxy statements as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with the SEC. Investors are encouraged to access these reports and other information about our business on our website. Information found on our website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We also will provide copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, free of charge, upon written request to our Investor Relations Department at our address for our principal executive offices, 409 Silverside Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19809. Also posted on our website, and available in print upon request by any stockholder to our Investor Relations Department, are the charters of the standing committees of our Board of Directors and standards of conduct governing our directors, officers and employees.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors Summary

Risks Relating to Our Business

- As a result of increased COVID-19 vaccination rates and significant reopening of the economy, related risks appear to have decreased. Nonetheless, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, including recent and possible future surges in infection rates, and measures intended to prevent its spread could adversely affect our business activities, financial condition, and results of operations and such effects will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and difficult to predict.
- Periods of weak economic and slow growth conditions in the U.S. economy have had, and may continue to have, significant adverse effects on our assets and operating results across the bank and business lending lines.
- We cannot assure you that we will be able to accomplish our strategic goals that would enable us to meet our financial targets.
- We may have difficulty managing our growth which may divert resources and limit our ability to expand our operations successfully.
- Risk management processes and strategies must be effective, and concentration of risk increases the potential for losses.
- We operate in highly competitive markets.
- Our affinity group marketing strategy has been adopted by other institutions with which we compete.
- As a financial institution whose principal medium for delivery of banking services is the internet, we are subject to risks particular to that medium and other technological risks and costs.
- Our operations may be interrupted if our network or computer systems, or those of our providers, fail.
- A failure of cyber security may result in a loss of customers and our being liable for damages for such failure.
- Failure to comply with personal data protection and privacy laws can adversely affect our business.
- We outsource many essential services to third-party providers who may terminate their agreements with us, resulting in interruptions to our banking operations.
- We are subject to extensive government regulation.
- Any future FDIC insurance premium increases will adversely affect our earnings.
- We may be affected by government regulation including those mandating capital levels and those specifying limitations resulting from Community Reinvestment Act ratings.
- We are subject to extensive government supervision with respect to our compliance with numerous laws and regulations.
- Our reputation and business could be damaged by our entry into any future enforcement matters with our regulators and other negative publicity.
- We may be subject to potential liability and business risk from actions by our regulators related to supervision of third parties.
- Legislative and regulatory actions taken now or in the future may increase our operating costs and impact our business, governance structure, financial condition or results of operations.
- A further downgrade of the U.S. government credit rating could negatively impact our investment portfolio and other operations.
- New lines of business, and new products and services may result in exposure to new risks and the value and earnings related to existing lines of business are subject to market conditions.
- Potential acquisitions may disrupt our business and dilute stockholder value.
- A change in bank regulators, or policy changes within current regulators, could result in modified regulatory requirements and expectations which could impact all aspects of regulated financial and compliance requirements.

Risks Relating to Our Specialty Lending Business Activities

- We are subject to lending risks.
- The Bank's allowance for credit losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses.
- Our lending limit may adversely affect our competitiveness.
- Revised accounting standards require current recognition of credit losses over the estimated remaining lives of loans.
- The Bank may suffer losses in its loan portfolio despite its underwriting practices.
- Environmental liability associated with lending activities could result in losses.
- We cannot predict whether income resulting from the reinvestment of proceeds from the loans we hold will match or exceed the income from loan dispositions.
- A prolonged U.S. government shutdown or default by the U.S. on government obligations could harm our results of operations.
- Changes in interest rates and loan production could reduce our income, cash flows and asset values.
- We may be adversely impacted by the transition from London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as a reference rate.

Risks Relating to Our Payments Business Activities

- Regulatory and legal requirements applicable to the prepaid and debit card industry are unique and frequently changing.
- The potential for fraud in the card payment industry is significant.
- There is a significant concentration in prepaid and debit card fee income which is subject to various risks.
- If our prepaid and debit card and other deposit accounts generated by third parties were no longer classified as non-brokered, our FDIC insurance expense might increase.
- We may depend in part upon wholesale and brokered certificates of deposit to satisfy funding needs.
- We derive a significant percentage of our deposits, total assets and income from deposit accounts generated by diverse independent companies, including those which provide card account marketing services, and investment advisory firms.
- We face fund transfer and payments-related reputational risks.
- Unclaimed funds from deposit accounts or represented by unused value on prepaid cards present compliance and other risks.

Risks Relating to Taxes and Accounting

- We are subject to tax audits, and challenges to our tax positions or adverse changes or interpretations of tax laws could result in tax liability.
- The appraised fair value of the assets from our commercial loans, at fair value or collateral from other loan categories may be more than the amounts received upon sale or other disposition.
- We have had material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting in the past and cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not be identified in the future. Our failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in material misstatements in our financial statements which could require us to restate financial statements, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and have a negative effect on our stock price.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Common Stock

- The trading volume in our common stock is less than that of many financial services companies, which may reduce the price at which our common stock would otherwise trade.
- An investment in our common stock is not an insured deposit.
- Our ability to issue additional shares of our common stock, or the issuance of such additional shares, may reduce the price at which our common stock trades.
- Future offerings of debt, which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation, and/or preferred equity securities which may be senior to our common stock for purposes of dividend distributions or upon liquidation, may reduce the market price at which our common stock trades.
- The Bank's ability to pay dividends is subject to regulatory limitations which, to the extent we require such dividends in the future, may affect our ability to pay our obligations and pay dividends.
- Anti-takeover provisions of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law may make it more difficult for holders of our common stock to receive a change in control premium.

General Risks

- Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism or other adverse external events could harm our business.
- Pandemic events could have a material adverse effect on our operations and our financial condition.

Our business may be affected materially by various risks and uncertainties. Any of the risks described below or elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or our other SEC filings, as well as other risks we have not identified, may have a material negative impact on our financial condition and operating results.

Risks Relating to Our Business

As a result of increased COVID-19 vaccination rates and significant reopening of the economy, related risks appear to have decreased. Nonetheless, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, including recent and possible future increases in infection rates,

and measures intended to prevent its spread could adversely affect our business activities, financial condition, and results of operations and such effects will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and difficult to predict.

Global health concerns relating to the COVID-19 pandemic and related government actions taken to reduce the spread of the virus have negatively impacted the macroeconomic environment, and the pandemic has significantly increased economic uncertainty and abruptly reduced economic activity. The pandemic has resulted in government authorities implementing numerous measures to try to contain the virus, including the declaration of a federal national emergency; multiple cities' and states' declarations of states of emergency; school and business closings; limitations on social or public gatherings and other social distancing measures, such as working remotely; travel restrictions, quarantines and shelter-in-place orders. Such measures significantly contributed to rising unemployment and negatively impacted consumer and business spending, borrowing needs and saving habits. Governmental authorities worldwide have taken unprecedented measures to stabilize markets and support economic growth. To that end, the Executive Branch, Congress, and various federal agencies and state governments have taken measures to address the economic and social consequences of the pandemic, including the passage of the COVID-19 Pandemic Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, or ("the CARES Act"), and the Main Street Lending Program. The CARES Act, among other things, provided certain measures to support individuals and businesses in maintaining solvency through monetary relief, including in the form of financing, loan forgiveness and automatic forbearance. The provisions related to support for lending had largely expired by December 31, 2021. There can be no assurance, however, that the steps taken by the worldwide community or the U.S. government will be sufficient to address the negative economic effects of COVID-19 or avert severe and prolonged reductions in economic activity.

The pandemic has adversely impacted and could potentially further adversely impact our workforce and operations, and the operations of our customers and business partners. In particular, we may experience adverse financial consequences due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- increased credit losses due to financial strain on customers as a result of the pandemic and governmental actions, specifically on loans to borrowers in the lodging, retail trade, restaurant and bar, nursing home/assisted living, and childcare facility sectors, and loans to borrowers that are secured by multi-family properties or retail real estate; increased credit losses would require us to increase our provision for credit losses and net charge-offs;
- decreases in new business for example if the shutdown of automobile factories continues for an extended time, it may impact the supply of vehicles which the Bank could otherwise lease to its customers, possibly reducing growth in the leasing portfolio which would otherwise have increased revenues and net income;
- declines in collateral values;
- decline in our stock price or the occurrence of what management would deem to be a triggering event that could, under certain circumstances, cause management to re-evaluate its goodwill or core deposit and customer relationships intangibles that could result in a loss, or declines in assets held at fair value, which would adversely impact our results of operations and the ability of certain of our bank subsidiaries to pay dividends to us;
- disruptions if a significant portion of our workforce is unable to work effectively, including because of illness, quarantines, government actions, or other restrictions in connection with the pandemic; we have modified our business practices, including restricting employee travel, and implementing work-from-home arrangements, and it may be necessary for us to take further actions as may be required by government authorities or as we determine is in the best interests of our employees, customers and business partners; there is no certainty that such measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks posed by COVID-19 or will otherwise be satisfactory to government authorities;
- the negative effect on earnings resulting from the Bank modifying loans and agreeing to loan payment deferrals due to the COVID-19 crisis;
- increased demand on our liquidity as we meet borrowers' needs and cover expenses related to the pandemic management plan;
- reduced liquidity may negatively affect our capital and leverage ratios, and although not currently contemplated, reduce our ability to pay dividends;
- third-party disruptions, including negative effects on network providers and other suppliers, which have been, and may further be, affected by, stay-at-home orders, market volatility and other factors that increase their risks of business disruption or that may otherwise affect their ability to perform under the terms of any agreements with us or provide essential services;
- increased cyber and payment fraud risk due to increased online and remote activity; and
- other operational failures due to changes in our normal business practices because of the pandemic and governmental actions to contain it.

These factors may remain prevalent for a significant period of time and may continue to adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition even after the COVID-19 pandemic has subsided.

Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the financial markets and has resulted in a number of Federal Reserve actions. Market interest rates have declined significantly. In March 2020, the Federal Reserve reduced the target federal funds rate and announced a \$700 billion quantitative easing program in response to the expected economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the Federal Reserve reduced the interest that it pays on excess reserves. We expect that these reductions in interest rates, especially if prolonged, could adversely affect our net interest income and margins and our profitability. The Federal Reserve also launched the Main Street Lending Program, which will offer deferred interest on four-year loans to small and mid-sized businesses. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business activities as a result of new government and regulatory policies, programs and guidelines, as well as market reactions to such activities, remains uncertain.

The Bank is a participating lender in the PPP, a loan program administered through the SBA that was created under the CARES Act to help eligible businesses, organizations and self-employed persons fund their operational costs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Under this program, the SBA guarantees 100% of the amounts loaned under the PPP, and borrowers are eligible to apply to the FDIC for forgiveness of their PPP loan obligations. The PPP opened on April 3, 2020; however, because of the short window between the passing of the CARES Act and the opening of the PPP, there was some initial ambiguity in the laws, rules and guidance regarding the operation of the PPP, which exposed us to risks relating to noncompliance with the PPP. For instance, other financial institutions have experienced litigation related to their process and procedures used in processing applications for the PPP. Under the PPP, lending banks are generally entitled to rely on borrower representations and certifications of eligibility to participate in the program, and lending banks may also be held harmless by the SBA in certain circumstances for actions taken in reliance on borrower representations and certifications. The PPP was modified on June 5, 2020, with the adoption of the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act, or (“the PPFA”). The PPFA increased the amount of time that borrowers have to use PPP loan proceeds and apply for loan forgiveness and made other changes to make the program more favorable to borrowers. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Bank has been, and may continue to be, exposed to credit risk on PPP loans if a determination is made by the SBA that there is a deficiency in the manner in which the loan was originated, funded, or serviced. If a deficiency is identified, the SBA may deny its liability under the guaranty, reduce the amount of the guaranty, or, if it has already paid under the guaranty, seek recovery of any loss related to the deficiency from the Bank.

The Bank’s participation in and execution of these and other measures taken by governments and regulatory authorities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic could result in reputational harm and has resulted in, and may continue to result in, litigation, including class actions, or regulatory and government actions and proceedings. Such actions may result in judgments, settlements, penalties and fines levied against us.

In addition, while the COVID-19 pandemic had a material impact on the provision for credit losses and fair value estimates in 2020, we are unable to fully predict the impact that COVID-19 will have on the credit quality of the loan portfolios of the Bank, our financial position and results of operations due to numerous uncertainties. One of the provisions of the CARES Act was the payment by the U.S. government of six months of principal and interest on SBA 7a loans, which was largely completed in the fourth quarter of 2020. Additional payments were authorized in December 2020 legislation, substantially all of which had expired by December 31, 2021. Accounting and banking regulators determined that principal and interest deferrals of up to six months did not represent material changes in loan terms and such loans were not, during the deferral period, classified as delinquent or restructured. Substantially all loans with deferred payments had returned to payment status by December 31, 2021, but loans which had payment deferrals may represent a greater credit risk, depending on the future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. We will continue to assess these and other potential impacts on the credit quality of the loan portfolio of the Bank, our financial position and results of operations.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic impacts our business, results of operations and financial condition will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and are difficult to predict, including, but not limited to, the duration and spread of the pandemic, its severity, the actions to contain the virus or treat its impact, and how quickly and to what extent normal economic and operating conditions can resume. Even after the COVID-19 pandemic has subsided, we may continue to experience materially adverse impacts to our business as a result of the virus’s global economic impact, including the availability of credit, adverse impacts on liquidity and any recession that has occurred or may occur in the future.

There are no comparable recent events that provide guidance as to the effect the spread of COVID-19 as a global pandemic may have, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the pandemic is highly uncertain and subject to change. We do not yet know the full extent of the impacts on our business, operations or the economy as a whole. However, the effects could have a material impact on our results of operations and heighten many of the known risks described in this “Risk Factors” section.

Periods of weak economic and slow growth conditions in the U.S. economy have had, and may continue to have, significant adverse effects on our assets and operating results.

In recent periods, the United States economy has been subject to low rates of growth in general and, in particular localities, recession-like conditions have occurred. As a result, the financial system in the United States, including credit markets and markets for real estate and real-estate related assets, have periodically been subject to weakness. These weaknesses have episodically resulted in declines in the availability of credit, reduction in the values of real estate and real estate-related assets, the reduction of markets for those assets and impairment of the ability of certain borrowers to repay their obligations. A continuation of weak economic conditions could further harm our financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to accomplish our strategic goals that would enable us to meet our financial targets.

Our future earnings will reflect our level of success in replacing and growing both our loans and deposits at targeted rates and yields, and the payments transactions from which we derive fee income. Our businesses differ from most banks in the nature of both our lending niches and our payments businesses, and changes in loan acquisition and repayment speeds. We provide additional information on our lending niches and payments businesses in this Form 10K and other public filings and, on our website, as to our financial planning and performance goals. As noted above, information found on our website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Loan, deposit and transaction growth rates and financial targets may also be impacted by other strategic goals and key considerations. Our key considerations for growth include whether we will be able to manage credit risk to desired levels, improve our net interest margin and monitor interest rate sensitivity, manage our real estate exposure to capital levels and maintain flexibility if we achieve asset growth. Our strategic goals which will also impact our ability to meet our performance goals also include maintaining a scalable infrastructure, continuing technology innovations, maintaining what we believe to be an industry leading compliance and risk function; non-interest expense management and others. There can be no assurance that we will maintain or increase loan and deposit balances or payment transactions at the required yields or volumes, or succeed in achieving these key considerations or other strategic goals, as necessary to achieve financial targets.

We may have difficulty managing our growth which may divert resources and limit our ability to expand our operations successfully.

Our future profitability will depend in part on our continued ability to grow; however, we may not be able to sustain our historical growth rate or be able to grow. Our future success will depend on the ability of our officers and key employees to continue to implement and improve our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures and manage a growing number of customer relationships. We may not implement improvements to our management information and control systems in an efficient or timely manner and may discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls. Consequently, any future growth may place a strain on our administrative and operational infrastructure. Any such strain could increase our costs, reduce or eliminate our profitability and reduce the price at which our common shares trade.

Risk management processes and strategies must be effective, and concentration of risk increases the potential for losses.

Our risk management processes and strategies must be effective, otherwise losses may result. We manage asset quality, liquidity, market sensitivity, operational, regulatory, third-party vendor and partner relationship risks and other risks through various processes and strategies throughout the organization. If our risk management judgments and strategies are not effective, or unanticipated risks arise, our income could be reduced or we could sustain losses.

We operate in highly competitive markets.

We face substantial competition in all phases of our operations from a variety of different competitors, including commercial banks and their holding companies, credit unions, leasing companies, consumer finance companies, factoring companies, insurance companies and money market mutual funds and card issuers. In 2018, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency announced that it would begin to accept and evaluate charters for entities that wanted to conduct certain components of a banking business pursuant to a federal charter, known as a "special purpose national bank" ("SPNB") charter. Intended to promote economic opportunity and spur financial innovation, SPNBs may engage in any of the following activities: paying checks, lending money or taking deposits. If any such applications are granted, recipients of an SPNB charter may enter the U.S. payments market in which the Bank operates, which could have a material adverse effect on the Bank and its Payments division.

We face national and even global competition with respect to our other products and services, including payment acceptance products and services, private label banking, fleet leasing, government guaranteed lending and payment solutions. Our commercial partners and banking customers for these products and services are located throughout the United States, and the competition is strong in each category. We encounter competition from some of the largest financial institutions in the world as well as smaller specialized regional banks and financial service companies. Increased competition with any of these product or service offerings could result in reduced pricing and lower profit margins, fragmented market share and a failure to enjoy economies of scale, loss of customer and depositor base, and other risks that individually, or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Some of the financial services organizations with which we compete are not subject to the same degree of regulation as federally-insured and regulated financial institutions such as ours. As a result, those competitors may be able to access funding and provide various services more easily or at less cost than we can.

Our affinity group marketing strategy has been adopted by other institutions with which we compete.

Several online banking operations as well as the online banking programs of conventional banks have instituted affinity group marketing strategies similar to ours. As a consequence, we have encountered competition in this area and anticipate that we will continue to do so in the future. This competition may increase our costs, reduce our revenues or revenue growth or, because we are a relatively small banking operation without the name recognition of other, more established banking operations, make it difficult for us to compete effectively in obtaining affinity group relationships.

As a financial institution whose principal medium for delivery of banking services is the internet, we are subject to risks particular to that medium and other technological risks and costs.

We utilize the internet and other automated electronic processing in our banking services without physical locations, as distinguished from the internet banking service of an established conventional bank. Independent internet banks often have found it difficult to achieve profitability and revenue growth. Several factors contribute to the unique problems that internet banks face. These include concerns for the security of personal information, the absence of personal relationships between bankers and customers, the absence of loyalty to a conventional hometown bank, the customer's difficulty in understanding and assessing the substance and financial strength of an internet bank, a lack of confidence in the likelihood of success and permanence of internet banks and many individuals' unwillingness to trust their personal assets to a relatively new technological medium such as the internet. As a result, many potential customers may be unwilling to establish a relationship with us.

Many conventional financial institutions offer the option of internet banking and financial services to their existing and prospective customers. The public may perceive conventional financial institutions as being safer, more responsive, more comfortable to deal with and more accountable as providers of their banking and financial services, including their internet banking services. We may not be able to offer internet banking and financial services and personal relationship characteristics that have sufficient advantages over the internet banking and financial services and other characteristics of established conventional financial institutions to enable us to compete successfully.

Moreover, both the internet and the financial services industry are undergoing rapid technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to improving the ability to serve customers, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. Our ability to compete will depend, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands, as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations. Many of our competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers. Such products may also prove costly to develop or acquire.

Our operations may be interrupted if our network or computer systems, or those of our providers, fail.

Because we deliver our products and services over the internet and outsource several critical functions to third parties, our operations depend on our ability, as well as that of our service providers, to protect computer systems and network infrastructure against interruptions in service due to damage from fire, power loss, telecommunications failure, physical break-ins and computer hacking or similar catastrophic events. Our operations also depend upon our ability to replace a third-party provider if it experiences difficulties that interrupt our operations or if an operationally essential third-party service terminates. Service interruptions to customers may adversely affect our ability to obtain or retain customers and could result in regulatory sanctions. Moreover, if a customer were unable to access their account or complete a financial transaction due to a service interruption, we could be subject to a claim by the customer for their loss. While our accounts and other agreements contain disclaimers of liability for these kinds of losses, we cannot predict the outcome of litigation if a customer were to make a claim against us.

A failure of cyber security may result in a loss of customers and our being liable for damages for such failure.

A significant barrier to online and other financial transactions is the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks and other mediums. The systems we use rely on encryption and authentication technology to provide secure transmission of confidential information. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments could result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms used to protect customer transaction data. If we, or another provider of financial services through the internet, were to suffer damage from a security breach, public acceptance and use of the internet as a medium for financial transactions could suffer. Any security breach could deter potential customers or cause existing customers to leave, thereby impairing our ability to grow and maintain profitability and, possibly, our ability to continue delivering our products and services through the internet. We could also be liable for any customer damages arising from such a breach. Other cyber threats involving theft of confidential information could also result in liability. Although we, with the help of third-party service providers, intend to continue to implement security technology and establish operational procedures to prevent security breaches, these measures may not be successful.

Failure to comply with personal data protection and privacy laws can adversely affect our business.

We are subject to a variety of continuously evolving and developing laws and regulations in numerous jurisdictions regarding personal data protection and privacy. These laws and regulations may be interpreted and applied differently from state to state, and can create inconsistent or conflicting requirements. Our efforts to comply with these laws and regulations, including the CCPA as well as new comprehensive privacy legislation passed in Virginia, Colorado, Utah and Connecticut, impose significant costs and challenges that are likely to continue to increase over time, particularly as additional jurisdictions continue to adopt similar regulations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations or to otherwise protect personal data from unauthorized access, use or other processing, could in the future result in litigation, claims, legal or regulatory proceedings, inquiries or investigations, damage to our reputation, fines or penalties, all of which can adversely affect our business.

We outsource many essential services to third-party providers who may terminate their agreements with us, resulting in interruptions to our banking operations.

We obtain essential technological and customer services support for the systems we use from third-party providers. We outsource our check processing, check imaging, transaction processing, electronic bill payment, statement rendering, and other services to third-party vendors. For a description of these services, see Item 1, *“Business—Other Operations—Third-Party Service Providers.”* Our agreements with each service provider are generally cancelable without cause by either party upon specified notice periods. If one of our third-party service providers terminates its agreement with us and we are unable to replace it with another service provider, our operations may be interrupted. Even a temporary disruption in services could result in our losing customers, incurring liability for any damages our customers may sustain, or losing revenues. Moreover, there can be no assurance that a replacement service provider will provide its services at the same or a lower cost than the service provider it replaces.

We are subject to extensive government regulation.

We and our subsidiary, the Bank, are subject to extensive federal and state regulation and supervision. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect customers, depositors’ funds, the federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, not stockholders. These regulations affect the Bank’s lending practices, capital structure and requirements, investment activities,

dividend policy, product offerings, expansionary strategies and growth, among other things. The legal and regulatory landscape is frequently changing as Congress and the regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over our operations adopt or amend laws, or change interpretation of existing statutes, regulations or policies. These changes could affect us and the Bank in substantial and unpredictable ways and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The Bank is a national bank that is subject to broad federal regulation and oversight extending to all of its operations by its primary federal regulator, the OCC, and by its deposit insurer, the FDIC. Such regulation covers all aspects of the banking business, including lending practices, safeguarding deposits, capital structure, transactions with affiliates, and conduct and qualifications of personnel. The Bank pays assessment fees both to the OCC and the FDIC, and the level of such assessments reflects the condition of the Bank. If the condition of the Bank were to deteriorate, the level of such assessments could increase significantly, having a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Any future FDIC insurance premium increases will adversely affect our earnings.

Any further assessments or special assessments that the FDIC levies will be recorded as an expense during the appropriate period and will decrease our earnings. On February 9, 2011, the FDIC adopted a final rule which redefines the deposit insurance assessment base as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The final rule sets the deposit insurance assessment base as average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity. It also sets a new assessment rate schedule which reflects assessment rate adjustments based upon regulatory examination classification with increased rates for brokered deposits. The final rule became effective on April 1, 2011. If the Bank's rating is changed, insurance premiums will increase which will adversely affect our earnings.

We may be affected by government regulation including those mandating capital levels and those specifying limitations resulting from Community Reinvestment Act ratings.

We are subject to extensive federal and state banking regulation and supervision, which has increased in the past several years as a result of stresses the financial system has undergone for an extended period of years. The regulations are intended primarily to protect our depositors' funds, the federal deposit insurance fund and the safety and soundness of the Bank, not our stockholders. Regulatory requirements affect lending practices, product offerings, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, we and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification of us and the Bank are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. Moreover, capital requirements may be modified based upon regulatory rules or by regulatory discretion at any time reflecting a variety of factors including deterioration in asset quality. A failure by either the Bank or us to meet regulatory capital requirements will result in the imposition of limitations on our operations and could, if capital levels drop significantly, result in our being required to cease operations. Regulatory capital requirements must also be satisfied such that mandated capital ratios are maintained as the Bank grows, or growth may be required to be curtailed. Moreover, a failure by either the Bank or us to comply with regulatory requirements regarding lending practices, investment practices, customer relationships, anti-money laundering detection and prevention, and other operational practices (see Item 1. "*Business--Regulation Under Banking Law*") could result in regulatory sanctions and possibly third-party liabilities. Changes in governing law, regulations or regulatory practices could impose additional costs on us or impair our ability to obtain deposits or make loans and, as a consequence, negatively impact our consolidated revenues and profitability.

Notwithstanding our national charter, the Bank may also be subject to additional state laws and regulations impacting our business activities, products and services.

Failure to maintain a satisfactory CRA rating may result in business restrictions. Until September 15, 2022, the Bank operated its CRA program under an FDIC-approved CRA Strategic Plan and was assigned an "Outstanding" CRA rating. The Bank began operating under an OCC-approved Strategic Plan effective January 1, 2023. The Bank continues to closely monitor its performance in alignment with its CRA Strategic Plan to meet the specified lending, service and investment requirements contained therein. There can be no assurance that we will maintain a satisfactory rating, and if not maintained, the Bank would be subject to certain business restrictions as required by the Community Reinvestment Act and FDIC regulations.

We are subject to extensive government supervision with respect to our compliance with numerous laws and regulations.

We have policies and procedures designed to prevent violations of the extensive federal and state laws and regulations that we are subject to, however there can be no assurance that such violations will not occur. Failure to comply with these statutes,

regulations or policies could result in a determination of an apparent violation of law, and could trigger formal or informal enforcement actions or other sanctions against us or the Bank by regulatory agencies, including entering into consent orders or other agreements, assessment of civil money penalties, criminal penalties, reputational damage, and a downgrade in the Company's ratings or the Bank's ratings for capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity and market sensitivity, any of which alone or in combination could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Further, we are at risk of the imposition of additional civil money penalties by our regulators, based on, among other things, repeat violations, or supervisory determinations of non-compliance with any consent order. Depending on the circumstances, the imposition and size of any such penalty is at the discretion of the regulator. While the Bank may be contractually indemnified for certain violations attributable to third parties, civil money penalties, if assessed against the Bank, are not recoverable from third parties.

Our reputation and business could be damaged by our entry into any future enforcement matters with our regulators and other negative publicity.

Reputational risk, or the risk to our business, earnings and capital from negative publicity, is inherent in our business. Negative publicity can result from actual or alleged conduct in a number of areas, including legal and regulatory compliance, lending practices, corporate governance, litigation, inadequate protection of customer data, ethical behavior of our employees, and from actions taken by regulators and others as a result of that conduct. Damage to our reputation, including as a result of negative publicity associated with any regulatory enforcement actions, could impact our ability to attract new and maintain existing loan and deposit customers, employees and business relationships, which could result in the imposition of additional regulatory requirements, operational restrictions, enhanced supervision and/or civil money penalties. Such damage could also adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital on acceptable terms.

We may be subject to potential liability and business risk from actions by our regulators related to supervision of third parties.

Our regulators or auditors may require us to increase the level and manner of our oversight of the third parties which provide marketing services which generate most of our accounts and through which we offer products and services. Although we have added significant compliance staff and have used outside consultants, our internal and external compliance examiners continually evaluate our practices and must be satisfied with the results of our third-party oversight activities. We cannot assure you that we will satisfy all related requirements. Not maintaining a compliance management system which is deemed adequate could result in sanctions against the Bank. Our ongoing review and analysis of our compliance management system and implementation of any changes resulting from that review and analysis will likely result in increased non-interest expense. Our agreements with such third parties may also indirectly subject us to credit risk, fraud and other risks, which could adversely impact our profitability.

Legislative and regulatory actions taken now or in the future may increase our operating costs and impact our business, governance structure, financial condition or results of operations.

Federal and state regulatory agencies frequently adopt changes to their regulations or change the manner in which existing regulations are interpreted and applied. Changes to the laws and regulations applicable to the financial industry, if enacted or adopted, could expose us to additional costs, including increased compliance costs, require higher levels of capital and liquidity, negatively impact our business practices, including the ability to offer new products and services and attract and retain new customers and business partners who may do business with us based, in whole or in part, upon our corporate and governance structure, regulatory status, asset size and other factors tied to the legal and regulatory framework governing the financial industry. The passage of the Dodd-Frank Act in 2010, and the rules and regulations emanating therefrom, have significantly changed, and will continue to change the bank regulatory structure, and affect the lending, deposit, investment and operating activities of financial institutions and their holding companies. A significant number of regulations have been promulgated to implement the Dodd-Frank Act, including, for example, the Collins Amendment and the Durbin Amendment, the latter of which exempts banks with under \$10 billion in assets from regulated limitations on interchange fees. To maintain such exemptions, management must manage the balance sheet to remain under that limit and failure to do so could adversely impact revenues. Future changes or interpretations to these rules and other bank regulations are uncertain and could negatively impact our business, thereby increasing our operating and compliance costs and obligations, and reducing or eliminating our ability to generate profits.

A further downgrade of the U.S. government credit rating could negatively impact our investment portfolio and other operations.

A significant amount of our investment portfolio is rated by outside ratings agencies as explicitly or implicitly backed by the United States government and certain of our loans are government guaranteed. In 2011, the credit rating of the United States government was lowered, and it is possible it may be downgraded further, based upon rating agencies' evaluations of the effect of increasing levels of government debt and related Congressional actions. A lowering of the United States government credit ratings may reduce the market value or liquidity of our investment and certain loan portfolios.

New lines of business, and new products and services may result in exposure to new risks and the value and earnings related to existing lines of business are subject to market conditions.

The Bank has introduced, and in the future, may introduce new products and services to differing markets either alone or in conjunction with third parties. New lines of business, products or services could have a significant impact on the effectiveness of our system of internal controls or the controls of third parties and could reduce our revenues and potentially generate losses. There are material inherent risks and uncertainties associated with offering new products and services, especially when new markets are not fully developed, or when the laws and regulations regarding a new product are not mature. New products and services, or entrance into new markets, may require substantial time, resources and capital, and profitability targets may not be achieved. Factors outside of our control, such as developing laws and regulations, regulatory orders, competitive product offerings and changes in commercial and consumer demand for products or services may also materially impact the successful launch and implementation of new products or services. Failure to manage these risks, or failure of any product or service offerings to be successful and profitable, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, there are uncertainties regarding the market values of existing lines of business, which are difficult to measure and are subject to market conditions which may change significantly. Significant amounts of loans are accounted for at fair (market) value, and a decrease in such value would reduce income.

Potential acquisitions may disrupt our business and dilute stockholder value.

Acquiring other banks or businesses involves various risks including, but not limited to:

- potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the target entity;
- exposure to potential asset quality issues of the target entity;
- difficulty and expense of integrating the operations and personnel of the target entity;
- potential disruption to our business;
- potential diversion of our management's time and attention;
- the possible loss of key employees and customers of the target entity;
- difficulty in estimating the value of the target entity;
- potential changes in banking or tax laws or regulations that may affect the target entity; and
- difficulty navigating and integrating legal, operating cultural differences between the United States and the countries of the target entity's operations.

From time to time, we evaluate merger and acquisition opportunities and conduct due diligence activities related to possible transactions with other financial institutions and financial services companies. As a result, merger or acquisition discussions and, in some cases, negotiations may take place and future mergers or acquisitions involving cash, debt or equity securities may occur at any time. Acquisitions typically involve the payment of a premium over book and market values, and, therefore, some dilution of our tangible book value and net income per common share may occur in connection with any future transaction. Furthermore, failure to realize the expected revenue increases, cost savings, increases in geographic or product presence, and/or other projected benefits from an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

A change in bank regulators, or policy changes within current regulators, could result in modified regulatory requirements and expectations which could impact all aspects of regulated financial and compliance requirements.

A change in regulators or policy changes within current regulators could result in modified regulatory requirements. These modifications could adversely impact credit, capital, earnings, liquidity and other operations, and should they require modifications in our lines of business, could impact profitability.

Risks Related to Our Specialty Lending Business Activities:

We are subject to lending risks.

There are risks inherent in making all loans. These risks include interest rate changes over the time period in which loans may be repaid and changes in the national economy or local economies in which our borrowers operate. Such changes may impact the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans or the value of the collateral securing those loans. Although we have discontinued our Philadelphia-based commercial lending operations, we still hold a significant number of commercial, construction and commercial mortgage loans, some with relatively large balances. The deterioration of one or a few of these loans would cause a significant increase in non-performing loans, notwithstanding that such loans are now accounted for at fair value. Weak economic conditions have caused increases in our delinquent and defaulted loans in recent years. We cannot assure you that we will not experience further increases in delinquencies and defaults, or that any such increases will not be material. On a consolidated basis, an increase in non-performing loans could result in an increase in our provision for credit losses or in loan charge-offs and consequent reductions in our earnings. Our specialty lending operations are subject to additional risks including, with respect to our SBA loans, the risk that the U.S. Government's partial guaranty on SBA loans is withdrawn due to noncompliance with regulations. For more information about the risks which are specific to the different types of loans we make and which could impact our allowance for credit losses, see Item 1, "*Business –Lending Activities.*"

The Bank's allowance for credit losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses.

Like all financial institutions, the Bank maintains an allowance for credit losses to provide for current and future expected losses inherent in its loan portfolio. At December 31, 2022, the ratios of the allowance for credit losses to total loans and to non-performing loans were, respectively, 0.41% and 123.40%. The Bank's allowance for credit losses may not be adequate to cover actual loan losses and future provisions for loan losses could materially and adversely affect the Bank's operating results. The Bank's allowance for credit losses is determined by management after analyzing historical loan losses, current trends in delinquencies and charge-offs, plans for problem loan resolution, changes in the size and composition of the loan portfolio, industry information, economic conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Also included in management's estimates for loan losses are considerations with respect to the impact of economic events, the outcome of which are uncertain. The determination by management of the allowance for credit losses involves a high degree of subjectivity and requires management to estimate current and future credit risk based on both qualitative and quantitative facts, each of which is subject to significant change. The amount of future loan losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates that may be beyond the Bank's control, and these loan losses may exceed current estimates. Bank regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, review the Bank's loans and allowance for credit losses. Although we believe that the Bank's allowance for credit losses is appropriate and supportable in providing for current and future expected credit losses and that our methodology to determine the amount of both the allowance and provision is effective, we cannot assure you that we will not need to increase the Bank's allowance for credit losses, change our methodology for determining our allowance and provision for credit losses or that our regulators will not require us to increase this allowance. Any of these occurrences could materially reduce our earnings and profitability and could result in our sustaining losses. For more information about risks which are specific to the different types of loans we make and which could impact the allowance for credit losses, see Item 1, "*Business –Lending Activities.*"

Our lending limit may adversely affect our competitiveness.

Our regulatory lending limit as of December 31, 2022, to any one customer or related group of customers was \$124.4 million for unsecured loans and \$207.4 million for secured loans. Our lending limit is substantially smaller than that of many financial institutions with which we compete. While we believe that our lending limit is sufficient for our targeted market of small to mid-size businesses within the four specialty lending operations upon which we focus as well as affinity group members, it may in the future affect our ability to attract or maintain customers or to compete with other financial institutions. Moreover, to the extent that we incur losses and do not obtain additional capital, our lending limit, which depends upon the amount of our capital, will decrease.

Revised accounting standards require current recognition of credit losses over the estimated remaining lives of loans.

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”), issued an update to Accounting Standards Update (“ASU” or “Update”) 2016-13 – “Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” The Update changes the accounting for credit losses on loans and debt securities. For loans and held-to-maturity debt securities, the Update requires a current expected credit loss (“CECL”) approach to determine the allowance for credit losses. CECL requires loss estimates for the remaining estimated life of the financial asset using historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Also, the Update eliminates the existing guidance for purchased credit deteriorated loans and debt securities, but requires an allowance for purchased financial assets with more than insignificant deterioration since origination. In addition, the Update modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities to require an allowance for credit losses instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit losses in future periods based on improvements in credit. The CECL model has and will materially impact how we determine our allowance for credit losses and may require us to significantly increase our allowance for credit losses. Furthermore, our allowance for credit losses may experience more fluctuations, some of which may be significant. If we determined that we would need to increase the allowance for credit losses to appropriately capture the credit risk that exists in our lending and investment portfolios, it may negatively impact our business, earnings, financial condition and results of operations. We adopted the guidance in first quarter 2020.

The Bank may suffer losses in its loan portfolio despite its underwriting practices.

The Bank seeks to mitigate the risks inherent in its loan portfolio by adhering to specific underwriting practices. These practices vary depending on the facts and circumstances of each loan. For other than SBLOC and IBLOC loans, these practices may include analysis of a borrower’s prior credit history, financial statements, tax returns and cash flow projections, valuation of certain types of collateral based on reports of independent appraisers and verification of liquid assets. For SBLOC loans, a primary element of the credit decision is the market value of the borrower’s brokerage account, which is reduced by the varying collateral percentages against which we are willing to lend, resulting in excess collateral. Rapid excessive movements in the market value of brokerage accounts might not be sufficiently offset by the excess collateral and losses could result. For example, we typically lend against 50% of the value of equity securities. For IBLOC, the credit decision is primarily based upon the cash value of eligible life insurance policies, which may ultimately be dependent upon the insurer for repayment. Although the Bank believes that its underwriting criteria are appropriate for the various kinds of loans it makes, the Bank may incur losses on loans that meet its underwriting criteria, and these losses may exceed the amounts set aside as reserves in the Bank’s allowance for credit losses. In addition, only certain SBA loans are 75% guaranteed by the U.S. government, and even for those, we still assume credit risk on the remaining 25%. These borrowers, which include new start-ups, may have a higher probability of failure, which may result in higher losses on such loans. The vast majority of commercial loans, at fair value and REBL loans are variable rate and, as a result, higher market rates will result in higher payments and greater cash flow requirements, although all loans require an interest rate cap to mitigate that risk. Should cash flow and available cash reserves prove inadequate to cover debt service on these loans, repayment will primarily depend upon the sponsor’s ability to service the debt, or the value of the property in disposition. Low occupancy or rental rates may negatively impact loan repayment. Because these loans were previously originated for sale, or because we may decide to sell certain REBL loans in the future, the underwriting and other criteria used were those which buyers in the capital markets indicated were most crucial when determining whether to buy the loans. Such criteria include the loan-to-value ratio and debt yield (net operating income divided by first mortgage debt). However, property values may fall below appraised values and below the outstanding balance of the loan, which could result in losses.

If the level of non-performing assets increases, interest income will be reduced. If we experience loan defaults in excess of amounts that we have included in our allowance for credit losses, we will have to increase the provision for credit losses, which will reduce our income and might cause us to incur losses. At the time loans are classified as troubled debt restructurings, losses are recognized if the fair value of collateral is less than the loan balance. For more information about the risks which are specific to the different types of loans we make and which could impact loan losses, see Item 1, “*Business – Lending Activities.*”

Environmental liability associated with lending activities could result in losses.

In the course of our business, we may foreclose on and take title to properties securing our loans. If hazardous substances were discovered on any of these properties, we may be liable to governmental entities or third parties for the costs of remediation of the hazard, as well as for personal injury and property damage. Many environmental laws can impose liability regardless of whether we knew of, or were responsible for, the contamination. In addition, if we arrange for the disposal of hazardous or toxic substances at another site, we may be liable for the costs of cleaning up and removing those substances from the site, even if we neither own nor

operate the disposal site. Environmental laws may require us to incur substantial expenses and may materially limit use of properties we acquire through foreclosure, reduce their value or limit our ability to sell them in the event of a default on the loans they secure. In addition, future laws or more stringent interpretations or enforcement policies with respect to existing laws may increase our exposure to environmental liability.

We cannot predict whether income resulting from the reinvestment of proceeds from the loans we hold will match or exceed the income from loan dispositions.

We are seeking to sell or otherwise dispose of the loans in our discontinued commercial loan operations and expect that we will obtain a significant amount of cash from these dispositions. Although we believe, based upon current market conditions, that we will be able to invest such proceeds profitably, reinvestment income is difficult to predict and depends upon a number of economic and market conditions beyond our control, including interest rates and the availability of suitable investments. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate the same level of income from the reinvested proceeds as we generated from the loan portfolio being sold, or that suitable investments will be available to us. If not, our revenues and net income could be reduced materially.

A prolonged U.S. government shutdown or default by the U.S. on government obligations could harm our results of operations.

Our results of operations, including revenue, non-interest income, expenses and net interest income, could be adversely affected in the event of widespread financial and business disruption due to a default by the United States on U.S. government obligations or a prolonged failure to maintain significant U.S. government operations, particularly those pertaining to the SBA. Any such failure to maintain such U.S. government operations would impede our ability to originate SBA loans and our ability to sell such loans.

Changes in interest rates and loan production could reduce our income, cash flows and asset values.

A significant portion of our income and cash flows depends on the difference between the interest rates we earn on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities, and the interest rates we pay on interest-bearing liabilities such as deposits and borrowings. The value of our assets, and particularly loans with fixed or capped rates of interest, may also vary with interest rate changes. We discuss the effects of interest rate changes on the market value of our portfolio and net interest income in *“Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Asset and Liability Management.”* Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors which are beyond our control, including general economic conditions and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, in particular, the Federal Reserve. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, will influence not only the interest we receive on our loans and investment securities and the amount of interest we pay on deposits, but also our ability to originate loans and obtain deposits and our costs in doing so. If the rate of interest we pay on our deposits and other borrowings increases more than the rate of interest we earn on our loans and other investments, our net interest income, and therefore our earnings, could decline or we could sustain losses. Our earnings could also decline, or we could sustain losses, if the rates on our loans and other investments fall more quickly than those on our deposits and other borrowings. While the Bank is generally asset sensitive, which implies that significant increases in market rates would generally increase margins, while decreases in interest rates would generally decrease margins, we cannot assure you that increases or decreases in margins will follow such a pattern in the future. Our net interest income is also determined by our level of loan production to replace loan payoffs and to grow our different loan portfolios. In particular, our SBLOC, non-SBA commercial loans, at fair value and real estate bridge lending portfolios have at times experienced accelerated prepayments, and the duration of those portfolios at inception are relatively short and generally under three years. Loan demand, to replace these loans and grow portfolios, may vary for economic and competitive reasons and we cannot assure you that historical rates of loan growth will continue or as to other loan production. Net interest income is difficult to project, and our models for making such projections are theoretical. While they may indicate the general direction of changes in net interest income, they do not indicate actual future results. In first quarter 2020, the Federal Reserve instituted emergency rate cuts, and additional rate cuts may still occur in response to economic and other conditions. Conversely, the ultimate impact of rate increases on loan performance, loan and deposit rates cannot be accurately predicted, nor can the impact of inflation. Federal Reserve actions may decrease net interest income, to the extent the reduction is not offset with the impact of loan growth or other factors.

We may be adversely impacted by the transition from London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) as a reference rate.

The administrator of LIBOR announced that it intends to phase out LIBOR by June 30, 2023, and that LIBOR will be replaced with an alternative reference rate that will be calculated in a different manner. Consequently, at this time, it is not possible to

predict whether, and to what extent, banks will continue to provide submissions for the calculation of LIBOR. Similarly, it is not possible to predict whether LIBOR will continue to be viewed as an acceptable market benchmark, what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR, or what the effect of any such changes in views or alternatives may be on the markets for LIBOR-indexed financial instruments. The majority of our commercial mortgages, at fair value are indexed to LIBOR. Additionally, the interest rates of certain of our investment securities, our trust preferred securities and our derivatives are indexed to LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR could create considerable costs and additional risk. Since proposed alternative rates are calculated differently, payments under contracts referencing new rates will differ from those referencing LIBOR. The transition will change our market risk profiles, potentially requiring changes to risk and pricing models, valuation tools, product design and hedging strategies. Furthermore, failure to adequately manage this transition process with our customers could adversely impact our reputation. We continue to assess the potential impact of the phase-out of LIBOR and related accounting guidance; however, failure to adequately manage the transition could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Payments Business Activities:

Regulatory and legal requirements applicable to the prepaid and debit card industry are unique and frequently changing.

Achieving and maintaining compliance with frequently changing legal and regulatory requirements requires a significant investment in qualified personnel, hardware, software and other technology platforms, external legal counsel and consultants and other infrastructure components. These investments may not ensure compliance or otherwise mitigate risks involved in this business. Our failure to satisfy regulatory mandates applicable to prepaid financial products could result in actions against us by our regulators, legal proceedings being instituted against us by consumers, or other losses, each of which could reduce our earnings or result in losses, make it more difficult to conduct our operations, or prohibit us from conducting specific operations. Other risks related to prepaid cards include competition for prepaid, debit and other payment mediums, possible changes in the rules of networks, such as Visa and MasterCard and others, in which the Bank operates and state regulations related to prepaid cards including escheatment.

The potential for fraud in the card payment industry is significant.

Issuers of prepaid and debit cards and other companies have suffered significant losses in recent years with respect to the theft of cardholder data that has been illegally exploited for personal gain. The theft of such information is regularly reported and affects individuals and businesses. Losses from various types of fraud have been substantial for certain card industry participants. The Bank in many cases has indemnification agreements with third parties; however, such indemnifications may not fully cover losses. Although fraud has not had a material impact on the profitability of the Bank, it is possible that such activity could impact the Bank in the future.

There is a significant concentration in prepaid and debit card fee income which is subject to various risks.

A significant portion of our revenues are derived from prepaid, debit card and other related products. Actions by government agencies relating to service charges, or increased regulatory compliance costs, could result in reductions in income which may not be offset by reductions in expense. Moreover, markets for fintech financial products and the related services from which we derive significant fees, are rapidly evolving. Our product mix includes prepaid card accounts for salary, medical spending, commercial, general purpose reloadable, corporate and other incentive, gift, government payments and transaction accounts accessed by debit cards. Our revenues could be impacted by the evolution of fintech products or changes within these product mixes. Related changes in volume including changes in client mix, or in pricing, can also result in variability of revenue between periods. Additionally, certain of our clients have significant volume, the loss of which would materially affect our revenues. In full year 2022, the top five largest contributors to prepaid, debit card and related fees, comprised approximately 57% of such income. Additionally, prepaid and debit card fee income may be subject to quarterly and longer term variances resulting from seasonality, changes in fee structures, product mix and other factors, which also make projecting income trends difficult. Prepaid and debit card account deposits also comprise the majority of the Bank's deposits.

If our prepaid and debit card and other deposit accounts generated by third parties were no longer classified as non-brokered, our FDIC insurance expense might increase.

In December 2014, the FDIC issued new guidance classifying prepaid deposit accounts and other deposit accounts obtained in cooperation with third parties as brokered, resulting in the vast majority of the Bank's deposits being classified as brokered. We do not believe that these deposits are subject to the volatility risks associated with brokered wholesale deposits or brokered certificates of deposit. However, if the Bank ceases to be categorized as "well capitalized" under banking regulations, it will be prohibited from

accepting, renewing or rolling over brokered deposits without the consent of the FDIC. In such a case, the FDIC's refusal to grant consent to our accepting, renewing or rolling over brokered deposits could effectively restrict or eliminate the ability of the Bank to operate its business lines as presently conducted. In December 2020, the FDIC adopted a regulation which resulted in the reclassification of certain of our deposits as non-brokered beginning June 30, 2021, and a decrease in FDIC insurance expense. Such reclassifications and the resulting FDIC insurance expense decrease are dependent upon ongoing consideration by regulators, and may be modified in the future.

We may depend in part upon wholesale and brokered certificates of deposit to satisfy funding needs.

We may rely, in part, on funds provided by wholesale deposits and brokered certificates of deposit to support the growth of our loan portfolio. Wholesale and brokered certificates of deposit are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and, accordingly, can be a more volatile source of funding. Use of wholesale and brokered deposits involves the risk that growth supported by such deposits would be halted, or the Bank's total assets could contract, if the rates offered by the Bank were less than those offered by other institutions seeking such deposits, or if the depositors were to perceive a decline in the Bank's safety and soundness, or both. In addition, if we were unable to match the maturities of the interest rates we pay for wholesale and brokered certificates of deposit to the maturities of the loans we make using those funds, increases in the interest rates we pay for such funds could decrease our consolidated net interest income. Moreover, if the Bank ceases to be categorized as "well capitalized" under banking regulations, it will be prohibited from accepting, renewing or rolling over brokered deposits without the consent of the FDIC.

We derive a significant percentage of our deposits, total assets and income from deposit accounts generated by diverse independent companies, including those which provide card account marketing services, and investment advisory firms.

Deposit accounts resulting from our top ten relationships totaled \$4.44 billion at December 31, 2022. We provide oversight over these relationships which must meet all internal and regulatory requirements. We may exit relationships where such requirements are not met or be required by our regulators to exit such relationships. Also, an affinity group could terminate a relationship with us for many reasons, including being able to obtain better terms from another provider or dissatisfaction with the level or quality of our services. In 2021, one of our clients transferred its operations to its own bank which resulted in the exit of certain deposits and a related reduction in fee income, and one of our newest clients has obtained its own bank charter, which will impact future fee growth. In full year 2022, the top five largest contributors to prepaid, debit card and related fees, comprised approximately 57% of such income. If other affinity group relationships were to be terminated in the future, it could materially reduce our deposits, assets and income. We cannot assure you that we could replace such relationship. If we cannot replace such relationship, we may be required to seek higher rate funding sources as compared to the exiting affinity group and interest expense might increase. We may also be required to sell securities or other assets to meet funding needs, which would reduce revenues or potentially generate losses.

We face fund transfer and payments-related reputational risks.

Financial institutions, including ourselves, bear fund transfer risks of different types, which result from large transaction volumes and large dollar amounts of incoming and outgoing money transfers. Loss exposure may result if money is transferred from the bank before it is received, or legal rights to reclaim monies transferred are asserted, including payments made to merchants for payment clearing, while customers have statutory periods to reverse their payments. It also results from payments made prior to receipt of offsetting funds, as accommodations to customers. We are subject to unique settlement risks as our transfers may be larger than typical financial institutions of our size. Transfers could also be made in error, or as a result of fraud. Additionally, as with other financial institutions, we may incur legal liability or reputational risk, if we unknowingly process payments for companies in violation of money laundering laws or other regulations or immoral activities.

Unclaimed funds from deposit accounts or represented by unused value on prepaid cards present compliance and other risks.

Unclaimed funds held in deposit accounts or represented by unused balances on prepaid cards may be subject to state escheatment laws where the Bank is the actual holder of the funds and when, after a period of time as set forth in applicable state law, the rightful owner of the funds cannot be readily located and/or identified. The Bank implements controls to comply with state unclaimed property laws and regulations, however these laws and regulations are often open to interpretation, particularly when being applied to unused balances on prepaid card products. State regulators may choose to initiate collection or other litigation action against the Bank for unreported abandoned property, and such actions may seek to assess fines and penalties.

Risks Relating to Taxes and Accounting:

We are subject to tax audits, and challenges to our tax positions or adverse changes or interpretations of tax laws could result in tax liability.

We are subject to federal and applicable state income tax laws and regulations and related audits. We are also periodically subject to state escheat audits. Income tax and escheat laws and regulations are often complex and require significant judgment in determining our effective tax rate and in evaluating our tax positions. Challenges of such determinations may adversely affect our effective tax rate, tax payments or financial condition.

The appraised fair value of the assets from our commercial loans, at fair value or collateral from other loan categories may be more than the amounts received upon sale or other disposition.

Various internal and external inputs were utilized to analyze the commercial loans, at fair value portfolio and other loan categories. Actual sales prices could be significantly less than estimates, which could materially affect our results of operations in future quarters.

A failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in material misstatements in our financial statements which could require us to restate financial statements, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and have a negative effect on our stock price.

Any failure to maintain or implement required new or improved internal and disclosure controls over financial reporting, or any difficulties we encounter in their implementation, could result in material weaknesses, cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Any such failure could also adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual auditor attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated under Section 404. The existence of a material weakness could result in errors in our financial statements that could result in a restatement of financial statements, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and cause investors or customers to lose confidence in our reported financial information, leading to a decline in our stock price or a loss of business, and could result in stockholder actions against us for damages.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock:

The trading volume in our common stock is less than that of many financial services companies, which may reduce the price at which our common stock would otherwise trade.

Although our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, the trading volume is less than that of many financial services companies. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends on the presence in the marketplace of willing buyers and sellers of our common stock at any given time. This presence depends on the individual decisions of investors and general economic and market conditions over which we have no control. Given the lower trading volume of our common stock, significant sales of our common stock, or the expectation of these sales, could cause our stock price to fall.

An investment in our common stock is not an insured deposit.

Our common stock is not a bank deposit and, therefore, is not insured against loss by the FDIC, any other deposit insurance fund or by any other public or private entity. Investment in our common stock is inherently risky for the reasons described in this “*Risk Factors*” section and is subject to the same market forces that affect the price of common stock in any company. As a result, if you acquire our common stock, you may lose some or all of your investment.

Our ability to issue additional shares of our common stock, or the issuance of such additional shares, may reduce the price at which our common stock trades.

We cannot predict whether future issuances of shares of our common stock or the availability of shares for resale in the open market will decrease the market price per share of our common stock. We are not restricted from issuing additional shares of common stock, including any securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive shares of common

stock. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market or the perception that such sales might occur could materially adversely affect the market price of the shares of our common stock. The exercise of any options granted to directors, executive officers and other employees under our stock compensation plans, the vesting of restricted stock grants, the issuance of shares of common stock in acquisitions and other issuances of our common stock could also have an adverse effect on the market price of the shares of our common stock. The existence of options, or shares of our common stock reserved for issuance as restricted shares of our common stock may materially adversely affect the terms upon which we may be able to obtain additional capital in the future through the sale of equity securities.

Future offerings of debt, which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation, and/or preferred equity securities which may be senior to our common stock for purposes of dividend distributions or upon liquidation, may reduce the market price at which our common stock trades.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources or, if the Bank's capital ratios fall below the required minimums, we could be forced to raise additional capital by making additional offerings of debt or preferred equity securities, including medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes or preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive distributions of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution.

The Bank's ability to pay dividends is subject to regulatory limitations which, to the extent we require such dividends in the future, may affect our ability to pay our obligations and pay dividends.

We are a separate legal entity from the Bank and our other subsidiaries, and we do not have significant operations of our own. We have historically depended on the Bank's cash and liquidity, as well as dividends, to pay our operating expenses. Various federal and state statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends that subsidiary banks can pay to their holding companies without regulatory approval. The Bank is also subject to limitations under state law regarding the payment of dividends, including the requirement that dividends may be paid only out of net profits. In addition to these explicit limitations, it is possible, depending upon the financial condition of the Bank and other factors, that federal and state regulatory agencies could take the position that payment of dividends by the Bank would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice and may; therefore, seek to prevent the Bank from paying such dividends. Although we believe we have sufficient existing liquidity for our needs for the foreseeable future, there is risk that, we may not be able to service our obligations as they become due or to pay dividends on our common stock or trust preferred obligations. Even if the Bank has the capacity to pay dividends, it is not obligated to pay the dividends. Its Board of Directors may determine, as it did in the past, to retain some or all of its earnings to support or increase its capital base.

Anti-takeover provisions of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law may make it more difficult for holders of our common stock to receive a change in control premium.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make a merger, tender offer or proxy contest more difficult, even if such events were perceived by many of our stockholders as beneficial to their interests. These provisions include, in particular, our ability to issue shares of our common stock and preferred stock with such provisions as our board of directors may approve without further shareholder approval. In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law which, in general, prevents an interested stockholder, defined generally as a person owning 15% or more of a corporation's outstanding voting stock, from engaging in a business combination with our company for three years following the date that person became an interested stockholder unless certain specified conditions are satisfied.

General Risks:

Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism or other adverse external events could harm our business.

Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism and other adverse external events could have a significant impact on our ability to conduct business. The nature and level of severe weather and/or natural disasters cannot be predicted and may be exacerbated by global climate change. Severe weather and natural disasters could harm our operations through interference with communications, including the interruption or loss of our computer systems, which could prevent or impede us from gathering deposits, originating loans, and processing and controlling the flow of business, as well as through the destruction of facilities and our operational, financial and management information systems. Additionally, the United States remains a target for potential acts of war or terrorism. Such severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism or other adverse external events could negatively impact our business operations or the stability of our deposit base, cause significant property damage, adversely impact the values of

collateral securing our loans and/or interrupt our borrowers' abilities to conduct their business in a manner to support their debt obligations, which could result in losses and increased provisions for credit losses. There is no assurance that our business continuity and disaster recovery program can adequately mitigate the risks of such business disruptions and interruptions.

Pandemic events could have a material adverse effect on our operations and our financial condition.

The outbreak of disease on a national or global level, such as the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, could have a material adverse effect on commerce, which may, in turn impact our lines of business. Such an event may also impact our ability to manage those portions of our business or operations which rely on vendors and suppliers from other countries or regions impacted by such a pandemic event.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

An executive office and an operations facility are located at 409 Silverside Road, Wilmington, Delaware. We maintain business development and administrative offices for SBL in Morrisville, North Carolina, Memphis, Tennessee, and Westmont, Illinois (suburban Chicago), primarily for SBA lending. Leasing offices are located in Crofton, Maryland, Kent, Washington, Logan, Utah, Orlando, Florida, Raritan, New Jersey and Norristown, Pennsylvania. We maintain a loan operations office in New York, New York. Prepaid and debit card offices and other executive offices are located in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Locations and certain additional information regarding our offices and other material properties at December 31, 2022 are listed below. We own a property in Orlando, Florida which houses our leasing operations, consisting of a stand-alone building of 8,850 square feet. A summary of significant properties is as follows. We have executed a lease to relocate the Sioux Falls office in 2023, which coincides with the time period at which the current lease expires as listed below. The new space will also be located in Sioux Falls, and is currently planned to occupy approximately 52,000 square feet with a minimum term of 10 years.

Location	Expiration	Square Feet	Monthly Rent
Bank Owned Property			
Orlando, Florida		8,850	
Leased Space			
Crofton, Maryland	2025	3,364	\$ 4,545
Kent, Washington	2023	1,700	2,786
Logan, Utah	2023	3,000	1,553
Memphis, Tennessee	2025	1,128	1,857
Morrisville, North Carolina	2024	3,590	5,873
New York, New York (one of three properties is subleased)	2023 - 2025	12,459	37,711
Norristown, Pennsylvania	2025	5,920	10,500
Raritan, New Jersey	2023	2,145	3,933
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	2023	38,611	54,674
Westmont, Illinois	2026	3,003	2,731
Wilmington, Delaware	2025	70,968	155,476

We believe that our offices are suitable and adequate for our operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

On June 12, 2019, the Bank was served with a qui tam lawsuit filed in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, New Castle County. The Delaware Department of Justice intervened in the litigation. The case is titled The State of Delaware, Plaintiff, Ex rel. Russell S. Rogers, Plaintiff-Relator, v. The Bancorp Bank, Interactive Communications International, Inc., and InComm Financial Services, Inc., Defendants. The lawsuit alleges that the defendants violated the Delaware False Claims Act by not paying balances on certain open-loop “Vanilla” prepaid cards to the State of Delaware as unclaimed property. The complaint seeks actual and treble damages, statutory penalties, and attorneys’ fees. The Bank has filed an answer denying the allegations and continues to vigorously defend against the claims. The Bank and other defendants previously filed a motion to dismiss the action, but the motion was denied and the case is in preliminary stages of discovery. At this time, the Company is unable to determine whether the ultimate resolution of the matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or operations.

As previously disclosed, the Company received and responded to a non-public fact-finding inquiry from the SEC, which sought to determine if violations of the federal securities laws occurred. On October 9, 2019, the Company received a subpoena seeking records related generally to the Bank's debit card issuance activity and gross dollar volume data, among other things. The Company responded to the subpoena and subsequent subpoenas issued to the Company. The SEC last requested information from the Company relating to this inquiry in September 2021. The SEC has not made any findings, or alleged any wrongdoing, with respect to this matter. Future costs related to responding to and cooperating with the SEC staff may be material, and could continue to be material at least through the completion of this matter.

On January 12, 2021, three former employees of the Bank filed separate complaints against the Company in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. The Company subsequently removed all three lawsuits to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The cases are captioned: John Edward Barker, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp, Inc., Defendant; Alexander John Kamai, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp, Inc., Defendant; and John Patrick McGlynn III, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp, Inc., Defendant. The lawsuits arise from the Bank's termination of the plaintiffs' employment in connection with the restructuring of its CMBS business. The plaintiffs sought damages in the following amounts: \$4,135,142 (Barker), \$901,088 (Kamai) and \$2,909,627 (McGlynn). On June 11, 2021, the Company filed a consolidated motion to dismiss in each case. On February 25, 2022, the court granted the Company's motion in part, dismissing McGlynn's claims in entirety and most of Barker and Kamai's claims. The sole claims remaining are Barker and Kamai's breach of implied contract claims related to an unpaid bonus, for which they seek \$2,000,000 and \$300,000, respectively. The Company is vigorously defending against these claims. On September 29, 2022, the Company filed a motion for summary judgment in both matters, which is still pending before the court. The Company is not yet able to determine whether the ultimate resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial conditions or operations.

On September 14, 2021, Cachet Financial Services ("Cachet") filed an adversary proceeding against the Bank in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, titled Cachet Financial Services, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp Bank, et al., Defendants. The case was filed within the context of Cachet's pending Chapter 11 bankruptcy case. The Bank previously served as the Originating Depository Financial Institution ("ODFI") for ACH transactions in connection with Cachet's payroll services business. The matter arises from the Bank's termination of its Payroll Processing ODFI Agreement with Cachet on October 23, 2019, for safety and soundness reasons. The initial complaint alleges eight causes of action: (i) breach of contract; (ii) negligence; (iii) intentional interference with contract; (iv) conversion; (v) express indemnity; (vi) implied indemnity; (vii) accounting; and (viii) objection to the Bank's proof of claim in the bankruptcy case. On November 4, 2021, the Bank filed a motion in the United States District Court for the Central District of California to withdraw the reference of the adversary proceeding to the bankruptcy court, which was denied in February 2023. On August 3, 2022, Cachet served the Bank with a First Amended Complaint wherein Cachet, among other things, withdraws its implied indemnity claim against the Bank and adds several defendants unaffiliated with the Bank and causes of action related to those parties. As to the Bank, Cachet seeks approximately \$150 million in damages, an accounting and disallowance of the Bank's proof of claim. The Bank is vigorously defending against these claims. On September 28, 2022, the Bank filed a partial motion to dismiss, seeking to dispose of the majority of Cachet's claims against the Bank. The motion is still pending before the court. The Company is not yet able to determine whether the ultimate resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial conditions or operations.

In addition, we are a party to various routine legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of our business. Management believes that none of these actions, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “TBBK.” As of February 21, 2023, there were 55,585,866 shares of our common stock outstanding held by 40 record holders. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of record holders and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners but whose shares are held in street name by brokers, financial institutions and other nominees. As of January 5, 2023, the most recent date for which we have beneficial ownership information, there were at least 16,750 beneficial owners of our common stock.

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock since our inception, and do not currently plan to pay cash dividends on our common stock in 2023. Our payment of dividends is subject to restrictions discussed in Item 1, “*Business—Regulation under Banking Law.*” Irrespective of such restrictions, it is our intent to generally retain earnings, if any, to increase our capital and fund the development and growth of our operations subject to regulatory restrictions. Our board of directors (the “Board”) will determine any changes in our dividend policy based upon its analysis of factors it deems relevant. We expect that these factors would include our earnings, financial condition, cash requirements, regulatory capital levels and available investment opportunities.

Common Stock Repurchase Plan

On November 5, 2020, the Board authorized a common stock repurchase program (the “2021 Common Stock Repurchase Program”). Under the 2021 Common Stock Repurchase Program, the Company was authorized to repurchase up to \$10.0 million in each quarter of 2021 depending on the share price, securities laws and stock exchange rules which regulate such repurchases, and repurchased shares may have been reissued for various corporate purposes. On October 20, 2021, the Board approved a revised stock repurchase program (the “2022 Common Stock Repurchase Program”). Under the 2022 Common Stock Repurchase Program, the Company was authorized to repurchase up to \$15.0 million in each quarter of 2022 depending on the share price, securities laws and stock exchange rules which regulate such repurchases, and repurchased shares may have been reissued for various corporate purposes.

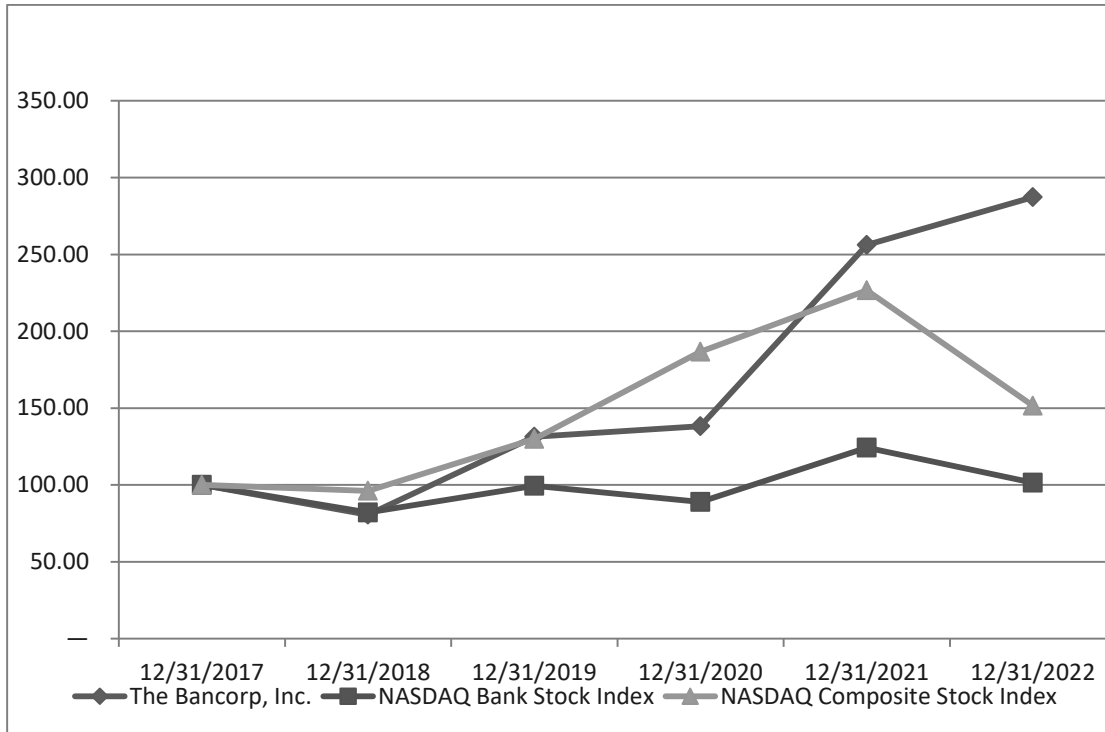
On October 26, 2022, the Board approved a revised stock repurchase program for the upcoming 2023 fiscal year (the “2023 Common Stock Repurchase Program”). The amount that the Company intends to repurchase has been increased to \$25.0 million in value of the Company’s common stock in each quarter of 2023, for a maximum amount of \$100.0 million. Under the 2023 Common Stock Repurchase Program, the Company intends to repurchase shares through open market purchases, privately-negotiated transactions, block purchases or otherwise in accordance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”). The Board also authorized the Company to enter into written trading plans under Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act. The Company repurchased 522,205 common shares in January 2023 through February 21, 2023, at a total cost of \$16.6 million and an average price of \$31.87 per share pursuant to the 2023 Common Stock Repurchase Plan. With respect to further repurchases in subsequent quarters under this program, the Company cannot predict if, or when, it will repurchase any shares of common stock and the timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors.

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company’s purchases of its common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2022:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share (dollars in thousands)	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs except per share data	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
October 1, 2022 - October 31, 2022	251,275	\$ 24.10	251,275	\$ 8,944
November 1, 2022 - November 30, 2022	202,733	29.95	202,733	2,873
December 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	98,995	29.02	98,995	—
Total	<u>553,003</u>	27.12	<u>553,003</u>	—

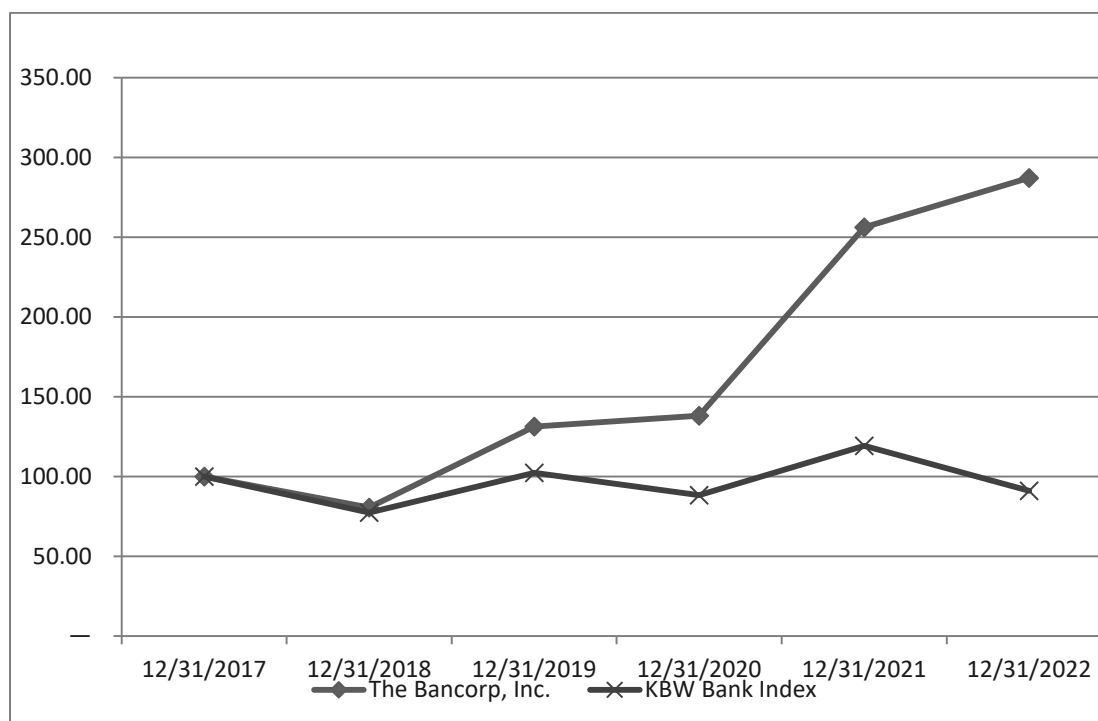
Performance graph

The following graph compares the performance of our common stock to the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Bank Stock Index. The graph shows the value of \$100 invested in our common stock and both indices on December 31, 2017 for a five-year period and the change in the value of our common stock compared to the indices as of the end of each year. The graph assumes the reinvestment of all dividends. Historical stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.



Index	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
The Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	80.57	131.28	138.16	256.17	287.25
NASDAQ Bank Stock Index	100.00	82.10	99.53	88.95	124.25	101.44
NASDAQ Composite Stock Index	100.00	96.12	129.97	186.69	226.63	151.61

The following graph reflects stock performance since 2017, compared to the KBW bank index, which is an industry recognized peer group of regional and money center banks.



Index	As of					
	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
The Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	80.57	131.28	138.16	256.17	287.25
KBW Bank Index	100.00	77.38	102.25	88.31	119.26	90.96

Item 6. Reserved.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion provides information to assist in understanding our financial condition and results of operations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing in Item 8 of this report.

Overview

In 2022, we recorded net income of \$130.2 million compared to \$110.7 million in 2021, with pre-tax income from continuing operations increasing to \$177.9 million in 2022 from \$144.2 million in 2021. The increases primarily reflected increases in net interest income resulting from loan growth and the adjustment of variable rate loans to the higher rate environment, partially offset by the impact of reductions in securities balances. Average loans and leases grew to \$5.67 billion in 2022 from \$4.60 billion in 2021, which reflected growth in loans collateralized by securities (“SBLOC”), the cash value of life insurance (“IBLOC”) and investment advisor loans, small business (primarily SBA) excluding short-term PPP loans, leases, and real estate bridge lending. In the second half of 2022, the lagged impact of Federal Reserve rate increases on our variable rate loans and securities also contributed to higher net interest income, as they repriced more fully to such increases than did deposits. Variable rate loans and securities comprise the majority of our earning assets, and we expect that related repricings will continue to positively impact net interest income and the net interest margin in the first quarter of 2023. Increases in net interest income were partially offset by higher provisions for credit losses which reflected the impact of loan growth on our allowance for credit loss methodology, in addition to other factors. Please see “Results of Operations-Provision for Credit Losses” below.

Key Performance Indicators

We use a number of key performance indicators to measure our overall financial performance. We describe how we calculate and use a number of these performance indicators and analyze their results below.

Return on assets and return on equity. Two performance indicators we believe are commonly used within the banking industry to measure overall financial performance are return on assets and return on equity. Return on assets measures the amount of earnings compared to the level of assets utilized to generate those earnings. It is derived by dividing net income by average assets. Return on equity measures the amount of earnings compared to the equity utilized to generate those earnings. It is derived by dividing net income by average shareholders' equity.

Net interest margin and credit losses. The largest component of our earnings is net interest income, or the difference between the interest earned on our interest-earning assets consisting of loans and investments, less the interest on our funding, consisting primarily of deposits. The key performance indicator for net interest income is net interest margin, derived by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets. Higher levels of earnings and net interest income, on lower levels of assets, equity and interest-earning assets are generally desirable. However, these indicators must be considered in light of regulatory capital requirements which impact equity, and credit risk inherent in loans. Accordingly, the magnitude of credit losses is an additional key performance indicator.

Other performance indicators. Other performance indicators we use include net interest income, non-interest income, non-interest expense and the ratio of equity to assets, which is a capital adequacy measure.

	As of and for the years ended			
	2022	December 31,		2020
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Income Statement Data:				
Net interest income	\$ 248,841	\$	210,876	\$ 194,866
Provision for credit losses	7,108		3,110	6,352
Non-interest income	105,683		104,749	84,617
Non-interest expense	169,502		168,350	164,847
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 130,213	\$	110,653	\$ 80,084
Net income per share - diluted	\$ 2.27	\$	1.88	\$ 1.37
Selected Ratios:				
Return on average assets	1.81%		1.68%	1.34%
Return on average common equity	19.34%		17.94%	15.08%
Net interest margin	3.55%		3.35%	3.45%
Book value per common share	\$ 12.46	\$	11.37	\$ 10.10
Equity/assets	8.78%		9.53%	9.26%

Results of performance indicators. In the past three years, we have continued to target loan niches which we believe have lower credit risk than certain other forms of lending. These include SBLOC and IBLOC; SBA loans, a significant portion of which are government guaranteed or must have loan-to-value ratios lower than other forms of lending; leasing to which we have access to underlying vehicles; and real estate bridge lending for apartment buildings in selected national regions. The majority of these loan categories are variable rate and in the second half of 2022, adjusted more fully to Federal Reserve rate increases than did our deposits, which are derived primarily from our payments businesses.

The impact of loan growth in the above targeted niches and the majority of loans repricing more than deposits to the higher rate environment in the second half of 2022, is reflected in a number of performance indicators. In 2022, return on assets and return on equity amounted to 1.81% and 19.3%, respectively, compared to 1.68% and 17.94% in the prior year. Net interest margin was 3.55% in 2022 and 3.35% in 2021. In 2022 and 2021, income related to loan repayments contributed to non-interest income while payments-related income constitutes the majority of non-interest income. Payments fees in 2021 were comparable to the prior year, as they were impacted by a client relationship transitioning to its own bank, which offset growth in other debit and prepaid card account programs. Additionally, margins were reduced on certain incremental volume. In 2022, payments fees renewed their increasing trend, as payments volume continued to increase. We attempt to manage increases in non-interest expense in conjunction with revenue increases, to achieve the financial targets as described on our website. Increases in book value per common share and the equity to assets ratio primarily reflect earnings retention, net of the impact of share repurchases and changes in the value of available-for-sale securities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accounting and reporting policies conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and general practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We believe that the determination of: a. our allowance for credit losses on loans, leases and securities; b. the fair value of financial instruments (loans and securities) and the level in which an instrument is placed within the valuation hierarchy; c. the fair value of stock grants; and d. the realizability of deferred income taxes; involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity than our other significant accounting policies.

We determine our allowance for credit losses with the objective of maintaining an allowance level we believe to be sufficient to absorb our estimated current and future expected credit losses. We base our determination of the adequacy of the allowance on periodic evaluations of our loan portfolio and other relevant factors. However, this evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates, including, among others, expected default probabilities, the amount of loss we may incur on a defaulted loan, expected commitment usage, the amounts and timing of expected future cash flows, collateral values and historical loss experience. We also evaluate economic conditions and uncertainties in estimating losses and other risks in our loan portfolio. To the extent actual outcomes differ from our estimates, we may need additional provisions for credit losses. Any such additional provisions for credit losses will be a direct charge to our earnings. We utilize a CECL model to determine the adequacy of the allowance and inputs include net charge-off history and estimated loan lives. The allowance for credit losses is accordingly sensitive to changes in these inputs, such that related increases would increase the allowance and provision. See *“Allowance for Credit Losses”* and Note D to the financial statements for other factors to which the allowance and provision are sensitive.

We periodically review our investment portfolio to determine whether unrealized losses on securities result from credit, based on evaluations of the creditworthiness of the issuers or guarantors, and underlying collateral, as applicable. In addition, we consider the continuing performance of the securities. We recognize credit losses through the Consolidated Statements of Operations. If management believes market value losses are not credit related, we recognize the reduction in other comprehensive income, through equity. Our evaluation of whether a credit loss exists is sensitive to the following factors: (a) the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost of the security, (b) changes in the financial condition, credit rating and near-term prospects of the issuer, (c) whether the issuer is current on contractually obligated interest and principal payments, (d) changes in the financial condition of the security’s underlying collateral and (e) the payment structure of the security. If a credit loss is determined, we estimate expected future cash flows to estimate the credit loss amount with a quantitative and qualitative process that incorporates information received from third-party sources and internal assumptions and judgments regarding the future performance of the security.

The fair value of a financial instrument is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. We estimate the fair value of a financial instrument using a variety of valuation methods as described in the following hierarchy. Where financial instruments are actively traded and have quoted market prices, quoted market prices are used for fair value. When the financial instruments are not actively traded, other observable market inputs, such as quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, may be used, if available, to determine fair value. When observable market prices do not exist, we estimate fair value. Our valuation methods and inputs consider factors such as types of underlying assets or liabilities, rates of estimated credit losses, interest rate or discount rate and collateral. Our best estimate of fair value involves assumptions including, but not limited to, various performance indicators, such as historical and projected default and recovery rates, credit ratings, current delinquency rates, loan-to-value ratios and the possibility of obligor refinancing. One significant input is that at December 31, 2022, \$355.3 million of commercial real estate, at fair value are multi-family loans (apartments) a sector which has experienced relatively low historical losses on an industry wide basis. To the extent actual outcomes differ from our estimates, subsequent adjustments to the financial statements may be required. Changes in fair value estimates are sensitive to factors which may vary by asset class, and which are described in Note Q to the financial statements.

At the end of each quarter, we assess the valuation hierarchy for each asset or liability measured. From time to time, assets or liabilities may be transferred within hierarchy levels due to changes in availability of observable market inputs to measure fair value at the measurement date. Transfers into or out of hierarchy levels are based upon the fair value at the beginning of the reporting period.

We account for our stock-based compensation plans based on the fair value of the awards made, which include stock options, restricted stock, and performance based shares. To assess the fair value of the awards made, management makes assumptions as to expected stock price volatility, option terms, forfeiture rates and dividend rates. All of these estimates and assumptions may be susceptible to significant change that may impact earnings in future periods.

We account for income taxes under the liability method whereby we determine deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the difference between the carrying values on our consolidated financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities as measured by the enacted tax rates which will be in effect when these differences reverse. Future estimates may change, should legislation result in tax rate changes. Deferred tax expense (benefit) is the result of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

LIBOR Transition

We discontinued LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) based originations in 2021; however, certain of our financial instruments outstanding are indexed to LIBOR, including non-SBA commercial loans, at fair value, which amounted to \$354.7 million at December 31, 2022. However, these loans are short-term and expected to be repaid, or converted to the one month secured overnight financing rate (“SOFR”), by the June 2023 LIBOR end date. At December 31, 2022 we also owned \$12.6 million of LIBOR based securities purchased from previous securitizations, which are also expected to mature before June 2023. When we resumed originating non-SBA commercial loans in the third quarter of 2021, which are identified separately under real estate bridge lending, we utilized the SOFR as the index. In addition, we own certain investment securities, including collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and U.S. government agency adjustable-rate mortgages which utilize LIBOR based pricing. CLOs, which amounted to \$335.4 million at December 31, 2022, have language regarding an index alternative when LIBOR is no longer be available. U.S. government agencies generally have the ability to adjust interest rate indices as necessary on impacted LIBOR based securities, which amounted to \$58.5 million at December 31, 2022. There is less clarity for our student loan securities of \$8.5 million, a \$10.0 million corporate trust preferred investment and subordinated debentures payable of \$13.4 million at that date, for which industry standards continue to be considered by trustees and other governing bodies. Our one derivative, the notional amount for which totaled \$6.8 million at December 31, 2022, is an interest rate swap that is documented under a bilateral agreement which contains Interbank Offered Rates (“IBOR”) fallback provisions by virtue of counterparty adherence to the 2020 International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.’s LIBOR Fallbacks Protocol. We continue to assess the potential impact of the phase-out of LIBOR on all affected accounts and any other potential impacts, and related accounting guidance.

Results of Operations

Overview: Net interest income continued its upward trend in 2022, increasing \$38.0 million to \$248.8 million in 2022 from \$210.9 million in 2021. The increase reflected the impact of loan growth and the higher interest rate environment on variable rate loans, partially offset by the impact of lower securities balances. At December 31, 2022, our total loans, including commercial loans, at fair value, amounted to \$6.08 billion, an increase of \$940.4 million, or 18.3%, over the \$5.14 billion balance at December 31, 2021, reflecting growth in all major categories of loans. Our investment securities available-for-sale decreased \$187.7 million to \$766.0 million from \$953.7 million between those respective dates reflecting prepayments on mortgage-backed and other higher rate securities as a result of the lower rate environment. In the second half of 2022, the lagged impact of Federal Reserve rate increases on our variable rate loans and securities also contributed to higher net interest income, as they repriced more fully to such increases than did deposits. The provision for credit losses increased \$4.0 million to \$7.1 million in 2022, reflecting the impact of loan growth on our allowance for credit loss methodology, in addition to other factors. Please see “Results of Operations-Provision for Credit Losses” below.

A \$934,000 increase in non-interest income in 2022 compared to 2021 reflected a \$1.4 million change in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans, primarily non-SBA CRE loans, at fair value. Unrealized losses were recognized in 2020 due to changes in fair value related to the COVID-19 pandemic, versus 2021 and 2022 income related to repayments of non-SBA CRE loans. While the vast majority of non-SBA CRE loans at fair value are comprised of multi-family (apartment) loans, an unrealized loss of \$4.0 million on the only movie theater loan in our portfolio was recognized in the third quarter of 2022, which offset increases in the aforementioned income related to the repayment of non-SBA commercial loans. While a total of \$444.5 million of these loans remained outstanding at year-end 2022, based upon scheduled maturities and potential prepayments, we believe that the majority of such loans may be repaid in 2023. We continue to generate new REBL originations to offset resulting balance reductions and grow that portfolio; however, there can be no assurance as to the level of those new originations. As these loans are repaid, we may continue to recognize additional related prepayment income, which comprised the majority of “Net realized and unrealized gains

on commercial loans (at fair value)” on the consolidated income statement in 2022 and 2021. The amounts and timing of any such repayment related income cannot be predicted.

While the dollar amount of payment transactions continued its upward trend, prepaid, debit card and related fees did not grow proportionately in 2022 and 2021 over their prior years, as transactions have been shifting to debit cards, for which margins are generally lower. Fees earned for volumes above certain thresholds for individual relationships may also be lower. Additionally, fees in 2021 and 2022 were impacted by an affinity client relationship transitioning to its own bank, which offset growth in other debit and prepaid card account programs.

In 2022, total non-interest expense increased \$1.2 million to \$169.5 million compared to \$168.4 million in 2021, reflecting an increase of \$1.1 million in insurance expense, a \$1.2 million legal settlement resulting from the Cascade matter in the second quarter of 2022, and a \$1.8 million civil money penalty partially offset by a \$630,000 decrease in salaries and employee benefits expense, a \$3.0 million decrease in legal expense, and a \$2.3 million reduction in FDIC insurance expense.

Net Income: 2022 compared to 2021. Net income from continuing operations was \$130.2 million in 2022 compared to \$110.4 million in 2021, while income before taxes was, respectively, \$177.9 million and \$144.2 million, an increase of \$33.7 million. In 2022, net interest income grew by \$38.0 million and non-interest income increased \$934,000. The \$38.0 million, or 18.0%, increase in 2022 net interest income over 2021 reflected the impact of higher loan balances partially offset by lower securities balances. In the second half of 2022, the lagged impact of Federal Reserve rate increases on our variable rate loans and securities also contributed to higher net interest income, as they repriced more fully to such increases than did deposits. Loan interest in 2021 included \$4.6 million of fees from a line of credit to another institution to fund PPP loans, which did not recur in 2022 and which are not expected to recur in the future. The \$934,000 increase in non-interest income reflected a \$1.4 million change in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans, primarily non-SBA CRE loans, at fair value. Unrealized losses were recognized in 2020 due to changes in fair value related to the COVID-19 pandemic versus 2021 and 2022 income related to repayments of non-SBA CRE loans. A \$5.7 million increase in such repayment related income in 2022 compared to 2021 was offset by an unrealized loss of \$4.0 million on the only movie theater loan in our portfolio which was recognized in the third quarter of 2022.

In 2022, total non-interest expense increased \$1.2 million to \$169.5 million, reflecting an increase of \$1.1 million in insurance expense, a \$1.2 million legal settlement resulting from the Cascade matter in the second quarter of 2022, and a \$1.8 million civil money penalty partially offset by a \$630,000 decrease in salaries and employee benefits, a \$3.0 million decrease in legal expense, and a \$2.3 million reduction in FDIC insurance expense.

Reflecting the above changes, net income from continuing operations amounted to \$130.2 million in 2022 compared to \$110.4 million in 2021, or continuing operations earnings per diluted share of \$2.27 compared to \$1.88 in 2021. Net income from discontinued operations was \$0 for 2022 compared to net income of \$212,000 for 2021. Including discontinued operations, diluted income per share was \$2.27 for 2022 compared to \$1.88 for 2021 on net income of \$130.2 million and \$110.7 million, respectively.

Net Income: 2021 compared to 2020. Net income from continuing operations was \$110.4 million in 2021 compared to \$80.6 million in 2020 while income before taxes was, respectively, \$144.2 million and \$108.3 million, an increase of \$35.9 million. In 2021, net interest income grew by \$16.0 million and non-interest income increased \$20.1 million. The \$16.0 million, or 8.2%, increase in 2021 net interest income over 2020 resulted primarily from higher loan balances partially offset by reductions in securities interest resulting from lower balances, and lower yields which reflected the impact of Federal Reserve rate reductions. Loan interest in 2021 included \$4.6 million of fees from a line of credit to another institution to fund PPP loans, which is not expected to recur and which partially offset the impact of decreases in other loan yields. The \$20.1 million increase in non-interest income reflected an \$18.8 million change in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans, primarily non-SBA CRE loans, at fair value. Unrealized losses were recognized in 2020 due to changes in fair value related to the COVID-19 pandemic versus 2021 income related to prepayments and payoffs of non-SBA CRE loans.

In 2021, total non-interest expense increased \$3.5 million to \$168.4 million, reflecting a \$4.3 million increase in salaries and employee benefits and a \$1.7 million increase in legal expense, partially offset by a \$4.2 million reduction in FDIC insurance expense. The increase in salaries and employee benefits reflected higher incentive compensation expense, including equity compensation, and higher compliance expense, primarily related to the payments business. The increase in legal expense reflected increased costs associated with the Cascade matter and two fact-finding inquiries by the SEC as described in Note O to the 2021 consolidated financial statements. The decrease in FDIC insurance expense is primarily due to a reduction in the Bank’s assessment rate. The reduction in expense primarily reflected the cumulative impact of the reclassification of certain of our deposits from brokered to non-brokered on the assessment rate. Prior to the insurance rate reduction in third quarter 2021 to approximately 10 basis points annually

of average liabilities, the rate approximated 16 basis points. We believe that the insurance rate will continue to be lower than the 16 basis points. However, the rate is subject to multiple factors which may significantly change the amount assessed. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that reduced rates will continue.

Reflecting these changes, net income from continuing operations amounted to \$110.4 million in 2021 compared to \$80.6 million in 2020, or continuing operations earnings per diluted share of \$1.88 compared to \$1.38 in 2020. Net income from discontinued operations was \$212,000 for 2021 compared to a net loss of \$512,000 for 2020. Including discontinued operations, diluted income per share was \$1.88 for 2021 compared to \$1.37 for 2020 on net income of \$110.7 million and \$80.1 million, respectively.

Net Interest Income: 2022 compared to 2021. Our net interest income for 2022 increased to \$248.8 million, an increase of \$38.0 million, or 18.0%, from \$210.9 million for 2021, reflecting an \$86.2 million, or 38.8%, increase in interest income to \$308.3 million from \$222.1 million for 2021. The growth in interest income resulted from higher loan balances, partially offset by the impact of lower securities balances, and yields on both loans and securities which increased in the second half of 2022. Our average loans and leases increased 23.3% to \$5.67 billion in 2022 from \$4.60 billion for 2021. The increase in loans reflected growth in SBLOC, IBLOC and investment advisor loans, SBA, direct lease financing and real estate bridge lending, partially offset by decreases in PPP loans. Small business loans have generally been comprised of SBA loans. However, in 2020 and 2021 they reflected balances of pandemic related PPP loans guaranteed by the U.S. government which repaid significant amounts of those loans in 2021, resulting in a decrease in that category. Substantially all PPP loans were repaid by year-end 2022, and no further such loans are anticipated. The balance of our commercial loans, at fair value also decreased primarily reflecting non-SBA CRE loan payoffs. In the third quarter of 2021 we resumed originating such loans, referred to as real estate bridge loans. Of the total \$83.2 million increase in loan interest income on a tax equivalent basis, the largest increases were \$37.3 million for REBL, \$43.9 million for SBLOC, IBLOC and investment advisor financing, and \$4.8 million for leasing. SBL loan interest in 2021 reflected \$4.6 million of fees which were earned on a short-term line of credit to another institution to initially fund PPP loans which did not recur in 2022 and which are not expected to recur in the future. Our average investment securities were \$859.2 million for 2022 compared to \$1.06 billion for 2021, while related interest income decreased \$3.1 million on a tax equivalent basis primarily reflecting a decrease in balances, partially offset by an increase in yields in the second half of the year. Yields on loans and securities increased in the second half of the year as a result of the impact of the Federal Reserve's 2022 rate increases on variable rate obligations. While interest income increased by \$86.2 million, interest expense increased by \$48.2 million or 429.0% to \$59.5 million in 2022 from \$11.2 million in 2021 as loans, on a lagged basis, adjusted more fully than deposits to the higher rate environment.

Our net interest margin (calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets) for 2022 increased 20 basis points to 3.55% from 3.35% for 2021, as the increase in the yield on interest-earning assets was greater than the increase in the cost of funds. The average yield on our interest-earning assets increased to 4.40% from 3.53% for 2021, an increase of 87 basis points, while the cost of total deposits and interest-bearing liabilities increased to 0.92% for 2022 from 0.19% for 2021, an increase of 73 basis points. The yield on loans in total increased to 4.86% from 4.18%, an increase of 68 basis points, while the yield on taxable investment securities increased 28 basis points to 2.99% from 2.71%. In 2022, average demand and interest checking deposits amounted to \$5.67 billion, compared to \$5.32 billion in 2021, an increase of 6.6%, reflecting growth in debit, prepaid card account and other payments balances. The yield on those deposits increased to 0.70% in 2022 compared to 0.09% in 2021, reflecting the impact of 2022 Federal Reserve rate hikes. Savings and money market balances averaged \$510.4 million in 2022 compared to \$427.7 million in 2021 with an average 1.67% rate in 2022 compared to 0.14% in 2021. The \$82.7 million increase in savings and money market between these respective periods reflected growth in interest-bearing accounts offered by our affinity group clients to prepaid and debit card account customers.

Net Interest Income: 2021 compared to 2020. Our net interest income for 2021 increased to \$210.9 million, an increase of \$16.0 million, or 8.2%, from \$194.9 million for 2020, reflecting an \$11.3 million, or 5.4%, increase in interest income to \$222.1 million from \$210.8 million for 2020. The growth in interest income resulted primarily from higher loan balances, partially offset by the impact of lower securities balances, and lower yields on both loans and securities. Growth in interest income was also impacted by prepayments and payoffs of non-SBA commercial real estate loans which had been originated for securitization and are now held as interest-earning assets in "Commercial loans, at fair value" on the balance sheet. Income related to those prepayments and payoffs comprised the majority of the "Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans (at fair value)" in the income statement in 2021 and 2022. In the third quarter of 2021 we resumed origination of such non-SBA commercial real estate loans, which now comprise our real estate bridge lending portfolio. These loans are similar to those previously originated for securitization and are collateralized primarily by multi-family properties (apartment buildings). Our average loans and leases increased 16.8% to \$4.60 billion in 2021 from \$3.94 billion for 2020. The increase in loans reflected growth in SBLOC, IBLOC and investment advisor

loans, SBA, direct lease financing and real estate bridge lending, partially offset by decreases in PPP loans. Small business loans have generally been comprised of SBA loans. However, in 2020 and 2021 they reflected balances of pandemic related PPP loans guaranteed by the U.S. government which repaid significant amounts of those loans in 2021, resulting in a decrease in that category. The balance of our commercial loans, at fair value also decreased primarily reflecting non-SBA CRE loan payoffs. As noted previously, in the third quarter of 2021 we resumed originating such loans, referred to as real estate bridge loans. Of the total \$21.6 million increase in loan interest income on a tax equivalent basis, the largest increases were \$10.7 million for SBLOC, IBLOC and investment advisor financing, \$7.1 million for SBL and \$2.8 million for leasing. The increase in SBL loan interest reflected \$4.6 million of fees which were earned on a short-term line of credit to another institution to initially fund PPP loans which are not expected to recur. Our average investment securities were \$1.06 billion for 2021 compared to \$1.32 billion for 2020, while related interest income decreased \$9.2 million on a tax equivalent basis primarily reflecting a decrease in balances and secondarily reflecting a decrease in yields. Yields on loans and securities decreased as a result of the impact of the Federal Reserve's 2020 rate decreases on variable rate obligations, partially offset by the impact of the weighted average 4.8% interest rate floors on the non-SBA CRE loans, at fair value. While interest income increased by \$11.3 million, interest expense decreased by \$4.7 million or 29.4% to \$11.2 million in 2021 from \$15.9 million in 2020 as deposits also repriced to the lower rate environment. Decreases in deposit interest expense were partially offset by the full year impact of the senior debt issuance in August 2020.

Our net interest margin (calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets) for 2021 decreased 10 basis points to 3.35% from 3.45% for 2020, as the decrease in the yield on interest-earning assets was greater than the decrease in the cost of funds. The average yield on our interest-earning assets decreased to 3.53% from 3.74% for 2020, a decrease of 21 basis points, while the cost of total deposits and interest-bearing liabilities decreased to 0.19% for 2021 from 0.30% for 2020, a decrease of 11 basis points. The net interest margins reflected the impact of weighted average 4.8% floors on non-SBA commercial real estate variable rate loans, previously originated for securitization, which significantly offset the impact of lower rates in the SBLOC and IBLOC portfolio. The SBLOC and IBLOC portfolio yield decreased to approximately 2.5% after the Federal Reserve rate reductions. However, that portfolio, due to the nature of the collateral, has experienced only insignificant credit losses. The net interest margin also reflected the impact of growth in higher yielding SBA loans and leases, which have yielded in the 5% to 6% range. The yield on loans in total decreased to 4.18% from 4.34%, a decrease of 16 basis points, while the yield on taxable investment securities decreased 16 basis points to 2.71% from 2.87%. In 2021, average demand and interest checking deposits amounted to \$5.32 billion, compared to \$4.86 billion in 2020, an increase of 9.4%, reflecting growth in debit, prepaid card account and other payments balances. The yield on those deposits decreased to 0.09% in 2021 compared to 0.23% in 2020, reflecting the full year impact of March 2020 Federal Reserve rate decreases. Savings and money market balances averaged \$427.7 million in 2021 compared to \$291.2 million in 2020 with an average 0.14% rate in 2021 compared to 0.15% in 2020. The \$136.5 million increase in savings and money market between these respective periods reflected growth in interest-bearing accounts offered by our affinity group clients to prepaid and debit card account customers.

Average Daily Balance. The following table presents the average daily balances of assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity and the respective interest earned or paid on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, as well as average rates for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2022			2021		
	Average balance	Interest	Average rate	Average balance	Interest	Average rate
	(dollars in thousands)					
Assets:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs *	\$ 5,670,957	\$ 275,651	4.86%	\$ 4,597,977	\$ 192,338	4.18%
Leases-bank qualified**	3,479	235	6.75%	5,557	377	6.78%
Investment securities-taxable	855,629	25,598	2.99%	1,059,229	28,661	2.71%
Investment securities-nontaxable**	3,559	125	3.51%	3,757	130	3.46%
Interest-earning deposits at Federal Reserve Bank	479,791	6,762	1.41%	637,056	715	0.11%
Net interest-earning assets	7,013,415	308,371	4.40%	6,303,576	222,221	3.53%
Allowance for credit losses	(19,374)			(16,469)		
Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	—	—	—	95,527	3,096	3.24%
Other assets	213,491			217,476		
	<u>\$ 7,207,532</u>			<u>\$ 6,600,110</u>		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:						
Deposits:						
Demand and interest checking	\$ 5,670,818	\$ 39,872	0.70%	\$ 5,321,283	\$ 5,022	0.09%
Savings and money market	510,370	8,524	1.67%	427,708	601	0.14%
Time	86,907	2,740	3.15%	—	—	—
Total deposits	6,268,095	51,136	0.82%	5,748,991	5,623	0.10%
Short-term borrowings	60,312	1,538	2.55%	19,958	49	0.25%
Repurchase agreements	41	—	—	41	—	—
Long-term borrowings	39,202	1,004	2.56%	—	—	—
Subordinated debt	13,401	658	4.91%	13,401	449	3.35%
Senior debt	98,865	5,118	5.18%	100,283	5,118	5.10%
Total deposits and liabilities	6,479,916	59,454	0.92%	5,882,674	11,239	0.19%
Other liabilities	54,374			100,627		
Total liabilities	6,534,290			5,983,301		
Shareholders' equity	673,242			616,809		
	<u>\$ 7,207,532</u>			<u>\$ 6,600,110</u>		
Net interest income on tax equivalent basis **		<u>\$ 248,917</u>			<u>\$ 214,078</u>	
Tax equivalent adjustment		76			106	
Net interest income		<u>\$ 248,841</u>			<u>\$ 213,972</u>	
Net interest margin **			<u>3.55%</u>			<u>3.35%</u>

* Includes commercial loans, at fair value. All periods include non-accrual loans.

** Fully taxable equivalent basis, using 21% respective statutory Federal tax rates in 2022 and 2021.

NOTE: In the table above, the 2021 interest on loans reflects \$4.6 million of interest and fees which were earned on a short-term line of credit to another institution to initially fund PPP loans, which did not materially increase average loans or assets and which are not expected to recur. Interest on loans in 2022 and 2021 also includes \$514,000 and \$5.8 million, respectively, of interest and fees on PPP loans. Increases in interest-earning deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank reflect increased deposits resulting from stimulus payments distributed to a large segment of the population, resulting from December 2020 federal legislation.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020		
	Average balance	Interest	Average rate
	(dollars in thousands)		
Assets:			
Interest-earning assets:			
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs*	\$ 3,931,758	\$ 170,449	4.34%
Leases-bank qualified**	8,885	647	7.28%
Investment securities-taxable	1,317,031	37,822	2.87%
Investment securities-nontaxable**	4,412	145	3.29%
Interest-earning deposits at Federal Reserve Bank	381,290	1,885	0.49%
Net interest-earning assets	5,643,376	210,948	3.74%
Allowance for credit losses	(13,878)		
Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	127,519	4,222	3.31%
Other assets	226,210		
	<u>\$ 5,983,227</u>		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:			
Deposits:			
Demand and interest checking	\$ 4,864,236	\$ 11,356	0.23%
Savings and money market	291,204	442	0.15%
Time	79,439	1,483	1.87%
Total deposits	5,234,879	13,281	0.25%
Short-term borrowings	27,322	198	0.72%
Repurchase agreements	49	—	—
Subordinated debt	13,401	524	3.91%
Senior debt	38,532	1,913	4.96%
Total deposits and liabilities	5,314,183	15,916	0.30%
Other liabilities	137,983		
Total liabilities	5,452,166		
Shareholders' equity	531,061		
	<u>\$ 5,983,227</u>		
Net interest income on tax equivalent basis **		<u>\$ 199,254</u>	
Tax equivalent adjustment		166	
Net interest income		<u>\$ 199,088</u>	
Net interest margin **			<u>3.45%</u>

* Fully taxable equivalent basis, using a 21% statutory Federal tax rate.

** Includes commercial loans, at fair value. All periods include non-accrual loans.

NOTE: Interest on loans in 2020 includes \$5.8 million of interest and fees on PPP loans.

In 2022 compared to 2021, average interest-earning assets increased to \$7.01 billion, an increase of \$709.8 million, or 11.3%. The increase reflected a \$1.07 billion, or 23.3%, increase in average loans and leases. The increase in average loans reflected growth in SBLOC, IBLOC and investment advisor financing, small business (primarily SBA exclusive of short term PPP loans), direct lease financing and real estate bridge lending. Average balances of investment securities decreased \$203.8 million, or 19.2%, reflecting the repayment of securities and the deferral of purchases in favor of reinvestment in higher rate environments. In 2022, average demand and interest checking deposits amounted to \$5.67 billion, compared to \$5.32 billion in 2021, an increase of 6.6%, reflecting growth in debit and prepaid card account balances. Savings and money market balances were reduced in December 2022, as we swept deposits off our balance sheet to other institutions. Such sweeps are utilized to optimize diversity within our funding structure by managing the percentage of individual client deposits to total deposits. The reductions were reflected in the \$140.5 million balance at December 31, 2022, compared to \$415.5 million at the prior year end.

In 2021 compared to 2020, average interest-earning assets increased to \$6.30 billion, an increase of \$660.2 million, or 11.7%. The increase reflected a \$662.9 million, or 16.8%, increase in average loans and leases. The increase in average loans reflected growth in SBLOC, IBLOC and investment advisor financing, small business (primarily SBA exclusive of short term PPP loans), direct lease

financing and real estate bridge lending. Average balances of investment securities decreased \$258.5 million, or 19.6%, reflecting the prepayment of higher rate securities in a lower interest rate environment. Yields on loans and securities decreased as a result of the impact of the Federal Reserve's March 2020 rate decreases on variable rate obligations, partially offset by the weighted average 4.8% interest rate floors on the non-SBA CRE loans, at fair value. In 2021, average demand and interest checking deposits amounted to \$5.32 billion, compared to \$4.86 billion in 2020, an increase of 9.4%, reflecting growth in debit and prepaid card account balances.

Volume and Rate Analysis. The following table sets forth the changes in net interest income attributable to either changes in volume (average balances) or to changes in average rates from 2020 through 2022 on a tax equivalent basis. The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate.

	2022 versus 2021			2021 versus 2020		
	Volume	Due to change in: Rate	Total	Volume	Due to change in: Rate	Total
	(in thousands)					
Interest income:						
Taxable loans net of unearned discount	\$ 49,176	\$ 34,137	\$ 83,313	\$ 27,604	\$ (5,715)	\$ 21,889
Bank qualified tax free leases net of unearned discount	(140)	(2)	(142)	(228)	(42)	(270)
Investment securities-taxable	(5,885)	2,822	(3,063)	(7,073)	(2,088)	(9,161)
Investment securities-nontaxable	(7)	2	(5)	(23)	8	(15)
Interest-earning deposits	(132)	6,179	6,047	810	(1,980)	(1,170)
Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	(3,096)	—	(3,096)	(1,038)	(88)	(1,126)
Total interest-earning assets	39,916	43,138	83,054	20,052	(9,905)	10,147
Interest expense:						
Demand and interest checking	330	34,520	34,850	1,067	(7,401)	(6,334)
Savings and money market	138	7,785	7,923	189	(30)	159
Time	2,740	—	2,740	(741)	(742)	(1,483)
Total deposit interest expense	3,208	42,305	45,513	515	(8,173)	(7,658)
Short-term borrowings	264	1,225	1,489	(43)	(106)	(149)
Long-term borrowings	1,004	—	1,004	—	—	—
Subordinated debt	—	209	209	—	(75)	(75)
Senior debt	—	—	—	3,150	55	3,205
Total interest expense	4,476	43,739	48,215	3,622	(8,299)	(4,677)
Net interest income:	\$ 35,440	\$ (601)	\$ 34,839	\$ 16,430	\$ (1,606)	\$ 14,824

Provision for Credit Losses. Our provision for credit losses was \$7.1 million for 2022, \$3.1 million for 2021 and \$6.4 million for 2020. Provisions are based on our evaluation of the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses, particularly in light of the estimated impact of charge-offs and the potential impact of current economic conditions which might impact our borrowers. The increased provision in 2022 reflected loan growth and the impact of the reclassification of discontinued loans to held for investment. In 2022, as a result of a loan reclassification from discontinued and held for sale to held for investment, related valuation reserves were reversed as a credit to "Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value" in the consolidated statement of operations, while the allowances for credit losses and loan commitments in the consolidated balance sheet were increased through a provision for credit losses. Accordingly, a \$3.5 million credit to "Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value" was offset by a provision for credit losses of \$3.5 million with no net impact on income. Of the \$3.5 million provision, \$1.3 million increased the allowance for credit losses and \$2.2 million increased the allowance for loan commitments recorded in other liabilities. Partially offsetting the current year provision was the second quarter \$1.2 million provision reversal reflecting the impact of a downward qualitative factor adjustment in our CECL methodology. The downward adjustment resulted from a greater proportion of government guaranteed balances, compared to prior periods, in applicable small business loan pools, which are segregated on the basis of similar risk characteristics. As a result of continuing economic uncertainty, including heightened inflation and increased risks of recession, the qualitative factors which had been set in anticipation of a downturn at January 1, 2020, were maintained through the third quarter of 2022. In the fourth quarter of 2022, as risks of a recession increased, the economic qualitative risk factor was increased one level for non-real estate SBL and leasing, increasing the provision for credit losses by approximately \$890,000. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2022, reserves on specific problem leases were increased, comprising the majority of the \$1.1 million annual increase in reserves on such loans. For additional related information see Note E to the consolidated financial statements. The reduction in 2021 compared to 2020 reflected the impact of lower net charge-offs and the reversal of charges in 2021 for economic factors related to the COVID-19 pandemic which were incurred in 2020. At December 31, 2022, our allowance for credit losses amounted to \$22.4 million, or 0.41%, of total loans. We believe that our allowance is appropriate and supportable in providing for

current and future expected losses, consistent with CECL guidance. For more information about our provision and allowance for credit losses and our loss experience see “—Financial Condition—Allowance for Credit Losses” and “—Summary of Loan and Lease Loss Experience,” below.

Non-Interest Income: 2022 compared to 2021. Non-interest income was \$105.7 million for 2022 compared to \$104.7 million for 2021. The \$934,000, or 0.9%, increase between those respective periods reflected the change in “Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans”, which decreased to a gain of \$13.5 million from a gain of \$14.9 million. The \$1.4 million change reflected changes in the items comprising such gains and losses as follows. The \$13.5 million “Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value” for 2022 was comprised of the \$3.5 million adjustment described under “Provision for Credit Losses” above, \$15.1 million of non-SBA CRE bridge loan repayment related income and \$964,000 of hedge gains, partially offset by \$6.1 million of fair value losses. The majority of those fair value losses reflected a \$4.0 million third quarter 2022 charge on a loan collateralized by a movie theater as described in the first section of “Note E-Loans” to the consolidated financial statements. The \$14.9 million “Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value” for 2021 was comprised of \$12.9 million of non-SBA CRE bridge loan repayment related income, \$1.7 million of hedge gains, and \$285,000 of unrealized fair value gains. Prepaid and debit card and related fees increased \$2.6 million, or 3.5%, to \$77.2 million for 2022 from \$74.7 million for 2021. The increase reflected higher transaction volume. Those fees in 2021 and 2022 were impacted by an affinity client relationship transitioning to its own bank, which offset growth in other debit and prepaid card account programs. Related fees in this category include income related to the use of cash in ATMs for prepaid payroll cardholders. Automated Clearing House (“ACH”), card and other payment processing fees increased \$1.4 million, or 18.7%, to \$8.9 million for 2022 compared to \$7.5 million for 2021, primarily reflecting increased ACH volume. Leasing related income decreased \$1.6 million, or 25.3%, to \$4.8 million for 2022 from \$6.5 million for 2021. The reduction reflected decreased volume, as 2021 was impacted by the reopening of vehicle auctions after pandemic closures. Both periods reflected vehicle sales at relatively higher market prices due to vehicle shortages. Other non-interest income decreased \$68,000, or 5.5%, to \$1.2 million in 2022 from \$1.2 million in 2021.

Non-Interest Income: 2021 compared to 2020. Non-interest income was \$104.7 million for 2021 compared to \$84.6 million for 2020. The \$20.1 million, or 23.8%, increase between those respective periods was primarily the result of the change in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on non-SBA CRE loans, at fair value reflected in the income statement in “Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans”, which increased to a gain of \$14.9 million from a loss of \$3.9 million. The \$18.8 million change was primarily the result of 2021 income related to prepayments and payoffs of non-SBA CRE loans in 2021 versus unrealized losses in 2020 due to changes in fair value related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the third quarter of 2021, we resumed originating such loans. Prepaid and debit card and related fees increased \$189,000, or 0.3%, to \$74.7 million for 2021 from \$74.5 million for 2020. The increase reflected higher transaction volume. Those fees in 2021 were impacted by an affinity client relationship transitioning to its own bank, which offset growth in other debit and prepaid card account programs. Related fees in this category include income related to the use of cash in ATMs for prepaid payroll cardholders. Automated Clearing House (“ACH”), card and other payment processing fees increased \$425,000, or 6.0%, to \$7.5 million for 2021 compared to \$7.1 million for 2020, reflecting increased rapid funds transfer volume. Leasing related income increased \$3.2 million, or 96.0%, to \$6.5 million for 2021 from \$3.3 million for 2020. The increase reflected the impact of the reopening of vehicle auctions after COVID-19 pandemic shutdowns, and higher vehicle market prices due to vehicle shortages. Other non-interest income decreased \$2.4 million, or 66.6%, to \$1.2 million in 2021 from \$3.7 million in 2020, which had included the recovery of certain fees which had previously been written off.

The following table presents the principal categories of non-interest expense for the periods indicated:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	(dollars in thousands)			
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 105,368	\$ 105,998	\$ (630)	(0.6)%
Depreciation and amortization	2,902	2,903	(1)	—
Rent and related occupancy cost	5,193	5,016	177	3.5
Data processing expense	4,972	4,664	308	6.6
Printing and supplies	428	371	57	15.4
Audit expense	1,526	1,469	57	3.9
Legal expense	3,878	6,848	(2,970)	(43.4)
Legal settlement	1,152	—	1,152	100.0
Civil money penalty	1,750	—	1,750	100.0
Amortization of intangible assets	398	398	—	—
FDIC insurance	3,270	5,586	(2,316)	(41.5)
Software	16,211	15,659	552	3.5
Insurance	5,026	3,896	1,130	29.0
Telecom and IT network communications	1,457	1,569	(112)	(7.1)
Consulting	1,262	1,426	(164)	(11.5)
Other	14,709	12,547	2,162	17.2
Total non-interest expense	<u>\$ 169,502</u>	<u>\$ 168,350</u>	<u>\$ 1,152</u>	0.7%

Non-Interest Expense: 2022 compared to 2021. Total non-interest expense in 2022 was \$169.5 million, an increase of \$1.2 million, or 0.7%, from the \$168.4 million in 2021. Salaries and employee benefits expense decreased to \$105.4 million, a decrease of \$630,000, or 0.6%, from \$106.0 million for 2021. Lower salary expense in 2022 reflected lower incentive compensation expense, including equity compensation, and higher compliance and IT and cybersecurity expense, primarily related to the payments business. While cash incentive compensation, which increases expense during the current period, was decreased in 2022, the total fair value at date of grant of 2022 stock awards was increased and will be recognized over vesting periods. Please see “Note M-Stock Based Compensation.” Depreciation and amortization decreased \$1,000, or 0.0%, to \$2.9 million in 2022 from \$2.9 million in 2021. Rent and occupancy increased \$177,000, or 3.5%, to \$5.2 million in 2022 from \$5.0 million in 2021. Data processing expense increased \$308,000, or 6.6%, to \$5.0 million in 2022 from \$4.7 million in 2021, reflecting higher electronic banking related volume. Printing and supplies increased \$57,000, or 15.4%, to \$428,000 in 2022 from \$371,000 in 2021. Audit expense increased \$57,000, or 3.9%, to \$1.5 million in 2022 from \$1.5 million in 2021, reflecting an increase in rates. Legal expense decreased \$3.0 million, or 43.4%, to \$3.9 million for 2022 from \$6.8 million in 2021, reflecting decreased legal costs associated with the Cascade matter and SEC inquiries. As described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements in Form 10Q for the three months ended June 30, 2022, a Cascade-related legal settlement resulted in a \$1.2 million charge in that period. In 2022, there were also reduced legal costs for two fact-finding inquiries by the SEC. As described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements in Form 10Q for the three months ended September 30, 2022, one of those inquiries resulted in a \$1.75 million charge in that period. FDIC insurance expense decreased \$2.3 million, or 41.5%, to \$3.3 million for 2022 from \$5.6 million in 2021, primarily due to a reduction in the Bank’s assessment rate. The reduction in rate primarily reflected the impact of the reclassification of certain of our deposits from brokered to non-brokered. Prior to the insurance rate reduction in the second half of 2021 to less than 10 basis points annually of average liabilities, the rate approximated 16 basis points. In October 2022, the FDIC adopted a proposal to increase assessments on all depository institutions by 2 basis points for full year 2023. Based on an estimated \$7.5 billion of assets, FDIC insurance expense is expected to increase approximately \$1.5 million for full year 2023. We believe that the insurance rate will continue to be lower than the 16 basis points in effect prior to June 2021. However, the rate is subject to multiple factors which may significantly change the amount assessed. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that reduced insurance rates will continue. Software expense increased \$552,000, or 3.5%, to \$16.2 million in 2022 from \$15.7 million in 2021. The increase reflected expenditures for information technology to improve efficiency and scalability, including expenses related to cybersecurity. Insurance expense increased \$1.1 million, or 29.0%, to \$5.0 million in 2022 from \$3.9 million in 2021, reflecting higher rates, especially for cyber insurance. Telecom and IT network communications expense decreased \$112,000, or 7.1%, to \$1.5 million in 2022 from \$1.6 million in 2021. Consulting expense decreased \$164,000, or 11.5%, to \$1.3 million in 2022 from \$1.4 million in 2021. Other non-interest expense increased \$2.2 million,

or 17.2%, to \$14.7 million in 2022 from \$12.5 million in 2021. The \$2.2 million increase reflected a \$1.1 million increase in travel expenses, as travel increased post-pandemic.

The following table presents the principal categories of non-interest expense for the periods indicated:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2021	2020	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	(dollars in thousands)			
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 105,998	\$ 101,737	\$ 4,261	4.2%
Depreciation and amortization	2,903	3,202	(299)	(9.3)
Rent and related occupancy cost	5,016	5,541	(525)	(9.5)
Data processing expense	4,664	4,712	(48)	(1.0)
Printing and supplies	371	514	(143)	(27.8)
Audit expense	1,469	1,061	408	38.5
Legal expense	6,848	5,141	1,707	33.2
Amortization of intangible assets	398	556	(158)	(28.4)
FDIC insurance	5,586	9,808	(4,222)	(43.0)
Software	15,659	14,028	1,631	11.6
Insurance	3,896	2,818	1,078	38.3
Telecom and IT network communications	1,569	1,623	(54)	(3.3)
Consulting	1,426	1,361	65	4.8
Other	12,547	12,745	(198)	(1.6)
Total non-interest expense	\$ 168,350	\$ 164,847	\$ 3,503	2.1%

Non-Interest Expense: 2021 compared to 2020. Total non-interest expense in 2021 was \$168.4 million, an increase of \$3.5 million, or 2.1%, from the \$164.8 million in 2020. Salaries and employee benefits expense increased to \$106.0 million, an increase of \$4.3 million, or 4.2%, from \$101.7 million for 2020. Higher salary expense in 2021 reflected higher incentive compensation expense, including equity compensation, and higher compliance expense, primarily related to the payments business. Depreciation and amortization decreased \$299,000, or 9.3%, to \$2.9 million in 2021 from \$3.2 million in 2020 which reflected reduced spending on fixed assets and equipment. Rent and occupancy decreased \$525,000, or 9.5%, to \$5.0 million in 2021 from \$5.5 million in 2020, reflecting a reduction in leased space and a relocation to lower cost space. Data processing expense decreased \$48,000, or 1.0%, to \$4.7 million in 2021 from \$4.7 million in 2020. Printing and supplies decreased \$143,000, or 27.8%, to \$371,000 in 2021 from \$514,000 in 2020, reflecting fewer paper based accounts and processes. Audit expense increased \$408,000, or 38.5%, to \$1.5 million in 2021 from \$1.1 million in 2020, reflecting an increase in rates. Legal expense increased \$1.7 million, or 33.2%, to \$6.8 million for 2021 from \$5.1 million in 2020, reflecting increased costs associated with the Cascade matter and two fact-finding inquiries by the SEC as described in Note O to the consolidated financial statements. Amortization of intangible assets decreased \$158,000, or 28.4%, to \$398,000 for 2021 from \$556,000 for 2020. The decrease represented the full amortization in 2020 of software rights acquired in 2012. FDIC insurance expense decreased \$4.2 million, or 43.0%, to \$5.6 million for 2021 from \$9.8 million in 2020, primarily due to a reduction in the Bank's assessment rate. The reduction in rate primarily reflected the impact of the reclassification of certain of our deposits from brokered to non-brokered. Prior to the insurance rate reduction in the second half of 2021 to less than 10 basis points annually of average liabilities, the rate approximated 16 basis points. We believe that the insurance rate will continue to be lower than the 16 basis points in 2022. However, the rate is subject to multiple factors which may significantly change the amount assessed. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that reduced insurance rates will continue. Software expense increased \$1.6 million, or 11.6%, to \$15.7 million in 2021 from \$14.0 million in 2020 which reflected expenditures for information technology to improve efficiency and scalability, including expenses related to remote operations and cybersecurity and upgrades for SBA loan processing. Insurance expense increased \$1.1 million, or 38.3%, to \$3.9 million in 2021 from \$2.8 million in 2020, reflecting higher rates. Telecom and IT network communications expense decreased \$54,000, or 3.3%, to \$1.6 million in 2021 from \$1.6 million in 2020. Consulting expense increased \$65,000, or 4.8%, to \$1.4 million in 2021 from \$1.4 million in 2020. Other non-interest expense decreased \$198,000, or 1.6%, to \$12.5 million in 2021 from \$12.7 million in 2020. The \$198,000 decrease reflected a \$156,000 reduction in travel expenses.

Income Tax Benefit and Expense

Income tax expense for continuing operations was \$47.7 million, \$33.7 million and \$27.7 million, respectively, for 2022, 2021 and 2020. The effective tax rate of 26.8% in 2022 compared to 23.4% in 2021 and 25.6% in 2020. The higher effective tax rate in 2022 reflected the impact of a non-deductible \$1.8 million civil money penalty. The lower effective rate in 2021 reflected the impact of tax benefits related to stock-based compensation resulting from the increase in the Company's stock price. The difference between those rates and the federal statutory rate of 21% also reflected the impact of state income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity defines our ability to generate funds to support asset growth, meet deposit withdrawals, satisfy borrowing needs and otherwise operate on an ongoing basis. Based on our sources of funding and liquidity discussed below, we believe we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources available for our needs in the next 12 months and for the foreseeable future. We invest the funds we do not need for daily operations primarily in our interest-bearing account at the Federal Reserve. Interest-bearing balances at the Federal Reserve Bank, maintained on an overnight basis, averaged \$424.3 million for the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to the prior year fourth quarter average of \$208.1 million.

Our primary source of funding has been deposits. Average deposits in 2022 increased by \$519.1 million, or 9.0%, to \$6.27 billion compared to the prior year. Balances in both years reflected the temporary impact of government stimulus payments and growth in other debit and prepaid card account balances, partially offset by the impact of a client relationship transitioning to its own bank in 2021. Average savings and money market account balances increased \$82.7 million between those periods, reflecting growth in interest-bearing accounts offered by our affinity group clients to prepaid and debit card account customers. Savings and money market balances were reduced in December 2022, as we swept deposits off our balance sheet to other institutions. Such sweeps are utilized to optimize diversity within our funding structure by managing the percentage of individual client deposits to total deposits. Additionally, \$86.9 million of average time deposits were utilized in 2022 as loan growth exceeded deposit growth in other deposit categories. Overnight borrowings are also periodically utilized as a funding source to facilitate cash management, but average balances have generally not been significant.

Our primary source of liquidity is available-for-sale securities which amounted to \$766.0 million at December 31, 2022 compared to \$953.7 million at December 31, 2021. In excess of \$350 million of our available-for-sale securities are U.S. government agency securities which are highly liquid and which may be pledged as collateral for our Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") line of credit. Loan repayments, also a source of funds, were exceeded by new loan disbursements during 2021. As a result, at December 31, 2022 outstanding loans amounted to \$5.49 billion, compared to \$3.75 billion at the prior year end, an increase of \$1.74 billion, which was partially funded by deposits, and prepayments on securities and commercial loans, at fair value. Commercial loans, at fair value decreased to \$589.1 million from \$1.39 billion between those respective dates, a decrease of \$799.3 million, which also provided funding for other loan categories. In 2019 and previous years, commercial loans, at fair value were generally originated for sale into securitizations at six month intervals, but in 2020 we decided to retain such loans on the balance sheet. After we suspended originating such loans after first quarter 2020, we resumed originating non-SBA CRE loans in the third quarter of 2021. Those new originations are reported as real estate bridge lending. Our liquidity planning has not previously placed undue reliance on securitizations, and while our future planning excludes the impact of securitizations, other liquidity sources, primarily deposits, are determined to be adequate.

While we do not have a traditional branch system, we believe that our core deposits, which include our demand, interest checking, savings and money market accounts, have similar characteristics to those of a bank with a branch system. The majority of our deposit accounts are generated by third parties and were, prior to June 30, 2021, classified as brokered by the FDIC. If the Bank ceases to be categorized as "well capitalized" under banking regulations, it will be prohibited from accepting, renewing or rolling over brokered deposits without the consent of the FDIC. In such a case, the FDIC's refusal to grant consent to our accepting, renewing or rolling over brokered deposits could effectively restrict or eliminate the ability of the Bank to operate its business lines as presently conducted. In December 2020, the FDIC issued a new regulation which resulted in the majority of our deposits being reclassified from brokered to non-brokered. As of December 31, 2022, approximately \$2.39 billion of our total deposit accounts of \$7.03 billion were not insured by FDIC insurance, which requires identification of the depositor and is limited to \$250,000 per identified depositor. Uninsured accounts may represent a greater liquidity risk than FDIC-insured accounts, should large depositors withdraw funds as a result of negative financial developments either at the Bank or in the economy. Significant amounts of our uninsured deposits are comprised of small balances, such as anonymous gift cards and corporate incentive cards for which there is no identified depositor. We do not believe that such uninsured accounts present a significant liquidity risk.

We focus on customer service which we believe has resulted in a history of customer loyalty. Stability, lower cost compared to certain other funding sources and customer loyalty comprise key characteristics of core deposits which we believe are comparable to core deposits of peers with branch systems. Certain components of our deposits do experience seasonality, creating greater excess liquidity at certain times in 2022. The largest deposit inflows have generally occurred in the first quarter of the year when certain of our accounts are credited with tax refund payments from the U.S. Treasury.

While consumer deposit accounts including prepaid and debit card accounts comprise the majority of our funding needs, we maintain secured borrowing lines with the FHLB and the Federal Reserve. As of December 31, 2022, we had a line of credit with the Federal Reserve which approximated \$1 billion, which may be collateralized by various types of loans, but which we generally did not use prior to the pandemic. To mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal Reserve has encouraged banks to utilize their lines to maximize the amount of funding available for credit markets. Accordingly, the Bank has borrowed on its line on an overnight basis and may do so in the future. The amount of loans pledged varies and the collateral may be unpledged at any time to the extent remaining collateral value exceeds advances. Additionally, we have pledged in excess of \$1 billion of multi-family apartment loans to the FHLB, with in excess of \$1 billion of availability on our line of credit, which we can access at any time. As noted previously, that line may be increased by \$350 million by pledging our U.S. government agency securities. As of December 31, 2022, we had no amount outstanding on the Federal Reserve line or on our FHLB line. We expect to continue to maintain our facilities with the FHLB and Federal Reserve, which, with the \$350 million of U.S. government agency securities, represent our most readily accessible liquidity sources. We actively monitor our positions and contingent funding sources daily. Included in our cash and cash-equivalents at December 31, 2022, were \$864.1 million of interest-earning deposits, which primarily consisted of deposits with the Federal Reserve. These amounts may vary on a daily basis.

In 2022, \$161.1 million of securities sales and repayments exceeded purchases of \$24.2 million. In 2021, \$492.3 million of securities sales and repayments exceeded purchases of \$259.1 million. In 2020, \$233.8 million of securities sales and repayments exceeded purchases of \$34.7 million. As shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash required to fund loans was \$1.68 billion in 2022, \$1.10 billion in 2021 and \$836.2 million in 2020.

At December 31, 2022, we had outstanding commitments to fund loans, including unused lines of credit, of \$1.98 billion, the vast majority of which are SBLOC lines of credit which are variable rate. We attempt to increase such line usage; however, usage percentages have been historically consistent and the majority of these lines of credit have historically not been drawn. The recorded amount of such commitments has, for many accounts, been based on the full amount of collateral in a customer's investment account. Accordingly, the funding requirements for such commitments occur on a measured basis over time and are expected to be funded by deposit growth. Additionally, these loans are "demand" loans and as such, represent a contingency source of funding.

As a holding company conducting substantially all of our business through our subsidiaries, our near term needs for liquidity consist principally of cash needed to make required interest payments on our trust preferred securities and senior debt. Our sources of liquidity consist primarily of dividends from the Bank to the holding company. In the third quarter of 2020, holding company cash was increased by approximately \$98.2 million as a result of the net proceeds of a senior debt offering. As of December 31, 2022, we had cash reserves of approximately \$18.7 million at the holding company. The semi-annual interest payments on \$100.0 million of senior debt issued by the holding company are approximately \$2.4 million based on a fixed rate of 4.75%. Current quarterly interest payments on the \$13.4 million of subordinated debentures are approximately \$250,000 based on a floating rate of 3.25% over LIBOR. The senior debt matures in August 2025 and the subordinated debentures mature in March 2038. In lieu of repayment of debt from Bank dividends, industry practice includes the issuance of new debt to repay maturing debt. In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Bank began paying dividends to the holding company to pay interest on these obligations and to fund ongoing common stock repurchases. Such repurchases are discretionary and may be terminated at any time. To the extent that planned repurchases of \$25.0 million per quarter in 2023 continue, they will likely continue to be funded by dividends from the Bank to the holding company.

We must comply with capital adequacy guidelines issued by our regulators. A bank must, in general, have a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5.0%, a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.0%, a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 10.0% and a ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets of 6.50% to be considered "well capitalized." The Tier 1 leverage ratio is the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets for the most recent quarter. Tier 1 capital includes common shareholders' equity, certain qualifying perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less intangibles. At December 31, 2022, we were "well capitalized" under banking regulations.

The following table sets forth our regulatory capital amounts and ratios for the periods indicated:

	Tier 1 capital to average assets ratio	Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio	Total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio	Common equity tier 1 to risk- weighted assets
<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>				
The Bancorp, Inc.	9.63%	13.40%	13.87%	13.40%
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	10.73%	14.95%	15.42%	14.95%
"Well capitalized" institution (under federal regulations-Basel III)	5.00%	8.00%	10.00%	6.50%
<u>As of December 31, 2021</u>				
The Bancorp, Inc.	10.40%	14.72%	15.13%	14.72%
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	10.98%	15.48%	15.88%	15.48%
"Well capitalized" institution (under federal regulations-Basel III)	5.00%	8.00%	10.00%	6.50%

Asset and Liability Management

The management of rate sensitive assets and liabilities is essential to controlling interest rate risk and optimizing interest margins. An interest rate sensitive asset or liability is one that, within a defined time period, either matures or experiences an interest rate change in line with general market rates. Interest rate sensitivity measures the relative volatility of an institution's interest margin resulting from changes in market interest rates. While it is difficult to predict the impact of inflation and responsive Federal Reserve rate changes on our net interest income, the Federal Reserve has historically utilized interest rate increases in the overnight federal funds rate as one tool in fighting inflation. Our largest funding source, prepaid and debit card accounts, contractually adjust to only a portion of increases or decreases in rates which are largely determined by such Federal Reserve actions. That pricing has generally supported the maintenance of a balance sheet for which net interest income tends to increase with increases in rates. While deposits reprice to only a portion of rate increases, interest-earning assets tend to adjust more fully to rate increases at contractual pricing intervals which may be monthly or up to several years. Most of our loans and securities reprice monthly or quarterly, although some reprice over longer periods. Additionally, the impact of loan interest rate floors which must be exceeded before rates on certain loans increase, may result in decreases in net interest income with lesser increases in rates. At December 31, 2022, the vast majority of floors had been exceeded.

As a financial institution, potential interest rate volatility is a primary component of our market risk. Fluctuations in interest rates will ultimately impact the level of our earnings and the market value of our interest-earning assets, other than those with short-term maturities. We do not own any trading assets. We used hedging transactions only for fixed rate commercial loans previously originated for sale into secondary securities markets. We no longer originate loans for sale or securitization and no longer engage in new hedging transactions.

We have adopted policies designed to manage net interest income and preserve capital over a broad range of interest rate movements. To effectively administer the policies and to monitor our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, we maintain an asset/liability committee, consisting of the Bank's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Credit Officer and others. This committee meets quarterly to review our financial results, develop strategies to optimize margins and to respond to market conditions. The primary goal of our policies is to optimize margins and manage interest rate risk, subject to overall policy constraints for prudent management of interest rate risk.

We monitor, manage and control interest rate risk through a variety of techniques, including use of traditional interest rate sensitivity analysis (also known as "gap analysis") and an interest rate risk management model. With the interest rate risk management model, we project future net interest income and then estimate the effect of various changes in interest rates on that projected net interest income. We also use the interest rate risk management model to calculate the change in net portfolio value over a range of interest rate change scenarios. Traditional gap analysis involves arranging our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities by repricing periods and then computing the difference (or "interest rate sensitivity gap") between the assets and liabilities that we estimate will reprice during each time period and cumulatively through the end of each time period.

Both interest rate sensitivity modeling and gap analysis are done at a specific point in time and involve a variety of significant estimates and assumptions. Interest rate sensitivity modeling requires, among other things, estimates of how much and when yields and costs on individual categories of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities will respond to general changes in market rates, future cash flows and discount rates. Gap analysis requires estimates as to when individual categories of interest sensitive assets and liabilities will reprice, and assumes that assets and liabilities assigned to the same repricing period will reprice at

the same time and in the same amount. Gap analysis does not account for the fact that repricing of assets and liabilities is discretionary and subject to competitive and other pressures. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities. A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds interest rate sensitive assets. During a period of falling interest rates, a positive gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income, while a negative gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income, all else equal. During a period of rising interest rates, a positive gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income while a negative gap would tend to affect net interest income adversely.

The following table sets forth the estimated maturity or repricing structure of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at December 31, 2022. Except as stated below, the amounts of assets or liabilities shown which reprice or mature during a particular period were determined in accordance with the contractual terms of each asset or liability. The majority of demand and interest-bearing demand deposits and savings deposits are assumed to be “core” deposits, or deposits that will generally remain with us regardless of market interest rates. We estimate the repricing characteristics of these deposits based on historical performance, past experience, judgmental predictions and other deposit behavior assumptions. However, we may choose not to reprice liabilities proportionally to changes in market interest rates for competitive or other reasons. Additionally, although non-interest-bearing demand accounts are not paid interest, we estimate certain of the balances will reprice as a result of the contractual fees that are paid to the affinity groups which are based upon a rate index, and therefore are included in interest expense. We have adjusted the transaction account balances in the table downward, to better reflect the impact of their partial adjustment to changes in rates. Loans and security balances, which adjust more fully to market rate changes, are based upon actual balances. The largest segments of loans subject to interest rate floors are the majority of non-SBA commercial loans, at fair value, REBL and IBLOC loans, which totaled approximately \$442.4 million, \$1.67 billion, and \$1.12 billion at December 31, 2022, respectively. As of that date, floors were mostly exceeded. The table does not assume any prepayment of fixed-rate loans and mortgage-backed securities based on their anticipated cash flow, including prepayments based on historical data and current market trends. The table does not necessarily indicate the impact of general interest rate movements on our net interest income because the repricing and related behavior of certain categories of assets and liabilities is beyond our control as, for example, prepayments of loans and withdrawal of deposits. As a result, certain assets and liabilities indicated as repricing within a stated period may in fact reprice at different times and at different rate levels.

	1-90 Days	91-364 Days	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years
	(dollars in thousands)				
Interest-earning assets:					
Commercial loans, at fair value	\$ 512,712	\$ 22,537	\$ 18,729	\$ 32,114	\$ 3,051
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs	4,304,417	101,098	311,383	574,173	195,782
Investment securities	425,790	30,986	156,971	67,875	84,394
Interest-earning deposits	864,126	—	—	—	—
Total interest-earning assets	6,107,045	154,621	487,083	674,162	283,227
Interest-bearing liabilities:					
Transaction accounts as adjusted*	3,279,809	—	—	—	—
Savings and money market	140,496	—	—	—	—
Time deposits	330,000	—	—	—	—
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	42	—	—	—	—
Senior debt and subordinated debentures	13,401	—	99,050	—	—
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,763,748	—	99,050	—	—
Gap	\$ 2,343,297	\$ 154,621	\$ 388,033	\$ 674,162	\$ 283,227
Cumulative gap	\$ 2,343,297	\$ 2,497,918	\$ 2,885,951	\$ 3,560,113	\$ 3,843,340
Gap to assets ratio	30%	2%	5%	8%	4%
Cumulative gap to assets ratio	30%	32%	37%	45%	49%

* Transaction accounts are comprised primarily of demand deposits. While demand deposits are non-interest-bearing, related fees paid to affinity groups may reprice according to specified indices.

The methods used to analyze interest rate sensitivity in this table has a number of limitations. Certain assets and liabilities may react differently to changes in interest rates even though they reprice or mature in the same or similar time periods. The interest rates on certain assets and liabilities may change at different times than changes in market interest rates, with some changing in advance of changes in market rates and some lagging behind changes in market rates. Additionally, the actual prepayments and withdrawals we experience when interest rates change may deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the data shown in the table

Because of the limitations in the gap analysis discussed above, we believe that interest sensitivity modeling may more accurately reflect the effects of our exposure to changes in interest rates, notwithstanding its own limitations. Net interest income simulation considers the relative sensitivities of the consolidated balance sheet including the effects of the aforementioned interest rate floors, interest rate caps on adjustable rate mortgages and the relatively stable aspects of core deposits. As such, net interest income simulation is designed to address the potential impact of interest rate changes and the behavioral response of the consolidated balance sheet to those changes. Market Value of Portfolio Equity (“MVPE”) represents the modeled fair value of the net present portfolio value of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.

We believe that the assumptions utilized in evaluating our estimated net interest income are reasonable; however, the interest rate sensitivity of our assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet financial instruments, as well as the estimated effect of changes in interest rates on estimated net interest income, could vary substantially if different assumptions are used or actual experience differs from presumed behavior of various deposit and loan categories. The following table shows the effects of interest rate shocks on our MVPE and net interest income. Rate shocks assume that current interest rates change immediately and sustain parallel shifts. For interest rate increases or decreases of 100 and 200 basis points, our policy includes a guideline that our MVPE ratio should not decrease more than 10% and 15%, respectively, and that net interest income should not decrease more than 10% and 15%, respectively. As illustrated in the following table, we complied with our asset/liability policy guidelines at December 31, 2022, with the exception of the decrease of 200 basis points in the net interest income scenario, which was minimally out of the range. While our modeling suggests that increases in market rates of 100 and 200 basis points will have a positive impact on margin (as shown in the table below), the actual amount of such increase cannot be determined, and there can be no assurance any increase will be realized.

Rate scenario	Net portfolio value at December 31, 2022		Net interest income December 31, 2022	
	Amount	Percentage change	Amount	Percentage change
	(dollars in thousands)			
+200 basis points	\$ 1,333,429	7.51%	\$ 392,908	15.04%
+100 basis points	1,285,930	3.68%	367,206	7.52%
Flat rate	1,240,320	—	341,530	—
-100 basis points	1,190,180	(4.04)%	315,465	(7.63)%
-200 basis points	1,137,194	(8.31)%	289,691	(15.18)%

If we should experience a mismatch in our desired gap ranges, or an excessive decline in our MVPE subsequent to an immediate and sustained change in interest rate, we have a number of options available to remedy such a mismatch. We could restructure our investment portfolio through the sale or purchase of securities with more favorable repricing attributes. We could also emphasize loan products with appropriate maturities or repricing attributes, or we could emphasize deposits or obtain borrowings with desired maturities. We continue to evaluate market conditions and may change our current interest rate strategy in response to changes in those conditions. For instance, as market rates continue their upward trend, we may increase securities purchases to lock in higher rates. Such purchases would decrease our asset sensitivity, should rates continue to increase after such purchases.

Financial Condition

General. Our total assets at December 31, 2022 were \$7.90 billion, of which our total loans and commercial loans, at fair value from continuing operations were \$6.08 billion and investment securities available-for-sale were \$766.0 million. At December 31, 2021, our total assets were \$6.84 billion, of which our total loans and commercial loans, at fair value from continuing operations were \$5.14 billion and investment securities available-for-sale were \$953.7 million. The increase in total assets at December 31, 2022 reflected increases in loans including increases in SBLOC and IBLOC, real estate bridge lending (apartment building loans), leasing, investment advisor financing and SBA loans, net of the impact of the repayment of short-term PPP loans. The increases in loans were partially offset by decreases in securities available-for-sale. In recent periods, we limited securities purchases which would have replaced repayments or grown balances, as a result of the relatively low interest rate environment. As a result of increases in interest rates, increased purchases of securities will be considered.

Interest-earning Deposits and Federal Funds Sold. At December 31, 2022, we had a total of \$864.1 million of interest-earning deposits, comprised primarily of balances at the Federal Reserve, which pays interest on such balances. At December 31, 2021, we had \$596.4 million of such balances. The increase reflected net deposit inflows which vary on a daily basis.

Investment Portfolio. For detailed information on the composition and maturity distribution of our investment portfolio, see Note D to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Total investment securities available-for-sale decreased to \$766.0 million on December 31, 2022, a decrease of \$187.7 million, or 19.7%, from a year earlier. The decrease reflected prepayments on higher rate securities as a result of the lower rate environment.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 320, *Investments—Debt and Equity Securities*, requires that debt and equity securities classified as available-for-sale be reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses unrelated to credit losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income. Marking an available-for-sale portfolio to market (fair value) results in fluctuations in the level of shareholders’ equity and equity-related financial ratios as market interest rates and market demand for such securities cause the fair value of fixed-rate securities to fluctuate. Debt securities for which we had the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity were classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost as of December 31, 2019. In March 2020, we transferred the four securities comprising our held-to-maturity securities portfolio to available-for-sale. The interest rates for these securities utilize LIBOR as a benchmark and the transfer was made pursuant to a provision of Accounting Standards Update (“ASU” or “Update”) 2020-04, which sought to maximize management and accounting flexibility as a result of the future phase-out of LIBOR.

The four securities transferred to available-for-sale and their values as of December 31, 2020 were as follows: a trust preferred unrated security issued by an insurance company with a book value of \$10.0 million and a fair value of \$6.8 million; and three securities which were subsequently repaid.

Under the accounting guidance related to current expected credit loss (“CECL”), changes in fair value of securities unrelated to credit losses, continue to be recognized through equity. However, credit-related losses are recognized through an allowance, rather than through a reduction in the amortized cost of the security. The guidance for the new CECL allowance includes a provision for the reversal of credit losses in future periods based on improvements in credit, which was not included in previous guidance. Generally, a security’s credit-related loss is the difference between its amortized cost basis and the best estimate of its expected future cash flows discounted at the security’s effective yield. That difference is recognized through the income statement, as with prior guidance, but is renamed a provision for credit loss. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, we recognized no credit-related losses on our portfolio.

The following table presents the book value and the approximate fair value for each major category of our investment securities portfolio. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, our investments were all categorized as available-for-sale (in thousands).

	December 31, 2022	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 29,859	\$ 28,381
Asset-backed securities	343,885	334,009
Tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions	3,560	3,499
Taxable obligations of states and political subdivisions	45,668	44,011
Residential mortgage-backed securities	150,135	139,820
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	43,858	41,783
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	179,977	166,813
Corporate debt securities	10,000	7,700
	<u>\$ 806,942</u>	<u>\$ 766,016</u>

	December 31, 2021	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 36,182	\$ 37,302
Asset-backed securities	360,332	360,418
Tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions	3,559	3,731
Taxable obligations of states and political subdivisions	45,984	48,406
Residential mortgage-backed securities	179,778	184,301
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	60,778	61,861
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	248,599	251,076
Corporate debt securities	10,000	6,614
	<u>\$ 945,212</u>	<u>\$ 953,709</u>

Investments in FHLB, Atlantic Central Bankers Bank, and Federal Reserve Bank stock are recorded at cost and amounted to \$12.6 million at December 31, 2022 and \$1.7 million at December 31, 2021. Each of these institutions require their member banking institutions to hold stock as a condition of membership. The Bank's conversion to a national charter required the purchase of \$11.0 million of Federal Reserve Bank stock in September of 2022. While a fixed stock amount is required by each of these institutions, the Federal Home Loan Bank stock requirement increases or decreases with the level of borrowing activity.

We pledge loans against our line of credit at the FHLB and had no securities pledged against that line as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, no investment securities were encumbered through pledging or otherwise.

Of the six securities we owned resulting from our securitizations all have been repaid except those from CRE-2. As of December 31, 2022, the principal balance of the security we own issued by CRE-2 was \$12.6 million. Repayment is expected from the workout or disposition of commercial real estate collateral, after repayment of the one remaining senior tranche. Our \$12.6 million security has 50% excess credit support; thus, losses of 50% of remaining security balances would have to be incurred, prior to any loss on our security. Additionally, the commercial real estate collateral properties supporting the three remaining loans were re-appraised between 2020 and 2022. The updated appraised value is approximately \$57.3 million, which is net of \$1.7 million due to the servicer. The remaining principal to be repaid on all securities is approximately \$58.1 million and, as noted, the security is scheduled to be repaid prior to 50% of the outstanding securities. However, any future reappraisals could result in further decreases in collateral valuation. While available information indicates that the value of existing collateral will be adequate to repay the security, there can be no assurance that such valuations will be realized upon loan resolutions, and that deficiencies will not exceed the 50% credit support. Of the remaining three loans, the property collateral for two of the loans is expected to be liquidated through sale. The third loan was originally extended two years to June of 2022 and terms have not yet been reached for another extension, thus putting the loan in maturity default. If not extended by the special servicer, the property will be foreclosed and sold. The property was appraised at \$25.9 million July 2022 with total exposure in the security of \$25.0 million. A recent broker opinion of property liquidation value was \$20.9 million. The existing 50% credit enhancement continues to provide repayment protection for the Bank owned tranche while the servicer continues to advance interest, keeping the CRE-2 security current.

The following tables show the contractual maturity distribution and the weighted average yields of our investment securities portfolio as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Zero to one year	Average yield	After one to five years	Average yield	After five to ten years	Average yield	Over ten years	Average yield	Total
Available-for-sale									
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ —	—	\$ 7,845	2.40%	\$ 10,072	4.10%	\$ 10,464	3.29%	\$ 28,381
Asset-backed securities	5,309	6.10%	—	—	162,432	6.18%	166,268	6.36%	334,009
Tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions *	662	2.60%	2,837	2.81%	—	—	—	—	3,499
Taxable obligations of states and political subdivisions	2,020	4.99%	40,853	3.23%	1,138	4.33%	—	—	44,011
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—	40,120	2.47%	14,130	3.05%	85,570	2.87%	139,820
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	—	—	327	1.87%	7,111	2.63%	34,345	3.53%	41,783
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	9,592	1.60%	44,917	2.61%	33,152	3.20%	79,152	3.62%	166,813
Corporate debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,700	7.60%	7,700
Total	\$ 17,583		\$ 136,899		\$ 228,035		\$ 383,499		\$ 766,016
Weighted average yield		<u>3.39%</u>		<u>2.74%</u>		<u>5.34%</u>		<u>4.70%</u>	

* If adjusted to their taxable equivalents, yields would approximate 3.29% for zero to one year and 3.56% for one to five years at a Federal tax rate of 21%. The average yields in the above table were computed based upon a weighted average yield of the securities outstanding in each category.

Commercial Loans, at Fair Value. Commercial loans, at fair value are comprised of non-SBA CRE loans and SBA loans which had been originated for sale or securitization through the first quarter of 2020. These loans are now being held on the balance sheet and continue to be accounted for at fair value. Non-SBA CRE loans and SBA loans are valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based upon pricing for similar loans where market indications of the sales price of such loans are not available, on a pooled basis. Commercial loans, at fair value decreased to \$589.1 million at December 31, 2022 from \$1.39 billion at December 31, 2021 reflecting the impact of repayments. In the third quarter of 2021 we resumed originating non-SBA CRE loans, after having suspended such originations for most of 2020 and the first half of 2021. These originations reflect lending criteria similar to the existing loan portfolio and are primarily comprised of multi-family (apartment buildings) collateral. The new originations, which are intended to be

held for investment, are accounted for at amortized cost. See the table below prefaced by the introduction: “Commercial real estate loans, primarily bridge loans, excluding SBA loans...”.

Loan Portfolio. We have developed a detailed credit policy for our lending activities and utilize loan committees to oversee the lending function. SBLOC, IBLOC and other consumer loans, investment advisor financing, small business loans (“SBL”), leases and real estate bridge lending each have their own loan committee. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Credit Officer serve on all loan committees. Each committee also includes lenders from that particular type of specialty lending. The Chief Credit Officer is responsible for both regulatory compliance and adherence to our internal credit policy. Key committee members have lengthy experience and certain of them have had similar positions at substantially larger institutions.

We originate substantially all of our portfolio loans, although from time to time we have purchased lease pools and may purchase other individual loans. If a proposed loan should exceed our lending limit, we would sell a participation in the loan to another financial institution. The following table summarizes our loan portfolio, excluding loans at fair value, by loan category for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
SBL non-real estate	\$ 108,954	\$ 147,722	\$ 255,318	\$ 84,579	\$ 76,340
SBL commercial mortgage	474,496	361,171	300,817	218,110	165,406
SBL construction	30,864	27,199	20,273	45,310	21,636
Small business loans	614,314	536,092	576,408	347,999	263,382
Direct lease financing	632,160	531,012	462,182	434,460	394,770
SBLOC / IBLOC *	2,332,469	1,929,581	1,550,086	1,024,420	785,303
Advisor financing **	172,468	115,770	48,282	—	—
Real estate bridge lending	1,669,031	621,702	—	—	—
Other loans***	61,679	5,014	6,426	7,609	48,138
	5,482,121	3,739,171	2,643,384	1,814,488	1,491,593
Unamortized loan fees and costs	4,732	8,053	8,939	9,757	10,383
Total loans, net of unamortized loan fees and costs	<u>\$ 5,486,853</u>	<u>\$ 3,747,224</u>	<u>\$ 2,652,323</u>	<u>\$ 1,824,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,501,976</u>

The following table shows SBL loans and SBL loans held at fair value for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
SBL loans, including costs net of deferred fees of \$7,327 and \$5,345 for December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	\$ 621,641	\$ 541,437	\$ 577,944	\$ 352,214	\$ 270,860
SBL loans included in commercial loans, at fair value	146,717	199,585	243,562	220,358	199,977
Total small business loans ****	<u>\$ 768,358</u>	<u>\$ 741,022</u>	<u>\$ 821,506</u>	<u>\$ 572,572</u>	<u>\$ 470,837</u>

* Securities Backed Lines of Credit, or SBLOC, are collateralized by marketable securities, while Insurance Backed Lines of Credit, or IBLOC, are collateralized by the cash surrender value of insurance policies. At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, IBLOC loans amounted to \$1.12 billion and \$788.3 million.

** In 2020, we began originating loans to investment advisors for purposes of debt refinance, acquisition of another firm or internal succession. Maximum loan amounts are subject to 70% of the estimated business enterprise value, based on a third-party valuation, but may be increased depending upon the debt service coverage ratio. Personal guarantees and blanket business liens are obtained as appropriate.

*** Included in the table above under Other loans are demand deposit overdrafts reclassified as loan balances totaling \$2.6 million and \$322,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. Estimated overdraft charge-offs and recoveries are reflected in the allowance for credit losses and have been immaterial. December 31, 2022 includes \$50.4 million of balances previously included in discontinued assets including \$18.8 million of residential loans with the balance comprised of commercial loans.

**** The small business loans held at fair value are comprised of the government guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans at the dates indicated (in thousands).

The following table summarizes our small business loan portfolio, including loans held at fair value, by loan category as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Loan principal
U.S. government guaranteed portion of SBA loans ^(a)	\$ 374,980
Paycheck Protection Program loans (PPP) ^(a)	4,540
Commercial mortgage SBA ^(b)	248,247
Construction SBA ^(c)	10,017
Non-guaranteed portion of U.S. government guaranteed 7a loans ^(d)	100,273
Non-SBA small business loans	22,975
Total principal	761,032
Unamortized fees and costs	7,326
Total small business loans	\$ 768,358

- (a) This is the portion of SBA 7a loans (7a) and PPP loans which have been guaranteed by the U.S. government, and therefore are assumed to have no credit risk.
- (b) Substantially all these loans are made under the SBA 504 Fixed Asset Financing program (504) which dictates origination date loan to value percentages (LTV), generally 50-60%, to which the Bank adheres.
- (c) Of the \$10.0 million in Construction SBA loans, \$8.7 million are 504 first mortgages with an origination date LTV of 50-60% and \$1.3 million are SBA interim loans with an approved SBA post-construction full takeout/payoff.
- (d) The \$100.3 million represents the unguaranteed portion of 7a loans which are 70% or more guaranteed by the U.S. government. 7a loans are not made on the basis of real estate LTV; however, they are subject to SBA's "All Available Collateral" rule which mandates that to the extent a borrower or its 20% or greater principals have available collateral (including personal residences), the collateral must be pledged to fully collateralize the loan, after applying SBA-determined liquidation rates. In addition, all 7a and 504 loans require the personal guaranty of all 20% or greater owners.

The following table summarizes our small business loan portfolio, excluding the government guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans and PPP loans, by loan type as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	SBL commercial mortgage*	SBL construction*	SBL non-real estate	Total	% Total
Hotels and motels	\$ 79,278	\$ 71	\$ 20	\$ 79,369	21%
Car washes	17,540	1,453	109	19,102	5%
Full-service restaurants	12,341	2,964	1,572	16,877	4%
Lessors of nonresidential buildings	15,924	—	—	15,924	4%
Child day care services	14,010	267	1,183	15,460	4%
Outpatient mental health and substance abuse centers	15,213	—	—	15,213	4%
Funeral homes and funeral services	10,606	—	48	10,654	3%
Assisted living facilities for the elderly	9,842	—	—	9,842	3%
Offices of lawyers	9,269	—	—	9,269	2%
Packaged frozen food merchant wholesalers	8,527	—	—	8,527	2%
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	8,122	—	—	8,122	2%
Lessors of other real estate property	7,957	—	—	7,957	2%
Fitness and recreational sports centers	5,654	—	1,949	7,603	2%
General Warehousing and Storage	6,835	—	—	6,835	2%
Plumbing, heating, and air- conditioning contractors	5,683	—	987	6,670	2%
Limited-service restaurants	959	1,954	2,442	5,355	1%
Other miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4,856	—	27	4,883	1%
Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings	4,865	—	—	4,865	1%
Other spectator sports	4,722	—	—	4,722	1%
All other amusement and recreation industries	4,249	33	294	4,576	1%
Gas stations	4,098	—	—	4,098	1%
Offices of dentists	2,638	652	70	3,360	1%
Other warehousing and storage	3,142	—	—	3,142	1%
Vocational rehabilitation services	3,090	—	—	3,090	1%
Other**	74,483	2,622	28,892	105,997	29%
Total	\$ 333,903	\$ 10,016	\$ 37,593	\$ 381,512	100%

* Of the SBL commercial mortgage and SBL construction loans, \$85.3 million represents the total of the non-guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans and non-SBA loans. The balance of those categories represents SBA 504 loans with 50%-60% origination date loan-to-values.

** Loan types less than \$3.0 million are spread over a hundred different classifications such as Commercial Printing, Pet and Pet Supplies Stores, Securities Brokerage, etc.

The following table summarizes our small business loan portfolio, excluding the government guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans and PPP loans, by state as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	SBL commercial mortgage*	SBL construction*	SBL non-real estate	Total	% Total
Florida	\$ 64,878	\$ —	\$ 4,180	\$ 69,058	18%
California	60,704	2,964	3,215	66,883	18%
North Carolina	39,629	6,975	2,062	48,666	13%
New York	24,520	—	5,122	29,642	8%
Pennsylvania	17,574	—	780	18,354	5%
Georgia	15,567	—	1,538	17,105	4%
Illinois	14,645	—	1,340	15,985	4%
New Jersey	11,952	—	3,408	15,360	4%
Texas	12,055	—	3,238	15,293	4%
Tennessee	14,110	—	326	14,436	4%
Colorado	11,832	—	1,245	13,077	3%
Ohio	10,977	—	498	11,475	3%
Connecticut	10,264	—	420	10,684	3%
Virginia	8,335	—	1,008	9,343	2%
Michigan	4,262	—	448	4,710	1%
Other States	12,599	77	8,765	21,441	6%
Total	\$ 333,903	\$ 10,016	\$ 37,593	\$ 381,512	100%

* Of the SBL commercial mortgage and SBL construction loans, \$85.3 million represents the total of the non-guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans and non-SBA loans. The balance of those categories represents SBA 504 loans with 50%-60% origination date loan-to-values.

The following table summarizes the 10 largest loans in our small business loan portfolio, including loans held at fair value, as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Type	State	SBL commercial mortgage
Mental health and substance abuse center	Florida	\$ 10,063
Hotel	Florida	8,628
Lawyer's office	California	8,402
General warehousing and storage	Pennsylvania	6,835
Hotel	North Carolina	6,793
Hotel	Florida	5,825
Hotel	New York	5,819
Hotel	North Carolina	5,712
Mental health and substance abuse center	Connecticut	5,150
Assisted living facility	Florida	4,935
Total		\$ 68,162

Commercial real estate loans, primarily bridge loans, excluding SBA loans, are as follows including LTV at origination as of December 31, 2022 (dollars in thousands).

	# Loans	Balance	Weighted average origination date LTV	Weighted average interest rate
Real estate bridge loans (multi-family apartment loans recorded at book value)*	130	\$ 1,669,031	72%	7.69%
Non-SBA commercial real estate loans, at fair value:				
Multi-family (apartment bridge loans)*	22	\$ 355,289	76%	7.52%
Hospitality (hotels and lodging)	4	36,459	65%	8.04%
Retail	3	42,301	72%	7.30%
Other	3	10,469	73%	5.20%
	32	444,518	74%	7.49%
Fair value adjustment		(2,092)		
Total non-SBA commercial real estate loans, at fair value		442,426		
Total commercial real estate loans		\$ 2,111,457	73%	7.65%

*In the third quarter of 2021, we resumed the origination of multi-family apartment loans. These are similar to the multi-family apartment loans carried at fair value, but at origination are intended to be held on the balance sheet, so are not accounted for at fair value.

The following table summarizes our commercial real estate loans, primarily bridge loans excluding SBA loans, by state as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Balance	Origination date LTV
Texas	\$ 760,279	74%
Georgia	231,831	71%
Florida	216,975	71%
Tennessee	98,056	72%
Ohio	95,546	69%
Michigan	73,278	70%
Indiana	63,963	75%
Alabama	61,831	72%
Other States each <\$55 million	509,698	73%
Total	<u>\$ 2,111,457</u>	74%

The following table summarizes our 15 largest commercial real estate loans, primarily bridge loans, excluding SBA loans, as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands). All these loans are multi-family apartment loans.

	Balance	Origination date LTV
Texas	\$ 41,544	75%
Texas	39,400	75%
Texas	39,344	79%
Texas	38,625	72%
Tennessee	37,380	72%
Texas	37,258	80%
Michigan	35,940	62%
Florida	32,441	72%
Texas	31,780	67%
Michigan	31,163	79%
Tennessee	30,361	71%
Missouri	30,000	72%
Texas	29,895	62%
Ohio	29,150	74%
Texas	28,651	77%
15 Largest loans	<u>\$ 512,932</u>	73%

The following table summarizes our institutional banking portfolio by type as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Type	Principal	% of total
Securities backed lines of credit (SBLOC)	\$ 1,209,382	48%
Insurance backed lines of credit (IBLOC)	1,123,087	45%
Advisor financing	172,468	7%
Total	<u>\$ 2,504,937</u>	100%

For SBLOC, we generally lend up to 50% of the value of equities and 80% for investment grade securities. While equities have fallen in excess of 30% in recent periods, the reduction in collateral value of brokerage accounts collateralizing SBLOCs generally was less, for two reasons. First, many collateral accounts are “balanced” and accordingly, have a component of debt securities, which did not necessarily decrease in value as much as equities, or in some cases may have increased in value. Secondly, many of these accounts have the benefit of professional investment advisors who provided some protection against market downturns, through diversification and other means. Additionally, borrowers often utilize only a portion of collateral value, which lowers the percentage of principal to the market value of collateral.

The following table summarizes our top 10 SBLOC loans as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Principal amount	% Principal to collateral
	\$ 20,278	55%
	18,000	41%
	12,967	32%
	9,465	34%
	9,377	66%
	9,035	45%
	8,544	62%
	7,906	73%
	7,267	38%
	6,096	39%
Total and weighted average	<u>\$ 108,935</u>	<u>48%</u>

IBLOC loans are backed by the cash value of life insurance policies which have been assigned to us. We generally lend up to 95% of such cash value. Our underwriting standards require approval of the insurance companies which carry the policies backing these loans. Currently, nine insurance companies have been approved and, as of December 1, 2022, all were rated A- or better by AM BEST.

The following table summarizes our direct lease financing portfolio* by type as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Principal balance	% Total
Construction	\$ 114,623	18%
Government agencies and public institutions**	99,174	16%
Waste management and remediation services	68,576	11%
Real estate and rental and leasing	58,677	9%
Retail trade	49,064	8%
Transportation and warehousing	33,447	5%
Health care and social assistance	32,375	5%
Finance and insurance	30,844	5%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	19,343	3%
Manufacturing	17,834	3%
Wholesale trade	17,785	3%
Educational services	8,025	1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extractions for oil and gas operations	4,441	1%
Other	77,952	12%
Total	<u>\$ 632,160</u>	<u>100%</u>

* Of the total \$632.2 million of direct lease financing, \$551.8 million consisted of vehicle leases with the remaining balance consisting of equipment leases.

** Includes public universities and school districts.

The following table summarizes our direct lease financing portfolio by state as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Principal balance	% Total
Florida	\$ 88,061	14%
California	67,689	11%
Utah	64,613	10%
New Jersey	42,059	7%
Pennsylvania	41,193	7%
New York	29,485	5%
North Carolina	28,752	5%
Texas	27,856	4%
Maryland	26,728	4%
Connecticut	22,597	4%
Washington	16,417	3%
Idaho	15,316	2%
Georgia	14,424	2%
Illinois	11,720	2%
Ohio	10,988	2%
Alabama	10,679	2%
Other States	113,583	16%
Total	<u>\$ 632,160</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following table presents selected loan categories by maturity for the periods indicated. Actual repayments historically have, and will likely in the future, differ significantly from contractual maturities because individual borrowers generally have the right to prepay loans, with or without prepayment penalties. Please see “Asset and Liability Management” which addresses interest rate risk.

	December 31, 2022				
	Within one year	One to five years	After five but within 15 years (in thousands)	After 15 years	Total
SBL non-real estate	\$ 8,677	\$ 37,289	\$ 118,136	\$ 1,369	\$ 165,471
SBL commercial mortgage	25,297	14,867	130,708	400,786	571,658
SBL construction	1,707	—	—	29,522	31,229
Leasing	124,072	482,177	25,911	—	632,160
SBLOC/IBLOC	2,332,469	—	—	—	2,332,469
Advisor financing	—	35,664	136,804	—	172,468
Real estate bridge lending	—	1,669,031	—	—	1,669,031
Other loans	30,320	4,350	7,895	16,519	59,084
Loans at fair value excluding SBL	412,547	28,695	—	1,184	442,426
	<u>\$ 2,935,089</u>	<u>\$ 2,272,073</u>	<u>\$ 419,454</u>	<u>\$ 449,380</u>	<u>\$ 6,075,996</u>
Loan maturities after one year with:					
Fixed rates					
SBL non-real estate	\$ 4,540	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,540
Leasing	482,177	25,911	—	—	508,088
Advisor financing	35,664	136,804	—	—	172,468
Other loans	3,746	323	—	16,519	20,588
Loans at fair value excluding SBL	28,695	—	—	—	28,695
Total loans at fixed rates	<u>554,822</u>	<u>163,038</u>	<u>16,519</u>	<u>734,379</u>	
Variable rates					
SBL non-real estate	32,749	118,136	1,369	—	152,254
SBL commercial mortgage	14,867	130,708	400,786	—	546,361
SBL construction	—	—	29,522	—	29,522
Real estate bridge lending	1,669,031	—	—	—	1,669,031
Other loans	604	7,572	—	—	8,176
Loans at fair value excluding SBL	—	—	1,184	—	1,184
Total at variable rates	<u>1,717,251</u>	<u>256,416</u>	<u>432,861</u>	<u>2,406,528</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 2,272,073</u>	<u>\$ 419,454</u>	<u>\$ 449,380</u>	<u>\$ 3,140,907</u>	

Allowance for Credit Losses. We review the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses on at least a quarterly basis to determine a provision for credit losses to maintain our allowance at a level we believe is appropriate to recognize current expected credit losses. Our Chief Credit Officer oversees the loan review department, which measures the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses independently of loan production officers. A description of loan review coverage is summarized in Note E to the consolidated financial statements which also provides a description of the methodology by which our quarterly provision for credit losses is determined.

We performed a strategic evaluation of our businesses in the third quarter of 2014 and decided to discontinue our Philadelphia commercial lending operations to focus on specialty finance lending. We have since disposed of the vast majority of related loans and other real estate owned. While in the process of disposition, financial results of the commercial lending operations were presented as separate from continuing operations on the consolidated statements of operations and assets of the commercial lending operations to be disposed of were presented as assets held-for-sale on the consolidated balance sheets. As disposition efforts had concluded, discontinued loans of \$61.6 million were reclassified to loans held for investment in the first quarter of 2022. Accordingly, these loans will be accounted for as such, and included in related tables. On the December 31, 2021 consolidated balance sheet, these discontinued loans were reclassified as loans held for sale in continuing operations and included within “Commercial loans, at fair value”. Discontinued other real estate owned of \$17.3 million which constituted the remainder of discontinued assets was reclassified to the other real estate owned caption on the balance sheet. As noted above, in the first quarter of 2022 the loans

previously in discontinued operations were reclassified to held for investment. In the second quarter of 2022, as a result of the loan reclassification, related valuation reserves were reversed as a credit to “Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value” in the consolidated statement of operations, while the allowances for credit losses and loan commitments in the consolidated balance sheet were increased through a provision for credit losses. Accordingly, a \$3.5 million credit to “Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value” was offset by a provision for credit losses of \$3.5 million with no net impact on income. Of the \$3.5 million provision, \$1.3 million increased the allowance for credit losses and \$2.2 million increased the allowance for loan commitments recorded in other liabilities. These reclassification entries were made retroactive to the first quarter of 2022 and are reflected in year to date 2022 results.

At December 31, 2022, the allowance for credit losses amounted to \$22.4 million, which represented a \$4.6 million increase compared to the \$17.8 million at December 31, 2021. In addition to the increase resulting from the reclassification of discontinued loans noted above, the increase reflected the impact of loan growth and other factors on the CECL model which was offset by allowance reductions as described in “Provision for Credit Losses” and Note E to the consolidated financial statements. Troubled debt restructured loans are individually considered by comparing collateral values with principal outstanding and establishing specific reserves within the allowance. At December 31, 2022, there were 11 troubled debt restructured loans with a balance of \$5.3 million which had specific reserves of \$637,000. These reserves related primarily to the non-guaranteed portion of SBA loans for start-up businesses.

The following table presents delinquencies by type of loan for December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022						
	30-59 Days past due	60-89 Days past due	90+ Days still accruing	Non-accrual	Total past due	Current	Total loans
SBL non-real estate	\$ 1,312	\$ 543	\$ 346	\$ 1,249	\$ 3,450	\$ 105,504	\$ 108,954
SBL commercial mortgage	1,853	5	297	1,423	3,578	470,918	474,496
SBL construction	—	—	—	3,386	3,386	27,478	30,864
Direct lease financing	4,035	2,053	539	3,550	10,177	621,983	632,160
SBLOC / IBLOC	14,782	343	2,869	—	17,994	2,314,475	2,332,469
Advisor financing	—	—	—	—	—	172,468	172,468
Real estate bridge lending	—	—	—	—	—	1,669,031	1,669,031
Other loans	330	90	3,724	748	4,892	56,787	61,679
Unamortized loan fees and costs	—	—	—	—	—	4,732	4,732
	<u>\$ 22,312</u>	<u>\$ 3,034</u>	<u>\$ 7,775</u>	<u>\$ 10,356</u>	<u>\$ 43,477</u>	<u>\$ 5,443,376</u>	<u>\$ 5,486,853</u>
	December 31, 2021						
	30-59 Days past due	60-89 Days past due	90+ Days still accruing	Non-accrual	Total past due	Current	Total loans
SBL non-real estate	\$ 1,375	\$ 3,138	\$ 441	\$ 1,313	\$ 6,267	\$ 141,455	\$ 147,722
SBL commercial mortgage	—	220	—	812	1,032	360,139	361,171
SBL construction	—	—	—	710	710	26,489	27,199
Direct lease financing	1,833	692	20	254	2,799	528,213	531,012
SBLOC / IBLOC	5,985	289	—	—	6,274	1,923,307	1,929,581
Advisor financing	—	—	—	—	—	115,770	115,770
Real estate bridge lending	—	—	—	—	—	621,702	621,702
Other loans	—	—	—	72	72	4,942	5,014
Unamortized loan fees and costs	—	—	—	—	—	8,053	8,053
	<u>\$ 9,193</u>	<u>\$ 4,339</u>	<u>\$ 461</u>	<u>\$ 3,161</u>	<u>\$ 17,154</u>	<u>\$ 3,730,070</u>	<u>\$ 3,747,224</u>

Although we consider our allowance for credit losses to be appropriate and supportable based on information currently available, future additions to the allowance may be necessary due to changes in economic conditions, our ongoing loss experience and that of our peers, changes in management’s assumptions as to future delinquencies, recoveries and losses, deterioration of specific credits and management’s intent with regard to the disposition of loans and leases.

The following table presents an allocation of the allowance for credit losses among the types of loans or leases in our portfolio at December 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Allowance	% Loan type to total loans	Allowance	% Loan type to total loans	Allowance	% Loan type to total loans
SBL non-real estate	\$ 5,028	1.99%	\$ 5,415	3.95%	\$ 5,060	9.66%
SBL commercial mortgage	2,585	8.66%	2,952	9.66%	3,315	11.38%
SBL construction	565	0.56%	432	0.73%	328	0.77%
Direct lease financing	7,972	11.53%	5,817	14.20%	6,043	17.48%
SBLOC / IBLOC	1,167	42.55%	964	51.60%	775	58.64%
Advisor financing	1,293	3.15%	868	3.10%	362	1.83%
Real estate bridge lending	3,121	30.44%	1,181	16.63%	—	—
Other loans	643	1.12%	177	0.13%	199	0.24%
Unallocated	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 22,374</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 17,806</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 16,082</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Allowance	% Loan type to total loans	Allowance	% Loan type to total loans
SBL non-real estate	\$ 4,985	4.66%	\$ 4,636	5.11%
SBL commercial mortgage	1,472	12.02%	941	11.07%
SBL construction	432	2.50%	250	1.45%
Direct lease financing	2,426	23.94%	2,025	26.60%
SBLOC / IBLOC	553	56.46%	393	52.55%
Other loans	52	0.42%	168	3.22%
Unallocated	318	—	240	—
	<u>\$ 10,238</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 8,653</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Summary of Loan and Lease Loss Experience. The following tables summarize our credit loss experience for each of the periods indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022									
	SBL non-real estate	SBL commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans	Unallocated**	Total
Beginning balance 1/1/2022	\$ 5,415	\$ 2,952	\$ 432	\$ 5,817	\$ 964	\$ 868	\$ 1,181	\$ 177	\$ —	\$ 17,806
Charge-offs	(885)	—	—	(576)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,461)
Recoveries	140	—	—	124	—	—	—	24	—	288
Provision (credit)*	358	(367)	133	2,607	203	425	1,940	442	—	5,741
Ending balance	<u>\$ 5,028</u>	<u>\$ 2,585</u>	<u>\$ 565</u>	<u>\$ 7,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,167</u>	<u>\$ 1,293</u>	<u>\$ 3,121</u>	<u>\$ 643</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 22,374</u>
Ending balance:										
Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 525</u>	<u>\$ 441</u>	<u>\$ 153</u>	<u>\$ 933</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,067</u>
Ending balance:										
Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 4,503</u>	<u>\$ 2,144</u>	<u>\$ 412</u>	<u>\$ 7,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,167</u>	<u>\$ 1,293</u>	<u>\$ 3,121</u>	<u>\$ 628</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 20,307</u>
Loans:										
Ending balance**	<u>\$ 108,954</u>	<u>\$ 474,496</u>	<u>\$ 30,864</u>	<u>\$ 632,160</u>	<u>\$ 2,332,469</u>	<u>\$ 172,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,669,031</u>	<u>\$ 61,679</u>	<u>\$ 4,732</u>	<u>\$ 5,486,853</u>
Ending balance:										
Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 1,374</u>	<u>\$ 1,423</u>	<u>\$ 3,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,550</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,539</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 14,272</u>
Ending balance:										
Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 107,580</u>	<u>\$ 473,073</u>	<u>\$ 27,478</u>	<u>\$ 628,610</u>	<u>\$ 2,332,469</u>	<u>\$ 172,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,669,031</u>	<u>\$ 57,140</u>	<u>\$ 4,732</u>	<u>\$ 5,472,581</u>

	December 31, 2021									
	SBL non-real estate	SBL commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans	Unallocated**	Total
Beginning balance 1/1/2021	\$ 5,060	\$ 3,315	\$ 328	\$ 6,043	\$ 775	\$ 362	\$ —	\$ 199	\$ —	\$ 16,082
Charge-offs	(1,138)	(417)	—	(412)	(15)	—	—	(24)	—	(2,006)
Recoveries	51	9	—	58	—	—	—	1,099	—	1,217
Provision (credit)*	1,442	45	104	128	204	506	1,181	(1,097)	—	2,513
Ending balance	<u>\$ 5,415</u>	<u>\$ 2,952</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ 5,817</u>	<u>\$ 964</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 17,806</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 829</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 978</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 4,586</u>	<u>\$ 2,837</u>	<u>\$ 398</u>	<u>\$ 5,817</u>	<u>\$ 964</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 16,828</u>
Loans:										
Ending balance**	<u>\$ 147,722</u>	<u>\$ 361,171</u>	<u>\$ 27,199</u>	<u>\$ 531,012</u>	<u>\$ 1,929,581</u>	<u>\$ 115,770</u>	<u>\$ 621,702</u>	<u>\$ 5,014</u>	<u>\$ 8,053</u>	<u>\$ 3,747,224</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 1,887</u>	<u>\$ 812</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 254</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 320</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,983</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 145,835</u>	<u>\$ 360,359</u>	<u>\$ 26,489</u>	<u>\$ 530,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,929,581</u>	<u>\$ 115,770</u>	<u>\$ 621,702</u>	<u>\$ 4,694</u>	<u>\$ 8,053</u>	<u>\$ 3,743,241</u>
	December 31, 2020									
	SBL non-real estate	SBL commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans	Unallocated**	Total
Beginning balance 12/31/2019	\$ 4,985	\$ 1,472	\$ 432	\$ 2,426	\$ 553	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 52	\$ 318	\$ 10,238
1/1 CECL adjustment	(220)	537	139	2,362	(41)	—	—	178	(318)	2,637
Charge-offs	(1,350)	—	—	(2,243)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,593)
Recoveries	103	—	—	570	—	—	—	—	—	673
Provision (credit)*	1,542	1,306	(243)	2,928	263	362	—	(31)	—	6,127
Ending balance	<u>\$ 5,060</u>	<u>\$ 3,315</u>	<u>\$ 328</u>	<u>\$ 6,043</u>	<u>\$ 775</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 16,082</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 2,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,010</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,177</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 2,931</u>	<u>\$ 2,305</u>	<u>\$ 294</u>	<u>\$ 6,039</u>	<u>\$ 775</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 12,905</u>
Loans:										
Ending balance**	<u>\$ 255,318</u>	<u>\$ 300,817</u>	<u>\$ 20,273</u>	<u>\$ 462,182</u>	<u>\$ 1,550,086</u>	<u>\$ 48,282</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 6,426</u>	<u>\$ 8,939</u>	<u>\$ 2,652,323</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 3,431</u>	<u>\$ 7,305</u>	<u>\$ 711</u>	<u>\$ 751</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 557</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 12,755</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 251,887</u>	<u>\$ 293,512</u>	<u>\$ 19,562</u>	<u>\$ 461,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,550,086</u>	<u>\$ 48,282</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,869</u>	<u>\$ 8,939</u>	<u>\$ 2,639,568</u>

December 31, 2019										
	SBL non-real estate	SBL commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans	Unallocated**	Total
Beginning balance 1/1/2019	\$ 4,636	\$ 941	\$ 250	\$ 2,025	\$ 393	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 168	\$ 240	\$ 8,653
Charge-offs	(1,362)	—	—	(528)	—	—	—	(1,103)	—	(2,993)
Recoveries	125	—	—	51	—	—	—	2	—	178
Provision (credit)	1,586	531	182	878	160	—	—	985	78	4,400
Ending balance	<u>\$ 4,985</u>	<u>\$ 1,472</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ 2,426</u>	<u>\$ 553</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 318</u>	<u>\$ 10,238</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 2,961</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,142</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 2,024</u>	<u>\$ 1,336</u>	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 2,426</u>	<u>\$ 553</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 318</u>	<u>\$ 7,096</u>
Loans:										
Ending balance**	<u>\$ 84,579</u>	<u>\$ 218,110</u>	<u>\$ 45,310</u>	<u>\$ 434,460</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,420</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,609</u>	<u>\$ 9,757</u>	<u>\$ 1,824,245</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 4,139</u>	<u>\$ 1,047</u>	<u>\$ 711</u>	<u>\$ 286</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 610</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 6,793</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 80,440</u>	<u>\$ 217,063</u>	<u>\$ 44,599</u>	<u>\$ 434,174</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,420</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 6,999</u>	<u>\$ 9,757</u>	<u>\$ 1,817,452</u>
December 31, 2018										
	SBL non-real estate	SBL commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans	Unallocated**	Total
Beginning balance 1/1/2018	\$ 3,145	\$ 1,120	\$ 136	\$ 1,495	\$ 365	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 638	\$ 197	\$ 7,096
Charge-offs	(1,348)	(157)	—	(637)	—	—	—	(21)	—	(2,163)
Recoveries	57	13	—	64	—	—	—	1	—	135
Provision (credit)	2,782	(35)	114	1,103	28	—	—	(450)	43	3,585
Ending balance	<u>\$ 4,636</u>	<u>\$ 941</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 2,025</u>	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 168</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 8,653</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 2,806</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,039</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 1,830</u>	<u>\$ 870</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 1,880</u>	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 5,614</u>
Loans:										
Ending balance**	<u>\$ 76,340</u>	<u>\$ 165,406</u>	<u>\$ 21,636</u>	<u>\$ 394,770</u>	<u>\$ 785,303</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 48,138</u>	<u>\$ 10,383</u>	<u>\$ 1,501,976</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 3,716</u>	<u>\$ 458</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 871</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,741</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 6,786</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 72,624</u>	<u>\$ 164,948</u>	<u>\$ 21,636</u>	<u>\$ 393,899</u>	<u>\$ 785,303</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 46,397</u>	<u>\$ 10,383</u>	<u>\$ 1,495,190</u>

*The amount shown as the provision for the period, reflects the provision on credit losses for loans, while the income statement provision for credit losses includes the provision for unfunded commitments of \$1.4 million, \$597,000 and \$225,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

** The ending balance for loans in the unallocated column represents deferred costs and fees.

The following table summarizes select asset quality ratios for each of the periods indicated:

Ratio of:	As of or for the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Allowance for credit losses to total loans	0.41%	0.48%
Allowance for credit losses to non-performing loans*	123.40%	491.61%
Non-performing loans to total loans*	0.33%	0.10%
Non-performing assets to total assets*	0.50%	0.33%
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.03%	0.03%

* Includes loans 90 days past due still accruing interest.

The ratio of the allowance for credit losses to total loans decreased to 0.41% at December 31, 2022 compared to 0.48% at December 31, 2021. The reduction resulted from an increase in loans which was proportionately greater than the increase in the allowance. Continuing growth in SBLOC, IBLOC and REBL, which have allowance allocations lower than the overall percentage of allowance for credit losses to total loans, due to the nature of related collateral, has generally reduced that ratio. The reduction also reflected the impact of a downward qualitative factor adjustment in our CECL methodology in the second quarter of 2022. The approximate \$1.5 million downward adjustment resulted from an increasing percentage of government guaranteed balances in applicable small business loan pools, which are segregated on the basis of similar risk characteristics (see Note E to the consolidated financial statements). These decreases in the allowance were partially offset by an increase of \$1.3 million resulting from the reclassification of loans from discontinued operations (see Note B to the consolidated financial statements). In the fourth quarter of 2022, as risks of a recession increased, the economic qualitative risk factor was increased one level for non-real estate SBL and leasing, increasing the provision for credit losses by approximately \$890,000. Should management conclude in 2023 that these risk levels should again be increased one level, comparable additional provision expense would be required. The ratio of the allowance for credit losses to non-performing loans decreased to 123.40% at December 31, 2022 from 491.61% over the prior year end, primarily as a result of the increase in non-performing loans which proportionately exceeded the increase in the allowance. Nonperforming loans are comprised of nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more still accruing interest. Of the \$10.4 million of nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2022, \$3.1 million were guaranteed under various SBA loan programs, with the majority of such loans classified as nonaccrual in the fourth quarter of 2022. The majority of the balance of the nonaccrual increase in 2022, also occurred in the fourth quarter and reflected one leasing relationship for \$3.1 million representing 78 vehicles. The increase in loans past due 90 days and still accruing reflected \$2.0 million for an IBLOC loan which is in process of pay-off from the cash value of life insurance, and \$878,000 from an SBLOC loan which was brought current in January 2023. For additional related information see Note E to the consolidated financial statements. The ratio of non-performing assets to total assets increased to 0.50% from 0.33% primarily as a result of the increase in nonperforming loans, as described above, which was proportionately greater than the increase in assets. The ratio of net charge-offs to average loans remained at 0.03% for 2022 compared to 0.03% for the prior year.

Net Charge-Offs. Net charge-offs were \$1.2 million in 2022, an increase of \$384,000 from net charge-offs of \$789,000 in 2021. Net charge-offs were \$2.9 million in 2020. The increase in net charge-offs in 2022 reflected a \$1.1 million recovery on a home equity loan in 2021. Charge-offs during these periods resulted primarily from the non-government guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans, which comprise the majority of SBL non-real estate loans, and leases.

The following tables reflect the relationship of year to date average loans outstanding, based upon quarter end balances, and net charge-offs by segment (dollars in thousands):

December 31, 2022								
	SBL							
	SBL non-real estate	commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans
Charge-offs	\$ 885	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 576	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Recoveries	140	—	—	124	—	—	—	24
Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	\$ 745	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 452	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (24)
Average loan balance	\$ 115,069	\$ 428,785	\$ 29,045	\$ 588,415	\$ 2,260,766	\$ 160,681	\$ 1,266,876	\$ 62,817
Ratio of net charge-offs/(recoveries) during the period to average loans during the period	0.65%	—	—	0.08%	—	—	—	(0.04)%

December 31, 2021								
	SBL							
	SBL non-real estate	commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans
Charge-offs	\$ 1,138	\$ 417	\$ —	\$ 412	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Recoveries	51	9	—	58	—	—	—	1,099
Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	\$ 1,087	\$ 408	\$ —	\$ 354	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,075)
Average loan balance	\$ 221,858	\$ 338,552	\$ 21,955	\$ 499,600	\$ 1,733,235	\$ 75,261	\$ 150,080	\$ 5,730
Ratio of net charge-offs/(recoveries) during the period to average loans during the period	0.49%	0.12%	—	0.07%	—	—	—	(18.76)%

We review charge-offs at least quarterly in loan surveillance meetings which include the chief credit officer, the loan review department and other senior credit officers in a process which includes identifying any trends or other factors impacting portfolio management. In recent periods charge-offs have been primarily comprised of the non-guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans and leases. The charge-offs have resulted from individual borrower or business circumstances as opposed to overall trends or other factors.

Non-accrual Loans, Loans 90 Days Delinquent and Still Accruing, Other Real Estate Owned and Troubled Debt Restructurings. Loans are considered to be non-performing if they are on a non-accrual basis or they are past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest. A loan which is past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest remains on accrual status only when it is both adequately secured as to principal and interest, and is in the process of collection. Troubled debt restructurings are loans with terms that have been renegotiated to provide a material reduction or deferral of interest or principal because of a weakening in the financial positions of the borrowers. We had \$21.2 million of other real estate owned (“OREO”) at December 31, 2022 and \$18.9 million at December 31, 2021. The following tables summarize our non-performing loans, OREO and our loans past due 90 days or more still accruing interest.

	December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
(in thousands)					
Non-accrual loans					
SBL non-real estate	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,313	\$ 3,159	\$ 3,693	\$ 2,590
SBL commercial mortgage	1,423	812	7,305	1,047	458
SBL construction	3,386	710	711	711	—
Direct leasing	3,550	254	751	—	—
Other loans	692	—	—	—	—
Consumer - home equity	56	72	301	345	1,468
Total non-accrual loans	10,356	3,161	12,227	5,796	4,516
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	7,775	461	497	3,264	954
Total non-performing loans	18,131	3,622	12,724	9,060	5,470
Other real estate owned	21,210	18,873	—	—	—
Total non-performing assets	\$ 39,341	\$ 22,495	\$ 12,724	\$ 9,060	\$ 5,470

Of the \$10.4 million of nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2022, \$3.1 million were guaranteed under various SBA loan programs, with the majority of such loans classified as nonaccrual in the fourth quarter of 2022. The majority of the balance of the nonaccrual increase in 2022, also occurred in the fourth quarter and reflected one leasing relationship for \$3.1 million representing 78 vehicles. A specific reserve of \$630,000 in the allowance for credit losses was established in that quarter based upon a deficiency between the carrying value and estimated market value of those vehicles. The increase in loans past due 90 days and still accruing reflected \$2.0 million for an IBLOC loan which is in process of pay-off from the cash value of life insurance, and \$878,000 from an SBLOC loan which was brought current in January 2023. To the extent that IBLOC loans become non-performing or are not repaid by borrowers, the Bank can utilize the cash value of related life insurance collateral for loan repayment. Similarly, marketable securities collateralizing SBLOC loans may be sold to repay those loans.

The loans that were modified for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and considered troubled debt restructurings are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Number	Pre-modification recorded investment	Post-modification recorded investment	Number	Pre-modification recorded investment	Post-modification recorded investment
SBL non-real estate	8	\$ 650	\$ 650	9	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,231
SBL commercial mortgage	1	834	834	—	—	—
Legacy commercial real estate	1	3,552	3,552	—	—	—
Consumer - home equity	1	239	239	1	248	248
Total ⁽¹⁾	11	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275	10	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,479

⁽¹⁾Troubled debt restructurings include non-accrual loans of \$1.4 million and \$656,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The balances below provide information as to how the loans were modified as troubled debt restructured loans at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Adjusted interest rate	Extended maturity	Combined rate and maturity	Adjusted interest rate	Extended maturity	Combined rate and maturity
SBL non-real estate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 650	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,231
SBL commercial mortgage	—	—	834	—	—	—
Legacy commercial real estate	—	—	3,552	—	—	—
Consumer - home equity	—	—	239	—	—	248
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,275	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,479

⁽¹⁾Troubled debt restructurings include non-accrual loans of \$1.4 million and \$656,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

We had no commitments to extend additional credit to loans classified as troubled debt restructurings as of December 31, 2022.

The following table summarizes loans that were restructured within the 12 months ended December 31, 2022 that have subsequently defaulted (in thousands).

	December 31, 2022	
	Number	Pre-modification recorded investment
SBL non-real estate	3	\$ 1,029
Total	3	\$ 1,029

The following table provides information about loans individually evaluated for credit loss at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022				
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Without an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	\$ 400	\$ 2,762	\$ —	\$ 388	\$ —
SBL commercial mortgage	—	—	—	45	—
Direct lease financing	—	—	—	52	—
Legacy commercial real estate	3,552	3,552	—	1,421	150
Consumer - home equity	295	295	—	306	9
With an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	974	974	(525)	1,237	7
SBL commercial mortgage	1,423	1,423	(441)	1,090	—
SBL construction	3,386	3,386	(153)	1,245	—
Direct lease financing	3,550	3,550	(933)	710	—
Other loans	692	692	(15)	1,923	—
Total					
SBL non-real estate	1,374	3,736	(525)	1,625	7
SBL commercial mortgage	1,423	1,423	(441)	1,135	—
SBL construction	3,386	3,386	(153)	1,245	—
Direct lease financing	3,550	3,550	(933)	762	—
Legacy commercial real estate and Other loans	4,244	4,244	(15)	3,344	150
Consumer - home equity	295	295	—	306	9
	<u>\$ 14,272</u>	<u>\$ 16,634</u>	<u>\$ (2,067)</u>	<u>\$ 8,417</u>	<u>\$ 166</u>
	December 31, 2021				
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Without an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	\$ 409	\$ 3,414	\$ —	\$ 412	\$ 5
SBL commercial mortgage	223	246	—	1,717	—
Direct lease financing	254	254	—	430	—
Consumer - home equity	320	320	—	458	8
With an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	1,478	1,478	(829)	2,267	13
SBL commercial mortgage	589	589	(115)	2,634	—
SBL construction	710	710	(34)	711	—
Direct lease financing	—	—	—	132	—
Consumer - other	—	—	—	5	—
Total					
SBL non-real estate	1,887	4,892	(829)	2,679	18
SBL commercial mortgage	812	835	(115)	4,351	—
SBL construction	710	710	(34)	711	—
Direct lease financing	254	254	—	562	—
Consumer - other	—	—	—	5	—
Consumer - home equity	320	320	—	458	8
	<u>\$ 3,983</u>	<u>\$ 7,011</u>	<u>\$ (978)</u>	<u>\$ 8,766</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>

We had \$10.4 million of non-accrual loans at December 31, 2022, compared to \$3.2 million of non-accrual loans at December 31, 2021. The \$7.2 million increase reflected \$9.5 million of loans placed on non-accrual status partially offset by \$1.5 million of loan payments and \$942,000 of charge-offs. Loans past due 90 days or more still accruing interest amounted to \$7.8 million and \$461,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The \$7.3 million increase reflected \$5.1 million of additions, \$1.3 million of loan payments and \$3.6 million of loans reclassified from discontinued operations. We had \$21.2 million of OREO at December 31, 2022 and \$18.9 million of OREO at December 31, 2021, with both amounts reflecting the reclassification of \$17.3 million from discontinued operations. The \$17.3 million includes a Florida mall property for \$15.0 million, for which a developer has made a deposit and who we believe is continuing their efforts to develop the property. The \$2.3 million increase reflects sales of \$2.3 million and a \$4.7 million addition for a movie theater property which is described in Note E to the financial statements.

We evaluate loans under an internal loan risk rating system as a means of identifying problem loans. At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 loans accordingly classified were segregated by year of origination and are shown in Note E to the consolidated financial statements.

Premises and Equipment, net. Premises and equipment increased to \$18.4 million at December 31, 2022 from \$16.2 million at December 31, 2021 primarily as a result of expenditures for a new data center and the relocation of Sioux Falls office space.

Assets Held-for-Sale from Discontinued Operations. Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations were reclassified to continuing operations as of March 31, 2022 and as of prior period reporting dates. Those assets had consisted primarily of commercial, commercial mortgage and construction loans, and OREO, which consisted primarily of a Florida mall which has been written down to \$15.0 million. We expect to continue our efforts to dispose of the mall, which was appraised in December 2021 for \$21.4 million.

Deposits. Our primary source of funding is deposit acquisition. We offer a variety of deposit accounts with a range of interest rates and terms, including demand, checking and money market accounts, through and with the assistance of affinity groups. The majority of our deposits are generated through prepaid card and debit and other payments related deposit accounts. At December 31, 2022, we had total deposits of \$7.03 billion compared to \$5.98 billion at December 31, 2021, which reflected an increase of \$1.05 billion, or 17.6%. The increase reflected \$330.0 million of short-term time deposits which have been periodically utilized to supplement liquidity. Daily deposit balances are subject to variability, and deposits averaged \$6.62 billion in the fourth quarter of 2022. Savings and money market balances were reduced in December 2022, as we swept deposits off our balance sheet to other institutions. Such sweeps are utilized to optimize diversity within our funding structure by managing the percentage of individual client deposits to total deposits. A diversified group of prepaid and debit card accounts, which have an established history of stability and lower cost than certain other types of funding, comprise the majority of our deposits. Our product mix includes prepaid card accounts for salary, medical spending, commercial, general purpose reloadable, corporate and other incentive, gift, government payments and transaction accounts accessed by debit cards. Balances are subject to daily fluctuations, which may comprise a significant component of variances between dates. The following table presents the average balance and rates paid on deposits for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate
Demand and interest checking *	\$ 5,670,818	0.70%	\$ 5,321,283	0.09%	\$ 4,864,236	0.23%
Savings and money market	510,370	1.67%	427,708	0.14%	291,204	0.15%
Time	86,907	3.15%	—	—	79,439	1.87%
Total deposits	<u>\$ 6,268,095</u>	0.82%	<u>\$ 5,748,991</u>	0.10%	<u>\$ 5,234,879</u>	0.25%

* Non-interest-bearing demand accounts are not paid interest. The amount shown as interest reflects the fees paid to affinity groups, which are based upon a rate index, and therefore classified as interest expense.

Short-Term Borrowings. We had no outstanding advances from the FHLB or Federal Reserve at December 31, 2022 or 2021 on our lines of credit with them, although we periodically have accessed such overnight borrowings for cash management purposes. We discuss these lines in “*Liquidity and Capital Resources.*” Tables showing information for securities sold under repurchase agreements and short-term borrowings are as follows.

	As of or for the year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements			
Balance at year-end	\$ 42	\$ 42	\$ 42
Average during the year	41	41	49
Maximum month-end balance	42	42	82
Weighted average rate during the year	—	—	—
Rate at December 31	—	—	—

	As of or for the year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Short-term borrowings			
Balance at year-end	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Average during the year	60,312	19,958	27,322
Maximum month-end balance	495,000	300,000	140,000
Weighted average rate during the year	2.55%	0.25%	0.72%
Rate at December 31	—	—	—

We do not have any policy prohibiting us from incurring debt, which may be used for stock repurchases or common stock cash dividends, although we historically have not paid such dividends. Additionally, we have issued subordinated debentures which are grandfathered to also constitute Tier 1 capital, but only at the Bank level. Those instruments are described below. We believe we are in compliance with any covenants applicable to our debt.

Senior debt. On August 13, 2020, we issued \$100.0 million of senior debt with a maturity date of August 15, 2025, and a 4.75% interest rate, with interest paid semi-annually on March 15 and September 15. The majority of these funds were utilized to repurchase common stock in 2021 and 2022. Additional repurchases are planned to be made from dividends paid to the holding company by the Bank. The Senior Notes are our direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank equal in priority with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and senior in right of payment to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness. When these instruments mature in 2025, in lieu of repayment from Bank dividends, industry practice includes the issuance of new debt to repay maturing debt.

Subordinated debentures. As of December 31, 2022, we had two established statutory business trusts: The Bancorp Capital Trust II and The Bancorp Capital Trust III, which we refer to as (“the Trusts”). In each case, we own all the common securities of the Trusts. These Trusts issued preferred capital securities to investors and invested the proceeds in us through the purchase of junior subordinated debentures issued by us. These debentures are the sole assets of the Trusts. The \$10.3 million of debentures issued to The Bancorp Capital Trust II and the \$3.1 million of debentures issued to The Bancorp Capital Trust III were both issued on November 28, 2007, mature on March 15, 2038 and bear interest equal to 3-month LIBOR plus 3.25%.

Other Long-term Borrowings. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, we had long term borrowings of \$10.0 million and \$39.5 million respectively, which consisted of sold loans which were accounted for as a secured borrowing, because they did not qualify for true sale accounting. The reduction resulted from loan payoffs.

Other Liabilities. Other liabilities amounted to \$56.3 million at December 31, 2022 compared to \$62.2 million at December 31, 2021. The difference reflected the repayment of a \$12.5 million deposit related to the Cascade matter described in our Quarterly Report on Form 10Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

Shareholders' Equity. At December 31, 2022, we had \$694.0 million in shareholders' equity compared to \$652.5 million at the prior year end. The increase primarily reflected 2022 net income, net of common stock repurchases and the decrease in the market value of securities resulting from the increase in certain market interest rates.

Off-balance Sheet Commitments

We are party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in our consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss due to the failure of the other parties to a financial instrument to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. The maximum exposure to credit loss under commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of these instruments. We use the same underwriting standards and policies in making credit commitments as we do for on-balance sheet instruments.

Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent potential credit risk for us, are our unused commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit which were approximately \$1.98 billion and \$1.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2022. The

vast majority of commitments reflect SBLOC commitments, which are variable rate, and connected to lines of credit collateralized by marketable securities. The amount of those lines is generally based upon the value of the collateral, and not expected usage. The majority of those available lines have not been drawn upon, and SBLOC loans are “demand” loans and can be called at any time.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and many require the payment of a fee. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments that guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Since we expect that many of the commitments or letters of credit we issue will not be fully drawn upon, the total commitment or letter of credit amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We evaluate each customer’s creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. We base the amount of collateral we obtain when we extend credit on our credit evaluation of the customer. SBLOC commitments are limited to a percentage of the collateral value, which varies for equities and fixed income securities. For IBLOC, the commitment may be as high as the cash value of the applicable eligible life insurance policy. Collateral for other loan commitments varies but may include real estate, marketable securities, pledged deposits, equipment and accounts receivable.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and other commitments, including off-balance sheet commitments, representing required and potential cash outflows as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Contractual obligation	Total	Less than one year	Payments due by period		
			One to three years	Three to five years	After five years
Minimum annual rentals on noncancelable operating leases	\$ 29,401	\$ 3,402	\$ 6,772	\$ 2,749	\$ 16,478
Loan commitments	1,980,154	36,847	168,141	1,821	1,773,345
Senior debt	99,050	—	99,050	—	—
Interest expense on senior debt	12,481	4,750	7,731	—	—
Subordinated debentures	13,401	—	—	—	13,401
Interest expense on subordinated debentures ⁽¹⁾	15,856	1,043	2,085	2,085	10,643
Standby letters of credit	1,698	1,698	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,152,041</u>	<u>\$ 47,740</u>	<u>\$ 283,779</u>	<u>\$ 6,655</u>	<u>\$ 1,813,867</u>

⁽¹⁾Presentation assumes a weighted average interest rate of 8.02%.

Impact of Inflation

The primary direct impact of inflation on our operations is on our operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution’s performance than the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the price of goods and services. While it is difficult to predict the impact of inflation and responsive Federal Reserve rate changes on our net interest income, the Federal Reserve has historically utilized interest rate increases in the overnight federal funds rate as one tool in fighting inflation. Please see “Asset and Liability Management.”

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Information on recent accounting pronouncements is set forth in Note B, item 21, to the consolidated financial statements included in this report and is incorporated herein by this reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Information with respect to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk is included under the section entitled “Asset and Liability Management” in Part 2 Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

**THE BANCORP, INC.
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders
The Bancorp, Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Bancorp, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”), and our report dated March 1, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical audit matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Allowance for credit losses – qualitative factors (SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending portfolio segments)

As described in note E to the financial statements, the Company estimates the allowance for credit losses using relevant available historical loan performance information and reasonable and supportable forecasts. The loans are segregated by product type to recognize differing risk characteristics within portfolio segments. For certain product types, including SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending, the Company considers the need to adjust the historical loss rate based upon qualitative factors such as the Company’s current loan performance statistics and the potential impact of current economic conditions as determined by portfolio segment. These qualitative factors are intended, to adjust for changes in credit risk not reflected in historical loss rates and otherwise unaccounted for in the quantitative process. As of December 31, 2022, the Company’s allowance for credit losses was \$22.4 million, of which \$18.7 million relates to the SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending portfolio segments. We identified the qualitative factors used in estimating the allowance for credit losses for the Company’s SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending portfolio segments as a critical audit matter.

The principal consideration for our determination that the qualitative factors used in estimating the allowance for credit losses for the Company's SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending portfolio segments is a critical audit matter is that the selection and application of qualitative factors requires management to make significant judgements to address the risk of credit loss that is not reflected in historical loss rates and otherwise unaccounted for in the quantitative process. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's judgements in the selection and application of the qualitative factors required a high degree of auditor subjectivity.

Our audit procedures related to the qualitative factors used in the allowance for credit losses for the Company's SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending portfolio segments included the following, among others:

- We tested the design and operating effectiveness of management's review controls over the allowance for credit losses, which included the identification and application of qualitative factors applied by management in forecasting expected credit losses for the SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending portfolio segments.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's judgments in the selection and application of qualitative factors for the SBL non real estate, SBL commercial mortgage, Direct lease financing, and Real estate bridge lending portfolio segments through examining internal portfolio metrics and relevant available external information specific to each loan portfolio segment.
- We performed sensitivity analysis on the application of qualitative factors.

Arant Thornton LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2000.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 1, 2023

THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands, except share data)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 24,063	\$ 5,382
Interest-earning deposits at Federal Reserve Bank	864,126	596,402
Total cash and cash equivalents	888,189	601,784
Investment securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	766,016	953,709
Commercial loans, at fair value (includes \$0 and \$61.6 million of loans held for sale at lower of cost or fair value at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively)	589,143	1,388,416
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs	5,486,853	3,747,224
Allowance for credit losses	(22,374)	(17,806)
Loans, net	5,464,479	3,729,418
Federal Home Loan Bank, Atlantic Central Bankers Bank, and Federal Reserve Bank stock	12,629	1,663
Premises and equipment, net	18,401	16,156
Accrued interest receivable	32,005	17,871
Intangible assets, net	2,049	2,447
Other real estate owned	21,210	18,873
Deferred tax asset, net	19,703	12,667
Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	—	3,268
Other assets	89,176	96,967
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,903,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,843,239</u>
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Demand and interest checking	\$ 6,559,617	\$ 5,561,365
Savings and money market	140,496	415,546
Time deposits, \$100,000 and over	330,000	—
Total deposits	7,030,113	5,976,911
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	42	42
Senior debt	99,050	98,682
Subordinated debentures	13,401	13,401
Other long-term borrowings	10,028	39,521
Other liabilities	56,335	62,228
Total liabilities	7,208,969	6,190,785
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock - authorized, 75,000,000 shares of \$1.00 par value; 55,689,627 and 57,370,563 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	55,690	57,371
Additional paid-in capital	299,279	349,686
Retained earnings	369,319	239,106
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(30,257)	6,291
Total shareholders' equity	694,031	652,454
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 7,903,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,843,239</u>

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

THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31,

	2022	2021	2020
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Interest income			
Loans, including fees	\$ 275,837	\$ 192,636	\$ 170,960
Investment securities:			
Taxable interest	25,598	28,661	37,822
Tax-exempt interest	98	103	115
Interest-earning deposits	6,762	715	1,885
	<u>308,295</u>	<u>222,115</u>	<u>210,782</u>
Interest expense			
Deposits	51,136	5,623	13,281
Short-term borrowings	1,538	49	198
Long-term borrowings	1,004	—	—
Senior debt	5,118	5,118	1,913
Subordinated debentures	658	449	524
	<u>59,454</u>	<u>11,239</u>	<u>15,916</u>
Net interest income	248,841	210,876	194,866
Provision for credit losses	7,108	3,110	6,352
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	<u>241,733</u>	<u>207,766</u>	<u>188,514</u>
Non-interest income			
ACH, card and other payment processing fees	8,935	7,526	7,101
Prepaid, debit card and related fees	77,236	74,654	74,465
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans, at fair value	13,531	14,885	(3,874)
Change in value of investment in unconsolidated entity	—	—	(45)
Leasing related income	4,822	6,457	3,294
Other	1,159	1,227	3,676
Total non-interest income	<u>105,683</u>	<u>104,749</u>	<u>84,617</u>
Non-interest expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	105,368	105,998	101,737
Depreciation and amortization	2,902	2,903	3,202
Rent and related occupancy cost	5,193	5,016	5,541
Data processing expense	4,972	4,664	4,712
Printing and supplies	428	371	514
Audit expense	1,526	1,469	1,061
Legal expense	3,878	6,848	5,141
Legal settlement	1,152	—	—
Amortization of intangible assets	398	398	556
FDIC Insurance	3,270	5,586	9,808
Software	16,211	15,659	14,028
Insurance	5,026	3,896	2,818
Telecom and IT network communications	1,457	1,569	1,623
Consulting	1,262	1,426	1,361
Civil money penalty	1,750	—	—
Other	14,709	12,547	12,745
Total non-interest expense	<u>169,502</u>	<u>168,350</u>	<u>164,847</u>
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	177,914	144,165	108,284
Income tax expense	47,701	33,724	27,688
Net income from continuing operations	<u>\$ 130,213</u>	<u>\$ 110,441</u>	<u>\$ 80,596</u>
Discontinued operations			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	—	288	(3,816)
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	76	(3,304)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	212	(512)
Net income	<u>\$ 130,213</u>	<u>\$ 110,653</u>	<u>\$ 80,084</u>
Net income per share from continuing operations - basic	<u>\$ 2.30</u>	<u>\$ 1.93</u>	<u>\$ 1.40</u>
Net income (loss) per share from discontinued operations - basic	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Net income per share - basic	<u>\$ 2.30</u>	<u>\$ 1.93</u>	<u>\$ 1.39</u>
Net income per share from continuing operations - diluted	<u>\$ 2.27</u>	<u>\$ 1.88</u>	<u>\$ 1.38</u>
Net income (loss) per share from discontinued operations - diluted	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Net income per share - diluted	<u>\$ 2.27</u>	<u>\$ 1.88</u>	<u>\$ 1.37</u>

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

THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		
Net income	\$ 130,213	\$ 110,653	\$ 80,084
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of reclassifications into net income:			
Other comprehensive (loss) income			
Securities available-for-sale:			
Change in net unrealized (losses) gains during the year	(49,888)	(15,679)	15,969
Reclassification adjustments for losses included in income	(4)	7	—
Amortization of losses previously held as available-for-sale	—	—	5
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(49,892)	(15,672)	15,974
Income tax (benefit) expense related to items of other comprehensive (loss) income			
Securities available-for-sale:			
Change in net unrealized (losses) gains during the year	(13,343)	(4,257)	4,312
Reclassification adjustments for losses included in income	(1)	2	—
Amortization of losses previously held as available-for-sale	—	—	1
Income tax (benefit) expense related to items of other comprehensive (loss) income	(13,344)	(4,255)	4,313
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax and reclassifications into net income	(36,548)	(11,417)	11,661
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 93,665</u>	<u>\$ 99,236</u>	<u>\$ 91,745</u>

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

THE BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(in thousands, except share data)

	Common stock shares	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings/ (accumulated deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2019	56,840,521	\$ 56,841	\$ 370,867	\$ 50,742	\$ 6,047	\$ 484,497
Adoption of current expected credit loss accounting, net of tax	—	—	—	(2,373)	—	(2,373)
Net income	—	—	—	80,084	—	80,084
Common stock issued from option exercises, net of tax benefits	99,000	99	767	—	—	866
Common stock issued from restricted units, net of tax benefits	611,108	611	(611)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	6,429	—	—	6,429
Other comprehensive income net of reclassification adjustments and tax	—	—	—	—	11,661	11,661
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>57,550,629</u>	<u>\$ 57,551</u>	<u>\$ 377,452</u>	<u>\$ 128,453</u>	<u>\$ 17,708</u>	<u>\$ 581,164</u>
Net income	—	—	—	110,653	—	110,653
Common stock issued from option exercises, net of tax benefits	633,966	634	2,794	—	—	3,428
Common stock issued from restricted units, net of tax benefits	1,021,029	1,021	(1,021)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	8,626	—	—	8,626
Common stock repurchases	(1,835,061)	(1,835)	(38,165)	—	—	(40,000)
Other comprehensive loss net of reclassification adjustments and tax	—	—	—	—	(11,417)	(11,417)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>57,370,563</u>	<u>\$ 57,371</u>	<u>\$ 349,686</u>	<u>\$ 239,106</u>	<u>\$ 6,291</u>	<u>\$ 652,454</u>
Net income	—	—	—	130,213	—	130,213
Common stock issued from option exercises, net of tax benefits	58,531	58	262	—	—	320
Common stock issued from restricted units, net of tax benefits	582,789	583	(583)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	7,592	—	—	7,592
Common stock repurchases	(2,322,256)	(2,322)	(57,678)	—	—	(60,000)
Other comprehensive loss net of reclassification adjustments and tax	—	—	—	—	(36,548)	(36,548)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>55,689,627</u>	<u>\$ 55,690</u>	<u>\$ 299,279</u>	<u>\$ 369,319</u>	<u>\$ (30,257)</u>	<u>\$ 694,031</u>

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

THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	2022	Year ended December 31,	
		2021	2020
		(in thousands)	
Operating activities			
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 130,213	\$ 110,441	\$ 80,596
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	212	(512)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	3,300	3,301	3,758
Provision for credit losses	7,108	3,110	6,352
Net amortization of investment securities discounts/premiums	1,704	3,458	15,825
Stock-based compensation expense	7,592	8,626	6,429
Gain on commercial loans, at fair value	(18,635)	(12,929)	(1,684)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	5,870	1,402	(1,350)
(Gain) loss from discontinued operations	(4)	(1,546)	668
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	—	315	—
Fair value adjustment on investment in unconsolidated entity	—	—	45
Change in fair value of commercial loans, at fair value	6,065	1,510	3,567
Change in fair value of derivatives	(961)	(1,671)	1,991
Loss on sales of investment securities	6	7	—
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(14,134)	2,587	(6,839)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,802)	(17,030)	2,350
Change in fair value of discontinued assets held-for-sale	—	498	—
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(5,340)	(18,399)	9,489
Net cash provided by operating activities	120,982	83,892	120,685
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities available-for-sale	(24,183)	(259,059)	(34,658)
Proceeds from redemptions and prepayments of securities available-for-sale	161,110	492,258	233,794
Net cash paid due to acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	(3,920)
Sale of repossessed assets	1,800	910	14,727
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	2,343	300	—
Net increase in loans	(1,680,129)	(1,096,189)	(836,217)
Net decrease in discontinued loans held-for-sale	—	27,175	20,783
Commercial loans, at fair value drawn during the period	(66,067)	(127,765)	(721,590)
Payments on commercial loans, at fair value	782,157	645,330	88,727
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	—	—	15
Purchases of premises and equipment	(5,134)	(1,549)	(3,738)
Change in receivable from investment in unconsolidated entity	—	18	48
Return of investment in unconsolidated entity	—	7,337	7,815
Decrease in discontinued assets held-for-sale	4	5,332	5,556
Net cash used in investing activities	(828,099)	(305,902)	(1,228,658)
Financing activities			
Net increase in deposits	1,053,202	514,851	410,030
Net decrease in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	—	—	(40)
Proceeds of senior debt offering	—	—	98,160
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	320	3,428	866
Repurchases of common stock	(60,000)	(40,000)	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	993,522	478,279	509,016
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	286,405	256,269	(598,957)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	601,784	345,515	944,472
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 888,189	\$ 601,784	\$ 345,515
Supplemental disclosure:			
Interest paid	\$ 57,601	\$ 11,709	\$ 13,310
Taxes paid	\$ 37,787	\$ 44,341	\$ 23,040
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Transfer of loans from investment in unconsolidated entity upon its dissolution	\$ —	\$ 22,926	\$ —
Transfer of real estate owned from investment in unconsolidated entity upon its dissolution	\$ —	\$ 2,145	\$ 3,780
Transfer of loans from discontinued operations	\$ 61,580	\$ —	\$ —
Transfer of real estate owned from discontinued operations	\$ 17,343	\$ —	\$ —
Loans settled in acquisition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,961
Leased vehicles transferred to repossessed assets	\$ 2,008	\$ 1,009	\$ 15,327

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

THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note A—Organization and Nature of Operations

The Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) is a Delaware corporation and a registered financial holding company. Its primary subsidiary is The Bancorp Bank, National Association (the “Bank”), which is wholly owned by the Company. The Bank is a nationally chartered commercial bank located in Sioux Falls, South Dakota and is a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insured institution. As a nationally chartered institution, the Company’s primary regulator is the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”). The Bank has two primary lines of business consisting of its national specialty lending segment and its payments segment.

In the national specialty lending segment, the Bank makes the following types of loans: securities-backed lines of credit (“SBLOC”) and cash value of insurance-backed lines of credit (“IBLOC”), leases (direct lease financing), Small Business Administration (“SBA”) loans and non-SBA commercial real estate (“CRE”) bridge loans. Prior to 2020, the Company generated CRE bridge loans for sale into capital markets primarily through loan securitizations which issued commercial mortgage backed securities (“CMBS”). In the third quarter of 2020, the Company decided to retain the CRE bridge loans on its balance sheet and no future securitizations are currently planned. In the third quarter of 2021, the Company resumed originating CRE bridge loans (primarily for apartment buildings), after suspending the origination of such loans for most of 2020 and the first half of 2021. These new originations are classified as real estate bridge loans (“REBL”) and are accounted for at amortized cost, while prior CRE bridge loans originally generated for securitization continue to be accounted for at fair value. Additionally, in 2020, the Company began originating advisor financing loans to investment advisors for debt refinance, acquisition of other advisory firms or internal succession.

While the national specialty lending segment generates the majority of the Company’s revenues, the payment segment also contributes significant revenues. In its payments segment, the Company provides payment and deposit services nationally, which include prepaid and debit card accounts, private label banking, deposit accounts to investment advisors’ customers, card payment and other payment processing services. Payment segment deposits fund the majority of the Company’s loans and securities and may be lower cost than other funding sources. Most of that segment’s revenues and deposits, and SBLOC and IBLOC loans, result from relationships with third parties which market such products. Concentrations of loans and deposits result based upon the cumulative account balances generated by those third parties. Similar concentrations result in revenues in prepaid, debit card and related fees. These concentrations may also be reflected in a lower cost of funds compared to other funding sources. The Company sweeps certain deposits off its balance sheet to other institutions through intermediaries. Such sweeps are utilized to optimize diversity within its funding structure by managing the percentage of individual client deposits to total deposits.

The Company and the Bank are subject to regulation by certain state and federal agencies and, accordingly, they are examined periodically by those regulatory authorities. As a consequence of the extensive regulation of commercial banking activities, the Company’s and the Bank’s businesses may be affected by state and federal legislation and regulations.

Note B—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and predominant practices within the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all its subsidiaries. All inter-company balances have been eliminated. Reclassifications have been made to the 2020 consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2021 and 2022 presentation. Specifically, the minimal service fees on deposit accounts which were shown separately on the income statement are now shown in other income. In the first quarter of 2021, the Company changed its presentation of treasury stock acquired through common stock repurchases. To simplify presentation, common stock repurchases previously shown separately as treasury stock, are now shown as reductions in common stock and additional paid-in capital.

The Company performed a strategic evaluation of its businesses in the third quarter of 2014 and decided to discontinue its Philadelphia commercial lending operations to focus on its specialty finance lending. The Company has since disposed of the vast majority of related loans and other real estate owned. While in the process of disposition, financial results of the commercial lending

operations were presented as separate from continuing operations on the consolidated statements of operations and assets of the commercial lending operations to be disposed of were presented as assets held-for-sale on the consolidated balance sheets. As disposition efforts concluded, discontinued loans of \$61.6 million were reclassified to loans held for investment in the first quarter of 2022. Accordingly, these loans will be accounted for as such, and included in related tables. On the December 31, 2021 consolidated balance sheet, these discontinued loans were reclassified as loans held for sale in continuing operations and included within "Commercial loans, at fair value". Discontinued other real estate owned of \$17.3 million which constituted the remainder of discontinued assets was reclassified to the other real estate owned caption on the balance sheet. As noted above, in the first quarter of 2022, the loans previously in discontinued operations were reclassified to held for investment. In the second quarter of 2022, as a result of the loan reclassification, related valuation reserves were reversed as a credit to "Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value" in the consolidated statement of operations, while the allowances for credit losses and loan commitments in the consolidated balance sheet were increased through a provision for credit losses. Accordingly, a \$3.5 million credit to "Net realized and unrealized gains on commercial loans, at fair value" was offset by a provision for credit losses of \$3.5 million with no net impact on income. Of the \$3.5 million provision, \$1.3 million increased the allowance for credit losses and \$2.2 million increased the allowance for loan commitments recorded in other liabilities. These reclassification entries were made retroactive to the first quarter of 2022 and are reflected in year to date 2022 results.

The Company's non-SBA commercial real estate bridge loans, at fair value, are primarily collateralized by multi-family properties (apartment buildings), and to a lesser extent, by hotel and retail properties. These loans were originally generated for sale through securitizations. In 2020, the Company decided to retain these loans on its balance sheet as interest-earning assets and has resumed originating such loans, after ceasing originations for most of 2020 and the first half of 2021. These new originations are identified as REBL and are held for investment in the loan portfolio. Prior originations initially intended for securitizations continue to be accounted for at fair value, and are included in the balance sheet in "Commercial loans, at fair value."

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The principal estimates that are particularly susceptible to a significant change in the near term relate to the allowance for credit losses on loans and investment securities, loans measured at fair value and the realizability of deferred income taxes.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash and amounts due from banks with an original maturity from date of purchase of three months or less and federal funds sold. The Company maintains balances in excess of insured limits at various financial institutions including the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB"), the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") and other private institutions. The Company does not believe these instruments carry a significant risk of loss, but cannot provide assurances that no losses could occur if these institutions were to become insolvent. The Company also funds cash in ATMs on cruise ships for use by certain of its card account holders, for which insurance is maintained.

3. Investment Securities

Investments in debt and equity securities which management believes may be sold prior to maturity due to changes in interest rates, prepayment risk, liquidity requirements, or other factors, are classified as available-for-sale. Net unrealized gains for such securities, net of tax effect, are reported as other comprehensive income, through equity and are excluded from the determination of net income. The unrealized losses for available-for-sale securities are evaluated to determine if any component is attributable to credit loss versus market factors. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a provision for credit losses is recorded within the consolidated statement of operations. Subsequent improvement in credit may, unlike previous accounting, result in reversal of the credit charge in future periods. For available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security's amortized cost basis is written down to fair value through income. The Company does not engage in securities trading. Gains or losses on disposition of investment securities are based on the net proceeds and the adjusted carrying amount of the securities sold using the specific identification method.

The Company evaluates whether an allowance for credit loss is required by considering primarily the following factors: (a) the extent to which the fair value is less than the amortized cost of the security, (b) changes in the financial condition, credit rating and near-term prospects of the issuer, (c) whether the issuer is current on contractually obligated interest and principal payments, (d) changes in the financial condition of the security's underlying collateral and (e) the payment structure of the security. The Company's determination of the best estimate of expected future cash flows, which is used to determine the credit loss amount, is a quantitative and qualitative process that incorporates information received from third-party sources along with internal assumptions and judgments regarding the future performance of the security. The Company concluded that the securities that are in an unrealized loss position are in a loss position because of changes in market interest rates after the securities were purchased. The Company's unrealized loss for other debt securities, which include one single issuer trust preferred security, is primarily related to general market conditions, including a lack of liquidity in the market. The severity of the impact of fair value in relation to the carrying amounts of the individual investments is consistent with market developments. The Company's analysis of each investment is performed at the security level. As a result of its quarterly review, the Company concluded that an allowance was not required to recognize credit losses in either 2022, 2021 or 2020.

4. Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are classified as held for investment and are stated at amortized cost, net of unearned discounts, unearned loan fees and an allowance for credit losses. For loans held for investment at amortized cost, the Company, effective January 1, 2020, began to utilize a current expected credit loss, or CECL, approach to determine the allowance for credit losses. CECL accounting replaced the prior incurred loss model that recognized losses when it became probable that a credit loss would be incurred, with a new requirement to recognize lifetime expected credit losses immediately when a financial asset is originated or purchased. Accordingly, CECL requires loss estimates for the remaining estimated life of the financial asset using historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The allowance for credit losses is established through a provision for credit losses charged to expense. Loan principal considered to be uncollectible by management is charged against the allowance for credit losses. The allowance is an amount that management believes is appropriate and supportable to absorb current and future expected losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. The evaluation takes into consideration historical losses by pools of loans with similar risk characteristics and qualitative factors such as portfolio performance and the potential impact of current economic conditions which may affect the borrowers' ability to pay. For most pools, the historical loss ratio for each pool is multiplied by its outstanding balance and further multiplied by the estimated remaining average life of each pool. A qualitative factor determined according to the pool's risk characteristics, is multiplied by the pool's outstanding principal to comprise the second component of its allowance for credit losses. For loans previously classified in discontinued operations, discounted cash flow is utilized to determine the related allowance. For SBLOC and IBLOC pools, which have not experienced significant credit losses, probability of loss/loss given default considerations and qualitative factors are utilized. Additionally, the allowance includes allocations for specific loans which have been individually evaluated for an allowance for credit losses.

Factors considered by management in determining the need for individual loan evaluation for a specific allowance include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not evaluated for an allowance for that reason alone. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. The determination of the amount of the allowance calculated on individual loans considers either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the estimated fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. An allowance allocation is established for such loans in the amount their carrying value exceeds the present value of future cash flows; or, if collateral dependent, the amount their carrying value exceeds the collateral's estimated fair value. The estimated fair values of substantially all of the Company's allowances on individual loans are measured based on the estimated fair value of the loan's collateral, and applicable loans are primarily found in two portfolios.

First, for small business ("SBL") commercial loans secured by real estate (primarily SBA), estimated fair values of collateral are determined primarily through third-party appraisals or evaluations. When a real estate secured loan is individually evaluated for a potential allowance for credit loss, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary.

This decision is based on various considerations including the age of the most recent appraisal and the condition of the property. Appraised value, discounted by the estimated costs to sell the collateral, is considered to be the estimated fair value. For SBL commercial and industrial loans secured by non-real estate collateral, such as accounts receivable or inventory and equipment, estimated fair values are determined based on the borrower's financial statements, inventory reports, accounts receivable agings or equipment appraisals or invoices. Indications of value from these sources may be discounted based on the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets. Amounts guaranteed by the U.S. government are excluded from the Company's allowance evaluations. Second, for leasing, fair values are determined utilizing authoritative industry sources such as Black Book.

The CECL methodology and the loan analyses performed on individual loans described above comprise the components of the allowance for credit losses. On a quarterly basis, the allowance is adjusted to the total of those components through the provision for credit losses. The allowance for credit losses represents management's estimate of losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio as of the consolidated balance sheet date and is recorded as a reduction to loans and leases. If the quarterly analysis of those two components exceeds the balance of the allowance for credit losses, the allowance is increased by the provision for credit losses. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for credit losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans receivable are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is highly unlikely. Because all identified losses are immediately charged off, no portion of the allowance for credit losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

The evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses includes, among other factors, an analysis of historical loss rates and qualitative judgments, applied to current loan totals over remaining estimated lives. However, actual future losses may vary compared to historical trends and estimated remaining lives may change over time. Actual losses on specified problem loans, may depend upon disposition of collateral for which actual sales prices may differ from appraisals. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

Interest income is accrued as earned on a simple interest method. Accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest is doubtful.

When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, all accumulated accrued interest receivable applicable to periods prior to the current year is charged off to the allowance for credit losses. Interest that had accrued in the current year is reversed from current period income. Loans reported as having missed four or more consecutive monthly payments and still accruing interest must have both principal and accruing interest adequately secured and must be in the process of collection. Such loans are reported as 90 days delinquent and still accruing. For all loan types, the Company uses the method of reporting delinquencies which considers a loan past due or delinquent if a monthly payment has not been received by the close of business on the loan's next due date. In the Company's reporting, two missed payments are reflected as 30 to 59 day delinquencies and three missed payments are reflected as 60 to 89 day delinquencies.

Loans which were originated from continuing operations and previously intended for sale in secondary markets, but which are now being held on the balance sheet as earning assets, are carried at estimated fair value and are excluded from the allowance analysis. Changes in fair value are recognized as unrealized gains or losses on commercial loans in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company originated and sold or securitized specific commercial mortgage loans in secondary markets through 2019, but in 2020 decided to retain these loans on its balance sheet. No further sales or securitizations are currently planned. These loans are accounted for under the fair value option and amounted to \$589.1 million at December 31, 2022, and \$1.39 billion at December 31, 2021. These loans are classified as commercial loans, at fair value.

5. Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation expense is computed on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the terms of the related leases.

6. Internal Use Software

The Company capitalizes costs associated with internally developed and/or purchased software systems for new products and enhancements to existing products that have reached the application stage and meet recoverability tests. Capitalized costs include external direct costs of materials and services utilized in developing or obtaining internal use software and payroll and payroll related expenses for employees who are directly associated with, and devote time to, the internal use software project. Capitalization of such costs begins when the preliminary project stage is complete and ceases no later than the point at which the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended purpose.

The carrying value of the Company's software is periodically reviewed and a loss is recognized if the value of the estimated undiscounted cash flow benefit related to the asset falls below the unamortized cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the related software, which is generally seven years. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had net capitalized software costs of approximately \$5.6 million and \$5.7 million, respectively. Net capitalized software is presented as part of other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company recorded related amortization expense of approximately \$2.0 million, \$2.0 million and \$2.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

7. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between their carrying values on the consolidated balance sheet and their tax basis as measured by the enacted tax rates which will be in effect when these differences reverse. Deferred tax expense (benefit) is the result of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The Company recognizes the benefit of a tax position in the consolidated financial statements only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit by the tax authority. For tax positions meeting the more likely than not threshold, the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. For these analyses, the Company may engage attorneys to provide opinions related to the positions. The Company applies this policy to all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remain open, but this application does not materially impact the Company's consolidated balance sheet or consolidated statement of operations. Any interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized in income tax expense (benefit) in the consolidated statement of operations.

Deferred tax assets are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at their net realizable value. The Company performs an assessment each reporting period to evaluate the amount of the deferred tax asset it is more likely than not to realize. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the amount of taxable income expected in future periods, as tax benefits require taxable income to be realized. If a valuation allowance is required, the deferred tax asset on the consolidated balance sheet is reduced via a corresponding income tax expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

8. Share-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock options and restricted stock units ("RSUs") in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 718, *Stock Based Compensation*. The fair value of the option or restricted stock unit ("RSU") is generally measured on the grant date with compensation expense recognized over the service period, which is usually the stated vesting period. For options subject to a service condition, the Company utilizes the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value on the date of grant. The Black-Scholes model takes into consideration the exercise price and expected life of the options, the current price of the underlying stock and its expected volatility, the expected dividends on the stock and the current risk-free interest rate for the expected life of the option. The Company's estimate of the fair value of a stock option is based on expectations derived from historical experience and may not necessarily equate to its market value when fully vested. In accordance with ASC 718, the Company estimates the number of options for which the requisite service is expected to be rendered.

9. Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned is recorded at estimated fair market value less cost of disposal; which establishes a new cost basis or carrying value. When property is acquired, the excess, if any, of the loan balance over fair market value is charged to the allowance for credit losses. Periodically thereafter, the asset is reviewed for subsequent declines in the estimated fair market value against the carrying value. Subsequent declines, if any, and holding costs, as well as gains and losses on subsequent sale, are included in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company had \$21.2 million of other real estate owned at December 31, 2022 and at \$18.9 million December 31, 2021.

10. Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising and marketing costs as incurred. Advertising and marketing costs amounted to \$1.2 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Advertising and marketing expense is reflected under “other” in the non-interest expense section of the consolidated statements of operations.

11. Earnings Per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share under ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic earnings per share exclude dilution and are computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share takes into account the potential dilution that could occur if securities, including stock options and RSUs or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and converted into common stock. Stock options are dilutive if exercise prices are less than current stock prices. RSUs are dilutive because they represent grants over vesting periods which do not require employees to pay exercise prices. The dilution shown in the tables below includes the potential dilution from both stock options and RSUs.

The following tables show the Company’s earnings per share for the periods presented:

	Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
	(dollars in thousands except per share data)		
Basic earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 130,213	56,556,303	\$ 2.30
Effect of dilutive securities			
Common stock options and restricted stock units	—	712,643	(0.03)
Diluted earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 130,213</u>	<u>57,268,946</u>	<u>\$ 2.27</u>

Stock options for 480,104 shares, exercisable at prices between \$6.87 and \$18.81 per share, were outstanding at December 31, 2022 and included in the dilutive earnings per share computation because the exercise price per share was less than the average market price. Stock options for 100,000 shares were anti-dilutive and not included in the earnings per share calculation.

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
	(dollars in thousands except per share data)		
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 110,441	57,190,311	\$ 1.93
Effect of dilutive securities			
Common stock options and restricted stock units	—	1,640,126	(0.05)
Diluted earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 110,441</u>	<u>58,830,437</u>	<u>\$ 1.88</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Income	Shares	Per share
	(numerator)	(denominator)	amount
	(dollars in thousands except per share data)		
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 212	57,190,311	\$ —
Effect of dilutive securities			
Common stock options and restricted stock units	—	1,640,126	—
Diluted earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 212</u>	<u>58,830,437</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Income	Shares	Per share
	(numerator)	(denominator)	amount
	(dollars in thousands except per share data)		
Basic earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 110,653	57,190,311	\$ 1.93
Effect of dilutive securities			
Common stock options and restricted stock units	—	1,640,126	(0.05)
Diluted earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 110,653</u>	<u>58,830,437</u>	<u>\$ 1.88</u>

Stock options for 450,104 shares, exercisable at prices between \$6.87 and \$18.81 per share, were outstanding at December 31, 2021 and included in the dilutive earnings per share computation because the exercise price per share was less than the average market price. Stock options for 100,000 shares were anti-dilutive and not included in the earnings per share calculation.

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Income	Shares	Per share
	(numerator)	(denominator)	amount
	(dollars in thousands except per share data)		
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 80,596	57,474,612	\$ 1.40
Effect of dilutive securities			
Common stock options and restricted stock units	—	936,610	(0.02)
Diluted earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 80,596</u>	<u>58,411,222</u>	<u>\$ 1.38</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Income	Shares	Per share
	(numerator)	(denominator)	amount
	(dollars in thousands except per share data)		
Basic loss per share from discontinued operations			
Net loss	\$ (512)	57,474,612	\$ (0.01)
Effect of dilutive securities			
Common stock options and restricted stock units	—	936,610	—
Diluted loss per share			
Net loss	<u>\$ (512)</u>	<u>58,411,222</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Income	Shares	Per share
	(numerator)	(denominator)	amount
	(dollars in thousands except per share data)		
Basic earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 80,084	57,474,612	\$ 1.39
Effect of dilutive securities			
Common stock options and restricted stock units	—	936,610	(0.02)
Diluted earnings per share			
Net earnings available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 80,084</u>	<u>58,411,222</u>	<u>\$ 1.37</u>

Stock options for 1,056,604 shares, exercisable at prices between \$6.75 and \$8.57 per share, were outstanding at December 31, 2020 and included in the dilutive earnings per share computation because the exercise price per share was less than the average market price. Stock options for 105,000 shares were anti-dilutive and not included in the earnings per share calculation.

12. Restrictions on Cash and Due from Banks

Historically, the Bank has been required to maintain reserves against customer demand deposits by keeping cash on hand or balances with the FRB. As a result of the pandemic, the requirement for such reserves has been at least temporarily suspended. Accordingly, the amounts of those required reserves was approximately zero at both December 31, 2022 and 2021.

13. Other Identifiable Intangible Assets

In May 2016, the Company purchased approximately \$60.0 million of lease receivables which resulted in a customer list intangible of \$3.4 million which is being amortized over a 10-year period. Amortization expense is \$340,000 per year (\$1.1 million over the next five years). The gross carrying value is \$3.4 million with respective accumulated amortization of \$2.3 million and \$1.9 million at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The purchase price allocation related to this intangible was finalized in 2017 and remained unchanged from the purchase price allocation recorded in 2016 when the purchase was made.

In January 2020, the Company purchased McMahon Leasing and subsidiaries for approximately \$8.7 million which resulted in \$1.1 million of intangibles. The gross carrying value of \$1.1 million of intangibles was comprised of a customer list intangible of \$689,000, goodwill of \$263,000 and a trade name valuation of \$135,000. The customer list intangible is being amortized over a 12 year period and accumulated amortization was \$172,000 at December 31, 2022. Amortization expense is \$57,000 per year (\$287,000 over the next five years). The gross carrying value and accumulated amortization related to the Company's intangibles at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are presented below.

	December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
	(in thousands)			
Customer list intangibles	\$ 4,093	\$ 2,442	\$ 4,093	\$ 2,044
Goodwill	263	—	263	—
Trade Name	135	—	135	—
Total	<u>\$ 4,491</u>	<u>\$ 2,442</u>	<u>\$ 4,491</u>	<u>\$ 2,044</u>

The approximate future annual amortization of both the Company's intangible items are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	
2023	\$ 398
2024	398
2025	398
2026	173
2027	57
Thereafter	227
	<u>\$ 1,651</u>

14. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has utilized derivatives to hedge interest rate risk on fixed rate loans which are accounted for and recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives, designated as fair value hedges, are recorded in earnings with and in the same consolidated income statement line item as changes in the fair value of the related hedged item, "Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans (at fair value)". Related loans are no longer held-for-sale, but continue to be accounted for at their estimated fair value. As the Company is no longer originating fixed rate loans for sale, it is no

longer entering into new hedges. The Company has left existing hedges in place to provide interest rate protection against a higher rate environment.

15. Common Stock Repurchase Program

In 2020, the Company's Board of Directors ("the "Board") authorized a common stock repurchase program (the "2021 Common Stock Repurchase Program") under which it purchased \$10.0 million of shares in each quarter of 2021. The total of \$40.0 million resulted in the repurchase of 1,835,061 shares of common stock at an average price of \$21.80 per share.

On October 20, 2021, the Board approved a revised stock repurchase program for 2022 (the "2022 Common Stock Repurchase Program") under which it purchased \$15.0 million of shares in each quarter of 2022. The total of \$60.0 million resulted in the repurchase of 2,322,256 shares of common stock at an average price of \$25.84 per share.

On October 26, 2022, the Board approved a revised stock repurchase program for 2023 (the "2023 Common Stock Repurchase Program") under which the Company may repurchase shares for up to \$25.0 million per quarter in 2023, for a maximum amount of \$100.0 million. Under the stock repurchase program, the Company intends to repurchase shares through open market purchases, privately-negotiated transactions, block purchases or otherwise in accordance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"). Under the 2023 Common Stock Repurchase Program, repurchased shares may be reissued for various corporate purposes, and the program can be terminated at any time.

16. Long-term Borrowings

The \$10.0 million and \$39.5 million respectively outstanding for long-term borrowings at December 31, 2022 and 2021, reflected the proceeds from two loans at the December 21, 2021 date which were sold, in which the Company retained a participating interest that did not qualify for sale accounting. In 2022, one of the loans was repaid.

17. Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue streams that are in the scope of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 606 include prepaid and debit card, card payment, interchange, automated clearing house ("ACH") and deposit processing and other fees. The Company recognizes revenue when the performance obligations related to the transfer of goods or services under the terms of a contract are satisfied. Some obligations are satisfied at a point in time while others are satisfied over a period of time. Revenue is recognized as the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. When consideration includes a variable component, the amount of consideration attributable to variability is included in the transaction price only to the extent it is probable that significant revenue recognized will not be reversed when uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company's contracts generally do not contain terms that require significant judgment to determine the variability impacting the transaction price.

A performance obligation is deemed satisfied when the control over goods or services is transferred to the customer. Control is transferred to a customer either at a point in time or over time. To determine when control is transferred at a point in time, the Company considers indicators, including but not limited to the right to payment for the asset, transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the asset and acceptance of the asset by the customer. When control is transferred over a period of time, for different performance obligations, either the input or output method is used to measure progress for the transfer. The measure of progress used to assess completion of the performance obligation varies between performance obligations and may be based on time throughout the period of service or on the value of goods and services transferred to the customer. As each distinct service or activity is performed, the Company transfers control to the customer based on the services performed as the customer simultaneously receives the benefits of those services. This timing of revenue recognition aligns with the resolution of any uncertainty related to variable consideration. Costs incurred to obtain a revenue producing contract generally are expensed when incurred as a practical expedient as the contractual period for the majority of contracts is one year or less. The fees on those revenue streams are generally assessed and collected as the transaction occurs, or on a monthly or quarterly basis. The Company has completed its review of the contracts and other agreements that are within the scope of revenue guidance and did not identify any material changes to the timing or amount of revenue recognition. The Company's accounting policies did not change materially since the principles of revenue recognition in Accounting Standards Update ("ASU" or "Update") 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" are largely consistent with previous practices already implemented and applied by the Company. The vast majority of the Company's services related to its revenues are performed, earned and recognized monthly.

The majority of fees the Company earns result from contractual transaction fees paid by third-party sponsors to the Company and monthly service fees. Additionally, the Company earns interchange fees paid through settlement with associations such as Visa, which are also determined on a per transaction basis. The Company records this revenue net of costs such as association fees and interchange transaction charges. The Company also earns monthly fees for the use of its cash in payroll card sponsor ATMs for payroll cardholders. Fees earned by the Company from processing card payments, or from processing ACH payments or other payments are also determined primarily on a per transaction basis.

Prepaid and debit card fees primarily include fees for services related to reconciliation, fraud detection, regulatory compliance and other services which are performed and earned daily or monthly and are also billed and collected on a monthly basis. Accordingly, there is no significant component of the services the Company performs or related revenues which are deferred. The Company earns transactional and/or interchange fees on prepaid and debit card accounts when transactions occur and revenue is billed and collected monthly or quarterly. Certain volume or transaction based interchange expenses paid to payment networks such as Visa, reduce revenue which is presented net on the income statement. Card payment and ACH processing fees include transaction fees earned for processing merchant transactions. Revenue is recognized when a cardholder's transaction is approved and settled, or monthly. ACH processing fees are earned on a per item basis as the transactions are processed for third party clients and are also billed and collected monthly. Service charges on deposit accounts include fees and other charges the Company receives to provide various services, including but not limited to, account maintenance, check writing, wire transfer and other services normally associated with deposit accounts. Revenue for these services is recognized monthly as the services are performed. The Company's customer contracts do not typically have performance obligations and fees are collected and earned when the transaction occurs. The Company may, from time to time, waive certain fees for customers but generally does not reduce the transaction price to reflect variability for future reversals due to the insignificance of the amounts. Waiver of fees reduces the revenue in the period the waiver is granted to the customer.

18. Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets and operating lease liabilities are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. ROU assets represent the Company's right-of-use of an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments pursuant to the Company's leases. The ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement of the lease based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. To determine the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. The lease term may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

19. Risks and Uncertainties

ASC 275 addresses disclosures when it is reasonably possible that estimates in the financial statements may change in future periods. The ultimate severity of the economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic and virus variants is not known. However, those risks, which could affect loan performance, have been reduced as a result of increased vaccination rates, the significant reopening of the economy and the termination of the Company's COVID-19 related loan payment deferrals, with related borrowers having resumed making payments in the fourth quarter of 2021.

20. Senior Debt

On August 13, 2020, the Company issued \$100 million of senior debt with a maturity date of August 15, 2025, and a 4.75% interest rate, with interest paid semi-annually on March 15 and September 15. The Senior Notes are the Company's direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank equal in priority with all of the Company's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and senior in right of payment to all of the Company's existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

21. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an update ASU 2016-13 – "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The Update changed the accounting for credit losses on loans and debt securities. For loans and held-to-maturity debt securities, the Update requires a current expected credit loss ("CECL") approach to determine the allowance for credit losses. CECL requires loss estimates for the remaining estimated life of the

financial asset using historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Also, the Update eliminates the existing guidance for purchased credit impaired loans, but requires an allowance for purchased financial assets with more than insignificant deterioration since origination. In addition, the Update modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities to require an allowance for credit losses instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit losses in future periods based on improvements in credit. The guidance was effective in the first quarter of 2020 with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption. As a result of the Company's adoption of the guidance in the first quarter of 2020, it recorded a \$2.4 million charge to retained earnings and an \$834,000 deferred tax asset, with a corresponding \$2.6 million increase in the allowance for credit losses and a \$569,000 increase to other liabilities. The \$569,000 reflected an allowance on unfunded commitments.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04 which addressed optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contract modifications and hedging relationships, resulting from the phase-out of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") reference rate. To maximize management and accounting flexibility for holders of instruments using LIBOR as a benchmark, the guidance permitted a one-time transfer of such instruments from held-to-maturity to available-for-sale. The Company made such a transfer of four LIBOR-based securities, which comprised its held-to-maturity portfolio, in the first quarter of 2020. The Company discontinued LIBOR-based originations in 2021; however, certain financial instruments outstanding are indexed to LIBOR, including non-SBA commercial loans, at fair value, which amounted to \$354.7 million at December 31, 2022. However, these loans are short-term and are generally expected to be repaid by the June 2023 LIBOR end date. At December 31, 2022, the Company owned \$12.6 million of LIBOR based securities purchased from previous securitizations, which are also expected to mature before June 2023. When the Company resumed originating non-SBA commercial loans in the third quarter of 2021, which are identified separately under real estate bridge lending, it utilized the secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") as the index. In addition, the Company owns collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and U.S. government agency adjustable-rate mortgages which utilize LIBOR based pricing. CLOs, which amounted to \$335.4 million at December 31, 2022, generally have language regarding an index alternative should LIBOR no longer be available. U.S. government agencies generally have the ability to adjust interest rate indices as necessary on impacted LIBOR based securities, which amounted to \$58.5 million at December 31, 2022. There is less clarity for the Company's student loan securities of \$8.5 million and its subordinated debentures payable of \$13.4 million at that date, and for which industry standards continue to be considered by trustees and other governing bodies. The Company's derivative, the notional amount for which totaled \$6.8 million at December 31, 2022, is an interest rate swap that is documented under a bilateral agreement which contains LIBOR fallback provisions by virtue of counterparty adherence to the 2020 International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.'s LIBOR Fallbacks Protocol. The Company continues to assess the potential impact of the phase-out of LIBOR on all affected accounts and any other potential impacts, and related accounting guidance.

In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-08 which addressed non-refundable fees and other costs related to receivables. This ASU clarifies that an entity should amortize any premium, if applicable, to the next call date, which is the first date when a call option at a specified price becomes exercisable. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company had previously amortized fees through the next call date and will continue to do so; accordingly, there is no impact on the financial statements.

In August 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-06. This ASU adds new quarterly disclosures and expands certain annual disclosures to quarterly reporting. Amendments within this ASU are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021 and the Company will present the quarterly disclosures in "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" as specified in the ASU.

In March 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326), Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures. ASU 2022-02 addresses areas identified by the FASB as part of its post-implementation review of the credit losses standard (ASU 2016-13) that introduced the CECL model. The amendments eliminate the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings by creditors that have adopted the CECL model and enhance the disclosure requirements for loan refinancings and restructurings made with borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. The effective date is January 1, 2023. The Company does not expect it will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

On March 31, 2022, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin Number 121 ("SAB 121"). In SAB 121, the SEC staff expressed the views of its staff regarding the accounting for obligations to safeguard crypto-assets an entity holds for platform users. As the Company neither holds crypto-assets or recognizes such assets as loan collateral, this release will not impact its consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

Note C— Subsequent Events,

The Company evaluated its December 31, 2022 consolidated financial statements for subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued. Pursuant to a stock repurchase plan described in Note J, the Company repurchased 522,205 common shares in January 2023 through February 21, 2023, at a total cost of \$16.6 million and an average price of \$31.87 per share.

Note D—Investment Securities

In March 2020, the Company transferred the four securities previously comprising its held-to-maturity securities portfolio to available-for-sale. The interest rates for these securities utilize the LIBOR as a benchmark and were permitted to be transferred by a provision of ASU 2020-04, to maximize management and accounting flexibility as a result of the phase-out of LIBOR. The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair values of the Company's investment securities classified as available-for-sale are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Available-for-sale	December 31, 2022			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 29,859	\$ 17	\$ (1,495)	\$ 28,381
Asset-backed securities *	343,885	—	(9,876)	334,009
Tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions	3,560	—	(61)	3,499
Taxable obligations of states and political subdivisions	45,668	52	(1,709)	44,011
Residential mortgage-backed securities	150,135	148	(10,463)	139,820
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	43,858	—	(2,075)	41,783
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	179,977	—	(13,164)	166,813
Corporate debt securities	10,000	—	(2,300)	7,700
	<u>\$ 806,942</u>	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ (41,143)</u>	<u>\$ 766,016</u>

* Asset-backed securities as shown above	December 31, 2022			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Federally insured student loan securities	\$ 8,488	\$ —	\$ (144)	\$ 8,344
Collateralized loan obligation securities	335,397	—	(9,732)	325,665
	<u>\$ 343,885</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (9,876)</u>	<u>\$ 334,009</u>

Available-for-sale	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 36,182	\$ 1,167	\$ (47)	\$ 37,302
Asset-backed securities *	360,332	327	(241)	360,418
Tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions	3,559	172	—	3,731
Taxable obligations of states and political subdivisions	45,984	2,422	—	48,406
Residential mortgage-backed securities	179,778	4,804	(281)	184,301
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	60,778	1,083	—	61,861
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	248,599	4,106	(1,629)	251,076
Corporate debt securities	10,000	—	(3,386)	6,614
	<u>\$ 945,212</u>	<u>\$ 14,081</u>	<u>\$ (5,584)</u>	<u>\$ 953,709</u>

* Asset-backed securities as shown above	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Federally insured student loan securities	\$ 22,518	\$ 13	\$ (73)	\$ 22,458
Collateralized loan obligation securities	337,814	314	(168)	337,960
	<u>\$ 360,332</u>	<u>\$ 327</u>	<u>\$ (241)</u>	<u>\$ 360,418</u>

The amortized cost and fair value of the Company's investment securities at December 31, 2022, by contractual maturity are shown below (in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available-for-sale	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
Due before one year	\$ 17,722	\$ 17,583
Due after one year through five years	143,612	136,899
Due after five years through ten years	236,414	228,035
Due after ten years	409,194	383,499
	<u>\$ 806,942</u>	<u>\$ 766,016</u>

In 2020, the Company began pledging loans to collateralize its line of credit with the FHLB, as described in Note E and had no securities pledged against that line at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. There were no gross realized gains on sales of securities for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Realized losses on securities sales were \$6,000 and \$7,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. There were no realized losses on securities sales for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Investment securities fair values are based on a fair market value supplied by a third-party market data provider when available. If not available, prices provided by securities dealers with expertise in the securities being evaluated may also be utilized. When such market information is not available, fair values are based on the present value of cash flows, which discounts expected cash flows from principal and interest using yield to maturity at the measurement date. CECL accounting was adopted in 2020, and requires that an allowance for credit losses be established through a charge to the income statement to recognize credit deterioration. The charge may be reversed should credit improve in the future. Prior accounting required recognition of losses of other-than temporary-impairment, which could not be reversed in future periods. The Company periodically reviews its investment portfolio to determine whether an allowance for credit losses is warranted, based on evaluations of the creditworthiness of the issuers/guarantors, the underlying collateral if applicable and the continuing performance of the securities. The Company did not recognize credit charges in 2022, 2021 or 2020.

Investments in FHLB, Atlantic Central Bankers Bank ("ACBB"), and Federal Reserve Bank stock are recorded at cost and amounted to \$12.6 million at December 31, 2022 and \$1.7 million at December 31, 2021. At those dates, ACBB stock amounted to \$40,000. The Bank's conversion to a national charter required the purchase of \$11.0 million of Federal Reserve Bank stock in September of 2022. The amount of FHLB stock required to be held is based on the amount of borrowings, and after repayment thereof, the stock may be redeemed.

The table below indicates the length of time individual securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Available-for-sale	Number of securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses
<u>Description of Securities</u>							
U.S. Government agency securities	12	\$ 19,523	\$ (1,461)	\$ 2,269	\$ (34)	\$ 21,792	\$ (1,495)
Asset-backed securities	55	125,938	(3,027)	208,071	(6,849)	334,009	(9,876)
Tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions	4	3,499	(61)	—	—	3,499	(61)
Taxable obligations of states and political subdivisions	26	39,710	(1,709)	—	—	39,710	(1,709)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	135	101,685	(6,198)	28,843	(4,265)	130,528	(10,463)
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	22	41,456	(2,057)	327	(18)	41,783	(2,075)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	43	124,953	(7,683)	41,860	(5,481)	166,813	(13,164)
Corporate debt securities	1	—	—	7,700	(2,300)	7,700	(2,300)
Total unrealized loss position investment securities	<u>298</u>	<u>\$ 456,764</u>	<u>\$ (22,196)</u>	<u>\$ 289,070</u>	<u>\$ (18,947)</u>	<u>\$ 745,834</u>	<u>\$ (41,143)</u>

The table below indicates the length of time individual securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

Available-for-sale Description of Securities	Number of securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses
U.S. Government agency securities	2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,700	\$ (47)	\$ 2,700	\$ (47)
Asset-backed securities	42	243,598	(235)	1,197	(6)	244,795	(241)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	30	21,640	(159)	5,160	(122)	26,800	(281)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	12	3,334	(43)	91,355	(1,586)	94,689	(1,629)
Corporate debt securities	1	—	—	6,614	(3,386)	6,614	(3,386)
Total unrealized loss position investment securities	87	\$ 268,572	\$ (437)	\$ 107,026	\$ (5,147)	\$ 375,598	\$ (5,584)

The Company owns one single issuer trust preferred security issued by an insurance company. The security is not rated by any bond rating service. At December 31, 2022, it had a book value of \$10.0 million and a fair value of \$7.7 million. The Company has evaluated the securities in the above tables as of December 31, 2022 and has concluded that none of these securities required an allowance for credit loss. The Company evaluates whether an allowance for credit loss is required by considering primarily the following factors: (a) the extent to which the fair value is less than the amortized cost of the security, (b) changes in the financial condition, credit rating and near-term prospects of the issuer, (c) whether the issuer is current on contractually obligated interest and principal payments, (d) changes in the financial condition of the security's underlying collateral and (e) the payment structure of the security. The Company's determination of the best estimate of expected future cash flows, which is used to determine the credit loss amount, is a quantitative and qualitative process that incorporates information received from third-party sources along with internal assumptions and judgments regarding the future performance of the security. The Company concluded that the securities that are in an unrealized loss position are in a loss position because of changes in market interest rates after the securities were purchased. The Company's unrealized loss for other debt securities, which include one single issuer trust preferred security, is primarily related to general market conditions, including a lack of liquidity in the market. The severity of the impact of fair value in relation to the carrying amounts of the individual investments is consistent with market developments. The Company's analysis of each investment is performed at the security level. As a result of its review, the Company concluded that an allowance was not required to recognize credit losses.

Note E—Loans

The Company has several lending lines of business including: small business comprised primarily of SBA loans; direct lease financing primarily for commercial vehicles and to a lesser extent equipment; SBLOC collateralized by marketable securities; IBLOC collateralized by the cash value of eligible life insurance policies; and investment advisor financing for purposes of debt refinance, acquisition of another firm or internal succession. Prior to 2020, the Company also originated commercial real estate loans for sale into securitizations or to secondary government guaranteed loan markets. At origination, the Company elected fair value treatment for these loans as they were originally held-for-sale, to better reflect the economics of the transactions. Currently, the Company intends to hold these loans on its balance sheet, and thus no longer classifies these loans as held-for-sale. The Company continues to present these loans at fair value. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of these loans was \$589.1 million and \$1.39 billion, respectively, and the amortized cost was \$589.8 million and \$1.39 billion, respectively. Included in the “Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans (at fair value)” in the consolidated statement of operations were net changes in fair value of such loans resulting in an unrealized loss of \$6.1 million in 2022, an unrealized gain of \$285,000 in 2021 and an unrealized loss of \$3.6 million in 2020. These amounts include unrealized credit related losses of \$7.7 million, \$201,000 and \$1.0 million, respectively, in 2022, 2021 and 2020. Interest earned on loans held at fair value during the period held is recorded in Interest Income – Loans, including fees in the consolidated statements of operations. Included in the \$6.1 million loss in 2022 was a \$4.0 million third quarter unrealized loss to reflect a write-down to a September 2022 appraisal, less estimated disposition costs, of a \$9.5 million loan. The loan, collateralized by a movie theater, had been current and performing but missed its August 2022 payment, and the tenant ceased operations in that month. Additionally, during the third quarter of 2022, the parent company of the theater chain declared bankruptcy and filed a motion to reject the lease at the property. The loan was previously measured based on its scheduled contractual cash flows, discounted at a market rate. However, based on the events occurring during the third quarter and the likelihood of foreclosure, the estimated fair value of the loan at September 30, 2022 was determined to equal the fair value of the theater based on the aforementioned new appraisal, less the estimated cost of disposition. In the fourth quarter of 2022, foreclosure occurred, and the loan was transferred to other real estate owned. Accordingly, at December 31, 2022 the property was recorded at \$4.7 in other real estate owned on the balance sheet based upon its new appraised value. The loan represented the only movie theater loan in the Company’s portfolios and was originated in 2015, before non-SBA commercial loan originations were primarily comprised of apartment building loans. Of the \$2.11 billion of non-SBA commercial loans, at fair value and REBL loans which together comprise the non-SBA CRE portfolios, \$2.02 billion are comprised of apartment building loans. In the third quarter of 2021, the Company resumed the origination of such loans which it also intends to hold for investment and which are accounted for at amortized cost. They are captioned as real estate bridge lending, (“REBL”) as they are transitional commercial mortgage loans which are made to improve and rehabilitate existing properties which already have cash flow. The Bank pledged the majority of its loans held for investment at amortized cost and commercial loans, at fair value to either the Federal Home Loan Bank or the Federal Reserve Bank for lines of credit with those institutions. The Federal Home Loan Bank line is periodically utilized to manage liquidity, but the Federal Reserve line had historically not been used prior to the pandemic. However, in light of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal Reserve has encouraged banks to utilize their lines to maximize the amount of funding available for credit markets. Accordingly, the Bank has periodically borrowed against its Federal Reserve line on an overnight basis. The amount of loans pledged varies and the collateral may be unpledged at any time to the extent the collateral exceeds advances. The lines are maintained consistent with the Bank’s liquidity policy which maximizes potential liquidity. At December 31, 2022, \$2.00 billion of loans were pledged to the Federal Reserve and \$1.30 billion of loans were pledged to the Federal Home Loan Bank. There were no balances against these lines at that date.

Prior to 2020, the Company sponsored the structuring of commercial mortgage loan securitizations, and in 2020, the Company decided not to pursue additional securitizations. The loans previously sold to the commercial mortgage-backed securitizations were transitional commercial mortgage loans made to improve and rehabilitate existing properties which already have cash flow. Servicing rights were not retained. Each of the securitizations is considered a variable interest entity of which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Further, true sale accounting has been applicable to each of the securitizations, as supported by a review performed by an independent third-party consultant. In each of the securitizations, the Company obtained a tranche of certificates which are accounted for as available-for-sale debt securities. The securities were recorded at fair value at acquisition, which was determined by an independent third-party based on the discounted cash flow method using unobservable (level 3) inputs. Of the six securities the Company owned resulting from these securitizations all have been repaid except those from CRE-2. As of December 31, 2022, the principal balance of the security the Company owned issued by CRE-2 was \$12.6 million. Repayment is expected from the workout or disposition of commercial real estate collateral, after repayment of the one remaining senior tranche. The \$12.6 million security has 50% excess credit support; thus, losses of 50% of remaining security balances would have to be incurred, prior to any loss on the Company’s security. Additionally, the commercial real estate collateral properties supporting the three remaining loans were re-appraised between 2020 and 2022. The updated appraised value is approximately \$57.3 million, net of \$1.7 million due to the servicer.

The remaining principal to be repaid on all securities is approximately \$58.1 million and, as noted, the security is scheduled to be repaid prior to 50% of the outstanding securities. However, any future reappraisals could result in further decreases in collateral valuation. While available information indicates that the value of existing collateral will be adequate to repay the security, there can be no assurance that such valuations will be realized upon loan resolutions, and that deficiencies will not exceed the 50% credit support. Of the remaining three loans, the property collateral for two of the loans is expected to be liquidated through sale. The third loan was originally extended two years to June of 2022 and terms have not yet been reached for another extension, thus putting the loan in maturity default. If not extended by the special servicer, the property will be foreclosed and sold. The property was appraised at \$25.9 million July 2022 with total exposure in the security of \$25.0 million. A recent broker opinion of property liquidation value was \$20.9 million. The existing 50% credit enhancement continues to provide repayment protection for the Company owned tranche while the servicer continues to advance interest, keeping the CRE-2 security current.

The Company analyzes credit risk prior to making loans, on an individual loan basis. The Company considers relevant aspects of the borrowers' financial position and cash flow, past borrower performance, management's knowledge of market conditions, collateral and the ratio of the loan amount to estimated collateral value in making its credit determinations. For SBLOC the Company relies on the market value of the underlying securities collateral as adjusted by margin requirements, generally 50% for equities and 80% for investment grade securities. For IBLOC, the Company relies on the cash value of insurance policy collateral.

Major classifications of loans, excluding commercial loans, at fair value, are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
SBL non-real estate	\$ 108,954	\$ 147,722
SBL commercial mortgage	474,496	361,171
SBL construction	30,864	27,199
Small business loans	614,314	536,092
Direct lease financing	632,160	531,012
SBLOC / IBLOC *	2,332,469	1,929,581
Advisor financing **	172,468	115,770
Real estate bridge lending	1,669,031	621,702
Other loans***	61,679	5,014
	5,482,121	3,739,171
Unamortized loan fees and costs	4,732	8,053
Total loans, net of unamortized loan fees and costs	<u>\$ 5,486,853</u>	<u>\$ 3,747,224</u>

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
SBL loans, including costs net of deferred fees of \$7,327 and \$5,345 for December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	\$ 621,641	\$ 541,437
SBL loans included in commercial loans, at fair value	146,717	199,585
Total small business loans ****	<u>\$ 768,358</u>	<u>\$ 741,022</u>

* Securities Backed Lines of Credit, or SBLOC, are collateralized by marketable securities, while Insurance Backed Lines of Credit, or IBLOC, are collateralized by the cash surrender value of life insurance policies. At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, IBLOC loans amounted to \$1.12 billion and \$788.3 million.

** In 2020, the Bank began originating loans to investment advisors for purposes of debt refinance, acquisition of another firm or internal succession. Maximum loan amounts are subject to 70% of the estimated business enterprise value, based on a third-party valuation, but may be increased depending upon the debt service coverage ratio. Personal guarantees and blanket business liens are obtained as appropriate.

*** Included in the table above under Other loans are demand deposit overdrafts reclassified as loan balances totaling \$2.6 million and \$322,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. Estimated overdraft charge-offs and recoveries are reflected in the allowance for credit losses and have been immaterial. December 31, 2022 includes \$50.4 million of balances previously included in discontinued assets, including \$18.8 million of residential mortgage loans, with the balance comprised of commercial loans.

**** The small business loans held at fair value are comprised of the government guaranteed portion of SBA 7a loans at the dates indicated (in thousands).

The following table provides information about loans individually evaluated for credit loss at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022				
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Without an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	\$ 400	\$ 2,762	\$ —	\$ 388	\$ —
SBL commercial mortgage	—	—	—	45	—
Direct lease financing	—	—	—	52	—
Legacy commercial real estate	3,552	3,552	—	1,421	150
Consumer - home equity	295	295	—	306	9
With an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	974	974	(525)	1,237	7
SBL commercial mortgage	1,423	1,423	(441)	1,090	—
SBL construction	3,386	3,386	(153)	1,245	—
Direct lease financing	3,550	3,550	(933)	710	—
Other loans	692	692	(15)	1,923	—
Total					
SBL non-real estate	1,374	3,736	(525)	1,625	7
SBL commercial mortgage	1,423	1,423	(441)	1,135	—
SBL construction	3,386	3,386	(153)	1,245	—
Direct lease financing	3,550	3,550	(933)	762	—
Legacy commercial real estate and Other loans	4,244	4,244	(15)	3,344	150
Consumer - home equity	295	295	—	306	9
	<u>\$ 14,272</u>	<u>\$ 16,634</u>	<u>\$ (2,067)</u>	<u>\$ 8,417</u>	<u>\$ 166</u>
	December 31, 2021				
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Without an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	\$ 409	\$ 3,414	\$ —	\$ 412	\$ 5
SBL commercial mortgage	223	246	—	1,717	—
Direct lease financing	254	254	—	430	—
Consumer - home equity	320	320	—	458	8
With an allowance recorded					
SBL non-real estate	1,478	1,478	(829)	2,267	13
SBL commercial mortgage	589	589	(115)	2,634	—
SBL construction	710	710	(34)	711	—
Direct lease financing	—	—	—	132	—
Consumer - other	—	—	—	5	—
Total					
SBL non-real estate	1,887	4,892	(829)	2,679	18
SBL commercial mortgage	812	835	(115)	4,351	—
SBL construction	710	710	(34)	711	—
Direct lease financing	254	254	—	562	—
Consumer - other	—	—	—	5	—
Consumer - home equity	320	320	—	458	8
	<u>\$ 3,983</u>	<u>\$ 7,011</u>	<u>\$ (978)</u>	<u>\$ 8,766</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>

The loan review department recommends non-accrual status for loans to the surveillance committee, where interest income appears to be uncollectible or a protracted delay in collection becomes evident. The surveillance committee further vets and approves the non-accrual status.

The following table summarizes non-accrual loans with and without an allowance for credit losses (“ACL”) as of the periods indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021	
	Non-accrual loans with a related ACL	Non-accrual loans without a related ACL	Total non-accrual loans	Total non-accrual loans	
SBL non-real estate	\$ 849	\$ 400	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,313	
SBL commercial mortgage	1,423	—	1,423	812	
SBL construction	3,386	—	3,386	710	
Direct leasing	3,550	—	3,550	254	
Other loans	692	—	692	—	
Consumer - home equity	—	56	56	72	
	<u>\$ 9,900</u>	<u>\$ 456</u>	<u>\$ 10,356</u>	<u>\$ 3,161</u>	

The Company had \$21.2 million of other real estate owned at December 31, 2022, and \$18.9 million of other real estate owned at December 31, 2021. The following table summarizes the Company’s non-accrual loans, loans past due 90 days or more, and other real estate owned at December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	(in thousands)	
Non-accrual loans		
SBL non-real estate	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,313
SBL commercial mortgage	1,423	812
SBL construction	3,386	710
Direct leasing	3,550	254
Other loans	692	—
Consumer - home equity	56	72
Total non-accrual loans	<u>10,356</u>	<u>3,161</u>
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	<u>7,775</u>	<u>461</u>
Total non-performing loans	18,131	3,622
Other real estate owned	21,210	18,873
Total non-performing assets	<u>\$ 39,341</u>	<u>\$ 22,495</u>

Of the \$10.4 million of nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2022, \$3.1 million were guaranteed under various SBA loan programs, with the majority of such loans classified as nonaccrual in the fourth quarter of 2022. The majority of the balance of the nonaccrual increase in 2022, also occurred in the fourth quarter and reflected one leasing relationship for \$3.1 million representing 78 vehicles. A specific reserve of \$630,000 in the allowance for credit losses was established in that quarter based upon a deficiency between the carrying value and estimated market value of those vehicles. The increase in loans past due 90 days and still accruing reflects \$2.0 million for an IBLOC loan which is in process of pay-off from the cash value of life insurance, and \$878,000 from an SBLOC loan which was brought current in January 2023. To the extent that IBLOC loans become non-performing or are not repaid by borrowers, the Bank can utilize the cash value of related life insurance collateral for loan repayment. Similarly, marketable securities collateralizing SBLOC loans may be sold to repay those loans.

Interest which would have been earned on loans classified as non-accrual at December 31, 2022 and 2021, was \$224,000 and \$186,000, respectively. No income on non-accrual loans was recognized during 2022 or 2021. In 2022, \$139,000 of SBL commercial mortgage, \$109,000 of SBL construction, \$100,000 of SBL non-real estate, and \$23,000 of direct leasing were reversed from interest income, which represented interest accrued on loans placed into non-accrual status during the period. In 2021, \$26,000 of SBL commercial mortgage, \$8,000 of SBL non-real estate, and \$5,000 of direct leasing were reversed from interest income, which represented interest accrued on loans placed into non-accrual status during the period. Material amounts of non-accrual interest reversals are charged to the allowance for credit losses, but such amounts were not material in either 2022 or 2021.

The Company's loans that were modified as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and considered troubled debt restructurings are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Number	Pre-modification recorded investment	Post-modification recorded investment	Number	Pre-modification recorded investment	Post-modification recorded investment
SBL non-real estate	8	\$ 650	\$ 650	9	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,231
SBL commercial mortgage	1	834	834	—	—	—
Legacy commercial real estate	1	3,552	3,552	—	—	—
Consumer - home equity	1	239	239	1	248	248
Total ⁽¹⁾	11	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275	10	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,479

⁽¹⁾Troubled debt restructurings include non-accrual loans of \$1.4 million and \$656,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The balances below provide information as to how the loans were modified as troubled debt restructured loans at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Adjusted interest rate	Extended maturity	Combined rate and maturity	Adjusted interest rate	Extended maturity	Combined rate and maturity
SBL non-real estate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 650	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,231
SBL commercial mortgage	—	—	834	—	—	—
Legacy commercial real estate	—	—	3,552	—	—	—
Consumer - home equity	—	—	239	—	—	248
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,275	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,479

⁽¹⁾Troubled debt restructurings include non-accrual loans of \$1.4 million and \$656,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The Company had no commitments to extend additional credit to loans classified as troubled debt restructurings as of either December 31, 2022 or 2021.

When loans are classified as troubled debt restructurings, the Company estimates the value of underlying collateral and repayment sources. A specific reserve in the allowance for credit losses is established if the collateral valuation, less estimated disposition costs, is lower than the recorded loan value. The amount of the specific reserve serves to increase the provision for credit losses in the quarter the loan is classified as a troubled debt restructuring. As of December 31, 2022, there were eleven troubled debt restructured loans with a balance of \$5.3 million which had specific reserves of \$637,000. Substantially all of these reserves related to the non-guaranteed portion of SBA loans for start-up businesses.

The following table summarizes loans that were restructured within the 12 months ended December 31, 2022 that have subsequently defaulted (in thousands).

	December 31, 2022	
	Number	Pre-modification recorded investment
SBL non-real estate	3	\$ 1,029
Total	3	\$ 1,029

Management estimates the allowance for credit losses using relevant available internal and external historical loan performance information, current economic conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the initial basis for the estimation of expected credit losses over the estimated remaining life of the loans. The methodology used in the estimation of the allowance, which is performed at least quarterly, is designed to be responsive to changes in portfolio credit quality and the impact of current and future economic conditions on loan performance. The review of the appropriateness of the allowance is performed by the Chief Credit Officer and presented to the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors for their review. With the exception of SBLOC and IBLOC, which utilize probability of loss/loss given default, and the other loan

category, which uses discounted cash flow to determine a reserve, the allowances for other categories are determined by establishing reserves on loan pools with similar risk characteristics based on a lifetime loss-rate model, or vintage analysis, as described in the following paragraph. Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. If foreclosure is believed to be probable or repayment is expected from the sale of the collateral, a reserve for deficiency is established within the allowance. Those reserves are estimated based on the difference between loan principal and the estimated fair value of the collateral, adjusted for estimated disposition costs.

Except for SBLOC, IBLOC and other loans as noted above, for purposes of determining the pool-basis reserve, the loans not assigned an individual reserve are segregated by product type, to recognize differing risk characteristics within portfolio segments, and an average historical loss rate is calculated for each product type. Loss rates are computed by classifying net charge-offs by year of loan origin, and dividing into total originations for that specific year. This methodology is referred to as vintage analysis. The average loss rate is then projected over the estimated remaining loan lives unique to each loan pool, to determine estimated lifetime losses. For SBLOC and IBLOC, since significant losses have not been incurred, probability of loss/loss given default considerations are utilized. For the other loan category discounted cash flow is utilized to determine a reserve. For all loan pools the Company considers the need for an additional allowance based upon qualitative factors such as the Company's current loan performance statistics as determined by pool. These qualitative factors are intended to account for forward looking expectations over a twelve to eighteen month period not reflected in historical loss rates and otherwise unaccounted for in the quantitative process. Accordingly, such factors may increase or decrease the allowance compared to historical loss rates as the Company's forward looking expectations change. The qualitative factor percentages are applied against the pool balances as of the end of the period. Aside from the qualitative adjustments to account for forward looking expectations of loss over a twelve to eighteen month projection period, the balance of the allowance reverts directly to the Company's quantitative analysis derived from its historical loss rates. The qualitative and historical loss rate component, together with the allowances on specific loans, comprise the total allowances for credit losses.

A similar process is employed to calculate an allowance assigned to off-balance sheet commitments, which are comprised of unfunded loan commitments and letters of credit. That allowance for unfunded commitments is recorded in other liabilities. Even though portions of the allowance may be allocated to loans that have been individually measured for credit deterioration, the entire allowance is available for any credit that, in management's judgment, should be charged off.

At December 31, 2022, the allowance for off-balance sheet commitments amounted to \$2.8 million and the allowance for credit losses amounted to \$22.4 million for total allowances of \$25.1 million. Of the \$25.1 million, \$10.0 million of allowances resulted from the Company's historical charge-off ratios, \$2.1 million from reserves on specific loans, with the balance comprised of the qualitative component. The \$10.0 million resulted primarily from SBA non-real estate and leasing charge-offs. The higher proportion of qualitative reserve compared to charge-off history related reserves reflects that charge-offs have not been experienced in the Company's largest loan portfolios consisting of SBLOC and IBLOC and real estate bridge lending. The absence of significant charge-offs reflects, at least in part, the nature of related collateral respectively consisting of marketable securities, the cash value of life insurance and workforce apartment buildings. As charge-offs are nonetheless possible, significant subjectivity is required to consider qualitative factors to derive the related component of the allowance.

The Company ranks its qualitative factors in five levels: minimal, low, moderate, moderate-high and high risk. The individual qualitative factors for each portfolio segment have their own scale based on an analysis of that segment. A high risk ranking has the greatest impact on the allowance calculation with each level below having a lesser impact on a sliding scale. The qualitative factors used for each portfolio are described below in the description of each portfolio segment. When the Company adopted CECL as of January 1, 2020, the management assumption was that some degree of economic slowdown should be considered over the next eighteen months. That belief reflected the length of the current economic expansion and the relatively high level of unsustainable U.S. government deficit spending. Accordingly, certain of the Company's qualitative factors were set at moderate as of January 1, 2020. Based on the uncertainty as to how the COVID-19 pandemic would impact the Company's loan pools, the Company increased other qualitative factors to moderate and moderate high in 2020. In the second quarter of 2021, the Company reassessed these factors and reversed increases to moderate-high for certain pools, based upon increased vaccination rates and significant reopening of the economy. As a result of continuing economic uncertainty, including heightened inflation and increased risks of recession, the qualitative factors which had been set in anticipation of a downturn at January 1, 2020, were maintained through the third quarter of 2022. In the fourth quarter of 2022, as risks of a recession increased, the economic qualitative risk factor was increased for non-real estate SBL and leasing. The Company has not increased qualitative risk levels for SBLOC or IBLOC because of the nature of related collateral. SBLOC loans are subject to maximum loan to marketable securities value, and notwithstanding historic drops in the stock market in recent years, losses have not been realized. IBLOC loans are limited to borrowers with insurance companies which exceed credit requirements, and are limited to life insurance cash values. The Company also decided not to increase the economic factor for

real estate bridge lending. While Federal Reserve rate increases directly increase real estate bridge loan floating rate borrowing costs, borrowers are required to purchase interest rate caps that will partially limit the increase in borrowing costs during the term of the loan. Additionally, there continues to be several additional mitigating factors within the multifamily sector that will continue to fuel demand. Higher interest rates are increasing the cost to purchase a home, which in turn is increasing the number of renters and subsequent demand for multifamily. The softening demand for new homes should continue to exacerbate the current housing shortage, and therefore continue to fuel demand for multifamily apartment homes. Additionally, higher rents in the multifamily sector are causing renters to be more price sensitive, which is driving demand for most of the apartment buildings within the company's loan portfolio which management considers "workforce" housing. As a result, the REBL qualitative economic factor was not increased. Officers and lenders have considered potential risks resulting from inflation and identified a risk specific to the leasing function. Inflation in fuel prices poses a risk to the Company's vehicle fleet leases, specifically for less fuel efficient vehicles for which demand and values may decrease. However, used vehicle prices are anticipated to be sustained for an additional twelve to eighteen months, impacted by chip shortages which may persist into 2024.

The economic qualitative factor is based on the estimated impact of economic conditions on the loan pools, as distinguished from the economic factors themselves, for the following reasons. The Company has not experienced charge-offs for either real estate bridge lending or similarly underwritten loans in its predecessor commercial loans, at fair value portfolio, despite stressed economic conditions. Additionally, there have been no losses for multi-family (apartment buildings) in the Company's securitizations. Accordingly, the estimated credit losses for this pool were derived purely from industry loss information for multi-family housing. The estimated reserve on the multi-family portfolio is currently derived from that industry qualitative factor. Similarly, the Company's charge-offs have been virtually non-existent for SBLOC and IBLOC notwithstanding stressed economic periods. Investment advisor loans were first offered in 2020 with limited performance history, during which charge-offs have not been experienced. For investment advisor loans, the nature of the underlying ultimate repayment source was considered, namely the fee-based advisory income streams resulting from investment portfolios under management and the impact changes in economic conditions would have on those payment streams. Additionally, the Company's charge-off histories for small business loans, primarily SBA, and leases have not correlated with economic conditions, including trends in unemployment. While specific economic factors did not correlate with actual historical losses, multiple economic factors are considered. For the non-guaranteed portion of SBA loans, leases, real estate bridge lending and investment advisor financing the Company's loss forecasting analysis included a review of industry statistics. However, the Company's own charge-off history and average life estimates, for categories in which the Company has experienced charge-offs, was the primary quantitatively derived element in the forecasts. The qualitative component results from management's qualitative assessments. In the second quarter of 2022, the Company adjusted its collateral qualitative factor for small business loans downward to account for an increasing percentage of government guaranteed balances in applicable pools. Additionally, in the second quarter of 2022, allowances on credit deteriorated loans were reduced. The largest reduction was \$1.0 million which resulted when single family units from a construction loan were sold for higher than expected prices. That loan had been included in discontinued loans prior to first quarter 2022, when discontinued assets were reclassified to continuing operations. The Company no longer engages in new construction residential lending.

Below are the portfolio segments used to pool loans with similar risk characteristics and align with the Company's methodology for measuring expected credit losses. These pools have similar risk and collateral characteristics, and certain of these pools are broken down further in determining and applying the vintage loss estimates previously discussed. For instance, within the direct lease financing pool, government and public institution leases are considered separately. Additionally, the Company evaluates its loans under an internal loan risk rating system as a means of identifying problem loans. The special mention classification indicates weaknesses that may, if not cured, threaten the borrower's future repayment ability. A substandard classification reflects an existing weakness indicating the possible inadequacy of net worth and other repayment sources. These classifications are used both by regulators and peers, as they have been correlated with an increased probability of credit losses. A summary of the Company's primary portfolio pools and loans accordingly classified, by year of origination, at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is as follows (in thousands):

As of December 31, 2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Prior	Revolving loans at amortized cost	Total
SBL non real estate								
Non-rated*	\$ 2,075	\$ 4,266	\$ 273	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,614
Pass	32,402	30,388	13,432	5,599	3,931	4,555	—	90,307
Special mention	—	—	—	—	585	284	—	869
Substandard	—	—	320	242	15	642	—	1,219
Total SBL non-real estate	34,477	34,654	14,025	5,841	4,531	5,481	—	99,009
SBL commercial mortgage								
Non-rated	10,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,600
Pass	116,647	97,968	64,388	64,692	42,461	68,193	—	454,349
Special mention	—	—	—	1,853	—	630	—	2,483
Substandard	—	—	141	—	834	589	—	1,564
Total SBL commercial mortgage	127,247	97,968	64,529	66,545	43,295	69,412	—	468,996
SBL construction								
Pass	3,153	11,650	9,712	2,964	—	—	—	27,479
Substandard	—	2,676	—	—	—	710	—	3,386
Total SBL construction	3,153	14,326	9,712	2,964	—	710	—	30,865
Direct lease financing								
Non-rated	73,424	30,900	8,245	1,153	429	108	—	114,259
Pass	254,063	129,763	71,043	38,038	13,722	4,291	—	510,920
Special mention	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	61
Substandard	2,854	2,324	1,658	84	—	—	—	6,920
Total direct lease financing	330,341	162,987	81,007	39,275	14,151	4,399	—	632,160
SBLOC								
Non-rated	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,284	4,284
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,205,098	1,205,098
Total SBLOC	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,209,382	1,209,382
IBLOC								
Non-rated	—	—	—	—	—	—	555,219	555,219
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	567,868	567,868
Total IBLOC	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,123,087	1,123,087
Advisor financing								
Non-rated	3,318	909	—	—	—	—	—	4,227
Pass	68,078	64,498	35,665	—	—	—	—	168,241
Total advisor financing	71,396	65,407	35,665	—	—	—	—	172,468
Real estate bridge lending								
Pass	1,009,708	659,323	—	—	—	—	—	1,669,031
Total real estate bridge lending	1,009,708	659,323	—	—	—	—	—	1,669,031
Other loans								
Non-rated	4,374	29	37	—	—	16,326	488	21,254
Pass	264	366	2,611	2,750	2,820	41,571	1,187	51,569
Special mention	—	—	—	—	—	3,552	—	3,552
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	692	56	748
Total other loans**	4,638	395	2,648	2,750	2,820	62,141	1,731	77,123
	<u>\$ 1,580,960</u>	<u>\$ 1,035,060</u>	<u>\$ 207,586</u>	<u>\$ 117,375</u>	<u>\$ 64,797</u>	<u>\$ 142,143</u>	<u>\$ 2,334,200</u>	<u>\$ 5,482,121</u>
Unamortized loan fees and costs								
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,732
Total								<u>\$ 5,486,853</u>

*Included in the SBL non real estate non-rated total of \$6.6 million, were \$4.5 million of Paycheck Protection Program, or (“PPP”) loans which are government guaranteed.

**Included in Other loans are \$15.4 million of SBA loans purchased for CRA purposes as of December 31, 2022. These loans are classified as SBL in the Company’s loan table which classify loans by type, as opposed to risk characteristics.

As of December 31, 2021	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	Prior	Revolving loans at amortized cost	Total
SBL non real estate								
Non-rated*	\$ 39,318	\$ 7,257	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 46,575
Pass	34,172	15,934	8,794	8,988	5,088	9,809	—	82,785
Special mention	—	—	99	666	—	859	—	1,624
Substandard	—	—	—	18	848	895	—	1,761
Total SBL non-real estate	73,490	23,191	8,893	9,672	5,936	11,563	—	132,745
SBL commercial mortgage								
Non-rated	10,963	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,963
Pass	79,166	57,554	75,290	43,820	37,607	46,016	—	339,453
Special mention	—	141	1,853	—	—	247	—	2,241
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	812	—	812
Total SBL commercial mortgage	90,129	57,695	77,143	43,820	37,607	47,075	—	353,469
SBL construction								
Pass	6,869	12,629	1,880	5,111	—	—	—	26,489
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	710	—	710
Total SBL construction	6,869	12,629	1,880	5,111	—	710	—	27,199
Direct lease financing								
Non-rated	56,152	13,271	1,933	1,115	355	104	—	72,930
Pass	214,780	145,256	58,337	26,662	8,574	2,105	—	455,714
Special mention	—	—	—	22	38	—	—	60
Substandard	526	1,679	38	22	31	12	—	2,308
Total direct lease financing	271,458	160,206	60,308	27,821	8,998	2,221	—	531,012
SBLOC								
Non-rated	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,176	3,176
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,138,140	1,138,140
Total SBLOC	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,141,316	1,141,316
IBLOC								
Non-rated	—	—	—	—	—	—	346,604	346,604
Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	441,661	441,661
Total IBLOC	—	—	—	—	—	—	788,265	788,265
Advisor financing								
Non-rated	38,330	258	—	—	—	—	—	38,588
Pass	33,776	43,406	—	—	—	—	—	77,182
Total advisor financing	72,106	43,664	—	—	—	—	—	115,770
Real estate bridge lending								
Pass	621,702	—	—	—	—	—	—	621,702
Total real estate bridge lending	621,702	—	—	—	—	—	—	621,702
Other loans								
Non-rated	396	152	—	—	—	216	656	1,420
Pass	373	113	3,081	4,553	5,212	11,604	1,264	26,200
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	73
Total other loans**	769	265	3,081	4,553	5,212	11,820	1,993	27,693
Total	\$ 1,136,523	\$ 297,650	\$ 151,305	\$ 90,977	\$ 57,753	\$ 73,389	\$ 1,931,574	\$ 3,739,171
Unamortized loan fees and costs								
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,053
								\$ 3,747,224

*Included in the SBL non real estate non-rated total of \$46.6 million, were \$44.8 million of PPP loans which are government guaranteed.

**Included in Other loans are \$22.7 million of SBA loans purchased for CRA purposes as of December 31, 2021. These loans are classified as SBL in the Company's loan table which classify loans by type, as opposed to risk characteristics.

The following loan review percentages are performed over periods of eighteen to twenty-four months. At December 31, 2022, in excess of 50% of the total continuing loan portfolio was reviewed by the loan review department or, for small business loans, rated internally by that department. In addition to the review of all classified loans, the targeted coverages and scope of the reviews are risk-based and vary according to each portfolio as follows:

Security-backed Lines of Credit (SBLOC) – The targeted review threshold for 2022 was 40% comprised of a sample of the largest SBLOCs by commitment. At December 31, 2022, approximately 46% of the SBLOC portfolio had been reviewed.

Insurance-backed Lines of Credit (IBLOC) – The targeted review threshold for 2022 was 40% comprised of a sample of the largest IBLOCs by commitment. At December 31, 2022, approximately 50% of the IBLOC portfolio had been reviewed.

Advisor Financing – The targeted review threshold for 2022 was 50%. At December 31, 2022, approximately 96% of the investment advisor financing portfolio had been reviewed. The loan balance review threshold is \$1.0 million.

Small Business Loans – The targeted review threshold for 2022 was 60%, to be rated and/or reviewed within 90 days of funding, excluding fully guaranteed loans purchased for CRA, and fully guaranteed PPP loans. The loan balance review threshold is \$1.5 million. At December 31, 2022, 73% of the non-government guaranteed loan portfolio had been reviewed.

Direct Lease Financing – The targeted review threshold for 2022 was 35%. At December 31, 2022, approximately 41% of the leasing portfolio had been reviewed. All lease relationships exceeding \$1.5 million are reviewed.

Commercial Real Estate Bridge Loans, at fair value and Commercial Real Estate Bridge Loans, at amortized cost (floating rate excluding SBA, which are included in Small Business Loans above) – The targeted review threshold for 2022 was 60%. Floating rate loans are reviewed initially within 90 days of funding and monitored on an ongoing basis as to payment status. Subsequent reviews are performed for relationships over \$10.0 million. At December 31, 2022, approximately 100% of the non-SBA CRE floating rate loans on the books more than 90 days had been reviewed.

Commercial Real Estate Loans, at fair value (fixed rate excluding SBA which are included in Small Business Loans above) – The targeted review threshold for 2022 was 100%. At December 31, 2022, approximately 100% of the CMBS fixed rate portfolio had been reviewed.

Specialty Lending – Specialty Lending, defined as commercial loans unique in nature that do not fit into other established categories, have a review coverage threshold of 100% for non-Community Reinvestment Act (“CRA”) loans. At December 31, 2022, approximately 100% of the non-CRA loans had been reviewed.

Home Equity Lines of Credit, or (“HELOC”) – Due to the small number and outstanding balances of HELOCs only the largest loans are subject to review. The remaining loans are monitored and, if necessary, adversely classified under the Uniform Retail Credit Classification and Account Management Policy. At December 31, 2022, approximately 72% of the HELOC portfolio had been reviewed.

SBL. Substantially all small business loans consist of SBA loans. The Bank participates in loan programs established by the SBA, including the 7(a) Loan Guarantee Program, the 504 Fixed Asset Financing Program, and a temporary program, the PPP. The 7(a) Loan Guarantee Program is designed to help small business borrowers start or expand their businesses by providing partial guarantees of loans made by banks and non-bank lending institutions for specific business purposes, including long or short term working capital; funds for the purchase of equipment, machinery, supplies and materials; funds for the purchase, construction or renovation of real estate; and funds to acquire, operate or expand an existing business or refinance existing debt, all under conditions established by the SBA. The 504 Fixed Asset Financing Program includes the financing of real estate and commercial mortgages. In 2020 and 2021, the Company also participated in PPP, which provides short-term loans to small businesses. PPP loans are fully guaranteed by the U.S. government. This program was a specific response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the vast majority of these loans have been reimbursed by the U.S. government, with \$4.5 million remaining to be reimbursed as of December 31, 2022. The Company segments the SBL portfolio into four pools: non real estate, commercial mortgage and construction to capture the risk characteristics of each pool, and the PPP loans discussed above. In the table above, the PPP loans are included in non-rated SBL non real estate. The qualitative factors for SBL loans focus on pool loan performance, underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans and changes in economic conditions. Additionally, the construction segment adds a qualitative factor for general construction risk, such as construction delays resulting from labor shortages or availability/pricing of construction materials. PPP loans, which are fully

guaranteed, are not included in the risk pools because they have inherently different risk characteristics, because of the U.S. government guarantee.

Direct lease financing. The Company provides lease financing for commercial and government vehicle fleets and, to a lesser extent, provides lease financing for other equipment. Leases are either open-end or closed-end. An open-end lease is one in which, at the end of the lease term, the lessee must pay the difference between the amount at which the Company sells the leased asset and the stated termination value. Termination value is a contractual value agreed to by the parties at the inception of a lease as to the value of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. A closed-end lease is one for which no such payment is due on lease termination. In a closed-end lease, the risk that the amount received on a sale of the leased asset will be less than the residual value is assumed by the Bank, as lessor. The qualitative factors for direct lease financing focus on underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans, portfolio loan performance, loan concentrations and changes in economic conditions.

SBLOC. SBLOC loans are made to individuals, trusts and entities and are secured by a pledge of marketable securities maintained in one or more accounts for which the Company obtains a securities account control agreement. The securities pledged may be either debt or equity securities or a combination thereof, but all such securities must be listed for trading on a national securities exchange or automated inter-dealer quotation system. SBLOCs are typically payable on demand. Maximum SBLOC line amounts are calculated by applying a standard 'advance rate' calculation against the eligible security type depending on asset class: typically, up to 50% for equity securities and mutual fund securities and 80% for investment grade (Standard & Poor's rating of BBB- or higher, or Moody's rating of Baa3 or higher) municipal or corporate debt securities. Substantially all SBLOCs have full recourse to the borrower. The underlying securities collateral for SBLOC loans is monitored on a daily basis to confirm the composition of the client portfolio and its daily market value. The primary qualitative factor in the SBLOC analysis is the ratio of loans outstanding to market value. This factor has been maintained at low levels, which has remained appropriate as losses have not materialized despite the historic declines in the equity markets during 2020, during which there were no losses. Significant losses have not been incurred since inception of this line of business. Additionally, the advance rates noted above were established to provide the Company with protection from declines in market conditions from the origination date of the lines of credit.

IBLOC. IBLOC loans are collateralized by the cash surrender value of eligible insurance policies. Should a loan default, the primary risks for IBLOCs are if the insurance company issuing the policy were to become insolvent, or if that company would fail to recognize the Bank's assignment of policy proceeds. To mitigate these risks, insurance company ratings are periodically evaluated for compliance with Bank standards. Additionally, the Bank utilizes assignments of cash surrender value, which legal counsel has concluded are enforceable. The qualitative factors for IBLOC primarily focus on the concentration risk with insurance companies.

Investment advisor financing. In 2020, the began originating loans to investment advisors for purposes of debt refinance, acquisition of another firm or internal succession. Maximum loan amounts are subject to 70% of the estimated business enterprise value, based on a third-party valuation, but may be increased depending upon the debt service coverage ratio. Personal guarantees and blanket business liens are obtained as appropriate. As credit losses have not been experienced, the allowance is determined by qualitative factors. The qualitative factors for investment advisor financing focus on historical industry losses, changes in lending policies and procedures, portfolio performance and economic conditions.

Real estate bridge lending. Real estate bridge loans are transitional commercial mortgage loans which are made to improve and rehabilitate existing properties which already have cash flow, and which are securitized by those properties. The portfolio is comprised primarily of apartment buildings. Prior to 2020, such loans were originated for securitization and loans which had been originated but not securitized continue to be accounted for at fair value in "Commercial loans, at fair value", on the balance sheet. In 2021, originations resumed and are being held for investment in "Loans, net of deferred fees and costs", on the balance sheet. As credit losses have not been experienced, the allowance is determined by qualitative factors. Qualitative factors focus on historical industry losses, changes in economic conditions, underlying collateral and portfolio performance.

Other loans. Other loans include commercial and consumer loans including home equity lines of credit of the type the Company generally no longer offers. Qualitative factors focus on changes in the underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans, portfolio loan performance, loan concentrations and changes in economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are estimated over the estimated remaining lives of loans. The estimate excludes possible extensions, renewals and modifications unless either of the following applies: management has a reasonable expectation that a loan will be restructured, or the extension or renewal options are included in the borrower contract and are not unconditionally cancellable by us.

The Company does not measure an allowance for credit losses on accrued interest receivable balances, because these balances are written off in a timely manner as a reduction to interest income when loans are placed on non-accrual status. The Company does not expect material amounts of accrued interest receivable for prior year periods to be reversed. Material reversals, should they occur, would be charged against the allowance.

Allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures. The Company estimates expected credit losses over the contractual period in which the Company is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Company. The allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures is adjusted through the provision for credit losses. The estimate considers the likelihood that funding will occur over the estimated life of the commitment. The amount of the allowance in the liability account as of December 31, 2022 was \$2.8 million.

A detail of the changes in the allowance for credit losses by loan category and summary of loans evaluated individually and collectively for credit deterioration is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022									
	SBL non-real estate	SBL commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans	Unallocated**	Total
Beginning balance 1/1/2022	\$ 5,415	\$ 2,952	\$ 432	\$ 5,817	\$ 964	\$ 868	\$ 1,181	\$ 177	\$ —	\$ 17,806
Charge-offs	(885)	—	—	(576)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,461)
Recoveries	140	—	—	124	—	—	—	24	—	288
Provision (credit)*	358	(367)	133	2,607	203	425	1,940	442	—	5,741
Ending balance	<u>\$ 5,028</u>	<u>\$ 2,585</u>	<u>\$ 565</u>	<u>\$ 7,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,167</u>	<u>\$ 1,293</u>	<u>\$ 3,121</u>	<u>\$ 643</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 22,374</u>

Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 525</u>	<u>\$ 441</u>	<u>\$ 153</u>	<u>\$ 933</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,067</u>
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Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 4,503</u>	<u>\$ 2,144</u>	<u>\$ 412</u>	<u>\$ 7,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,167</u>	<u>\$ 1,293</u>	<u>\$ 3,121</u>	<u>\$ 628</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 20,307</u>
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Loans:

Ending balance**	<u>\$ 108,954</u>	<u>\$ 474,496</u>	<u>\$ 30,864</u>	<u>\$ 632,160</u>	<u>\$ 2,332,469</u>	<u>\$ 172,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,669,031</u>	<u>\$ 61,679</u>	<u>\$ 4,732</u>	<u>\$ 5,486,853</u>
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Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 1,374</u>	<u>\$ 1,423</u>	<u>\$ 3,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,550</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,539</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 14,272</u>
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Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 107,580</u>	<u>\$ 473,073</u>	<u>\$ 27,478</u>	<u>\$ 628,610</u>	<u>\$ 2,332,469</u>	<u>\$ 172,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,669,031</u>	<u>\$ 57,140</u>	<u>\$ 4,732</u>	<u>\$ 5,472,581</u>
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	December 31, 2021									
	SBL non-real estate	SBL commercial mortgage	SBL construction	Direct lease financing	SBLOC / IBLOC	Advisor financing	Real estate bridge lending	Other loans	Unallocated**	Total
Beginning balance 1/1/2021	\$ 5,060	\$ 3,315	\$ 328	\$ 6,043	\$ 775	\$ 362	\$ —	\$ 199	\$ —	\$ 16,082
Charge-offs	(1,138)	(417)	—	(412)	(15)	—	—	(24)	—	(2,006)
Recoveries	51	9	—	58	—	—	—	1,099	—	1,217
Provision (credit)*	1,442	45	104	128	204	506	1,181	(1,097)	—	2,513
Ending balance	<u>\$ 5,415</u>	<u>\$ 2,952</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ 5,817</u>	<u>\$ 964</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 17,806</u>

Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 829</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 978</u>
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Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 4,586</u>	<u>\$ 2,837</u>	<u>\$ 398</u>	<u>\$ 5,817</u>	<u>\$ 964</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 16,828</u>
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Loans:

Ending balance**	<u>\$ 147,722</u>	<u>\$ 361,171</u>	<u>\$ 27,199</u>	<u>\$ 531,012</u>	<u>\$ 1,929,581</u>	<u>\$ 115,770</u>	<u>\$ 621,702</u>	<u>\$ 5,014</u>	<u>\$ 8,053</u>	<u>\$ 3,747,224</u>
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Ending balance: Individually evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 1,887</u>	<u>\$ 812</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 254</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 320</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,983</u>
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Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for expected credit loss	<u>\$ 145,835</u>	<u>\$ 360,359</u>	<u>\$ 26,489</u>	<u>\$ 530,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,929,581</u>	<u>\$ 115,770</u>	<u>\$ 621,702</u>	<u>\$ 4,694</u>	<u>\$ 8,053</u>	<u>\$ 3,743,241</u>
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*The amount shown as the provision for the period, reflects the provision for credit losses for loans, while the income statement provision for credit losses includes the provision for unfunded commitments of \$1.4 million and \$597,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

** The ending balance for loans in the unallocated column represents deferred costs and fees.

A summary of the Company's 2022 net charge-offs, classified by the year of the related loan origination, is as follows (in thousands):

As of December 31, 2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Prior	Total
SBL non-real estate							
Current period charge-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (17)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (868)	\$ (885)
Current period recoveries	—	—	2	—	8	130	140
Current period SBL non-real estate net charge-offs	—	—	(15)	—	8	(738)	(745)
SBL commercial mortgage							
Current period charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period SBL commercial mortgage net charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SBL construction							
Current period charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period SBL construction net charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direct lease financing							
Current period charge-offs	(93)	(308)	(150)	(25)	—	—	(576)
Current period recoveries	—	1	117	6	—	—	124
Current period direct lease financing net charge-offs	(93)	(307)	(33)	(19)	—	—	(452)
SBLOC							
Current period charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period SBLOC net charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IBLOC							
Current period charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period IBLOC net charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advisor financing							
Current period charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period advisor financing net charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate bridge loans							
Current period charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period real estate bridge loans net charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other loans							
Current period charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current period recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Current period other loans net charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Total							
Current period charge-offs	(93)	(308)	(167)	(25)	—	(868)	(1,461)
Current period recoveries	—	1	119	6	8	154	288
Current period net charge-offs	<u>\$ (93)</u>	<u>\$ (307)</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ (19)</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ (714)</u>	<u>\$ (1,173)</u>

The Company did not have loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality at either December 31, 2022, or December 31, 2021. In 2022, the Company purchased \$53.3 million of lease receivables and \$46.0 million of SBL none of which were credit deteriorated. Additionally, in 2022 the Company participated in small business loans with other institutions in the amount of \$15.1 million.

The scheduled undiscounted cash flows of the direct financing leases reconciled to the total lease receivables in the consolidated balance sheet, are as follows (in thousands):

2023	\$	183,098
2024		133,711
2025		119,383
2026		56,862
2027		22,653
2028 and thereafter		3,102
Total undiscounted cash flows		518,809
Residual value *		182,301
Difference between undiscounted cash flows and discounted cash flows		(68,950)
Present value of lease payments recorded as lease receivables	\$	<u>632,160</u>

*Of the \$182,301,000, \$30,246,000 is not guaranteed by the lessee or other guarantors.

The delinquent loans in the following table are treated as collateral dependent to the extent they have resulted from borrower financial difficulties (as opposed to administrative delays or other mitigating factors), and are not brought current. For loans 90 days or more delinquent and non-accrual loans, the Company establishes a reserve in the allowance for credit losses for deficiencies between estimated collateral and loan carrying values. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the Company did not have any significant changes to the extent to which collateral secures its collateral dependent loans due to general collateral deterioration or from other factors. SBL non-real estate are collateralized by business assets, which may include certain real estate. SBL commercial mortgage and construction are collateralized by real estate for small businesses, while real estate bridge lending is primarily collateralized by apartment buildings, or other commercial real estate. SBLOC is collateralized by marketable investment securities while IBLOC is collateralized by the cash value of life insurance. Advisor financing is collateralized by investment advisors' business franchises. Direct lease financing is collateralized primarily by vehicles, or equipment.

A detail of the Company's delinquent loans by loan category is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2022							Total loans
	30-59 Days past due	60-89 Days past due	90+ Days still accruing	Non-accrual	Total past due	Current		
SBL non-real estate	\$ 1,312	\$ 543	\$ 346	\$ 1,249	\$ 3,450	\$ 105,504	\$ 108,954	
SBL commercial mortgage	1,853	5	297	1,423	3,578	470,918	474,496	
SBL construction	—	—	—	3,386	3,386	27,478	30,864	
Direct lease financing	4,035	2,053	539	3,550	10,177	621,983	632,160	
SBLOC / IBLOC	14,782	343	2,869	—	17,994	2,314,475	2,332,469	
Advisor financing	—	—	—	—	—	172,468	172,468	
Real estate bridge lending	—	—	—	—	—	1,669,031	1,669,031	
Other loans	330	90	3,724	748	4,892	56,787	61,679	
Unamortized loan fees and costs	—	—	—	—	—	4,732	4,732	
	<u>\$ 22,312</u>	<u>\$ 3,034</u>	<u>\$ 7,775</u>	<u>\$ 10,356</u>	<u>\$ 43,477</u>	<u>\$ 5,443,376</u>	<u>\$ 5,486,853</u>	

	December 31, 2021							Total loans
	30-59 Days past due	60-89 Days past due	90+ Days still accruing	Non-accrual	Total past due	Current		
SBL non-real estate	\$ 1,375	\$ 3,138	\$ 441	\$ 1,313	\$ 6,267	\$ 141,455	\$ 147,722	
SBL commercial mortgage	—	220	—	812	1,032	360,139	361,171	
SBL construction	—	—	—	710	710	26,489	27,199	
Direct lease financing	1,833	692	20	254	2,799	528,213	531,012	
SBLOC / IBLOC	5,985	289	—	—	6,274	1,923,307	1,929,581	
Advisor financing	—	—	—	—	—	115,770	115,770	
Real estate bridge lending	—	—	—	—	—	621,702	621,702	
Other loans	—	—	—	72	72	4,942	5,014	
Unamortized loan fees and costs	—	—	—	—	—	8,053	8,053	
	<u>\$ 9,193</u>	<u>\$ 4,339</u>	<u>\$ 461</u>	<u>\$ 3,161</u>	<u>\$ 17,154</u>	<u>\$ 3,730,070</u>	<u>\$ 3,747,224</u>	

Note F—Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated useful lives	December 31,	
		2022	2021
Land	-	\$ 1,732	\$ 1,732
Buildings	39 years	3,436	3,436
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3 to 12 years	61,747	56,600
Leasehold improvements	6 to 10 years	11,331	11,331
		78,246	73,099
Accumulated depreciation		(59,845)	(56,943)
		<u>\$ 18,401</u>	<u>\$ 16,156</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was approximately \$2.9 million, \$2.9 million and \$3.2 million, respectively.

Note G—Time Deposits

At December 31, 2022, the scheduled maturities of time deposits (certificates of deposit) are as follows (in thousands):

2023	\$ 330,000
2024	—
2025	—
2026	—
2027	—
	<u>\$ 330,000</u>

There were no time deposits outstanding at December 31, 2021.

Note H—Variable Interest Entity (“VIE”)

VIE’s are entities that, by design, either (1) lack sufficient equity to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties, or (2) have equity investors that do not have the ability to make significant decisions relating to the entity’s operations through voting rights, or do not have the obligation to absorb the expected losses, or do not have the right to receive the residual returns of the entity.

The most common type of VIE is a special purpose entity (“SPE”). SPEs are commonly used in securitization transactions in order to isolate certain assets and distribute the cash flows from those assets to investors. The basic SPE structure involves a company selling assets to the SPE with the SPE funding the purchase of those assets by issuing securities to investors. The agreements that govern the transaction specify how the cash earned on the assets must be allocated to the SPE’s investors and other parties that have rights to those cash flows. SPEs are generally structured to insulate investors from claims on the SPE’s assets by creditors of other entities, including the creditors of the seller of the assets. The primary beneficiary of a VIE (i.e., the party that has a controlling financial interest) is required to consolidate the assets and liabilities of the VIE. The primary beneficiary is the party that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and (2) through its interests in the VIE, the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

The following table shows the Company’s remaining interests in CRE2, which represent single securities purchased by the Company in the securitizations for which the Company generated all of the commercial mortgage-backed loan collateral (in thousands).

	December 31, 2022			
	Principal amount outstanding			The Company's interest in securitized assets in nonconsolidated VIEs (b)
	Total assets held by securitization VIEs (a)	Assets held in consolidated securitization VIEs	Assets held in nonconsolidated VIEs with continuing involvement	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities				
CRE2 (c)	\$ 58,143	\$ —	\$ 58,143	\$ 12,574
CRE3	1,939	—	1,939	—
CRE4	9,998	—	9,998	—
CRE5	35,638	—	35,638	—
CRE6	38,242	—	38,242	—

	December 31, 2021			
	Principal amount outstanding			The Company's interest in securitized assets in nonconsolidated VIEs
	Total assets held by securitization VIEs (a)	Assets held in consolidated securitization VIEs	Assets held in nonconsolidated VIEs with continuing involvement	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities				
CRE2	\$ 76,115	\$ —	\$ 76,115	\$ 12,574
CRE3	61,887	—	61,887	—
CRE4	48,405	—	48,405	—
CRE5	112,832	—	112,832	—
CRE6	343,501	—	343,501	51,558

(a) Consists of commercial loans predominantly secured by real estate.

(b) The Company's security purchased from CRE6 was repaid in full during 2022.

(c) The entire CRE1 security including the Company's interests was repaid in full during 2021. As of December 31, 2022, the principal balance of the security purchased from CRE2 was \$12.6 million. Repayment is expected from the workout or disposition of commercial real estate collateral, after repayment of the one remaining senior tranche. The Company's \$12.6 million security has 50% excess credit support; thus, losses of 50% of remaining security balances would have to be incurred, prior to any loss on the Company's security. Additionally, the commercial real estate collateral properties supporting the three remaining loans were re-appraised between 2020 and 2022. The updated appraised value is approximately \$57.3 million, net of \$1.7 million due to the servicer. The remaining principal to be repaid on all securities is approximately \$58.1 million and, as noted, the Company's security is scheduled to be repaid prior to 50% of the outstanding securities. However, any future reappraisals could result in further decreases in collateral valuation. While available information indicates that the value of existing collateral will be adequate to repay the security, there can be no assurance that such valuations will be realized upon loan resolutions, and that deficiencies will not exceed the 50% credit support. Of the remaining three loans, the property collateral for two of the loans is expected to be liquidated through sale. The third loan was originally extended two years to June of 2022 and terms have not yet been reached for another extension, thus putting the loan in maturity default. If not extended by the special servicer, the property will be foreclosed and sold. The property was appraised at \$25.9 million July 2022 with total exposure in the security of \$25.0 million. A recent broker opinion of property liquidation value was \$20.9 million. The existing 50% credit enhancement continues to provide repayment protection for the Company owned tranche while the servicer continues to advance interest, keeping the CRE-2 security current.

Note I—Debt

1. Short-term borrowings

The Bank has overnight borrowing capacity with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh which amounted to \$1.10 billion at December 31, 2022, collateralized by loans. The Bank also had a \$1.39 billion line with the FRB as of that date, also collateralized by loans. Borrowings under these arrangements have been made with one day terms with rates which vary daily. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank did not have any borrowings outstanding on these lines. The details for such daily borrowings are presented below:

	As of or for the year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Short-term borrowings			
Balance at year-end	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Average during the year	60,312	19,958	27,322
Maximum month-end balance	495,000	300,000	140,000
Weighted average rate during the year	2.55%	0.25%	0.72%
Rate at December 31	—	—	—

2. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase generally mature within 30 days from the date of the transactions. The detail of securities sold under agreements to repurchase is presented below:

	As of or for the year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements			
Balance at year-end	\$ 42	\$ 42	\$ 42
Average during the year	41	41	49
Maximum month-end balance	42	42	82
Weighted average rate during the year	—	—	—
Rate at December 31	—	—	—

3. Guaranteed preferred beneficiary interest in the Company's subordinated debt

As of December 31, 2022, the Company held two statutory business trusts: The Bancorp Capital Trust II and The Bancorp Capital Trust III. In each case, the Company owns all the common securities of the Trust. The Trusts issued preferred capital securities to investors and invested the proceeds in the Company through the purchase of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. These debentures are the sole assets of the Trusts. The \$10.3 million of debentures issued to The Bancorp Capital Trust II and the \$3.1 million of debentures issued to The Bancorp Capital Trust III were both issued on November 28, 2007, mature on March 15, 2038 and bear a floating rate of interest equal to 3-month LIBOR plus 3.25%.

As of December 31, 2022, the Trusts qualify as VIEs under ASC 810, *Consolidation*. However, the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary and, therefore, the Trusts are not consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Trusts are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

4. Senior debt

On August 13, 2020, the Company issued \$100.0 million of senior debt with a maturity date of August 15, 2025, and a 4.75% interest rate, with interest paid semi-annually on March 15 and September 15. The Senior Notes are the Company's direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank equal in priority with all of the Company's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and senior in right of payment to all of the Company's existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

Note J—Shareholders' Equity

In 2020, the Company's Board of Directors ("the "Board") authorized a common stock repurchase program (the "2021 Common Stock Repurchase Program"). Under the 2021 Common Stock Repurchase Program, repurchased shares may be reissued for various corporate purposes. The Company was authorized and did repurchase \$10.0 million in each quarter of 2021. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company repurchased 1,835,061 shares of its common stock in the open market under the 2021 Common Stock Repurchase Program at an average cost of \$21.80 per share. In the first quarter of 2021, the Company changed its presentation of treasury stock acquired through common stock repurchases. To simplify presentation, common stock repurchases previously shown separately as treasury stock are now shown as reductions in common stock and additional paid-in capital.

On October 20, 2021, the Board approved a revised stock repurchase program for the 2022 fiscal year (the "2022 Common Stock Repurchase Program"). The Company was authorized and did repurchase \$15.0 million in each quarter of 2022. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 2,322,256 shares of its common stock in the open market under the 2022 Common Stock Repurchase Program at an average cost of \$25.84 per share.

On October 26, 2022, the Board approved a revised stock repurchase program for the upcoming 2023 fiscal year (the “2023 Common Stock Repurchase Program”). The amount that the Company intends to repurchase has been increased to \$25.0 million in value of the Company’s common stock per fiscal quarter in 2023, for a maximum amount of \$100.0 million. Under the stock repurchase program, the Company intends to repurchase shares through open market purchases, privately-negotiated transactions, block purchases or otherwise in accordance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”).

Note K—Benefit Plans

401 (k) Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) savings plan covering substantially all employees of the Company. Under the plan, the Company matches 50% of the employee contributions for all participants, not to exceed 6% of their salary. Contributions made by the Company were approximately \$2.0 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively and are reflected in salaries and employee benefits in the consolidated statement of operations.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

In 2005, the Company began contributing to a supplemental executive retirement plan for its former Chief Executive Officer that provides annual retirement benefits of \$25,000 per month until death. There were \$300,000 of disbursements under the plan in each of 2022, 2021 and 2020. The actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 reflected respective discount rates of 4.73%, 2.12% and 1.59% with a monthly benefit of \$25,000. Projected payouts for each of the next two years are \$300,000 per year, \$274,000, \$262,000, and \$248,000 for years three, four, and five, respectively, and \$1.0 million for the subsequent five years. The Company adjusts its related liability to actuarially derived estimates of lifetime payouts based upon actuarial tables as follows: SOA Pri-2012 Amount-Weighted White Collar Retiree Mortality Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021. The Company’s related expense was \$300,000, \$300,000 and \$465,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had accrued \$3.0 million for potential future payouts.

Note L—Income Taxes

The Company operates in the United States and is subject to corporate net income taxes for federal and state purposes. Tax expense is computed in total on combined continuing and discontinued operations, then separately for continuing operations which is subtracted from that total. The remainder is shown as tax expense for discontinued operations. The components of income tax expense included in the statements of continuing operations are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		
Current tax provision			
Federal	\$ 29,994	\$ 22,364	\$ 21,816
State	11,837	9,958	7,222
	41,831	32,322	29,038
Deferred tax provision (benefit)			
Federal	5,206	1,564	(966)
State	664	(162)	(384)
	5,870	1,402	(1,350)
	<u>\$ 47,701</u>	<u>\$ 33,724</u>	<u>\$ 27,688</u>

The differences between applicable income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations and the amounts computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 21% for 2022, 2021 and 2020, are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		
Computed tax expense at statutory rate	\$ 37,410	\$ 30,275	\$ 22,740
State taxes	9,499	7,704	5,363
Tax-exempt interest income	(480)	(566)	(517)
Meals and entertainment	6	24	24
Civil money penalty	368	—	—
Other net (deductible) nondeductible items	(22)	(3,762)	254
Valuation allowance - domestic	—	(1,446)	587
Other	920	1,495	(763)
	<u>\$ 47,701</u>	<u>\$ 33,724</u>	<u>\$ 27,688</u>

Deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary difference between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Cumulative temporary differences recognized in the financial statement of position are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	(in thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 5,283	\$ 4,031
Non-accrual interest	2,076	1,613
Deferred compensation	625	697
State taxes	1,192	1,857
Nonqualified stock options	747	1,031
Capital loss limitations	8,158	4,158
Tax deductible goodwill	614	1,365
Partnership interest, Walnut St basis difference	—	13,737
Operating lease liabilities	1,652	2,156
Fair value adjustment to investments	—	817
Loan charges	—	3,351
Unrealized losses on investment securities available-for-sale	10,668	—
Other	222	544
Total gross deferred tax assets	31,237	35,357
Federal and state valuation allowance	(8,158)	(16,903)
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unrealized gains on investment securities available-for-sale	—	2,207
Discount on Class A notes	—	92
Depreciation	2,025	1,743
Right of use asset	1,314	1,745
Fair value adjustment to investments	37	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	3,376	5,787
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 19,703</u>	<u>\$ 12,667</u>

Management assesses all available positive and negative evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be able to recognize the existing deferred tax assets. If that threshold is not met, a valuation allowance is established against the deferred tax asset. The federal and state valuation allowance at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, was \$8.2 million and \$16.9 million and resulted from Walnut Street assets, primarily because related capital losses will likely be non-deductible.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		
Beginning balance at January 1	\$ 338	\$ 338	\$ 338
Decreases in tax provisions for prior years	(338)	—	—
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at December 31	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 338</u>	<u>\$ 338</u>

Management does not believe these amounts will significantly increase or decrease within 12 months of December 31, 2022. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, will impact the effective tax rate.

Tax years after 2019 remain subject to examination by the federal authorities, and 2018 and after remain subject to examination by most state tax authorities. The Company recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense for all periods presented. To date, no amounts of interest or penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits have been recorded.

On December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021 (the “Appropriations Act”) was enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Appropriations Act, among other things, temporarily extends through December 31, 2025, certain expiring tax provisions. Additionally, the Appropriations Act enacts new provisions and extends certain provisions originated within the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”), enacted on March 27, 2020. The legislation did not have a material impact on the Company’s tax position. On March 11, 2021 the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, which includes certain business tax provisions, was signed into law. This legislation did not have a material impact on the Company’s tax provision.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the “IRA”) was signed into law. The IRA made several changes to the U.S. tax code effective after December 31, 2022, including, but not limited to, a 15% minimum tax on large corporations with average annual financial statement income of more than \$1.00 billion for a three tax-year period and a 1% excise tax on public company stock buybacks, which will be accounted for in treasury stock. We do not expect these changes to have a material impact on our provision for income taxes or financial statements.

Note M—Stock-Based Compensation.

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock options and restricted stock units (RSUs) in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC 718, “*Stock Based Compensation*.” The expense of the option or RSU is generally measured at fair value at the grant date with compensation expense recognized over the service period, which is typically the vesting period. For option grants subject to a service condition, the Company utilizes the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of each option on the date of grant. The Black-Scholes model takes into consideration the exercise price and expected life of the options, the current price of the underlying stock and its expected volatility, the expected dividends on the stock and the current risk-free interest rate for the expected life of the option. The Company’s estimate of the fair value of a stock option is based on expectations derived from historical experience and may not necessarily equate to its market value when fully vested. In accordance with ASC 718, the Company estimates the number of options for which the requisite service is expected to be rendered. For RSUs, fair value is determined by the quoted price of the Company’s stock on Nasdaq as of the date of grant. At December 31, 2022, the Company had two active stock-based compensation plans.

In May 2020, the Company adopted an Equity Incentive Plan (“2020 Plan”). Employees and directors of the Company and the Bank and consultants (with restrictions) are eligible to participate in the 2020 Plan. The option term may not exceed 10 years from the date of the grant. Any employee or consultant who possesses more than 10 percent of voting power of all classes of stock of the Company, or any parent or subsidiary, may not have options with terms exceeding five years from the date of grant. An aggregate of 3,300,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under the 2020 Plan. Restricted stock units may also be granted under the 2020 Plan with conditions similar to those for options.

In May 2018, the Company adopted an Equity Incentive Plan (“2018 Plan”). Employees and directors of the Company and the Bank and consultants (with restrictions) are eligible to participate in the 2018 Plan. The option term may not exceed 10 years from the date of the grant. Any employee or consultant who possesses more than 10 percent of voting power of all classes of stock of the Company, or any parent or subsidiary, may not have options with terms exceeding five years from the date of grant. An aggregate of 1,700,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under the 2018 Plan, but none remain. Restricted stock units may also be granted under the 2018 Plan with conditions similar to those for options.

The Company granted 100,000 stock options with a vesting period of four years during 2022 with a weighted average grant-date fair value of \$14.01. The Company granted 100,000 stock options with a vesting period of four years during 2021 with a weighted average grant-date fair value of \$8.51. The Company granted 300,000 stock options with a vesting period of four years

during 2020 with a weighted average grant-date fair value of \$3.02. The total common stock options exercised in 2022, 2021 and 2020 were 58,531, 633,966 and 99,000, respectively.

A summary of the Company's stock options is presented below:

	Options	Weighted-average exercise price (in thousands except per share data)	Weighted-average remaining contractual term (years)	Aggregate intrinsic value
Outstanding at January 1, 2022	550,104	\$ 9.67	7.17	\$ 8,603,191
Granted	100,000	30.32	9.12	—
Exercised	(58,531)	9.48	—	1,321,525
Expired	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	(11,469)	—	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	<u>580,104</u>	13.25	7.48	8,968,660
Exercisable at December 31, 2022	238,828	\$ 8.69	6.74	\$ 4,701,983

The Company granted 260,693 RSUs in 2022, of which 219,311 have a vesting period of three years and 41,382 have a vesting period of one year. At issuance, the 260,693 RSUs granted in 2022 had a fair value of \$ \$28.61 per unit. The Company granted 313,697 RSUs in 2021 of which 261,073 have a vesting period of three years and 52,624 have a vesting period of one year. At issuance, the 313,697 RSUs granted in 2021 had a fair value of \$18.81 per unit. The Company granted 1,531,702 RSUs in 2020, of which 1,387,602 have a vesting period of two years and nine months and 144,100 have a vesting period of one year. At issuance, the 1,531,702 RSUs granted in 2020 had a fair value of \$6.87 per unit.

A summary of the Company's restricted stock units is presented below:

	RSUs	Weighted-average grant date fair value	Average remaining contractual term (years)
Outstanding at January 1, 2022	1,030,124	\$ 10.49	1.17
Granted	260,693	28.61	1.84
Vested	(582,789)	10.11	—
Forfeited	(36,332)	15.21	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	<u>671,696</u>	\$ 17.78	1.00

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested options under the plans as of December 31, 2022, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	Options	Weighted-average grant date fair value
Non-Vested at January 1, 2022	357,552	\$ 4.63
Granted	100,000	14.01
Vested	(116,276)	4.32
Expired	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Non-Vested at December 31, 2022	<u>341,276</u>	\$ 7.49

There were 641,320 options exercised and restricted stock units vested in 2022, 1,732,529 options exercised and restricted stock units vested in 2021 and 710,111 options exercised and restricted stock units vested in 2020. The total intrinsic value of the options exercised and stock units vested in 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$ 15.7 million, \$35.5 million and \$7.1 million, respectively. The total issuance date fair value of options that were exercised and restricted units which vested during the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$6.1 million.

As of December 31, 2022, there was a total of \$8.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested awards under share-based plans. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.1 years. Related compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$7.6 million, \$8.6 million and \$6.4 million respectively, and the related tax benefits recognized were \$ 1.6 million, \$1.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company estimated the fair value of each stock option grant on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Risk-free interest rate	1.94%	1.19%	0.68%
Expected dividend yield	—	—	—
Expected volatility	45.1%	45.6%	45.2%
Expected lives (years)	6.3	6.3	6.3

Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock and peer group comparisons over the expected life of the grant. The risk-free rate for periods within the expected life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury strip rate in effect at the time of the grant. The life of the option is based on historical factors which include the contractual term, vesting period, exercise behavior and employee terminations. In accordance with the ASC 718, *Stock Based Compensation*, stock based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest and has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. The Company estimated forfeitures using historical data based upon the groups identified by management.

Note N—Transactions with Affiliates

The Bank did not maintain any deposits for various affiliated companies as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The Bank has entered into lending transactions in the ordinary course of business with directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and affiliates of such persons. All loans were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rate and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans with persons not related to the lender. At December 31, 2022, these loans were current as to principal and interest payments, and did not involve more than normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, loans to these related parties amounted to \$5.5 million and \$5.2 million, respectively.

Mr. Hersh Kozlov, a director of the Company, is a partner at Duane Morris LLP, an international law firm. The Company paid Duane Morris LLP \$1.5 million in 2022, \$1.9 million in 2021 and \$1.7 million in 2020 for legal services.

Note O—Commitments and Contingencies

1. Operating Leases

As part of its cost control efforts, the Company is actively managing its facilities. The lease for its Wilmington, Delaware operations facility and its Crofton, Maryland business leasing office expire in 2025. The lease for its Westmont (suburban Chicago), Illinois SBL office expires in 2026. The occupied New York and Norristown sites are, respectively, loan administration and leasing offices, and the leases will expire in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The Memphis, Tennessee SBL office lease expires in 2025. The Morrisville, North Carolina SBL loan office lease also expires in 2024. The Company also has leases for leasing business development offices in New Jersey that expire in 2023, and leases for SBL and leasing business development offices in Utah and Washington state that expire at various times through 2023. The Company's lease in South Dakota for its prepaid and debit card division expires in 2023. The Company has signed a lease for office space to relocate those offices to a development under construction in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, with expected occupancy in 2023.

These leases require the Company to pay the real estate taxes and insurance on the leased properties in addition to rent. The approximate future minimum annual rental payments, including any additional rents for escalation clauses, are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,

2023	\$	3,402
2024		3,847
2025		2,925
2026		1,375
2027		1,374
Thereafter		16,478
	\$	<u>29,401</u>

Rent and related expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were approximately \$3.7 million, \$3.6 million and \$4.1 million net of sublease rentals of approximately \$729,000, \$729,000 and \$848,000, respectively.

2. Legal Proceedings

On June 12, 2019, the Bank was served with a qui tam lawsuit filed in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, New Castle County. The Delaware Department of Justice intervened in the litigation. The case is titled The State of Delaware, Plaintiff, Ex rel. Russell S. Rogers, Plaintiff-Relator, v. The Bancorp Bank, Interactive Communications International, Inc., and InComm Financial Services, Inc., Defendants. The lawsuit alleges that the defendants violated the Delaware False Claims Act by not paying balances on certain open-loop “Vanilla” prepaid cards to the State of Delaware as unclaimed property. The complaint seeks actual and treble damages, statutory penalties, and attorneys’ fees. The Bank has filed an answer denying the allegations and continues to vigorously defend against the claims. The Bank and other defendants previously filed a motion to dismiss the action, but the motion was denied and the case is in preliminary stages of discovery. At this time, the Company is unable to determine whether the ultimate resolution of the matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or operations.

As previously disclosed, the Company received and responded to a non-public fact-finding inquiry from the SEC, which sought to determine if violations of the federal securities laws occurred. On October 9, 2019, the Company received a subpoena seeking records related generally to the Bank’s debit card issuance activity and gross dollar volume data, among other things. The Company responded to the subpoena and subsequent subpoenas issued to the Company. The SEC last requested information from the Company relating to this inquiry in September 2021. The SEC has not made any findings, or alleged any wrongdoing, with respect to this matter. Future costs related to responding to and cooperating with the SEC staff may be material, and could continue to be material at least through the completion of this matter.

On January 12, 2021, three former employees of the Bank filed separate complaints against the Company in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. The Company subsequently removed all three lawsuits to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The cases are captioned: John Edward Barker, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp, Inc., Defendant; Alexander John Kamai, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp, Inc., Defendant; and John Patrick McGlynn III, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp, Inc., Defendant. The lawsuits arise from the Bank’s termination of the plaintiffs’ employment in connection with the restructuring of its CMBS business. The plaintiffs sought damages in the following amounts: \$4,135,142 (Barker), \$901,088 (Kamai) and \$2,909,627 (McGlynn). On June 11, 2021, the Company filed a consolidated motion to dismiss in each case. On February 25, 2022, the court granted the Company’s motion in part, dismissing McGlynn’s claims in entirety and most of Barker and Kamai’s claims. The sole claims remaining are Barker and Kamai’s breach of implied contract claims related to an unpaid bonus, for which they seek \$2,000,000 and \$300,000, respectively. The Company is vigorously defending against these claims. On September 29, 2022, the Company filed a motion for summary judgment in both matters, which is still pending before the court. The Company is not yet able to determine whether the ultimate resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial conditions or operations.

On September 14, 2021, Cachet Financial Services (“Cachet”) filed an adversary proceeding against the Bank in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, titled Cachet Financial Services, Plaintiff v. The Bancorp Bank, et al., Defendants. The case was filed within the context of Cachet’s pending Chapter 11 bankruptcy case. The Bank previously served as the Originating Depository Financial Institution (“ODFI”) for ACH transactions in connection with Cachet’s payroll services business. The matter arises from the Bank’s termination of its Payroll Processing ODFI Agreement with Cachet on October 23, 2019, for safety and soundness reasons. The initial complaint alleges eight causes of action: (i) breach of contract; (ii) negligence; (iii) intentional interference with contract; (iv) conversion; (v) express indemnity; (vi) implied indemnity; (vii) accounting; and (viii) objection to the Bank’s proof of claim in the bankruptcy case. On November 4, 2021, the Bank filed a motion in the United States District Court for the Central District of California to withdraw the reference of the adversary proceeding to the bankruptcy court, which was denied in February 2023. On August 3, 2022, Cachet served the Bank with a First Amended Complaint wherein Cachet, among other things,

withdraws its implied indemnity claim against the Bank and adds several defendants unaffiliated with the Bank and causes of action related to those parties. As to the Bank, Cachet seeks approximately \$150 million in damages, an accounting and disallowance of the Bank's proof of claim. The Bank is vigorously defending against these claims. On September 28, 2022, the Bank filed a partial motion to dismiss, seeking to dispose of the majority of Cachet's claims against the Bank. The motion is still pending before the court. The Company is not yet able to determine whether the ultimate resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial conditions or operations.

In addition, the Company is a party to various routine legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of business. The Company believes that none of these actions, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or operations.

Note P—Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk and Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when they become payable. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The contractual, or notional, amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The approximate contract amounts and maturity term of the Company's unused credit commitments are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	(in thousands)	
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk		
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 1,980,154	\$ 2,154,352
Standby letters of credit	1,698	1,698
	<u>\$ 1,981,852</u>	<u>\$ 2,156,050</u>

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation. The vast majority of commitments to extend credit arise from security backed lines of credit (SBLOC) which are variable rate and which represent collateral values available to support additional extensions of credit, and not expected usage. Such commitments are normally based on the full amount of collateral in a customer's investment account. The majority of such lines of credit have historically not been drawn upon.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper, bond financing and similar transactions. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Company holds residential or commercial real estate, accounts receivable, inventory and equipment as collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary. The Company reduces any potential liability on its standby letters of credit based upon its estimate of the proceeds obtainable upon the liquidation of the collateral held. Fair values of unrecognized financial instruments, including commitments to extend credit and the fair value of letters of credit, are considered immaterial.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual or notional amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. CECL accounting guidance requires the establishment of an allowance for loss on such unfunded instruments. To establish that allowance, the Company generally utilizes the same methodologies as it does to establish allowances on outstanding loans, adjusted for estimated usage as appropriate.

Note Q—Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of an entity's assets and liabilities considered to be financial instruments. For the Company, as for most financial institutions, the majority of its assets and liabilities are considered to be financial instruments. However, many such instruments lack an available trading market as characterized by a willing buyer and willing seller engaging in an exchange transaction. Also, it is the Company's general practice and intent to hold its financial instruments to maturity whether or not categorized as "available-for-sale" and not to engage in trading or sales activities although it sold loans in 2019 and prior years, and may do so in the future. For fair value disclosure purposes, the Company utilized the fair value measurement criteria of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*.

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to assets and liabilities. It clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures concerning fair value measurements. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Level 1 valuation is based on quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities to which the Company has access at the measurement date. Level 2 valuation is based on other observable inputs for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. This includes quoted prices for similar assets in active or inactive markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, default rates, or inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated through, observable market data by market-corroborated reports. Level 3 valuation is based on "unobservable inputs" that are the best information available in the circumstances. Assets classified as level 3 are only classified as such, when the observable inputs discussed above are not available, often as a result of thinly traded markets. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There were no transfers between levels in 2022 and 2021. Transfers between levels in prior years, resulted only from the availability or non-availability of third-party pricing for CRE securities from the Company's securitizations, see Note E. For fair value disclosure purposes, the Company utilized certain value measurement criteria required under the ASC 820, "*Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*," as discussed below.

Estimated fair values have been determined by the Company using the best available data and an estimation methodology it believes to be suitable for each category of financial instruments. Changes in the assumptions or methodologies used to estimate fair values may materially affect the estimated amounts. Also, there may not be reasonable comparability between institutions due to the wide range of permitted assumptions and methodologies in the absence of active markets. This lack of uniformity gives rise to a high degree of subjectivity in estimating financial instrument fair values.

Cash and cash equivalents, which are comprised of cash and due from banks and the Company's balance at the FRB, had recorded values of \$888.2 million and \$601.8 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which approximated fair values.

Investment securities have estimated fair values based on quoted market prices or other observable inputs, if available. If observable inputs are not available, fair values are determined using unobservable (Level 3) inputs that are based on the best information available in the circumstances. For these investment securities, fair values are based on the present value of expected cash flows from principal and interest to maturity, or yield to call as appropriate, at the measurement date.

Commercial loans, at fair value are comprised of commercial real estate bridge loans and SBA loans which had been previously originated for sale or securitization in the secondary market, and which are now being held on the balance sheet. Commercial real estate bridge loans and SBA loans are valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based upon pricing for similar loans where market indications of the sales price of such loans are not available, on a pooled basis.

Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs, have an estimated fair value using the present value of future cash flows. The discount rate used in these calculations is the estimated current market rate adjusted for borrower-specific credit risk. The carrying value of accrued interest approximates fair value.

FHLB, Atlantic Central Bankers Bank, and Federal Reserve Bank stock are held as required by those respective institutions and are carried at cost. Each of these institutions require their correspondent banking institutions to hold stock as a condition of

membership. While a fixed stock amount is required by each of these institutions, the Federal Home Loan Bank stock requirement increases or decreases with the level of borrowing activity.

Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations were recorded at the lower of cost basis or market value. For loans, market value was determined using the discounted cash flow approach which converts expected cash flows from the loan portfolio by unit of measurement to a present value estimate. Unit of measurement was determined by loan type and for significant loans on an individual loan basis. Loan fair values are based on “unobservable inputs” that are based on available information. Level 3 fair values are based on the present value of cash flows by unit of measurement. In the first quarter of 2022, discontinued loans were reclassified to loans held for investment, as efforts to sell the loans had concluded. Accordingly, these loans will be accounted for as such, and included in related tables. Discontinued other real estate owned which constituted the remainder of discontinued assets was reclassified to the other real estate owned caption on the consolidated balance sheet.

Deposits (comprised of interest and non-interest-bearing checking accounts, savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (generally, their carrying amounts). The fair values of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and short-term borrowings are equal to their carrying amounts as they are overnight borrowings. There were no short-term borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2022 or 2021.

Time deposits, when outstanding, senior debt and subordinated debentures have a fair value estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies current interest rates to discount expected cash flows. There were \$330.0 million time deposits outstanding at December 31, 2022 and \$0 at December 31, 2021.

Long term borrowings resulted from sold loans which did not qualify for true sale accounting. They are presented in the amount of principal of such loans.

Interest rate swaps are either assets or liabilities and have a fair value which is estimated using models that use readily observable market inputs and a market standard methodology applied to the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity and the applicable interest rate index.

The fair value of commitments to extend credit is estimated based on the amount of unamortized deferred loan commitment fees. The fair value of letters of credit is based on the amount of unearned fees plus the estimated cost to terminate the letters of credit. Fair values of unrecognized financial instruments, including commitments to extend credit, and the fair value of letters of credit are considered immaterial. Fair value information for specific balance sheet categories is as follows.

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) (in thousands)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investment securities, available-for-sale	\$ 766,016	\$ 766,016	\$ —	\$ 745,993	\$ 20,023
Federal Home Loan Bank, Atlantic Central Bankers Bank, and Federal Reserve Bank stock	12,629	12,629	—	—	12,629
Commercial loans, at fair value	589,143	589,143	—	—	589,143
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs	5,486,853	5,462,948	—	—	5,462,948
Interest rate swaps, asset	408	408	—	408	—
Demand and interest checking	6,559,617	6,559,617	—	6,559,617	—
Savings and money market	140,496	140,496	—	140,496	—
Senior debt	99,050	93,871	—	93,871	—
Time deposits	330,000	330,000	—	330,000	—
Subordinated debentures	13,401	10,067	—	—	10,067
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	42	42	42	—	—

	December 31, 2021				
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) (in thousands)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investment securities, available-for-sale	\$ 953,709	\$ 953,709	\$ —	\$ 934,678	\$ 19,031
Federal Home Loan Bank and Atlantic Central Bankers Bank stock	1,663	1,663	—	—	1,663
Commercial loans, at fair value	1,388,416	1,388,416	—	—	1,388,416
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs	3,747,224	3,745,548	—	—	3,745,548
Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	3,268	3,268	—	—	3,268
Interest rate swaps, liability	553	553	—	553	—
Demand and interest checking	5,561,365	5,561,365	—	5,561,365	—
Savings and money market	415,546	415,546	—	415,546	—
Senior debt	98,682	101,980	—	101,980	—
Subordinated debentures	13,401	8,815	—	—	8,815
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	42	42	42	—	—

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, segregated by fair value hierarchy, are summarized below (in thousands):

	Fair value December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investment securities, available-for-sale				
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 28,381	\$ —	\$ 28,381	\$ —
Asset-backed securities	334,009	—	334,009	—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	47,510	—	47,510	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	139,820	—	139,820	—
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	41,783	—	41,783	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	166,813	—	154,490	12,323
Corporate debt securities	7,700	—	—	7,700
Total investment securities, available-for-sale	766,016	—	745,993	20,023
Commercial loans, at fair value	589,143	—	—	589,143
Interest rate swaps, asset	408	—	408	—
	<u>\$ 1,355,567</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 746,401</u>	<u>\$ 609,166</u>

	Fair value December 31, 2021	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investment securities, available-for-sale				
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 37,302	\$ —	\$ 37,302	\$ —
Asset-backed securities	360,418	—	360,418	—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	52,137	—	52,137	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	184,301	—	184,301	—
Collateralized mortgage obligation securities	61,861	—	61,861	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	251,076	—	238,659	12,417
Corporate debt securities	6,614	—	—	6,614
Total investment securities, available-for-sale	953,709	—	934,678	19,031
Commercial loans, at fair value	1,388,416	—	—	1,388,416
Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	3,268	—	—	3,268
Interest rate swaps, liability	553	—	553	—
	<u>\$ 2,344,840</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 934,125</u>	<u>\$ 1,410,715</u>

The Company's Level 3 asset activity for the categories shown for the years 2022 and 2021 is as follows (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Available-for-sale securities		Commercial loans, at fair value	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 19,031	\$ 178,951	\$ 1,388,416	\$ 1,810,812
Transfers from investment in unconsolidated entity	—	—	—	22,926
Transfers from assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	—	—	—	61,580
Transfers to loans, net	—	—	(61,580)	—
Total net (losses) or gains (realized/unrealized)	—	(44)	12,570	13,214
Included in earnings	—	(44)	12,570	13,214
Included in other comprehensive loss	992	(1,422)	—	—
Purchases, issuances, sales and settlements	—	—	—	—
Issuances	—	—	66,067	127,765
Settlements	—	(158,454)	(816,330)	(647,881)
Ending balance	\$ 20,023	\$ 19,031	\$ 589,143	\$ 1,388,416
Total losses year to date included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at the reporting date as shown above.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (3,492)	\$ (2,133)

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Investment in unconsolidated entity		Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ —	\$ 31,294	\$ 3,268	\$ 113,650
Transfers to commercial loans, at fair value	—	(22,926)	—	(61,580)
Transfers to other real estate owned	—	(2,145)	—	(17,343)
Total (losses) or gains (realized/unrealized)	—	—	—	1,102
Included in earnings	—	—	—	1,102
Purchases, issuances, sales, settlements and charge-offs	—	—	—	—
Issuances	—	—	—	5,222
Sales	—	—	—	(2,020)
Settlements	—	(6,223)	(3,268)	(35,750)
Charge-offs	—	—	—	(13)
Ending balance	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,268
Total losses year to date included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at the reporting date as shown above.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 566

The Company's other real estate owned activity is summarized below (in thousands) as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 18,873	\$ —
Transfers from investment in unconsolidated entity	—	2,145
Sales	(2,343)	(615)
Transfers from commercial loans, at fair value	4,680	—
Transfers from discontinued operations	—	17,343
Ending balance	\$ 21,210	\$ 18,873

Information related to fair values of level 3 balance sheet categories is as follows (dollars in thousands, except range and weighted average data).

<u>Level 3 instruments only</u>	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range at December 31, 2022	Weighted average at December 31, 2022
Commercial mortgage-backed investment security (a)	\$ 12,323	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	12.71%	12.71%
Insurance liquidating trust preferred security (b) Federal Home Loan Bank, Atlantic	7,700	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	11.50%	11.50%
Central Bankers Bank, and Federal Reserve Bank stock	12,629	Cost	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs (c)	5,462,948	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	5.65%-11.00%	6.86%
Commercial - SBA (d)	146,717	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	5.57%-6.25%	6.17%
Non-SBA CRE - fixed (e)	28,695	Discounted cash flow and appraisal	Discount rate	8.36%-11.65%	10.31%
Non-SBA CRE - floating (f)	413,731	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	7.07%-17.20%	7.90%
Commercial loans, at fair value	589,143				
Subordinated debentures (g)	10,067	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	11.50%	11.50%
Other real estate owned (h)	21,210	Appraised value	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Level 3 instruments only</u>	Fair value at December 31, 2021	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range at December 31, 2021	Weighted average at December 31, 2021
Commercial mortgage-backed investment securities	\$ 12,417	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	8.00%	8.00%
Insurance liquidating trust preferred security Federal Home Loan Bank and Atlantic	6,614	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%
Central Bankers Bank stock	1,663	Cost	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs	3,745,548	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	1.00% - 7.00%	3.70%
Commercial - SBA	199,585	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	1.04% - 2.12%	\$103.40
Non-SBA CRE - fixed	79,864	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	5.31%-7.43%	6.26%
Non-SBA CRE - floating	1,047,387	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	3.96%-10.20%	4.96%
Other loans	61,580	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	3.18%-6.80%	4.36%
Commercial loans, at fair value	1,388,416				
Assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations	3,268	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	3.18%-6.80%	4.36%
Subordinated debentures	8,815	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%
Other real estate owned	18,873	Appraised value	N/A	N/A	N/A

The valuations for each of the instruments above, as of the balance sheet date, are sensitive to judgments, assumptions and uncertainties, changes in which could have a significant impact on such valuations. All weighted averages at December 31, 2022 were calculated using the discount rate for each individual security or loan weighted by its par value, except for SBA loans. For SBA loans, traders' pricing indications for pools determined by date of loan origination were weighted. For commercial loans recorded at fair value and assets held-for-sale from discontinued operations, changes in fair value are reflected in the income statement. Changes in

the fair value of securities which are unrelated to credit are recorded through equity. Changes in the value of subordinated debentures are a disclosure item, without impact on the financial statements. Changes in the fair value of loans recorded at amortized cost which are unrelated to credit are also a disclosure item, without impact on the financial statements. The notes below refer to the December 31, 2022 table.

- a) Commercial mortgage-backed investment security, consisting of a single Bank issued CRE security, is valued using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate and prepayment rate applied are based upon market observations and actual experience for comparable securities and implicitly assume market averages for defaults and loss severities. The security has significant credit enhancement, or protection from other tranches in the issue, which limits the valuation exposure to credit losses. Nonetheless, increases in expected loss severities on the loans underlying the issue could reduce its value. In market environments in which investors demand greater yield compensation for credit risk, the discount rate applied would ordinarily be higher and the valuation lower. Changes in prepayments and loss experience could also change the interest earned on this holding in future periods and impact its fair value. As a single security, the weighted average rate shown is the actual rate applied to the security.
- b) Insurance liquidating trust preferred security is a single debenture which is valued using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate used is based on the market rate on comparable relatively illiquid instruments and credit analysis. A change in the liquidating trust's ability to repay the note, or an increase in interest rates, particularly for privately placed debentures, would affect the discount rate and thus the valuation. As a single security, the weighted average rate shown is the actual rate applied to the security.
- c) Loans, net of deferred fees and costs are valued using discounted cash flow analysis. Discount rates are based upon available information for estimated current origination rates for each loan type. Origination rates may fluctuate based upon changes in the risk free (Treasury) rate and credit experience for each loan type.
- d) Commercial-SBA Loans are comprised of the government guaranteed portion of SBA insured loans. Their valuation is based upon the yield derived from dealer pricing indications for guaranteed pools, adjusted for seasoning and prepayments. A limited number of broker/dealers originate the pooled securities for which the loans are purchased and as a result, prices can fluctuate based on such limited market demand, although the government guarantee has resulted in consistent historical demand. Valuations are impacted by prepayment assumptions resulting from both voluntary payoffs and defaults. Such assumptions for both poolable and seasoned loans are based on estimates arrived at using actual historical data for similar loans.
- e) Non-SBA CRE-fixed are fixed rate non-SBA commercial real estate mortgages. These loans are fair valued by a third party, based upon discounting at market rates for similar loans. Discount rates used in applying discounted cash flow analysis utilize input based upon loan terms, the general level of interest rates and the quality of the credit. Deterioration in loan performance or other credit weaknesses could result in fair value ranges which would be dependent upon potential buyers' tolerance for such weaknesses and are difficult to estimate. The movie theater loan which was valued on the basis of an appraisal at September 30, 2022 was transferred to other real estate owned in the fourth quarter of 2022 and is discussed in Note E.
- f) Non-SBA CRE-floating are floating rate non-SBA loans, the vast majority of which are secured by multi-family properties (apartments). These are bridge loans designed to provide owners time and funding for property improvements and are generally valued using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate for the vast majority of these loans was based upon current origination rates for similar loans. Deterioration in loan performance or other credit weaknesses could result in fair value ranges which would be dependent upon potential buyers' tolerance for such weaknesses and are difficult to estimate. At December 31, 2022, these loans were fair valued by a third party, based upon discounting at market rates for similar loans.
- g) Subordinated debentures are comprised of two subordinated notes issued by the Company, maturing in 2038 with a floating rate of 3-month LIBOR plus 3.25%. These notes are valued using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate is based on the market rate for comparable relatively illiquid instruments. Changes in those market rates, or the credit of the Company could result in changes in the valuation.
- h) For other real estate owned, fair value is based upon appraisals of the underlying collateral by third party appraisers, reduced by 7% to 10% for estimated selling costs. Such appraisals reflect estimates of amounts realizable upon property sales based on the sale of comparable properties and other factors. Actual sales prices may vary based upon the identification of potential purchasers, changing conditions in local real estate markets and the level of interest rates required to finance purchases.

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, segregated by fair value hierarchy, at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are summarized below (in thousands):

Description	Fair value December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs ⁽¹⁾ (Level 3)
Collateral dependent loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 12,205	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,205
Other real estate owned	21,210	—	—	21,210
Intangible assets	2,049	—	—	2,049
	<u>\$ 35,464</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 35,464</u>

Description	Fair value December 31, 2021	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs ⁽¹⁾ (Level 3)
Collateral dependent loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,005	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,005
Other real estate owned	18,873	—	—	18,873
Intangible assets	2,447	—	—	2,447
	<u>\$ 24,325</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 24,325</u>

⁽¹⁾ The method of valuation approach for the loans evaluated for an allowance for credit losses on an individual loan basis and also for other real estate owned was the market approach based upon appraisals of the underlying collateral by external appraisers, reduced by 7% to 10% for estimated selling costs. Intangible assets are valued based upon internal analyses.

At December 31, 2022, principal on loans individually evaluated for an allowance for credit losses, and troubled debt restructurings that is accounted for on the basis of the value of underlying collateral, is shown in the above table at an estimated fair value of \$12.2 million. To arrive at that fair value, related loan principal of \$14.3 million was reduced by specific allowances of \$2.1 million within the allowance for credit losses, as of that date, representing the deficiency between principal and estimated collateral values, which were reduced by estimated costs to sell. When the deficiency is deemed uncollectible, it is charged off by reducing the specific allowance and decreasing principal. Included in the loans individually evaluated for an allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2022, were troubled debt restructured loans with a balance of \$5.3 million which had specific allowances of \$637,000. At December 31, 2021, principal on loans individually evaluated for an allowance for credit losses, and troubled debt restructurings that is accounted for on the basis of the value of underlying collateral, is shown in the above table at an estimated fair value of \$3.0 million. To arrive at that fair value, related loan principal of \$4.0 million was reduced by specific allowances of \$1.0 million within the allowance for credit losses, as of that date, representing the deficiency between principal and estimated collateral values, which were reduced by estimated costs to sell. When the deficiency is deemed uncollectible, it is charged off by reducing the specific allowance and decreasing principal. Included in the loans individually evaluated for an allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2021, were troubled debt restructured loans with a balance of \$1.5 million which had specific allowances of \$476,000. Valuation techniques consistent with the market and/or cost approach were used to measure fair value and primarily included observable inputs for the individual loans being evaluated such as recent sales of similar collateral or observable market data for operational or carrying costs. In cases where such inputs were unobservable, the loan balance is reflected within the Level 3 hierarchy. The Company had \$21.2 million of other real estate owned at December 31, 2022 and \$18.9 million other real estate owned at December 31, 2021.

Note R –Derivatives

The Company has utilized derivative instruments to assist in the management of interest rate sensitivity by modifying the repricing, maturity and option characteristics on certain commercial real estate loans held at fair value. These instruments are not accounted for as effective hedges. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had entered into one interest rate swap agreement with an aggregate notional amount of \$6.8 million. Under that swap agreement the Company receives an adjustable rate of interest based upon LIBOR. The Company recorded a gain of \$961,000, a gain of \$1.7 million and a loss of \$2.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and 2020, respectively, to recognize the fair value of derivative instruments. Those amounts are recorded on the consolidated statements of operations under “Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on commercial loans (at fair value)”. At December 31, 2022, the amount receivable by the Company under this swap agreement was \$408,000. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had minimum collateral posting thresholds with certain of its derivative counterparties and had posted cash collateral of \$523,000 and \$2.3 million, respectively.

The maturity dates, notional amounts, interest rates paid and received and fair value of the Company’s remaining interest rate swap agreements as of December 31, 2022 are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

Maturity date	December 31, 2022			
	Notional amount	Interest rate paid	Interest rate received	Fair value
December 23, 2025	\$ 6,800	2.16%	4.73%	\$ 408
Total	<u>\$ 6,800</u>			<u>\$ 408</u>

The \$408,000 fair value position of the outstanding derivatives at December 31, 2022 as detailed in the above table, was recorded in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Note S—Regulatory Matters

It is the policy of the Federal Reserve that financial holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only from income available over the past year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization’s expected future needs and financial condition. The policy provides that financial holding companies should not maintain a level of cash dividends that undermines the financial holding company’s ability to serve as a source of strength to its banking subsidiaries.

Various federal and state statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends that subsidiary banks can pay to their holding companies without regulatory approval. Without the prior approval of the OCC, a dividend may not be paid if the total of all dividends declared by a bank in any calendar year is in excess of the current year’s net income combined with the retained net income of the two preceding years. Additionally, a dividend may not be paid in excess of a bank’s retained earnings. Moreover, an insured depository institution may not pay a dividend if the payment would cause it to be less than “adequately capitalized” under the prompt corrective action framework as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act or if the institution is in default in the payment of an assessment due to the FDIC. Similarly, a banking organization that fails to satisfy regulatory minimum capital conservation buffer requirements will be subject to certain limitations, which include restrictions on capital distributions.

In addition to these explicit limitations, federal and state regulatory agencies are authorized to prohibit a banking subsidiary or financial holding company from engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice. Depending upon the circumstances, the agencies could take the position that paying a dividend would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification of the Company and the Bank are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. Moreover, capital requirements may be modified based upon regulatory rules or by regulatory discretion at any time reflecting a variety of factors including deterioration in asset quality.

	Actual		For capital adequacy purposes		To be well capitalized under prompt corrective action provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>						
Total capital						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 747,372	13.87%	\$ 431,203	>=8.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	829,540	15.42%	430,483	8.00	538,103	>= 10.00%
Tier 1 capital						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	722,238	13.40%	323,403	>=6.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	804,406	14.95%	322,862	6.00	430,483	>= 8.00%
Tier 1 capital						
(to average assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	722,238	9.63%	299,913	>=4.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	804,406	10.73%	299,794	4.00	374,742	>= 5.00%
Common equity tier 1						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	722,238	13.40%	215,602	>=4.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	804,406	14.95%	242,147	4.50	349,767	>= 6.50%
<u>As of December 31, 2021</u>						
Total capital						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 661,656	15.13%	\$ 349,923	>=8.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	695,450	15.88%	349,897	8.00	437,371	>= 10.00%
Tier 1 capital						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	643,850	14.72%	262,442	>=6.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	677,644	15.48%	262,423	6.00	349,897	>= 8.00%
Tier 1 capital						
(to average assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	643,850	10.40%	247,722	>=4.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	677,644	10.98%	247,630	4.00	309,537	>= 5.00%
Common equity tier 1						
(to risk-weighted assets)						
The Bancorp, Inc.	643,850	14.72%	174,962	>=4.00	N/A	N/A
The Bancorp Bank, National Association	677,644	15.48%	196,817	4.50	284,291	>= 6.50%

As of December 31, 2022, the Company and the Bank met all regulatory requirements for classification as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

Note T—Condensed Financial Information—Parent Only

Condensed Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
(in thousands)		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 18,712	\$ 68,383
Investment in subsidiaries	776,199	686,248
Other assets	13,016	11,324
Total assets	<u>\$ 807,927</u>	<u>\$ 765,955</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Other liabilities	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,418
Senior debt	99,050	98,682
Subordinated debentures	13,401	13,401
Stockholders' equity	694,031	652,454
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 807,927</u>	<u>\$ 765,955</u>

Condensed Statements of Operations

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
(in thousands)			
Income			
Other income	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 1
Total income	10	—	1
Expense			
Interest on subordinated debentures	657	449	524
Interest on senior debt	5,118	5,118	1,913
Non-interest expense	8,520	9,266	7,486
Total expense	14,295	14,833	9,923
Income tax benefit	(2,999)	(3,114)	—
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	141,499	122,372	90,006
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 130,213</u>	<u>\$ 110,653</u>	<u>\$ 80,084</u>

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	Year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
(in thousands)			
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 130,213	\$ 110,653	\$ 80,084
Net amortization of investment securities discounts/premiums	368	368	—
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,692)	(3,164)	484
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	27	(423)	1,810
Stock based compensation expense	7,592	8,626	6,429
Equity in undistributed income	(141,499)	(122,372)	(90,006)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(4,991)</u>	<u>(6,312)</u>	<u>(1,199)</u>
Investing activities			
Contribution from subsidiary	15,000	—	—
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>15,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock options	320	3,428	866
Proceeds of senior debt offering	—	—	98,314
Repurchases of common stock	(60,000)	(40,000)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(59,680)</u>	<u>(36,572)</u>	<u>99,180</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(49,671)	(42,884)	97,981
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	68,383	111,267	13,286
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 18,712</u>	<u>\$ 68,383</u>	<u>\$ 111,267</u>

Note U—Segment Financials

The Company performed a strategic evaluation of its businesses in the third quarter of 2014. As a result of the evaluation, the Company decided to discontinue its Philadelphia commercial lending operations, as described in Note V- Discontinued Operations. The shift from a traditional bank balance sheet led the Company to evaluate its remaining business structure. Based on the continuing operations of the Company, it was determined that there would be four segments of the business: specialty finance, payments, corporate and discontinued operations. On January 1, 2022, discontinued operations was combined into the corporate segment. The chief decision maker for these segments is the Chief Executive Officer. Specialty finance includes small business (primarily SBA loans), direct lease financing, security and insurance backed lines of credit, investment advisor financing, real estate bridge lending and deposits generated by those business lines. In 2019, specialty finance included commercial mortgage loan sales and securitizations, prior to their cessation in 2020. Payments include prepaid and debit cards, card payments, ACH processing and deposits generated by those business lines. Corporate includes the Company's investment portfolio, corporate overhead and non-allocated expenses. In the tables below the Company allocated cost of funds in the interest allocation line. These operating segments reflect the way the Company views its current operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2022					
	Specialty finance	Payments	Corporate (in thousands)	Discontinued operations	Total
Interest income	\$ 273,392	\$ 113	\$ 34,790	\$ —	\$ 308,295
Interest allocation	(55,680)	56,064	(384)	—	—
Interest expense	3,083	42,883	13,488	—	59,454
Net interest income	214,629	13,294	20,918	—	248,841
Provision for credit losses	7,108	—	—	—	7,108
Non-interest income	15,371	86,313	3,999	—	105,683
Non-interest expense	71,878	69,261	28,363	—	169,502
Income (loss) before taxes	151,014	30,346	(3,446)	—	177,914
Income tax expense	—	—	47,701	—	47,701
Net income (loss)	\$ 151,014	\$ 30,346	\$ (51,147)	\$ —	\$ 130,213

For the year ended December 31, 2021					
	Specialty finance	Payments	Corporate (in thousands)	Discontinued operations	Total
Interest income	\$ 191,867	\$ —	\$ 30,248	\$ —	\$ 222,115
Interest allocation	(17,217)	20,634	(3,417)	—	—
Interest expense	963	4,162	6,114	—	11,239
Net interest income	173,687	16,472	20,717	—	210,876
Provision for credit losses	3,110	—	—	—	3,110
Non-interest income	22,331	82,343	75	—	104,749
Non-interest expense	67,263	69,716	31,371	—	168,350
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	125,645	29,099	(10,579)	—	144,165
Income tax expense	—	—	33,724	—	33,724
Income (loss) from continuing operations	125,645	29,099	(44,303)	—	110,441
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	—	212	212
Net income (loss)	\$ 125,645	\$ 29,099	\$ (44,303)	\$ 212	\$ 110,653

For the year ended December 31, 2020					
	Specialty finance	Payments	Corporate (in thousands)	Discontinued operations	Total
Interest income	\$ 170,847	\$ —	\$ 39,935	\$ —	\$ 210,782
Interest allocation	(29,255)	36,890	(7,635)	—	—
Interest expense	1,024	8,690	6,202	—	15,916
Net interest income	140,568	28,200	26,098	—	194,866
Provision for credit losses	6,352	—	—	—	6,352
Non-interest income	678	83,751	188	—	84,617
Non-interest expense	68,244	68,379	28,224	—	164,847
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	66,650	43,572	(1,938)	—	108,284
Income tax expense	—	—	27,688	—	27,688
Income (loss) from continuing operations	66,650	43,572	(29,626)	—	80,596
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	(512)	(512)
Net income (loss)	\$ 66,650	\$ 43,572	\$ (29,626)	\$ (512)	\$ 80,084

December 31, 2022					
	Specialty finance	Payments	Corporate (in thousands)	Discontinued operations	Total
Total assets	\$ 6,042,765	\$ 57,894	\$ 1,802,341	\$ —	\$ 7,903,000
Total liabilities	\$ 321,335	\$ 6,101,539	\$ 786,095	\$ —	\$ 7,208,969

December 31, 2021					
	Specialty finance	Payments	Corporate (in thousands)	Discontinued operations	Total
Total assets	\$ 5,099,388	\$ 41,593	\$ 1,698,990	\$ 3,268	\$ 6,843,239
Total liabilities	\$ 329,372	\$ 5,312,115	\$ 549,298	\$ —	\$ 6,190,785

Note V—Discontinued Operations

The Company performed a strategic evaluation of its businesses in the third quarter of 2014 and decided to discontinue its Philadelphia commercial lending operations to focus on its specialty finance lending. The Company has since disposed of the vast majority of related loans and other real estate owned. While in the process of disposition, financial results of the commercial lending operations were presented as separate from continuing operations on the consolidated statements of operations and assets of the commercial lending operations to be disposed of were presented as assets held-for-sale on the consolidated balance sheets. As disposition efforts were winding down, discontinued loans of \$61.6 million were reclassified to loans held for investment in the first quarter of 2022. These loans will accordingly be accounted for as such, and included in related tables as management continues related collections. While classified as discontinued operations loans were recorded at the lower of their cost or fair value. Fair value was determined using a discounted cash flow analysis where projections of cash flows were developed in consideration of internal loan review analysis and default/prepayment assumptions for smaller pools of loans. Those credit and collateral related assumptions were subject to uncertainty.

Discontinued other real estate owned of \$17.3 million which constituted the remainder of discontinued assets was reclassified to the other real estate owned caption on the balance sheet.

The following table presents financial results of the commercial lending business included in net income (loss) from discontinued operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The majority of non-interest expense is comprised of loan related charges including charge-offs, realized and unrealized gains and losses, other real estate loan charges and attorney fees.

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		
Interest income	\$ —	\$ 3,096	\$ 4,222
Interest expense	—	—	—
Net interest income	—	3,096	4,222
Non-interest income	—	99	21
Non-interest expense	—	2,907	8,059
Income (loss) before taxes	—	288	(3,816)
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	76	(3,304)
Net income (loss)	\$ —	\$ 212	\$ (512)

	December 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
	(in thousands)	
Commercial loans, at fair value	\$ —	\$ 2,907
Other real estate owned	—	361
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 3,268

Non-interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, reflected no activity for 2022, a gain of \$1.5 million for 2021, and losses of \$520,000 for 2020, for fair value and realized gains (losses) on loans. For those respective years, it also reflected respective expenses and losses of \$0, \$2.8 million and \$5.5 million related to other real estate owned. Discontinued operations loans are recorded at the lower of their cost or fair value. Fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis where projections of cash flows are developed in consideration of internal loan review analysis and default/prepayment assumptions for smaller pools of loans. These credit and collateral related assumptions are subject to uncertainty.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Members of the Company's operational management and internal audit meet regularly to provide an established structure to report any weaknesses or other issues with controls, or any matter that has not been reported previously, to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and, in turn to the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, the Company's management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and the Company's management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

A material weakness is defined as a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022 based on the control criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2022.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP, audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022. Their report dated March 1, 2023 appears below in this Item 9A.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders
The Bancorp, Inc.

Opinion on internal control over financial reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of The Bancorp, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and our report dated March 1, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Arant Thornton LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 1, 2023

Item 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Information included in our 2023 Proxy Statement to be filed is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information included in our 2023 Proxy Statement to be filed is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Information included in our 2023 Proxy Statement to be filed is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Information included in our 2023 Proxy Statement to be filed is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Information included in our 2023 Proxy Statement to be filed is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibit and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2022 and 2021
Consolidated Statement of Operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules

None.

3. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1.1	Certificate of Incorporation filed July 20, 1999, amended July 27, 1999, amended June 7, 2001, and amended October 8, 2002 ⁽¹⁾
3.1.2	Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation filed July 30, 2009 ⁽⁴⁾
3.1.3	Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation filed June 1, 2016 ⁽⁴⁾
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws ⁽⁵⁾
4.1	Description of the Registrant's Securities ⁽⁸⁾
4.2	Specimen stock certificate ⁽¹⁾
4.3	Indenture for Senior Debt Securities dated as of August 13, 2020 ⁽²⁾
4.4	First Supplemental Indenture for 4.750% Senior Notes due 2025 dated as of August 13, 2020 ⁽²⁾
10.1.1	The Bancorp, Inc. 2018 Equity Incentive Plan ⁽³⁾⁺
10.1.2	First Amendment to The Bancorp, Inc. 2018 Equity Incentive Plan ⁽³⁾⁺
10.2	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement ⁽³⁾⁺
10.3	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of July 10, 2018 ⁽⁶⁾
10.4	The Bancorp, Inc. 2020 Equity Incentive Plan ⁽⁷⁾⁺
10.5	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Award ⁽⁷⁾⁺
10.6	Form on Non-Qualified Stock Option Award (non-employee directors) ⁽⁷⁾⁺
10.7	Form of Restricted Stock Award ⁽⁷⁾⁺

21.1	Subsidiaries of Registrant *
23.1	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP *
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications *
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications *
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications *
32.2	Section 1350 Certifications *
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Schema Document **
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document **
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Definition Linkbase Document **
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Labels Linkbase Document **
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document **
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document **
104	The cover page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, filed with the SEC on March 1, 2023 is formatted in Inline XBRL.

* Filed herewith.

** Submitted as Exhibits 101 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K are documents formatted in Inline XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language). Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability.

+ Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

- (1) Filed previously as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-4, registration number 333-117385, and by this reference incorporated herein.
- (2) Filed previously as an exhibit to our current report on Form 8-K filed August 13, 2020, and by this reference incorporated herein (File No. 000-51018).
- (3) Filed previously as an exhibit to our current report on Form 8-K/A filed May 17, 2018, and by this reference incorporated herein (File No. 000-51018).
- (4) Filed previously as an exhibit to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed November 9, 2016, and by this reference incorporated herein (File No. 000-51018).
- (5) Filed previously as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 10-K filed March 16, 2017, and by this reference incorporated herein (File No. 000-51018).
- (6) Filed previously as an exhibit to our current report on Form 8-K filed July 10, 2018, and by this reference incorporated herein (File No. 000-51018).
- (7) Filed previously as an exhibit to our current report on Form 8-K filed May 14, 2020, and by this reference incorporated herein (File No. 000-51018).
- (8) Filed previously as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 10-K filed March 1, 2022, and by this reference incorporated herein (File No. 000-51018).

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

The Bancorp, Inc

March 1, 2023

By: /s/ Damian M. Kozlowski
DAMIAN M. KOZLOWSKI
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>/s/ Damian M. Kozlowski</u> DAMIAN M. KOZLOWSKI	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (principal executive officer)	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ James J. McEntee III</u> JAMES J. MCENTEE III	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ Michael J. Bradley</u> MICHAEL J. BRADLEY	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ Matthew Cohn</u> MATTHEW COHN	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ William H. Lamb</u> WILLIAM H. LAMB	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ Hersh Kozlov</u> HERSH KOZLOV	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ John Eggemeyer</u> JOHN EGGEMEYER	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ Daniela A. Mielke</u> DANIELA A. MIELKE	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ Stephanie B. Mudick</u> STEPHANIE B. MUDICK	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ Cheryl D. Creuzot</u> CHERYL D. CREUZOT	Director	March 1, 2023
<u>/s/ Paul Frenkiel</u> PAUL FRENKIEL	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary (principal financial and accounting officer)	March 1, 2023

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

Common Stock

The following is a description of the shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share (the “Common Stock”), of The Bancorp, Inc. (“Bancorp” or references to “we”, “our” or “us”). The Common Stock is the only class of our securities that is registered under Section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of December 31, 2022. The following description of our Common Stock sets forth certain general terms and provisions of the Common Stock. The terms of our charter and bylaws are more detailed than the general information provided below. Therefore, you should carefully consider the actual provisions of these documents.

We have the authority to issue 75,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock (“Preferred Stock”), par value \$0.01 per share. As of December 31, 2022, we had 55,689,627 shares of Common Stock outstanding and no Preferred Stock outstanding.

Voting rights. Each share of Common Stock is entitled to one vote on all matters presented to stockholders, including the election of directors. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors.

Dividends. We may pay dividends as declared from time to time by the board of directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. See Item 5 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (the “2022 10-K”) which is incorporated by reference in this exhibit, under the caption [“Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities”] for a description of our dividend policy and Item 1 of our 2022 10-K under the captions [“Business—Regulation under Banking Law”] for statutory and regulatory restrictions on our ability to pay dividends.

Liquidation. In the event we are dissolved, liquidated or wound up, Common Stockholders are entitled to receive a pro rata portion of our assets remaining after payment or provision for payment of all of our debts and liabilities and payment of the liquidation preference of any outstanding Preferred Stock.

No Preemptive Rights; Redemption. Common stockholders are not entitled to preemptive rights and our common shares are not subject to call or redemption.

Transfer Agent. We have appointed American Stock Transfer & Trust Company to act as the transfer agent for our Common Stock.

Listing. Our Common Stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “TBBK.”

Anti-Takeover Effects of Delaware Law and Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

We summarize various provisions of Delaware law, our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws in the following paragraphs. These provisions may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider in his or her best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for his or her shares.

Certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws currently contain provisions that may be deemed to be “anti-takeover” in nature. These provisions are the current authorization of 75,000,000 shares of Common Stock, the current authorization of 5,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock and the elimination of preemptive rights.

The authorization for the issuance of substantial numbers of shares of Common Stock and Preferred Stock and the elimination of preemptive rights for Common Stock provides our board of directors with as much flexibility as possible to issue additional shares,

without further stockholder approval, for corporate purposes, including financings, acquisitions, stock dividends, stock splits, employee incentive plans and similar purposes. These additional shares, however, may also be used by the board of directors, if consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities to deter future attempts to gain control over us. Moreover, because a stockholder does not have preemptive rights, he or she does not have a right to subscribe for a proportionate part of any such issuance.

Delaware law. We are a Delaware corporation and consequently are also subject to certain anti-takeover provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Under Section 203 of the General Corporation Law, a Delaware corporation may not engage in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the date such stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

- before such date the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;
- upon completion of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the number of shares outstanding:
 - shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers, and
 - employee stock plans, in certain instances; or
- on or after such date the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders by at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Section 203 defines an interested stockholder of a corporation to be any person (other than the corporation and any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation) who:

- owns, directly or indirectly, 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation; or
- is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation at any time within the three-year period immediately before the date on which it is sought to be determined whether such person (and any affiliate or associate of such person) is an interested stockholder.

Section 203 defines business combinations to include certain mergers, consolidations, asset sales, transfers and other transactions resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder.

The restrictions imposed by Section 203 will not apply to a corporation if:

- the corporation's original certificate of incorporation contains a provision expressly electing not to be governed by Section 203; or
- the corporation, by the action of stockholders holding a majority of outstanding voting stock, adopts an amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws expressly electing not to be governed by Section 203.

We have not opted out of Section 203. Section 203 could under certain circumstances make it more difficult for a third party to gain control of us, deny stockholders the receipt of a premium on their Common Stock and may reduce the price at which the Common Stock may be sold.

Federal banking law. Federal law pertaining to bank holding companies and banks also may have an anti-takeover effect. See Item 1 of the 2022 10-K under the caption ["Business—Regulation Under Banking Law—Federal Regulation—Change in Control."]

SUBSIDIARIES OF REGISTRANT

The Bancorp Bank, National Association

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our reports dated March 1, 2023, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting included in the Annual Report of The Bancorp, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. We consent to the incorporation by reference of said reports in the Registration Statements of The Bancorp, Inc. on Form S-3 (File No. 333-239529, effective July 2, 2020 and 333-213977, effective October 18, 2016) and on Forms S-8 (File No. 333-210979, effective April 28, 2016, File No. 333-225532, effective June 8, 2018, File No. 333-238257, effective May 14, 2020 and File No. 333-267145, effective August 29, 2022).

Arant Thornton LLP

March 1, 2023

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

CERTIFICATION

I, Damian Kozlowski, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 of The Bancorp, Inc. (the “Registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the consolidated financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The 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 consolidated 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.

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 (or persons performing the equivalent function):

(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: March 1, 2023

/s/ DAMIAN KOZLOWSKI

Damian Kozlowski
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Paul Frenkiel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 of The Bancorp, Inc. (the “Registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the consolidated financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The 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 consolidated 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.

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 (or persons performing the equivalent function):

(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: March 1, 2023

/s/ Paul Frenkiel

Paul Frenkiel

Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of The Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Damian Kozlowski, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 1, 2023
Dated

/s/ DAMIAN KOZLOWSKI

Damian Kozlowski
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of The Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Paul Frenkiel, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 1, 2023
Dated

/s/ Paul Frenkiel

Paul Frenkiel
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

■ EXECUTIVE TEAM

Damian M. Kozlowski
Chief Executive Officer & President

Erika Caesar
Managing Director
Assistant General Counsel & Chief Diversity Officer

Mark Connolly
Executive Vice President
Chief Credit Officer & Head of Credit Markets

Olek DeRowe
Executive Vice President
Head of Commercial Real Estate

Paul Frenkiel
Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer & Secretary

Greg Garry
Executive Vice President
Chief Operating Officer

Ryan Harris
Executive Vice President
Head of Fintech Solutions

John Leto
Executive Vice President
Head of Institutional Banking

Jeff Nager
Executive Vice President
Head of Commercial Lending

Thomas G. Pareigat
Executive Vice President
General Counsel

Jennifer F. Terry
Executive Vice President
Chief Human Resources Officer

Maria Wainwright
Executive Vice President
Chief Marketing Officer

Matt Wallace
Executive Vice President
Chief Information Officer

■ CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

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P: +1 302.385.5000

■ INVESTOR RELATIONS

Andres Viroslav
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E: InvestorRelations@thebancorp.com

■ TRANSFER AGENT

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC
6201 15th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11219
P: + 1 800.937.5449
E: info@amstock.com

■ BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James J. McEntee III
Chairman of the Board
Managing Principal of StBWell, LLC

Damian M. Kozlowski
Chief Executive Officer & President

Michael J. Bradley
Director
Retired

Matthew N. Cohn
Director
Vice Chairman of Advertising Specialty Institute

Cheryl D. Creuzot
Director
President Emerita of Wealth Development Strategies, LLC and
Wealth Development Strategies Investment Advisory, Inc.

John M. Eggemeyer
Director
Founder and Managing Principal of Castle Creek® Capital LLC

Hersh Kozlov
Director
Partner of Duane Morris LLP

William H. Lamb
Director
Founding Partner of Lamb McErlane PC

Daniela A. Mielke
Director
Managing Partner of Commerce Technology Advisors, LLC

Stephanie B. Mudick
Director
Retired

