



2025 Annual Report



Dear Shareholders:

Our Annual Meeting of Shareholders offers a final opportunity to look back at your Company's 2025 performance and take a glimpse into what 2026 and beyond may bring. First, we want to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for your continued support and confidence. Your investment is vital to our success, and we remain committed to maintaining the trust you have placed in us.

The past year saw solid growth across our balance sheet as we remained focused on safe, sound banking and disciplined relationship growth. The result was an improved yield on loans and investment securities while achieving a lower cost of funding. This led to an improved net interest margin and record annual earnings for 2025.

We have continued to invest in our team and technologies that strengthen the customer experience. Upcoming external changes in our markets will offer additional opportunities to continue to grow our relationships and expand those we already serve. We are excited about the opportunities this will present.

Our loan growth was achieved while supporting strong credit quality. We continue to focus on originating high-quality loans and maintaining a reduced level of nonperforming assets and charge offs. The Bank's allowance for credit losses was a strong 1.52% of gross loans receivable at the end of 2025 and net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans was 0.05% for the year.

Our 2025 dividends to shareholders increased by over 7% from 2024. Our capital levels remain strong due to our current and past performance – in fact, capital as a percentage of assets, grew during 2025 even with our asset growth and increased dividends paid to you.

We remain true to our core belief in community banking and recognize the role First Harrison Bank plays in the communities we serve. We understand that we only succeed when our communities succeed and we work every day to support businesses and individuals who live, work and play in the areas we serve. We wholeheartedly encourage our employees to volunteer for causes in which they hold passion. We are proud of both First Harrison's and our employees' engagement to fulfill our mission and core values.

We enter 2026 with a strong balance sheet and a clear focus on relationship banking, operational excellence, and responsible growth. While the external environment will continue to evolve, we believe our conservative risk culture and deep community roots position us well to deliver long-term value for shareholders.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael C. Frederick".

Michael C Frederick
President and CEO

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2025

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: 0-25023

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

35-2056949

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

220 Federal Drive, N.W., Corydon, Indiana

(Address of principal executive offices)

47112

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (812) 738-2198

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	FCAP	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: 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 and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☒
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 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 voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates was \$132.4 million, based upon the closing price of \$41.29 per share as quoted on The NASDAQ Capital Market as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2025.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of March 16, 2026 was 3,345,531.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE
Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders
are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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SIGNATURES	

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. First Capital, Inc. also may make forward-looking statements in its other documents filed or furnished with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In addition, First Capital, Inc.’s senior management may make forward-looking statements orally to investors and others. These statements are not historical facts, rather statements based on First Capital, Inc.’s current expectations regarding its business strategies, intended results and future performance. Forward-looking statements are preceded by terms such as “could,” “should,” “will,” “expects,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “intends” and similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Management’s ability to predict results or the effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Numerous risks and uncertainties could cause or contribute to First Capital, Inc.’s actual results, performance and achievements being materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause or contribute to these differences include, without limitation, the ability of First Capital, Inc. to execute its business plan; First Capital, Inc.’s ability to control costs and expenses; competitive products and pricing; deposit flows; loan delinquency rates; changes in federal and state legislation and regulation; and other factors disclosed periodically in First Capital, Inc.’s filings with the SEC. Additional factors that may affect our results are discussed in Item 1A to this Annual Report on Form 10-K titled “Risk Factors” below. These factors should be considered in evaluating the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements, whether included in this report or made elsewhere from time to time by First Capital, Inc. or on its behalf. Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of First Capital, Inc. speak only as of the date they are made, and except to the extent required by applicable law First Capital, Inc. does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statements were made. The reader should, however, consult any further disclosures of a forward-looking nature First Capital, Inc. may make in any subsequent Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

First Capital, Inc. (the “Company,” “First Capital,” “us,” or “we”) was incorporated under Indiana law on September 11, 1998. On December 31, 1998, the Company became the holding company for First Federal Bank, A Federal Savings Bank (the “Bank”) upon the Bank’s reorganization as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company resulting from the conversion of First Capital, Inc., M.H.C. (the “MHC”), from a federal mutual holding company to a stock holding company. On January 12, 2000, the Company completed a merger of equals with HCB Bancorp, the former holding company for Harrison County Bank, and the Bank changed its name to First Harrison Bank. On March 20, 2003, the Company acquired Hometown Bancshares, Inc. (“Hometown”), a bank holding company located in New Albany, Indiana. On December 4, 2015, the Company acquired Peoples Bancorp, Inc. of Bullitt County and its wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Peoples Bank of Bullitt County (“Peoples”), headquartered in Shepherdsville, Kentucky.

On September 20, 2017, the Bank filed applications with the Indiana Department of Financial Institutions (“IDFI”) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) to convert from a federal savings association into an Indiana chartered commercial bank (the “Conversion”), and since June 30, 2018, the IDFI is the Bank’s primary regulator and the FDIC is the Bank’s primary federal regulator. The Conversion did not affect the Bank’s clients in any way and did not affect FDIC deposit insurance on eligible accounts as the Bank’s deposits are federally insured by the FDIC under the Deposit Insurance Fund. The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) System.

Additionally, in connection with the Conversion, the Company filed an application with the Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) of St. Louis to change from a savings and loan holding company to a financial holding company. This change occurred simultaneously with the Conversion discussed above.

The Company’s primary business activity is the ownership of the outstanding common stock of the Bank. Management of the Company and the Bank are substantially similar and the Company neither owns nor leases any property, but instead uses the premises, equipment and furniture of the Bank in accordance with applicable regulations.

Availability of Information

The Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are made available free of charge on the Company’s Internet website, www.firstharrison.com, as soon as practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. The contents of the Company’s website shall not be incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K or into any reports the Company files with or furnishes to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Market Area and Competition

The Bank considers Harrison, Floyd, Clark and Washington counties in Indiana and Bullitt County in Kentucky its primary market area. All of its offices are located in these five counties, which results in most of the Bank’s loans being made in these five counties. The main office of the Bank is located in Corydon, Indiana, 35 miles west of Louisville, Kentucky. The Bank aggressively competes for business with local banks, as well as large regional banks. Its most direct competition for deposit and loan business comes from the commercial banks operating in these five counties. Based on data published by the FDIC, the Bank is the leader in FDIC-insured institutions in deposit market share in Harrison County, Indiana, which includes the Bank’s main office, and in Bullitt County, Kentucky, where Peoples was headquartered.

Lending Activities

General. The Bank has transformed the composition of its balance sheet from that of a traditional thrift institution to that of a commercial bank. On the asset side, this was accomplished in part by selling in the secondary market the newly-originated qualified fixed-rate residential mortgage loans while retaining variable rate residential mortgage loans in the portfolio. This transformation was also enhanced by expanding commercial lending staff dedicated to growing commercial real estate and commercial business loans. The Bank also originates consumer loans and residential construction loans for the loan portfolio. The Bank does not offer, and has not offered, Alt-A, sub-prime or no-document mortgage loans.

Loan Portfolio Analysis. The following table presents the composition of the Bank’s loan portfolio by type of loan at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Mortgage Loans:				
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 140,677	21.21 %	\$ 138,936	21.73 %
Multifamily Residential	69,567	10.49 %	36,822	5.77 %
Commercial Real Estate	207,124	31.23 %	184,851	28.91 %
1-4 Family Residential Construction	15,445	2.33 %	15,245	2.38 %
Other Construction, Development and Land	41,227	6.22 %	75,840	11.86 %
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	71,435	10.77 %	66,549	10.41 %
Total Mortgage Loans	545,475	82.25 %	518,243	81.06 %
Commercial Business Loans	61,991	9.35 %	62,727	9.81 %
Consumer and Other	55,676	8.40 %	58,406	9.13 %
Total Gross Loans	663,142	100.00 %	639,376	100.00 %
Less:				
Deferred Loan Fees Net of Direct Costs	(1,066)		(1,104)	
Allowance for Credit Losses	10,108		9,281	
Total Loans, Net	<u>\$ 654,100</u>		<u>\$ 631,199</u>	

Residential Loans. The Bank’s lending activities have concentrated on the origination of residential mortgages, including those secured by 1-4 family residential and multifamily properties, both for sale in the secondary market and for retention in the Bank’s loan portfolio. Substantially all residential mortgages are collateralized by properties within the Bank’s market area.

The Bank offers both fixed-rate mortgage loans and adjustable rate mortgage (“ARM”) loans typically with terms of 15 to 30 years. The Bank uses loan documents approved by the Federal National Mortgage Corporation (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) whether the loan is originated for investment or sale in the secondary market.

Retaining fixed-rate loans in its portfolio subjects the Bank to a higher degree of interest rate risk. See “*Item 1A. Risk Factors—Above Average Interest Rate Risk Associated with Fixed-Rate Loans*” for a further discussion of certain risks of rising interest rates. A strategic goal of the Bank is to expand its mortgage business by originating mortgage loans for sale, while offering a full line of mortgage products to current and prospective customers. This practice increases the Bank’s lending capacity and allows the Bank to more effectively manage its profitability since it is not required to predict the prepayment, credit or interest rate risks associated with retaining either the loan or the servicing asset. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank originated and funded \$41.8 million of residential mortgage loans for sale in the secondary market. For a further discussion of the Bank’s mortgage banking operations, see “*Item 1. Business—Mortgage Banking Activities.*”

ARM loans originated generally have interest rates that adjust at regular intervals of one to five years based upon changes in the prevailing interest rates on United States Treasury Bills. The Bank also originates “hybrid” ARM loans, which are fixed for an initial period of three or five years and adjust annually thereafter. The Bank may occasionally use below market interest rates and other marketing inducements to attract ARM loan borrowers. The majority of ARM loans provide that the amount of any increase or decrease in the interest rate is limited to 2.0% (upward or downward) per adjustment period and 6.0% over its lifetime and generally contains minimum and maximum interest rates. Borrower demand for ARM loans versus fixed-rate mortgage loans is largely a function of the level of interest rates, the expectations of changes in the level of interest rates and the difference between the interest rates and loan fees offered for fixed-rate mortgage loans and interest rates and loan fees for ARM loans. The relative amount of fixed-rate and ARM loans that can be originated at any time is largely determined by the demand for each in a competitive environment.

The Bank's lending policies generally limit the maximum loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio on fixed-rate and ARM loans to 80% of the lesser of the appraised value or purchase price of the underlying residential property unless private mortgage insurance to cover the excess over 80% is obtained, in which case the mortgage is limited to 95% (or 97% under a Freddie Mac program) of the lesser of appraised value or purchase price. The LTV ratio, maturity and other provisions of the loans made by the Bank are generally reflected in the policy of making less than the maximum loan permissible under federal regulations, in accordance with established lending practices, market conditions and underwriting standards maintained by the Bank. The Bank requires title, fire and extended insurance coverage on all mortgage loans originated. All of the Bank's real estate loans contain due on sale clauses. The Bank generally obtains appraisals on all its real estate loans from outside appraisers.

Construction Loans. The Bank originates construction loans for residential properties and, to a lesser extent, commercial properties. Although the Bank originates construction loans that are repaid with the proceeds of a limited number of mortgage loans obtained by the borrower from another lender, the majority of the construction loans that the Bank originates are permanently financed in the secondary market by the Bank. Construction loans originated without a commitment by the Bank to provide permanent financing are generally originated for a term of six to 12 months and at a fixed interest rate based on the prime rate.

The Bank originates speculative construction loans to a limited number of builders operating and based in the Bank's primary market area and with whom the Bank has well-established business relationships. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had approved speculative construction loans, a construction loan for which there is not a commitment for permanent financing in place at the time the construction loan was originated, with total commitments of \$6.8 million and outstanding balances of \$3.1 million. The Bank limits the number of speculative construction loans outstanding to any one builder based on the Bank's assessment of the builder's capacity to service the debt.

Most construction loans are originated with an LTV ratio not to exceed 80% of the appraised estimated value of the completed property. The construction loan documents require the disbursement of the loan proceeds in increments as construction progresses. Disbursements are based on periodic on-site inspections by an independent appraiser.

Construction lending is inherently riskier than residential mortgage lending. Construction loans, on average, generally have higher loan balances than residential mortgage loans. In addition, the potential for cost overruns because of the inherent difficulties in estimating construction costs and, therefore, collateral values and the difficulties and costs associated with monitoring construction progress, among other things, are major contributing factors to this greater credit risk. Speculative construction loans have the added risk that there is not an identified buyer for the completed home when the loan is originated, with the risk that the builder will have to service the construction loan debt and finance the other carrying costs of the completed home for an extended time period until a buyer is identified. Furthermore, the demand for construction loans and the ability of construction loan borrowers to service their debt depends highly on the state of the general economy, including market interest rate levels and the state of the economy of the Bank's primary market area. A material downturn in economic conditions would be expected to have a material adverse effect on the credit quality of the construction loan portfolio.

Commercial Real Estate Loans. Commercial real estate loans are generally secured by small retail stores, professional office space, warehouses, industrial buildings, and, in certain instances, farm properties. Commercial real estate loans are generally originated with an LTV ratio not to exceed 75% of the appraised value of the property. Property appraisals are performed by independent appraisers approved by the Bank's board of directors. The Bank seeks to originate commercial real estate loans at variable interest rates based on the prime lending rate or the United States Treasury Bill rate for terms ranging from ten to 25 years and with interest rate adjustment intervals of one to five years. The Bank also originates fixed-rate balloon loans with a short maturity, but a longer amortization schedule.

Commercial real estate lending affords the Bank an opportunity to receive interest at rates higher than those generally available from residential mortgage lending. However, loans secured by such properties usually are greater in amount, more difficult to evaluate and monitor and, therefore, involve a greater degree of risk than residential mortgage loans. Because payments on loans secured by commercial properties are often dependent on the successful operation and management of the properties, repayment of such loans may be affected by adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. The Bank seeks to minimize these risks by limiting the maximum LTV ratio to 75% and strictly scrutinizing the financial condition of the borrower, the quality of the collateral and the management of the property securing the loan. The Bank also obtains loan guarantees from financially capable parties based on a review of personal financial statements.

Commercial Business Loans. Commercial business loans are generally secured by inventory, accounts receivable, and business equipment such as trucks and tractors. Many commercial business loans also have real estate as collateral. The Bank generally requires a personal guaranty of payment by the principals of a corporate borrower, and reviews the personal financial statements and income tax returns of the guarantors. Commercial business loans are generally originated with LTV ratios not exceeding 75%.

Aside from lines of credit, commercial business loans are generally originated for terms not to exceed seven years with variable interest rates based on the prime lending rate. Approved credit lines totaled \$39.3 million at December 31, 2025, of which \$11.9 million was outstanding. Lines of credit are originated at fixed and variable interest rates for one-year renewable terms.

Consumer and Other Loans. The Bank offers a variety of secured or guaranteed consumer loans, including automobile and truck loans, home equity loans, home improvement loans, boat loans, mobile home loans and loans secured by savings deposits. In addition, the Bank offers unsecured consumer loans. Consumer loans are generally originated at fixed interest rates and for terms not to exceed seven years. The largest portion of the Bank's consumer loan portfolio consists of home equity and second mortgage loans followed by automobile and truck loans. Automobile and truck loans are originated on both new and used vehicles. Such loans are generally originated at fixed interest rates for terms up to five years and at LTV ratios up to 90% of the Kelley Blue Book value in the case of used vehicles and 100% of the purchase price in the case of new vehicles.

The Bank originates variable-rate home equity and fixed-rate second mortgage loans generally for terms not to exceed ten years. The LTV ratio on such loans is limited to 80%, taking into account the outstanding balance on the first mortgage loan.

The Bank's underwriting procedures for consumer loans includes an assessment of the applicant's payment history on other debts and ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loans. Although the applicant's creditworthiness is a primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes a comparison of the value of the security, if any, to the proposed loan amount. The Bank underwrites and originates the majority of its consumer loans internally, which management believes limits exposure to credit risks relating to loans underwritten or purchased from brokers or other outside sources.

Consumer loans generally entail greater risk than do residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are unsecured or secured by assets that depreciate rapidly, such as automobiles. In the latter case, repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment for the outstanding loan and the remaining deficiency often does not warrant further substantial collection efforts against the borrower. In addition, consumer loan collections depend on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and, therefore, are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans. Such loans may also give rise to claims and defenses by the borrower against the Bank as the holder of the loan, and a borrower may be able to assert claims and defenses that it has against the seller of the underlying collateral.

Loan Maturity and Repricing

The following table sets forth certain information at December 31, 2025 regarding the dollar amount of loans maturing in the Bank's portfolio based on their contractual terms to maturity, but does not include potential prepayments. Demand loans, which are loans having neither a stated schedule of repayments nor a stated maturity, and overdrafts are reported as due in one year or less. Loan balances do not include undisbursed loan proceeds, unearned income and Allowance for Credit Losses ("ACL") on loans.

	<u>Within One Year</u>	<u>After One Year Through 5 Years</u>	<u>After 5 Years Through 15 Years</u>	<u>After 15 Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 3,608	\$ 16,793	\$ 64,884	\$ 55,392	\$ 140,677
Multifamily Residential	4,255	19,545	45,767	—	69,567
Commercial Real Estate	18,045	71,553	80,625	36,901	207,124
1-4 Family Residential Construction	15,357	—	—	88	15,445
Other Construction, Development and Land	551	16,631	15,494	8,551	41,227
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	3,790	11,421	31,661	24,563	71,435
Commercial Business	18,676	31,825	8,533	2,957	61,991
Consumer and Other	16,679	33,012	5,985	—	55,676
Total Gross Loans	<u>\$ 80,961</u>	<u>\$ 200,780</u>	<u>\$ 252,949</u>	<u>\$ 128,452</u>	<u>\$ 663,142</u>

The following table sets forth the dollar amount of all loans due after December 31, 2025, which have fixed interest rates and have floating or adjustable interest rates.

	<u>Fixed Rates</u>	<u>Floating or Adjustable Rates</u>
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 52,484	\$ 84,585
Multifamily Residential	29,536	35,776
Commercial Real Estate	67,904	121,175
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	88
Other Construction, Development and Land	20,228	20,448
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	8,474	59,171
Commercial Business	37,765	5,550
Consumer and Other	34,194	4,803
Total Gross Loans	<u>\$ 250,585</u>	<u>\$ 331,596</u>

Loan Solicitation and Processing. A majority of the Bank's loan originations are made to existing customers. Walk-ins and customer referrals are also a source of loan originations. Upon receipt of a loan application, a credit report is ordered to verify specific information relating to the loan applicant's employment, income and credit standing. A loan applicant's income is verified through the applicant's employer or from the applicant's tax returns. In the case of a real estate loan, an appraisal of the real estate intended to secure the proposed loan is undertaken, generally by an independent appraiser approved by the Bank. The mortgage loan documents used by the Bank conform to secondary market standards.

The Bank requires that borrowers obtain certain types of insurance to protect its interest in the collateral securing the loan. The Bank requires either a title insurance policy insuring that the Bank has a valid first lien on the mortgaged real estate or an opinion by an attorney regarding the validity of title. Fire and casualty insurance is also required on collateral for loans.

Loan Commitments and Letters of Credit. The Bank issues commitments to originate fixed- and adjustable-rate single-family residential mortgage loans and commercial loans conditioned upon the occurrence of certain events. Such commitments are made in writing on specified terms and conditions and are honored for up to 60 days from the date of application, depending on the type of transaction. The Bank had outstanding loan commitments of approximately \$20.6 million at December 31, 2025.

As an accommodation to its commercial business loan borrowers, the Bank issues standby letters of credit or performance bonds usually in favor of municipalities for whom its borrowers are performing services. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had outstanding letters of credit of \$308,000.

Loan Origination and Other Fees. Loan fees and points are a percentage of the principal amount of the mortgage loan that is charged to the borrower for funding the loan. The Bank usually charges a fixed origination fee on residential real estate loans and long-term commercial real estate loans. Current accounting standards require loan origination fees and certain direct costs of underwriting and closing loans to be deferred and amortized into interest income over the contractual life of the loan. Deferred fees and costs associated with loans that are sold are recognized as income at the time of sale. The Bank had \$1.1 million of net deferred loan costs at December 31, 2025.

Mortgage Banking Activities. Mortgage loans originated and funded by the Bank and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or market value. Aggregate market value is determined based on the quoted prices under a “best efforts” sales agreement with a third party. Net unrealized losses are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income. Realized gains on sales of mortgage loans are included in noninterest income.

Commitments to originate and fund mortgage loans for sale in the secondary market are considered derivative financial instruments to be accounted for at fair value. The Bank’s mortgage loan commitments subject to derivative accounting are fixed rate mortgage commitments at market rates when initiated. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had commitments to originate \$799,000 in fixed-rate mortgage loans intended for sale in the secondary market after the loans are closed. However, at December 31, 2025, the Bank had no commitments required to be accounted for at fair value, as all mortgage loan commitments were best efforts commitments where specific loans were committed to be delivered if and when the loans were sold. Fair value is estimated based on fees that would be charged on commitments with similar terms.

Delinquencies. The Bank’s collection procedures provide for a series of contacts with delinquent borrowers. A late charge is assessed and a late charge notice is sent to the borrower after the 15th day of delinquency. After 20 days, the collector places a phone call to the borrower. When a payment becomes 60 days past due, the collector issues a default letter. If a loan continues in a delinquent status for 90 days or more, the Bank generally initiates foreclosure or other litigation proceedings. See Note 4 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding delinquent loans.

Nonperforming Assets. Loans are reviewed regularly and when loans become 90 days delinquent, the loan is typically placed on nonaccrual status and the previously accrued interest income is reversed unless, in the opinion of management, the outstanding interest remains collectible. Typically, payments received on a nonaccrual loan are applied to the outstanding principal and interest as determined at the time of collection of the loan when the likelihood of further loss on the loan is remote. Otherwise, the Bank applies the cost recovery method and applies all payments as a reduction of the unpaid principal balance.

The Bank accrues interest on loans over 90 days past due when, in the opinion of management, the estimated value of collateral and collection efforts are deemed sufficient to ensure full recovery. The Bank did not recognize any interest income on nonaccrual loans for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. The Bank would have recorded interest income of \$275,000 for the year ended December 31, 2025 had nonaccrual loans been current in accordance with their original terms.

At December 31, 2025, nonperforming loans totaled \$4.4 million, consisting of nonaccrual loans and accruing loans past due 90 days or more. See Note 4 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding nonperforming loans.

Classified Assets. The IDFI and FDIC have adopted various regulations regarding problem assets of financial institutions. The regulations require that each insured institution review and classify its assets on a regular basis. In addition, in connection with examinations of insured institutions, regulatory examiners have the authority to identify additional problem assets and, if appropriate, require them to be classified. There are three classifications for problem assets: substandard, doubtful and loss. “Substandard” assets have one or more defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. “Doubtful” assets have the weaknesses of substandard assets with the additional characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values questionable, and there is a high possibility of loss. An asset classified as “loss” is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as an asset of the institution is not warranted. If an asset or portion thereof is classified as loss, the insured institution charges off an amount equal to 100% of the portion of the asset classified as loss. The regulations also provide for a “special mention” category, described as assets which do not currently expose the institution to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification, but have potential weaknesses that deserve management’s close attention.

At December 31, 2025, the Bank had \$4.3 million in doubtful/nonaccrual loans and \$2.7 million in substandard loans. In addition, the Bank identified \$1.9 million in loans as special mention loans at December 31, 2025. See Note 4 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding classified loans.

Values for collateral dependent loans are generally based on appraisals obtained from independent licensed real estate appraisers, with adjustments applied for estimated costs to sell the property, costs to complete unfinished or repair damaged property and other factors. Values for collateral dependent loans not collateralized by real estate are generally based on recent auction results, recent public and private sales, or expert opinions for similar collateral. New appraisals are generally obtained for all significant properties when a loan is initially individually evaluated for credit losses, and a property is considered significant if the value of the property is estimated to exceed \$200,000. Subsequent appraisals are obtained as needed or if management believes there has been a significant change in the market value of the property. In instances where it is not deemed necessary to obtain a new appraisal, management bases its evaluation and ACL on loans analysis on the original appraisal with adjustments for current conditions based on management's assessment of market factors and management's inspection of the property. At December 31, 2025, discounts from appraised values used in management's analysis for estimates of changes in market conditions and the condition of the collateral ranged from 20% to 40%, with a weighted average discount of 39%.

An insured institution is required to establish and maintain an ACL on loans at a level that is adequate to absorb estimated credit losses associated with the loan portfolio, including binding commitments to lend. When an insured institution classifies problem assets as "loss," it is required either to establish an ACL equal to 100% of the amount of the assets, or charge off the classified asset. The amount of its valuation allowance is subject to review by the banking regulators, which can order the establishment of additional loss allowances. The Bank regularly reviews the loan portfolio to determine whether any loans require classification in accordance with applicable regulations.

Foreclosed Real Estate. Foreclosed real estate held for sale is carried at fair value minus estimated costs to sell. Costs of holding foreclosed real estate are charged to expense in the current period, except for significant property improvements, which are capitalized. Valuations are periodically performed by management and an allowance is established by a charge to non-interest expense if the carrying value exceeds the fair value minus estimated costs to sell. The net income or loss from operations of foreclosed real estate held for sale is reported in noninterest expense. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had no foreclosed real estate. See Note 6 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding foreclosed real estate.

ACL on Loans. The Company maintains the ACL on loans to cover management's estimate of all expected credit losses over the expected contractual life of the loan portfolio. The Company estimates the ACL on loans using relevant available information from internal and external sources relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Qualitative adjustments to historical loss information are made for losses reflected by peers, changes in underwriting standards, changes in economic conditions, changes in delinquency levels, collateral values and other factors. Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. In addition, the IDFI and FDIC, as an integral part of the examination process, periodically review the Bank's ACL on loans and may require the Bank to make additional provisions for estimated losses based on its judgments about information available to it at the time of its examination.

The methodology used in determining the ACL on loans includes segmenting the loan portfolio by identifying risk characteristics common to pools of loans, determining and measuring impairment of individual loans based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the fair value of collateral, and determining and measuring impairment for pools of loans with similar characteristics by applying loss factors that consider the qualitative factors which may affect the loss rates.

Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. Loans evaluated individually are also not included in the collective evaluation. When the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty at the reporting date and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral, expected credit losses are based on the fair value of the collateral at the reporting date adjusted for selling costs. Specific allocations of the ACL on loans related to individually evaluated loans are established where the present value of the loan's discounted cash flows, observable market price or collateral value (for collateral dependent loans) is lower than the carrying value of the loan. The identification of these loans results from the loan review process that identifies and monitors credits with weaknesses or conditions which call into question the full collection of the contractual payments due under the terms of

the loan agreement. Factors considered by management include, among others, payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. At December 31, 2025, the Company's specific allocation of the ACL for loans totaled \$1.3 million.

At December 31, 2025, the Company's ACL on loans totaled \$10.1 million, of which \$7.6 million related to qualitative factor adjustments. At December 31, 2024, the Company's ACL totaled \$9.3 million, of which \$6.4 million related to qualitative factor adjustments.

See Notes 1 and 4 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding management's methodology for estimating the ACL on loans.

Allowance for Credit Losses Analysis

The following table sets forth an analysis of the Bank's ACL on loans for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(In thousands)		
Beginning balance	\$ 9,281	\$ 8,005	\$ 7,333
Provision for credit losses	1,144	1,449	1,141
	<u>10,425</u>	<u>9,454</u>	<u>8,474</u>
Recoveries:			
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	7	29	21
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—
Commercial Real Estate	—	1	—
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	—	—
Other Construction, Development and Land	1	—	—
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	1	4	2
Commercial Business	35	2	9
Consumer and Other	138	140	180
Total recoveries	<u>182</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>212</u>
Charge-offs:			
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	1	4	31
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—
Commercial Real Estate	—	—	—
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	—	—
Other Construction, Development and Land	—	—	—
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	—	—	15
Commercial Business	83	—	205
Consumer and Other	415	345	430
Total charge-offs	<u>499</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>681</u>
Net charge-offs	<u>(317)</u>	<u>(173)</u>	<u>(469)</u>
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 10,108</u>	<u>\$ 9,281</u>	<u>\$ 8,005</u>
Ratio of allowance to total loans outstanding at the end of the period	1.52 %	1.45 %	1.29 %
Ratio of nonaccrual loans to total loans	0.64 %	0.69 %	0.28 %
Allowance as a % of nonperforming loans	232.31 %	211.80 %	457.17 %
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the period:			
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	0.00 %	-0.02%	0.01 %
Multifamily Residential	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Commercial Real Estate	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
1-4 Family Residential Construction	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Other Construction, Development and Land	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	0.00 %	-0.01%	0.02 %
Commercial Business	0.08 %	0.00 %	0.29 %
Consumer and Other	0.49 %	0.35 %	0.45 %
Total net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the period	0.05 %	0.03 %	0.08 %

ACL on Loans Analysis. The following table sets forth the breakdown of the ACL on loans by loan category at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percent of Outstanding Loans in Category	Amount	Percent of Outstanding Loans in Category
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>			
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 1,393	21.21 %	\$ 1,592	21.73 %
Multifamily Residential	696	10.49 %	545	5.77 %
Commercial Real Estate	3,243	31.23 %	2,459	28.91 %
1-4 Family Residential Construction	213	2.33 %	184	2.38 %
Other Construction, Development and Land	437	6.22 %	588	11.86 %
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	937	10.77 %	478	10.41 %
Commercial Business	2,252	9.35 %	2,424	9.81 %
Consumer and Other	937	8.40 %	1,011	9.13 %
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 10,108	100.00 %	\$ 9,281	100.00 %

Investment Activities

As an Indiana chartered commercial bank, the Bank has the authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including United States Treasury obligations, securities of various federal agencies and of state and municipal governments, deposits at the applicable FHLB, certificates of deposit of federally insured institutions, certain bankers' acceptances and federal funds. Subject to various restrictions, the Bank may also invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper, corporate debt securities and mutual funds, the assets of which conform to the investments that federally chartered savings institutions are otherwise authorized to make directly. The Bank is also required to maintain minimum levels of liquid assets that vary from time to time. The Bank may decide to increase its liquidity above the required levels depending upon the availability of funds and comparative yields on investments in relation to return on loans.

The Bank is required under federal regulations to maintain a minimum amount of liquid assets and is also permitted to make certain other securities investments. The balance of the Bank's investments in short-term securities in excess of regulatory requirements reflects management's response to the significantly increasing percentage of deposits with short maturities. Management intends to hold securities with short maturities in the Bank's investment portfolio in order to enable the Bank to match more closely the interest-rate sensitivities of its assets and liabilities.

The Bank periodically invests in mortgage-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities guaranteed or insured by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Mortgage-backed securities generally increase the quality of the Bank's assets by virtue of the guarantees that back them, are more liquid than individual mortgage loans and may be used to collateralize borrowings or other obligations of the Bank. As of December 31, 2025, all of the Bank's mortgage-backed securities had fixed rates.

The Bank also invests in collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. CMOs are complex mortgage-backed securities that restructure the cash flows and risks of the underlying mortgage collateral.

The following table sets forth the securities portfolio at the dates indicated.

	At December 31, 2025				At December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Weighted Average Yield (1)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Weighted Average Yield (1)
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>								
SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE								
Debt securities:								
U.S. Agency notes and bonds:								
Due in one year or less	\$ 58,749	\$ 59,450	13.54 %	0.86 %	\$ 44,604	\$ 45,650	10.72 %	0.77 %
Due after one year through five years	11,264	11,650	2.65 %	1.29 %	69,986	73,658	17.29 %	1.04 %
Due after five years through ten years	4,378	4,348	0.99 %	5.07 %	3,490	3,526	0.83 %	4.76 %
Due after ten years	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds:								
Due in one year or less	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %	18,772	18,940	4.45 %	1.72 %
Due after one year through five years	2,461	2,485	0.57 %	2.84 %	2,777	2,864	0.67 %	2.92 %
Due after five years through ten years	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %
Due after ten years	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %
Mortgage-backed securities and CMOs (3)								
Due in one year or less	64	64	0.01 %	1.11 %	90	91	0.02 %	0.98 %
Due after one year through five years	4,519	4,644	1.06 %	1.70 %	5,048	5,245	1.23 %	1.58 %
Due after five years through ten years	9,709	10,460	2.38 %	1.46 %	8,625	9,304	2.18 %	1.69 %
Due after ten years	178,384	181,068	41.22 %	4.26 %	101,696	109,476	25.71 %	3.48 %
Municipal obligations								
Due in one year or less	1,544	1,560	0.36 %	1.68 %	1,626	1,617	0.38 %	3.94 %
Due after one year through five years	19,964	20,869	4.75 %	1.94 %	24,840	26,118	6.13 %	2.08 %
Due after five years through ten years	68,574	74,890	17.05 %	2.58 %	50,011	56,033	13.16 %	2.70 %
Due after ten years	57,580	60,679	13.82 %	3.75 %	57,678	66,413	15.59 %	2.71 %
	<u>\$ 417,190</u>	<u>\$ 432,167</u>	<u>98.40 %</u>		<u>\$ 389,243</u>	<u>\$ 418,935</u>	<u>98.36 %</u>	
SECURITIES HELD TO MATURITY (2)								
Corporate notes:								
Due in one year or less	\$ —	\$ —	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$ —	\$ —	0.00 %	0.00 %
Due after one year through five years	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %	—	—	0.00 %	0.00 %
Due after five years through ten years	1,560	2,000	0.46 %	3.27 %	1,324	2,000	0.47 %	3.25 %
Due after ten years	3,683	5,000	1.14 %	3.91 %	3,267	5,000	1.17 %	3.92 %
	<u>\$ 5,243</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>1.60 %</u>		<u>\$ 4,591</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>1.64 %</u>	

- (1) Yields are calculated on a fully taxable equivalent basis using a marginal federal income tax rate of 21%. Weighted average yields are calculated using average prepayment rates for the most recent three-month period.
- (2) Securities held to maturity are carried at amortized cost.
- (3) The expected maturities of mortgage-backed securities and CMOs may differ from contractual maturities because the mortgages underlying the obligations may be prepaid without penalty.

ACL on Available for Sale Debt Securities

For available for sale (“AFS”) debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company first assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security’s amortized cost basis is written down to fair value through income. For AFS debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the Company evaluates whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment

indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an ACL is recorded for the credit loss, limited to the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any decline in fair value that has not been recorded through an ACL is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

Changes in the ACL are recorded as a provision for (or recovery of) credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the ACL when management believes that the uncollectibility of an AFS debt security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

ACL on Held to Maturity Debt Securities

Management measures expected credit losses on held to maturity debt securities on a collective basis by major security type. The held to maturity securities portfolio includes subordinated debt obligations issued by other bank holding companies.

The estimate of expected credit losses considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. At December 31, 2025, the estimated reserve was immaterial.

Deposit Activities and Other Sources of Funds

General. Deposits and loan repayments are the major source of the Bank's funds for lending and investment activities and for its general business purposes. Loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rates and money market conditions. Borrowing may be used on a short-term basis to compensate for reductions in the availability of funds from other sources or may also be used on a longer-term basis for interest rate risk management.

Deposit Accounts. Deposits are attracted from within the Bank's primary market area through the offering of a broad selection of deposit instruments, including non-interest bearing checking accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal ("NOW") accounts, money market accounts, regular savings accounts, certificates of deposit and retirement savings plans. Deposit account terms vary, according to the minimum balance required, the time periods the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate, among other factors. In determining the terms of its deposit accounts, the Bank considers the rates offered by its competition, profitability to the Bank, matching deposit and loan products and its customer preferences and concerns. The Bank generally reviews its deposit mix and pricing weekly.

The following table presents the maturity distribution of time deposits that are in excess of the FDIC insurance limit (currently \$250,000) as of December 31, 2025.

Maturity Period	Balance <i>(In thousands)</i>
Three months or less	\$ 26,439
Three through six months	24,305
Six through twelve months	13,514
Over twelve months	2,355
Total	<u>\$ 66,613</u>

Uninsured deposits, which are the portion of deposit accounts that exceed the FDIC insurance limit (currently \$250,000), were approximately \$263.8 million and \$331.4 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These amounts were estimated based on the same methodologies and assumptions used for regulatory reporting purposes.

The following table sets forth the balances of deposits in the various types of accounts offered by the Bank at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Amount	Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease)	Amount	Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease)
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Non-interest bearing demand	\$ 220,053	19.60 %	\$ 22,060	\$ 197,993	18.57 %	\$ (7,541)
NOW accounts	361,245	32.17 %	(15,892)	377,137	35.36 %	(14,096)
Savings accounts	222,500	19.81 %	(135)	222,635	20.88 %	(14,907)
Money market accounts	81,824	7.29 %	13,030	68,794	6.45 %	3,479
Fixed rate time deposits						
which mature:						
Within one year	221,957	19.76 %	33,722	188,235	17.65 %	77,549
After one year, but						
within three years	13,409	1.19 %	3,663	9,746	0.91 %	(2,721)
After three years, but						
within five years	2,002	0.18 %	103	1,899	0.18 %	(535)
After five years	—	0.00 %	—	—	0.00 %	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,122,990</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>\$ 56,551</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,439</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>\$ 41,228</u>

Borrowings. The Bank relies upon advances from the FHLB and other sources to supplement its supply of lendable funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. Advances from the FHLB are secured by certain investment securities, first mortgage loans and Home Equity Lines of Credit.

The FHLB functions as a central reserve bank providing credit for member financial institutions. As a member, the Bank is required to own capital stock in the FHLB and is authorized to apply for advances on the security of such stock and certain of its mortgage loans provided certain standards related to creditworthiness have been met. Advances are made pursuant to several different programs. Each credit program has its own interest rate and range of maturities. Depending on the program, limitations on the amount of advances are based either on a fixed percentage of an institution's net worth or on the FHLB's assessment of the institution's creditworthiness. Under its current credit policies, the FHLB generally limits advances to 20% of a member's assets, and short-term borrowing of less than one year may not exceed 10% of the institution's assets. The FHLB determines specific lines of credit for each member institution.

The Bank also has access to the FRB's Discount Window for borrowings. The Bank has pledged certain U.S. Treasuries and U.S. agency notes and bonds to secure borrowings through the Discount Window, if needed. While the Bank has conducted a test borrowing through the Discount Window, at December 31, 2025, there were no borrowings outstanding through the Discount Window.

On February 28, 2024, the Bank entered into an Overdraft Line of Credit Agreement with the FHLB which established a line of credit not to exceed \$10.0 million secured under a blanket collateral agreement. This agreement expires on March 2, 2027. At December 31, 2025, there were no borrowings under the agreement.

The Bank did not utilize either advances from the FHLB or borrowings from the FRB during the year ended December 31, 2025. The Bank had no outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2025. See Note 10 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Bank's utilization of borrowed funds in prior years.

The Bank also has an unsecured federal funds purchased line of credit through Independent Correspondent Bankers' Bank with a maximum borrowing amount of \$5.0 million and a \$2.0 million revolving line of credit with Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had no outstanding federal funds purchased under the lines of credit and the Bank had no borrowings under the lines of credit during 2025.

Subsidiary Activities

The Bank is a subsidiary and is wholly-owned by the Company. First Harrison Investments, Inc. and First Harrison Holdings, Inc. are wholly-owned Nevada corporate subsidiaries of the Bank that jointly own First Harrison, LLC, a Nevada limited liability corporation that holds and manages an investment securities portfolio. First Harrison REIT, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Harrison Holdings, Inc., incorporated to hold a portion of the Bank's real estate mortgage loan portfolio. Heritage Hill, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank acquired in connection with the acquisition of Peoples that is currently inactive. FHB Risk Mitigation Services, Inc. ("Captive") was a wholly-owned insurance subsidiary of the Company that provided property and casualty insurance coverage to the Company, the Bank and the Bank's subsidiaries, and reinsurance to nine other third party insurance captives, for which insurance was not available or economically feasible in the insurance marketplace. On April 10, 2023, the IRS issued IR-2023-74 and proposed regulations that may have resulted in the Captive being considered a listed transaction. The proposed regulations included the possibility of material tax expense to the consolidated group if finalized in their current form. The Captive was formally dissolved with all remaining assets transferred to the Company on December 31, 2023.

Human Capital

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank had 176 full-time employees and 40 part-time employees. A collective bargaining unit does not represent the employees and the Bank considers its relationship with its employees to be good.

We regularly solicit feedback from our employees to gain a better understanding of why they may enjoy working at the Bank and what areas of improvement there may be. Feedback from such surveys is reviewed by senior management, including our Chief Executive Officer and the leader of each of our business units, and is generally used to develop ways in which our employees' experiences can be improved and/or work can become more efficient. We believe that our relations with employees are positive. We feel that way, in part, because of the benefits we offer. For example, we make a contribution equal to 3% of an employee's eligible compensation under our 401(k) plan each pay period regardless of whether such employee also contributed. Our contribution is in the form of cash and is invested according to the employee's current investment allocation. We also offer a variety of other benefits such as a tuition reimbursement plan, Health Savings Accounts contributions and generous paid time off policies.

Additionally, the health and safety of our employees is always the highest priority, we continuously evaluate our efforts and we make changes or accommodations to help ensure employees remain healthy, safe, and productive.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

General

As a financial holding company, the Company is required by federal law to report to, and otherwise comply with the rules and regulations of, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board (the "Federal Reserve Board"). The Bank, an insured Indiana chartered commercial bank, is subject to extensive regulation, examination and supervision by the IDFI as its primary regulator and the FDIC, as its primary federal regulator and as the deposit insurer.

The Bank is a member of the FHLB System and, with respect to deposit insurance, of the Deposit Insurance Fund managed by the FDIC. The Bank must file reports with its regulatory agencies concerning its activities and financial condition and obtain regulatory approvals before entering into certain transactions such as mergers with, or acquisitions of, other financial institutions. The IDFI and FDIC conduct periodic examinations to test the Bank's safety and soundness and compliance with various regulatory requirements. This regulation and supervision establishes a comprehensive framework of activities in which an institution can engage and is intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and depositors. The regulatory structure also gives the regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to the classification of assets and the establishment of adequate credit loss reserves for regulatory purposes. Any change in such regulatory requirements and policies, whether by the IDFI, FDIC, Federal Reserve Board or Congress, could have a material adverse impact on the Company, the Bank and their operations.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) made extensive changes to the regulation of the Bank. The IDFI and FDIC are the agencies that are primarily responsible for the regulation and supervision of Indiana chartered commercial banks, such as the Bank however, the Dodd-Frank Act created a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau as an independent bureau of the Federal Reserve Board. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau assumed responsibility for the implementation of the federal financial consumer protection and fair lending laws and regulations and has authority to impose new requirements. However, institutions of less than \$10 billion in assets, such as the Bank, will continue to be examined for compliance with consumer protection and fair lending laws and regulations by, and be subject to the enforcement authority of, their prudential regulators.

Certain regulatory requirements applicable to the Bank and to the Company are referred to below or elsewhere herein. The summary of statutory provisions and regulations applicable to banks and their holding companies set forth below and elsewhere in this document does not purport to be a complete description of such statutes and regulations and their effects on the Bank and the Company and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual laws and regulations.

Basel III Capital Rules

In July 2013, the federal banking agencies published the Basel III Capital Rules establishing a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations. The rules implement the Basel Committee’s December 2010 framework known as “Basel III” for strengthening international capital standards as well as certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Basel III Capital Rules substantially revise the risk-based capital requirements applicable to financial holding companies and depository institutions, including the Company and the Bank, compared to the former U.S. risk-based capital rules. The Basel III Capital Rules define the components of capital and address other issues affecting the numerator in banking institutions’ regulatory capital ratios. The Basel III Capital Rules also address risk weights and other issues affecting the denominator in banking institutions’ regulatory capital ratios. The Basel III Capital Rules also implement the requirements of Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act to remove references to credit ratings from the federal banking agencies’ rules. The Basel III Capital Rules became effective on January 1, 2015 (subject to a phase-in period).

The Basel III Capital Rules, among other things:

- introduce a new capital measure called “Common Equity Tier 1” (“CET1”);
- specify that Tier 1 capital consists of CET1 and “Additional Tier 1 capital” instruments meeting specified requirements;
- define CET1 narrowly by requiring that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital; and
- expand the scope of the deductions/adjustments as compared to existing regulations.

The Basel III Capital Rules require the Company and the Bank to maintain:

- a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.5%, plus a 2.5% “capital conservation buffer” (which is added to the 4.5% CET1 ratio, effectively resulting in a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of 7%);
- a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 6.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 6.0% Tier 1 capital ratio, effectively resulting in a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5%);
- a minimum ratio of Total capital (that is, Tier 1 plus Tier 2) to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 8.0% total capital ratio, effectively resulting in a minimum total capital ratio of 10.5%); and
- a minimum leverage ratio of 4%, calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets (as compared to a current minimum leverage ratio of 3% for banking organizations that either have the highest supervisory rating or have implemented the appropriate federal regulatory authority’s risk-adjusted measure for market risk).

The aforementioned capital conservation buffer is 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 conservation buffer (or below the combined capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer, when the latter is applied) will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall.

The Basel III Capital Rules provide for a number of deductions from and adjustments to CET1. These include, for example, the requirement that mortgage servicing rights, 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% of CET1 or all such categories in the aggregate exceed 15% of CET1. Under the former capital standards, the effects of accumulated other comprehensive income items included in capital were excluded for the purposes of determining regulatory capital ratios. Under the Basel III Capital Rules, the effects of certain accumulated other comprehensive items are not excluded; however, non-advanced approaches banking organizations, including the Company, may make a one-time permanent election to continue to exclude these items. 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 the Company's available-for-sale securities portfolio. The Basel III Capital Rules also preclude certain hybrid securities, such as trust preferred securities, as Tier 1 capital of bank holding companies, subject to phase-out. The Company has no trust preferred securities.

The Basel III Capital Rules prescribe a standardized approach for risk weightings that expand the risk-weighting categories from the current four Basel I-derived categories (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) to a much 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, and resulting in higher risk weights for a variety of asset categories. Specific changes from the former capital rules impacting the Company's determination of risk-weighted assets include, among other things:

- Applying a 150% risk weight instead of a 100% risk weight for certain high volatility commercial real estate acquisition, development and construction loans;
- Assigning a 150% risk weight to exposures (other than residential mortgage exposures) that are 90 days past due;
- Providing for a 20% credit conversion factor for the unused portion of a commitment with an original maturity of one year or less that is not unconditionally cancellable (currently set at 0%); and
- Providing for a risk weight, generally not less than 20% with certain exceptions, for securities lending transactions based on the risk weight category of the underlying collateral securing the transaction.

Holding Company Regulation

General. The Company is a financial holding company within the meaning of federal law. As such, the Company is registered with the Federal Reserve Board and subject to Federal Reserve Board regulations, examination, supervision and reporting requirements. The supervision, regulation and examination of the Company and the Bank by the bank regulatory agencies are intended primarily for the protection of depositors rather than for the benefit of the Company's shareholders. Significant elements of the laws and regulations applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries are described below. The descriptions are not intended to be complete and are qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the statutes, regulations and policies that are described.

The Dodd-Frank Act. On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act significantly restructured the financial regulatory environment in the United States. The Dodd-Frank Act contains numerous provisions that affect all bank holding companies and banks, some of which are described in more detail below. The scope and impact of many of the Dodd-Frank Act provisions were determined and issued over time. Because full implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act will occur over several years and there have been related acts that have lessened its impact, as explained below, it is difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on the Company, its customers or the financial industry generally.

The Volcker Rule. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the federal financial regulatory agencies to adopt rules that prohibit banks and their affiliates from engaging in proprietary trading and investing in and sponsoring certain unregistered investment companies (defined as hedge funds and private equity funds). The statutory provision is commonly called the "Volcker Rule". Although the Company is continuing to evaluate the impact of the Volcker Rule and the final rules adopted thereunder, the Company does not currently anticipate that the Volcker Rule will have a material effect on the operations of the Bank, as the Company does not engage in the businesses prohibited by the Volcker Rule. The Company may incur costs to adopt additional policies and systems to ensure compliance with the Volcker Rule, but any such costs are not expected to be material.

Regulatory Relief Act. In May 2018, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (the “Regulatory Relief Act”) was enacted, which modified and removed certain financial reform rules and regulations, including some implemented under the Dodd-Frank Act. Of particular significance for financial institutions and their holding companies with total consolidated assets of less than \$10 billion, the Regulatory Relief Act directs the federal banking regulators to establish a single “Community Bank Leverage Ratio” of between 8% to 10% to replace the leverage and risk-based regulatory capital ratios. The Dodd-Frank Act originally mandated certain enhanced prudential standards for bank holding companies with greater than \$50 billion in total consolidated assets as well as company-run stress tests for firms with greater than \$10 billion in assets. The Regulatory Relief Act exempted bank holding companies under \$100 billion in assets from these requirements immediately upon enactment. The Regulatory Relief Act also exempted bank holding companies under \$100 billion in total assets from the Dodd-Frank Act requirements for supervisory stress tests and company-run stress-tests. The Company will continue to evaluate the potential impacts of the Dodd-Frank Act and the Regulatory Relief Act.

Activities Restrictions. The Company is registered as a bank holding company and has elected to be a financial holding company. It is subject to the supervision and regulation of the Federal Reserve Board under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHC Act”). The BHC Act generally limits the business in which a bank holding company and its subsidiaries may engage to banking or managing or controlling banks and those activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto. In addition, bank holding companies that qualify and elect to be financial holding companies may engage in any activity, or acquire and retain the shares of a company engaged in any activity, that is either (i) financial in nature or incidental to such financial activity (as determined by the Federal Reserve Board) or (ii) complementary to a financial activity and does not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally (as determined by the Federal Reserve Board), without prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board. The Company is a financial holding company within the meaning of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999 (“GLB Act”). As a qualified financial holding company, the Company is eligible to engage in, or acquire companies engaged in, the broader range of activities that are permitted by the GLB Act.

To commence any new activity permitted by the BHC Act or to acquire a company engaged in any new activity permitted by the BHC Act, each insured depository institution subsidiary of the financial holding company must have received a rating of at least “satisfactory” in its most recent examination under the Community Reinvestment Act. The Federal Reserve Board has the power to order any bank holding company or its subsidiaries to terminate any activity or to terminate its ownership or control of any subsidiary when the Federal Reserve Board has reasonable grounds to believe that continuation of such activity or such ownership or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness, safety or stability of any bank subsidiary of the bank holding company.

With some limited exceptions, the BHC Act requires the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board to acquire more than a 5% voting interest of any bank or bank holding company.

Source of Strength. The Federal Reserve Board has issued regulations requiring a bank holding company to serve as a source of strength to their subsidiary depository institutions by providing capital, liquidity and other support to their subsidiary depository institutions in times of financial stress.

Dividends. The Federal Reserve Board’s policy is that a bank holding company experiencing earnings weakness should not pay cash dividends exceeding its net income or which could only be funded in ways that weaken the bank holding company’s financial health, such as by borrowing. Additionally, the Federal Reserve Board possesses enforcement powers over bank holding companies and their non-bank subsidiaries to prevent or remedy actions that represent unsafe or unsound practices or violations of applicable statutes and regulations. Among these powers is the ability to proscribe the payment of dividends by banks and their holding companies. Depository institutions that seek the freedom to pay dividends will have to maintain 2.5% in Common Equity Tier 1 Capital attributable to the capital conservation buffer. As a general matter, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that the board of directors of a bank holding company should eliminate, defer or significantly reduce dividends to shareholders if: (i) the company’s net income available to shareholders for the past four quarters, net of dividends previously paid during that period, is not sufficient to fully fund the dividends; (ii) the prospective rate of earnings retention is inconsistent with the company’s capital needs and overall current and prospective financial condition; or (iii) the company will not meet, or is in danger of not meeting, its minimum regulatory

capital adequacy ratios. Indiana law prohibits the Bank from paying dividends in an amount greater than its undivided profits. The Bank is required to obtain the approval of the DFI for the payment of any dividend if the total of all dividends declared by the Bank during the calendar year, including the proposed dividend, would exceed the sum of the Bank's net income for the year-to-date combined with its retained net income for the previous two years. Indiana law defines "retained net income" to mean the net income of a specified period, calculated under the consolidated report of income instructions, less the total amount of all dividends declared for the specified period. Notwithstanding the availability of funds for dividends, however, a banking regulator may prohibit the payment of dividends by the Bank if it determines such payment would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice.

Repurchase or Redemption of Shares. A bank holding company is generally required to give the Federal Reserve Board prior written notice of any purchase or redemption of its own then outstanding equity securities if the gross consideration for the purchase or redemption, when combined with the net consideration paid for all such purchases or redemptions during the preceding 12 months, is equal to 10% or more of the company's consolidated net worth. The Federal Reserve Board may disapprove such a purchase or redemption if it determines that the proposal would constitute an unsafe and unsound practice, or would violate any law, regulation, Federal Reserve Board order or directive, or any condition imposed by, or written agreement with, the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board has adopted an exception to this approval requirement for well-capitalized bank holding companies that meet certain conditions.

Acquisition of the Company. The BHC Act, the Bank Merger Act (which is the popular name for Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) and other federal and state statutes regulate acquisitions of banks and bank holding companies. The BHC Act requires the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board before a bank holding company may acquire more than a 5% voting interest or substantially all the assets of any bank or bank holding company. Banks must also seek prior approval from their primary state and federal regulators for any such acquisitions. In reviewing applications seeking approval for mergers and other acquisition transactions, the bank regulatory authorities will consider, among other things, the competitive effect and public benefits of the transactions, the capital position of the combined organization, the risks to the stability of the U.S. banking or financial system, the applicant's performance record under the Community Reinvestment Act and the effectiveness of the subject organizations in combating money laundering activities.

Federal Banking Regulation

Business Activities. The Bank, as an Indiana-chartered bank, is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the IDFI as its primary state regulator. Also, as to certain matters, the Bank is under the supervision of, and subject to examination by, the FDIC because the FDIC provides deposit insurance to the Bank and is the Bank's primary regulator. Those regulators delineate the nature and extent of the business activities in which Indiana-state chartered banks may engage.

Bank Secrecy Act and USA Patriot Act. The Bank Secrecy Act ("BSA"), enacted as the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, requires financial institutions, including the Bank, to maintain records of certain customers and currency transactions and to report certain domestic and foreign currency transactions, which may have a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, or regulatory investigations or proceedings. This law requires financial institutions to develop a BSA compliance program.

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("Patriot Act"), is comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation. Title III of the Patriot Act requires financial institutions, including the Bank, to help prevent and detect international money laundering and the financing of terrorism and prosecute those involved in such activities. The United States Department of the Treasury ("Treasury") has adopted additional requirements to further implement Title III.

These regulations have established a mechanism for law enforcement officials to communicate names of suspected terrorists and money launderers to financial institutions, enabling financial institutions to promptly locate accounts and transactions involving those suspects. Financial institutions receiving names of suspects must search their account and transaction records for potential matches and report positive results to the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN"). Each financial institution must designate a point of contact to receive information requests. These regulations outline how financial institutions can share information concerning suspected terrorist and money laundering activity with other financial institutions under the protection of a statutory safe harbor if each financial

institution notifies FinCEN of its intent to share information. The Treasury has also adopted regulations to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing through correspondent accounts that U.S. financial institutions maintain on behalf of foreign banks. These regulations also require financial institutions to take reasonable steps to ensure that they are not providing banking services directly or indirectly to foreign shell banks. In addition, banks must have procedures to verify the identity of their customers.

The Bank has established an anti-money laundering program pursuant to the BSA and a customer identification program pursuant to the Patriot Act. The Bank also maintains records of cash purchases of negotiable instruments, files reports of certain cash transactions exceeding \$10,000 (daily aggregate amount), and reports suspicious activity that might signify money laundering, tax evasion, or other criminal activities pursuant to the BSA. The Bank otherwise has implemented policies and procedures to comply with the foregoing requirements.

Capital Requirements. The federal bank regulatory authorities have adopted risk-based capital guidelines for banks and bank holding companies that are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banks and bank holding companies and account for off-balance sheet items. Generally, to satisfy the capital requirements, the Company must maintain capital sufficient to meet both risk-based asset ratio tests and a leverage ratio test on a consolidated basis. Risk-based capital ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet commitments into various risk-weighted categories, with higher weighting assigned to categories perceived as representing greater risk. A risk-based ratio represents the applicable measure of capital divided by total risk-weighted assets. The leverage ratio is a measure of the Company's core capital divided by total assets adjusted as specified in the guidelines.

The capital guidelines divide a bank holding company's or bank's capital into two tiers. The first tier ("Tier I") includes common equity, certain non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and certain other intangible assets (except mortgage servicing rights and purchased credit card relationships, subject to certain limitations). Supplementary capital ("Tier II") includes, among other items, cumulative perpetual and long-term limited-life preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, certain hybrid capital instruments, term subordinated debt and the ACL on loans, subject to certain limitations, less required deductions. The regulations also require the maintenance of a leverage ratio designed to supplement the risk-based capital guidelines.

Effective January 1, 2015 (subject to certain phase-in provisions through January 1, 2019), the Company became subject to new federal banking rules implementing changes arising from Dodd-Frank and the U.S. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, providing a capital framework for all U.S. banks and bank holding companies ("Basel III"). Basel III increased the minimum requirements for both the quantity and quality of capital held by the Company and the Bank. The rules include a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0% (increased from 4.0%), a total capital ratio of 8.0% (unchanged from prior rules) and a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%. The final rules also require a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets, which is in addition to the other minimum risk-based capital standards in the rule. Institutions that do not maintain the required capital conservation buffer will become subject to progressively more stringent limitations on the percentage of earnings that can be paid out in dividends or used for stock repurchases and on the payment of certain bonuses to senior executive management.

Basel III also introduced other changes, including an increase in the capital required for certain categories of assets, including higher-risk construction real estate loans and certain exposures related to securitizations. Banking organizations with less than \$15 billion in assets as of December 31, 2010 are permitted to retain non-qualifying Tier 1 capital trust preferred securities issued prior to May 19, 2010, subject generally to a limit of 25% of Tier 1 capital. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the Federal Reserve Board to set minimum capital levels for bank holding companies that are as stringent as those required for insured depository subsidiaries, except that bank holding companies with less than \$1 billion in assets are exempt from these capital requirements.

Prompt Corrective Regulatory Action. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended ("FDIA"), requires among other things, the federal banking agencies to take "prompt corrective action" in respect of depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. The FDIA includes the following five capital tiers: "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized" and "critically undercapitalized." A depository institution's capital tier will depend upon how its capital levels compare with various relevant capital measures and certain other factors, as established by regulation. The relevant capital measures are the total risk-based capital ratio, the Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, the common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, and the leverage ratio.

A bank will be (i) “well capitalized” if the institution has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.0% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 8.0% or greater, a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6.5% or greater and a leverage ratio of 5.0% or greater, and is not subject to any order or written directive by any such regulatory authority to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure; (ii) “adequately capitalized” if the institution has a total risk-based capital ratio of 8.0% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6.0% or greater, a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4.5% or greater and a leverage ratio of 4.0% or greater and is not “well capitalized”; (iii) “undercapitalized” if the institution has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 8.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 6.0%, a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4.5%, or a leverage ratio of less than 4.0%; (iv) “significantly undercapitalized” if the institution has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4.0%, a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 3.0%, or a leverage ratio of less than 3.0%; and (v) “critically undercapitalized” if the institution’s tangible equity is equal to or less than 2.0% of average quarterly tangible assets. An institution may be downgraded to, or deemed to be in, a capital category that is lower than indicated by its capital ratios if it is determined to be in an unsafe or unsound condition or if it receives an unsatisfactory examination rating with respect to certain matters. A bank’s capital category is determined solely for the purpose of applying prompt corrective action regulations, and the capital category may not constitute an accurate representation of the bank’s overall financial condition or prospects for other purposes.

The FDIA generally prohibits a depository institution from making any capital distributions (including payment of a dividend) or paying any management fee to its parent holding company if the depository institution would thereafter be “undercapitalized.” “Undercapitalized” institutions are subject to growth limitations and are required to submit a capital restoration plan. The agencies may not accept such a plan without determining, among other things, that the plan is based on realistic assumptions and is likely to succeed in restoring the depository institution’s capital. In addition, for a capital restoration plan to be acceptable, the depository institution’s parent holding company must guarantee that the institution will comply with such capital restoration plan. The bank holding company must also provide appropriate assurances of performance. The aggregate liability of the parent holding company is limited to the lesser of (i) an amount equal to 5.0% of the depository institution’s total assets at the time it became undercapitalized and (ii) the amount which is necessary (or would have been necessary) to bring the institution into compliance with all capital standards applicable with respect to such institution as of the time it fails to comply with the plan. If a depository institution fails to submit an acceptable plan, it is treated as if it is “significantly undercapitalized.”

“Significantly undercapitalized” depository institutions may be subject to a number of requirements and restrictions, including orders to sell sufficient voting stock to become “adequately capitalized,” requirements to reduce total assets, and cessation of receipt of deposits from correspondent banks. “Critically undercapitalized” institutions are subject to the appointment of a receiver or conservator.

The appropriate federal banking agency may, under certain circumstances, reclassify a well-capitalized insured depository institution as adequately capitalized. The FDIA provides that an institution may be reclassified if the appropriate federal banking agency determines (after notice and opportunity for hearing) that the institution is in an unsafe or unsound condition or deems the institution to be engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice.

The appropriate agency is also permitted to require an adequately capitalized or undercapitalized institution to comply with the supervisory provisions as if the institution were in the next lower category (but not treat a significantly undercapitalized institution as critically undercapitalized) based on supervisory information other than the capital levels of the institution.

Beginning in 2020, qualifying community banks with assets of less than \$10 billion are eligible to opt in to the Community Bank Leverage Ratio (“CBLR”) framework. The CBLR is the ratio of a bank’s tangible equity capital to average total consolidated assets. A qualifying community bank that exceeds this ratio will be deemed to be in compliance with all other capital and leverage requirements, including the capital requirements to be considered “well capitalized” under prompt corrective action statutes. The federal banking agencies may consider a financial institution’s risk profile when evaluating whether it qualifies as a community bank for purposes of the capital ratio requirement. The federal banking agencies must set the minimum capital for the new CBLR at not less than 8% and not more than 10%, and had originally set the minimum ratio at 9%. However, pursuant to the CARES Act and related interim final rules, the minimum CBLR was 8% for calendar year 2020, 8.5% for calendar year 2021, and 9% thereafter. A financial institution that falls

below the minimum CBLR generally has a two quarter grace period to get back into compliance as long as it maintains a minimum CBLR of 7% for 2020, 7.5% for 2021, 8% for 2022 and 9% for 2023 and thereafter. A financial institution can elect to be subject to or opt out of the CBLR framework at any time. As a qualified community bank, the Bank has opted into the CBLR framework as of December 31, 2025 and, as of that date, its CBLR was 11.01%, meeting all capital adequacy requirements in effect at that date.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. The Bank's deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC. Deposit insurance is currently \$250,000 per depositor, per FDIC-insured institution, per ownership category. Under the FDIC's risk-based assessment system, insured institutions are assigned a risk category based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors. An institution's assessment rate depends upon the category to which it is assigned, and certain adjustments specified by FDIC regulations. Institutions deemed less risky pay lower assessments. The FDIC may adjust the scale uniformly, except that no adjustment can deviate more than two basis points from the base scale without notice and comment. No institution may pay a dividend if in default of the federal deposit insurance assessment. The Dodd-Frank Act required the FDIC to revise its procedures to base its assessments upon each insured institution's total assets less tangible equity instead of deposits.

The FDIC has authority to increase insurance assessments. A significant increase in insurance premiums would likely have an adverse effect on the operating expenses and results of operations of the Bank. Management cannot predict what insurance assessment rates will be in the future.

Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or regulatory condition imposed in writing by the FDIC. The management of the Bank does not know of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to termination of deposit insurance.

Loans to One Borrower. Generally, subject to certain exceptions, the 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 secured by specified readily-marketable collateral.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. The federal banking agencies have adopted Interagency Guidelines prescribing Standards for Safety and Soundness in various areas such as internal controls and information systems, internal audit, loan documentation and credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth and quality, earnings and compensation, fees and benefits. 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 federal banking agency determines that a financial institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the federal banking agency may require the financial institution to submit an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard.

Community Reinvestment Act. The Bank has a responsibility under the Community Reinvestment Act and related regulations to help meet the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. An institution's failure to satisfactorily comply with the provisions of the Community Reinvestment Act could result in denials of regulatory applications. Responsibility for administering the Community Reinvestment Act, unlike other fair lending laws, has not been transferred to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The Bank received a "satisfactory" Community Reinvestment Act rating in its most recently completed examination.

Transactions with Related Parties. The Bank's authority to engage in transactions with "affiliates" (e.g., any entity that controls, is under common control with, or, to a certain extent, controlled by the Bank, including the Company and its other subsidiaries) is limited by federal law. "Covered transactions" include a loan or extension of credit, as well as a purchase of securities issued by an affiliate, a purchase of assets (unless otherwise exempted by the Federal Reserve Board) from the affiliate, certain derivative transactions that create a credit exposure to an affiliate, the acceptance of securities issued by the affiliate as collateral for a loan, and the issuance of a guarantee, acceptance or letter of credit on behalf of an affiliate. In general, these regulations require that any such transaction by the Bank (or its subsidiaries) with an affiliate must be secured by designated amounts of specified collateral and must be limited to certain thresholds on an individual and aggregate basis.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 generally prohibits loans by the Company to its executive officers and directors. However, the law contains a specific exception for loans by a depository institution to its executive officers and directors in compliance with federal banking laws. Under such laws, the Bank's authority to extend credit to executive officers, directors and 10% shareholders ("insiders"), as well as entities such persons control, is limited. The laws limit both the individual and aggregate amount of loans that the Bank may make to insiders based, in part, on the Bank's capital level and requires that certain board approval procedures be followed. Such loans are required to be made on terms substantially the same as those offered to unaffiliated individuals and not involve more than the normal risk of repayment. There is an exception for loans made pursuant to a benefit or compensation program that is widely available to all employees of the institution and does not give preference to insiders over other employees. Loans to executive officers are subject to additional limitations based on the type of loan involved.

Enforcement. The Federal Reserve Board has primary enforcement responsibility over the Company and has authority to bring actions against the institution and all institution-affiliated parties, including stockholders, and any attorneys, appraisers and accountants who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful action likely to have an adverse effect on an insured institution. Generally, the Federal Reserve Board takes formal enforcement actions against the above entities and individuals for violations of laws, rules, or regulations, unsafe or unsound practices, breaches of fiduciary duty, and violations of final orders. Formal enforcement actions include cease and desist orders, written agreements, prompt corrective action directives, removal and prohibition orders, and orders assessing civil money penalties. Civil penalties cover a wide range of violations and can amount to \$2 million in especially egregious cases. State nonmember banks are regulated by the FDIC and state regulators.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

The Bank is a member of the FHLB System, which consists of 11 regional FHLBs and the Office of Finance. The FHLB provides a central credit facility primarily for member institutions. The Bank, as a member of the FHLB, is required to acquire and hold shares of capital stock in its regional FHLB, which for the Bank is the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis. The Bank was in compliance with this requirement with an investment in FHLB stock at December 31, 2025 of \$1.7 million.

The FHLBs were previously required to provide funds for the resolution of insolvent thrifts in the late 1980s and contribute funds for affordable housing programs. These and similar requirements, or general economic conditions, could reduce the amount of dividends that the FHLBs pay to their members and result in the FHLBs imposing a higher rate of interest on advances to their members. If dividends were reduced, or interest on future FHLB advances increased, the Bank's net interest income would likely also be reduced.

Federal Reserve System

Previously, the Federal Reserve Board regulations required banks to maintain non-interest earning reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily NOW and regular checking accounts). However, effective March 26, 2020, the Federal Reserve Board set reserve requirement ratios to 0.0%, and the requirement remained at 0.0% at December 31, 2025. In October 2008, the Federal Reserve Board began paying interest on certain reserve balances.

On March 12, 2020, the SEC finalized amendments to the definitions of "accelerated" and "large accelerated filer" definitions. The amendments increased the threshold criteria for meeting these categories and were effective on April 27, 2020. Prior to these changes, the Company was designated as an "accelerated" filer as it had more than \$75 million in public float but less than \$700 million at the end of the Company's most recent second quarter. The rule change expands the definition of "smaller reporting companies" to include entities with public float of less than \$700 million and less than \$100 million in annual revenues in its most recent fiscal year. The Company has met this expanded category of smaller reporting company at every fiscal year end since 2019 and is no longer considered an accelerated filer. If the Company's annual revenues exceed \$100 million in a given fiscal year, its category will change back to "accelerated filer." The categorization of "accelerated" or "large accelerated filer" drives the requirement for a public company to obtain an auditor attestation of its internal control over financial reporting. Smaller reporting companies also have additional time to file quarterly and annual financial statements. All public companies are required to obtain and file annual financial statement audits, as well as provide management's assertion on effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, but the external auditor attestation of internal control over financial reporting is not required for SEC reporting purposes if a company is not an accelerated or large accelerated filer. Therefore, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm was not required for SEC reporting purposes to attest on internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025.

Federal Securities Laws

The Company's common stock is registered with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company is subject to the information, proxy solicitation, insider trading restrictions and other requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Other Regulations

The Bank's operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit transactions, including the:

- Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;
- 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;
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;
- Fair Credit Reporting Act, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;
- Fair Debt Collection Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies; and
- Rules and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such federal laws.

The operations of the Bank also are subject to laws such as 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;
- Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E promulgated thereunder, which govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services; and
- Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (also known as "Check 21"), which gives certain check reproductions, such as digital check images and copies made from that image (a "substitute check"), the same legal standing as the original paper check.

Future Legislation

In addition to the specific legislation described above, the current administration has signed a number of executive orders and memoranda that could directly impact the regulation of the banking industry. Congress is also considering legislation. The orders and legislation may change banking statutes and our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways by increasing or decreasing the cost of doing business, limiting or expanding permissible activities, or affecting the competitive balance among banks, savings associations, credit unions, and other financial institutions.

FEDERAL AND STATE TAXATION

Federal Taxation

General. The Company and its subsidiaries report their income on a calendar year basis using the accrual method of accounting and are subject to federal income taxation in the same manner as other corporations with some exceptions, including particularly the Bank's reserve for bad debts, as discussed below. The following discussion of tax matters is intended only as a summary and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax rules applicable to the Bank or the Company. The Company and the Bank have not been audited by the Internal Revenue Service in the past five years.

The Company and the Bank have entered into a tax allocation agreement. Because the Company owns 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Bank, the Company and the Bank are members of an affiliated group within the meaning of Section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, of which group the Company is the common parent corporation. As a result of this affiliation, the Bank may be included in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return with the Company and, if a decision to file a consolidated tax return is made, the parties agree to compensate each other for their individual share of the consolidated tax liability and/or any tax benefits provided by them in the filing of the consolidated federal tax return.

Bad Debt Reserve. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1995, the Bank was entitled to take a bad debt deduction for federal income tax purposes which was based on its current or historic net charge-offs by applying the experience reserve method for banks, as long as the Bank did not meet the definition of a “large bank.” Under the Internal Revenue Code, if a bank’s average adjusted assets exceeds \$500 million for any tax year it is considered a “large bank” and must utilize the specific charge-off method to compute bad debt deductions. The Bank met the definition of a “large bank” for the tax year ended December 31, 2016 as a result of the acquisition of Peoples. As such, the Bank was required to use the specific charge-off method to compute bad debt deductions beginning in 2016 and its bad debt reserves calculated using the experience reserve method were recaptured in taxable income over the four-year period ending December 31, 2019.

Potential Recapture of Base Year Bad Debt Reserve. The Bank’s bad debt reserve as of the base year (which is the Bank’s last taxable year beginning before January 1, 1988) is not subject to automatic recapture as long as the Bank continues to carry on the business of banking and does not make “non-dividend distributions” as discussed below. If the Bank no longer qualifies as a bank, the balance of the pre-1988 reserves (the base year reserves) are restored to income over a six-year period beginning in the tax year the Bank no longer qualifies as a bank. Such base year bad debt reserve is also subject to recapture to the extent that the Bank makes “non-dividend distributions” that are considered as made from the base year bad debt reserve. To the extent that such reserves exceed the amount that would have been allowed under the experience method (“Excess Distributions”), then an amount based on the amount distributed will be included in the Bank’s taxable income. Non-dividend distributions include distributions in excess of the Bank’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, distributions in redemption of stock, and distributions in partial or complete liquidation. However, dividends paid out of the Bank’s current or accumulated earnings and profits, as calculated for federal income tax purposes, will not be considered to result in a distribution from the Bank’s bad debt reserve. Thus, any dividends to the Company that would reduce amounts appropriated to the Bank’s bad debt reserve and deducted for federal income tax purposes would create a tax liability for the Bank. The amount of additional taxable income created from an Excess Distribution is an amount that, when reduced by the tax attributable to the income, is equal to the amount of the distribution. If the Bank makes a “non-dividend distribution,” then approximately one and one-third times the amount so used would be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes, assuming a 21% corporate income tax rate (exclusive of state and local taxes). The Bank does not intend to pay dividends that would result in a recapture of any portion of its bad debt reserve.

State Taxation

Indiana. Effective July 1, 2013, Indiana amended its tax code to provide for reductions in the franchise tax rate. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, Indiana imposed a franchise tax based on a financial institution’s adjusted gross income as defined by statute at a rate of 4.90%. In computing Indiana taxable income, deductions for municipal interest, state and local income taxes and certain accelerated depreciation permitted for federal tax purposes are disallowed. The Company’s Indiana tax returns for 2018, 2019 and 2020 were audited by the Indiana Department of Revenue during 2022.

Kentucky. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the Company was subject to Kentucky Corporate income taxes at a rate of 5.00%. The Company’s Kentucky tax returns have not been audited in the past five years.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock is subject to risks inherent to our business. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully read and consider the following risks and uncertainties. We may encounter risks in addition to those described below, including risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently deem to be immaterial. The risks described below, as well as such additional risks and uncertainties, may impair or materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition. The risks are organized in the following categories:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk
- Operational Risk
- Strategic and External Risk
- Regulatory, Compliance, Legal, and Other Risk
- Risks Related to the Company’s Stock
- General Risk Factors

Credit Risk

We may not be able to measure and limit our credit risk adequately, which could adversely affect our profitability.

Our business depends on our ability to successfully measure and manage credit risk. As a lender, we are exposed to the risk that the principal of, or interest on, a loan will not be paid timely or at all or that the value of any collateral supporting a loan will be insufficient to cover our outstanding exposure. In addition, we are exposed to risks with respect to the period of time over which the loan may be repaid, risks relating to proper loan underwriting, risks resulting from changes in economic and industry conditions, and risks inherent in dealing with individual loans and borrowers. The creditworthiness of a borrower is affected by many factors, including local market conditions and general economic conditions. Many of our loans are made to small to medium-sized businesses that are less able to withstand competitive, economic and financial pressures than larger borrowers. If the overall economic climate in the United States, generally, or in our market specifically, experiences material disruption, our borrowers may experience difficulties in repaying their loans, the collateral we hold may decrease in value or become illiquid, and the level of nonperforming loans, charge-offs and delinquencies could rise and require significant additional provisions for credit losses. Additional factors related to the credit quality of multifamily residential, real estate construction and other commercial real estate loans include the quality of management of the business and tenant vacancy rates.

Our risk management practices, such as monitoring the concentration of our loans within specific markets and our credit approval, review and administrative practices, may not adequately reduce credit risk, and our credit administration personnel, policies and procedures may not adequately adapt to changes in economic or any other conditions affecting customers and the quality of the loan portfolio. A failure to effectively measure and limit the credit risk associated with our loan portfolio may result in loan defaults, foreclosures and additional charge-offs, and may necessitate that we significantly increase our ACL on loans, each of which could adversely affect our net income. As a result, our inability to successfully manage credit risk could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Higher loan losses could require the Company to increase its ACL on loans and unfunded commitments through a charge to earnings.

When we loan, or commit to loan, money we incur the risk that our borrowers do not repay their loans. We reserve for credit losses by establishing an allowance through a charge to earnings. The amount of this allowance is based on our assessment of credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio. The process for determining the amount of the allowance is critical to our financial results and condition. It requires subjective and complex judgments about the future, including forecasts of economic or market conditions that might impair the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. We might underestimate the credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio and have credit losses exceeding the amount reserved. We might increase the allowance because of changing economic conditions. For example, in a rising interest rate environment, borrowers with adjustable-rate loans could see their payments increase. There may be a significant increase in the number of borrowers who are unable or unwilling to repay their loans, resulting in our charging off more loans and increasing our allowance. In addition, when real estate values decline, the potential severity of loss on a real estate-secured loan can increase significantly, especially in the case of loans with high combined LTV ratios. Our ACL on loans and unfunded commitments at any particular date may not be sufficient to cover future loan losses. We may be required to increase our ACL on loans and unfunded commitments, thus reducing earnings.

Commercial business lending may expose the Company to increased lending risks.

At December 31, 2025, the Bank's commercial business loan portfolio amounted to \$62.0 million, or 9.4% of total loans. Subject to market conditions and other factors, the Bank intends to expand its commercial business lending activities within its primary market area. Commercial business lending is inherently riskier than residential mortgage lending. Although commercial business loans are often collateralized by equipment, inventory, accounts receivable or other business assets, the liquidation value of these assets in the event of a borrower default is often an insufficient source of repayment because accounts receivable may be uncollectible and inventories and equipment may be obsolete or of limited use, among other things. See *"Item 1. Business—Lending Activities—Commercial Business Loans."*

Commercial real estate lending may expose the Company to increased lending risks.

At December 31, 2025, the Bank's commercial real estate loan portfolio amounted to \$207.1 million, or 31.2% of total loans. Commercial real estate lending is inherently riskier than residential mortgage lending. Because payments on loans secured by commercial properties often depend upon the successful operation and management of the properties, repayment of such loans may be affected by adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy, among other things. See "*Item 1. Business—Lending Activities—Commercial Real Estate Loans.*"

Non-performing assets take significant time to resolve, adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and could result in losses.

At December 31, 2025, our non-performing assets, consisting entirely of non-performing loans, totaled \$4.4 million, or 0.65% of our gross loans and 0.34% of our total assets. Our non-performing loans adversely affect our net income in various ways. We do not record interest income on non-accrual loans, thereby adversely affecting our net income and returns on assets and equity, increasing our loan administration costs, and adversely affecting our efficiency ratio. When we take collateral in repossession and similar proceedings, we are required to mark the collateral to its then net realizable value, less estimated selling costs, which may result in a loss. These non-performing loans and repossessed assets also increase our risk profile and the capital our regulators believe is appropriate in light of such risks. The resolution of non-performing assets requires significant time commitments from management and can be detrimental to the performance of their other responsibilities. If we experience increases in non-performing loans and non-performing assets, our net interest income may be negatively impacted and our loan administration costs could increase, each of which may adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk

Above average interest rate risk associated with fixed-rate loans may have an adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

The Bank's loan portfolio includes a significant amount of loans with fixed rates of interest. At December 31, 2025, \$308.8 million, or 46.6% of the Bank's total loans receivable, had fixed interest rates all of which were held for investment. The Bank offers ARM loans and fixed-rate loans. Unlike ARM loans, fixed-rate loans carry the risk that, because they do not reprice to market interest rates, their yield may be insufficient to offset increases in the Bank's cost of funds during a rising interest rate environment. Accordingly, a material and prolonged increase in market interest rates could be expected to have a greater adverse effect on the Bank's net interest income compared to other institutions that hold a materially larger portion of their assets in ARM loans or fixed-rate loans that are originated for committed sale in the secondary market. For a discussion of the Bank's loan portfolio, see "*Item 1. Business—Lending Activities.*"

Liquidity risks could affect operations and jeopardize our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our ability to implement our business strategy will depend on our liquidity and ability to obtain funding for loan originations, working capital, and other general purposes. An inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, the sale of loans, and other sources could have a substantial negative effect on our liquidity. Our preferred source of funds consists of consumer and commercial deposits, which we supplement with other sources, such as wholesale deposits made up of brokered deposits. Such account and deposit balances can decrease when customers perceive alternative investments as providing a better risk/return profile. If clients move money out of bank deposits and into other investments, we may increase our utilization of wholesale deposits, FHLB advances, FRB borrowing facilities and other wholesale funding sources necessary to fund desired growth levels. Because these funds generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes than our targeted in-market deposits, they are more likely to move to the highest rate available. In addition, the use of brokered deposits without regulatory approval is limited to banks that are "well capitalized" according to regulation. If the Bank is unable to maintain its capital levels at "well capitalized" minimums, we could lose a significant source of funding, which would force us to utilize different wholesale funding or potentially sell assets at a time when pricing may be unfavorable, increasing our funding costs and reducing our net interest income and net income.

Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance or capitalize our activities or on terms that are acceptable to us could be impaired by factors that affect us directly or the financial services industry or economy in general, such as disruptions in the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry. Community banks generally have less access to the capital markets than do national, regional, and super-regional banks because of their smaller size and limited analyst coverage. During periods of economic turmoil or decline, the financial services industry and the credit markets generally may be materially and adversely affected by declines in asset values and by diminished liquidity. Under such circumstances, the liquidity issues are often particularly acute for community banks, as larger financial institutions may curtail their lending to regional and community banks to reduce their exposure to the risks of other banks. Correspondent lenders may also reduce or even eliminate federal funds lines for their correspondent clients in difficult economic times.

As a result, we rely on our ability to generate deposits and effectively manage the repayment and maturity schedules of our loans and investment securities to ensure that we have adequate liquidity to fund our operations. Any decline in available funding could adversely impact our ability to originate loans, invest in securities, meet our expenses, pay dividends to our shareholders, or fulfill obligations such as repaying our borrowings or meeting deposit withdrawal demands, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Company is a bank holding company and its sources of funds necessary to meet its obligations are limited.

The Company is a bank holding company and its operations are primarily conducted by the Bank, which is subject to significant federal and state regulation. Cash available to pay dividends to our shareholders, pay our obligations, and meet our debt service requirements is derived primarily from dividends received from the Bank. Future dividend payments by the Bank to us will require the generation of future earnings by the Bank and are subject to certain regulatory guidelines. If the Bank is unable to pay dividends to us, we may not have the resources or cash flow to pay or meet all of our obligations.

Operational Risk

Our information systems may experience an interruption or breach in security.

The Bank relies heavily on internal and outsourced digital technologies, communications, and information systems to conduct its business. As our reliance on technology systems increases, the potential risks of technology-related operation interruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, loan, or other systems or the occurrence of cyber incidents also increases. Cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events including (i) gaining unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruptions; (ii) causing denial-of-service attacks on websites; or (iii) intelligence gathering and social engineering aimed at obtaining information. The occurrence of operational interruption, cyber incident, or a deficiency in the cyber security of our technology systems (internal or outsourced) could negatively impact our financial condition or results of operations.

Information security risks have generally increased in recent years because of the proliferation of new technologies, the use of the Internet and telecommunications technologies to conduct financial and other transactions and the increased sophistication and activities of perpetrators of cyber-attacks and mobile phishing directed at our customers and our personnel. Mobile phishing, a means for identity thieves to obtain sensitive personal information through fraudulent e-mail, text or voice mail, is an emerging threat targeting the customers of financial entities. A failure in or breach of our operational or information security systems, or those of our third-party service providers, as a result of cyber-attacks or information security breaches or due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions could adversely affect our business, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, increase our costs and/or cause losses.

We have policies and procedures expressly designed to prevent or limit the effect of a failure, interruption, or security breach of our systems and maintain cyber security insurance. However, such policies, procedures, or insurance may prove insufficient to prevent, repel, or mitigate a cyber incident. Significant interruptions to our business from technology issues could result in expensive remediation efforts and distraction of management. Although we have not experienced any material losses related to a technology-related operational interruption or cyber-attack, there can be no assurance that such failures, interruptions, or security breaches will not occur in the future or, if they do occur, that the impact will not be substantial.

The occurrence of any failures, interruptions, or security breaches of our technology systems could damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss, or destruction of proprietary information, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or stock price. As cyber threats continue to evolve, we may also be required to spend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities.

We are subject to certain operational risks, including, but not limited to, customer or employee fraud and data processing system failures and errors.

Employee errors and employee and/or customer misconduct could subject us to financial losses or regulatory sanctions and seriously harm our reputation or financial performance. Misconduct by our employees could include, but is not limited to, hiding unauthorized activities from us, improper or unauthorized activities on behalf of our customers or improper use of confidential information. It is not always possible to prevent employee errors and misconduct, and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases. Employee errors could also subject us to financial claims for negligence.

We maintain a system of internal controls and insurance coverage to mitigate against operational risks, including data processing system failures and errors and customer or employee fraud. If our internal controls fail to prevent or detect an occurrence, or if any resulting loss is not insured or exceeds applicable insurance limits, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on outside third parties for processing and handling of our records and data.

The Bank relies on software developed by third party vendors to process various transactions. In some cases, we have contracted with third parties to run their proprietary software on our behalf. These systems include, but are not limited to, general ledger, payroll, employee benefits, and loan and deposit processing, and securities portfolio management. While we perform a review of controls instituted by the vendors over these programs in accordance with industry standards and perform our own testing of user controls, we must rely on the continued maintenance of these controls by the outside party, including safeguards over the security of customer data. In addition, we maintain backups of key processing output daily in the event of a failure on the part of any of these systems. Nonetheless, we may incur a temporary disruption in our ability to conduct our business or process our transactions or incur damage to our reputation if the third party vendor fails to adequately maintain internal controls or institute necessary changes to systems. Such disruption or breach of security may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our framework for managing risks may not be effective in mitigating risk and loss to us.

Our risk management framework seeks to mitigate risk and loss to us. We have established processes and procedures intended to identify, measure, monitor, control, and analyze the types of risk to which we are subject, including liquidity risk, credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, operational risk, information and cyber security risk, compensation risk, and legal and compliance risk, among others. However, as with any risk management framework, there are inherent limitations to our risk management strategies as there may exist, or develop in the future, risks that we have not appropriately anticipated or identified. Our ability to successfully identify and manage risks facing us is an important factor that can significantly impact our results. If our risk management framework proves ineffective, we could suffer unexpected losses which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We are subject to changes in accounting principles, policies, or guidelines.

Our financial performance is impacted by accounting principles, policies, and guidelines. Some of these policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of our assets or liabilities and financial results. Some of our accounting policies are critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective, and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. If such estimates or assumptions underlying our financial statements are incorrect, we may experience material losses.

From time to time, the FASB and SEC change the financial accounting and reporting standards or the interpretation of those standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes are beyond our control, can be difficult to predict, and could materially impact how we report our financial condition and results of operations. Changes in these standards are continuously occurring and more drastic changes may occur in the future. The implementation of such changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Strategic and External Risk

Our business may be adversely affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions generally.

Our financial performance depends to a large extent on the business environment in our geographically concentrated five-county market area, the nearby suburban metropolitan Louisville market, the states of Indiana and Kentucky, and the U.S. as a whole. In particular, the local economic environment impacts the ability of borrowers to pay interest on and repay principal of outstanding loans as well as the value of collateral securing those loans. A favorable business environment is generally characterized by economic growth, low unemployment, efficient capital markets, low inflation, high business and investor confidence, strong business earnings, and other factors. Unfavorable or uncertain economic and market conditions can be caused by declines in economic growth, business activity, or investor or business confidence; limitations on the availability or increases in the cost of credit and capital; increases in inflation or interest rates; high unemployment; natural disasters; or a combination of these or other factors.

Our financial results may also be negatively impacted by periods of increased inflation. Increased inflation can lead to decreases in the value of assets or reduced income from investments in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases and market interest rates rise, the value of our investment securities, particularly those with longer maturities, would decrease, although this effect can be less pronounced for floating rate instruments. In addition, inflation generally increases the cost of goods and services we use in our business operations, such as electricity and other utilities, which increases our noninterest expenses. Furthermore, our customers are also affected by inflation and the rising costs of goods and services used in their households and businesses, which could have a negative impact on their ability to repay their loans with us.

Future economic conditions in our market will depend on factors outside of our control such as political and market conditions, broad trends in industry and finance, legislative and regulatory changes, changes in government, military and fiscal policies.

Acquisitions and the addition of branch facilities may not produce revenue enhancements or cost savings at levels or within timeframes originally anticipated and may result in unforeseen integration difficulties and dilution to existing shareholder value.

We regularly explore opportunities to establish branch facilities and acquire other banks or financial institutions. New or acquired branch facilities and other facilities may not be profitable. We may not be able to correctly identify profitable locations for new branches. The costs to start up new branch facilities or to acquire existing branches, and the additional costs to operate these facilities, may increase our noninterest expense and decrease earnings in the short term. It may be difficult to adequately and profitably manage growth through the establishment of these branches. In addition, we can provide no assurance that these branch sites will successfully attract enough deposits to offset the expenses of operating these branch sites. Any new or acquired branches will be subject to regulatory approval, and there can be no assurance that we will succeed in securing such approvals.

Turmoil in the financial markets could result in lower fair values for our investment securities.

Major disruptions in the capital markets and significant increases in market interest rates experienced in recent years have adversely affected investor demand for all classes of securities, excluding U.S. Treasury securities, and resulted in volatility in the fair values of our investment securities. Significant prolonged reduced investor demand could manifest itself in lower fair values for these securities and may result in recognition of a credit loss through a valuation allowance, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Municipal securities can also be impacted by the business environment of their geographic location. Although this type of security historically experienced extremely low default rates, municipal securities are subject to systemic risk since cash flows generally depend on (i) the ability of the issuing authority to levy and collect taxes or (ii) the ability of the issuer to charge for and collect payment for essential services rendered. If the issuer defaults on its payments, it may result in the recognition of a partial credit loss through a valuation allowance or total loss, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Strong competition within the Bank's market area could hurt the Company's profitability and growth.

The Bank faces intense competition both in making loans and attracting deposits. This competition has made it more difficult for the Bank to make new loans and at times has forced the Bank to offer higher deposit rates. Price competition for loans and deposits might result in the Bank earning less on loans and paying more on deposits, which would reduce net interest income. Competition also makes it more difficult to grow loans and deposits. Some of the institutions with which the Bank competes have substantially greater resources and lending limits than the Bank has and they may operate in a wider geographic area than the Bank does. The Bank's competition may also offer services that the Bank does not provide. Future competition will likely increase because of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. The Company's profitability depends upon the Bank's continued ability to compete successfully in its market area.

We also compete with non-bank providers of financial services, such as brokerage firms, consumer finance companies, insurance companies and governmental organizations, which may offer more favorable terms. Some of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same extensive regulations that govern our operations. As a result, such non-bank competitors may have advantages over us in providing certain products and services. This competition may reduce or limit our margins on banking services, reduce our market share and adversely affect our earnings and financial condition.

We continually encounter technological change.

The banking and financial services industry continually undergoes technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to better meeting customer needs, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that enhance customer convenience and that create additional efficiencies in our operations. Many of our competitors have greater resources to invest in technological improvements, and we may not effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or do so as quickly as our competitors, which could reduce our ability to effectively compete. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Regulatory, Compliance, Legal, and Other Risk

We are subject to federal regulations that seek to protect the Deposit Insurance Fund and the depositors and borrowers of the Bank, and our federal regulators may impose restrictions on our operations that are detrimental to holders of the Company's common stock.

We are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Board, IDFI and FDIC, our primary regulators. Such regulation and supervision govern the activities in which an institution and its holding company may engage, and are intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and the depositors and borrowers of the Bank rather than for holders of the Company's common stock. Our regulators may subject us to supervisory and enforcement actions, such as the imposition of certain restrictions on our operations, requirements that we take remedial action, the classification of our assets and the determination of the level of our ACL on loans, that are aimed at protecting the insurance fund and the depositors and borrowers of the Bank but that are detrimental to holders of the Company's common stock. Any change in our regulation or oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, regulations, legislation or supervisory action, may have a material impact on our operations.

The Bank's operations are also subject to extensive regulation by other federal, state and local governmental authorities, and are subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions that impose requirements and restrictions on operations. These laws, rules and regulations are frequently changed by legislative and regulatory authorities. There can be no assurance that changes to existing laws, rules and regulations, or any other new laws, rules or regulations, will not be adopted in the future, which could make compliance more difficult or expensive or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition or prospects.

Financial regulatory reform may have a material impact on the Company's operations.

The Dodd-Frank Act contains various provisions designed to enhance the regulation of depository institutions and prevent the recurrence of a financial crisis such as occurred in 2008 and 2009. These include provisions strengthening holding company capital requirements, requiring retention of a portion of the risk of securitized loans and regulating debit card interchange fees. The Dodd-Frank Act also created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to administer consumer protection and fair lending laws, a function that was formerly performed by the depository institution regulators. The full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on our business and operations will not be known for years until regulations implementing the statute are written and adopted. However, it is likely that the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will have an adverse impact on our operations, particularly through increased regulatory burden and compliance costs.

We face a risk of noncompliance and enforcement action with the BSA and other anti-money laundering statutes and regulations.

The BSA, the USA PATRIOT Act, and other laws and regulations require financial institutions, among other duties, to institute and maintain an effective anti-money laundering program and to file reports such as suspicious activity reports and currency transaction reports. We are required to comply with these and other anti-money laundering requirements. Our federal and state banking regulators, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and other government agencies are authorized to impose significant civil money penalties for violations of anti-money laundering requirements. We are also subject to increased scrutiny of compliance with the regulations issued and enforced by OFAC, which is responsible for helping to ensure that U.S. entities do not engage in transactions with certain prohibited parties, as defined by various Executive Orders and Acts of Congress. If our program is deemed deficient, we could be subject to liability, including fines, civil money penalties and other regulatory actions, which may include restrictions on our business operations and our ability to pay dividends, restrictions on mergers and acquisitions activity, restrictions on expansion, and restrictions on entering new business lines. Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing could also have significant reputational consequences for us. Any of these circumstances could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are periodically subject to examination and scrutiny by a number of banking agencies and, depending upon the findings and determinations of these agencies, we may be required to make adjustments to our business that could adversely affect us.

Federal and state banking agencies periodically conduct examinations of our business, including compliance with applicable laws and regulations. If, as a result of an examination, a federal banking agency was to determine that the financial condition, capital resources, asset quality, asset concentration, earnings prospects, management, liquidity, sensitivity to market risk, or other aspects of any of our operations has become unsatisfactory, or that we or our management is in violation of any law or regulation, it could take a number of different remedial actions as it deems appropriate. These actions include the power to enjoin "unsafe or unsound" practices, to require affirmative actions to correct any conditions resulting from any violation or practice, to issue an administrative order that can be judicially enforced, to direct an increase in our capital, to restrict our growth, to change the asset composition of our portfolio or balance sheet, to assess civil monetary penalties against our officers or directors, to remove officers and directors and, if it is concluded that such conditions cannot be corrected or there is an imminent risk of loss to depositors, to terminate our deposit insurance. If we become subject to such regulatory actions, our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to the Company's Stock

An investment in the Company's Common Stock is not an insured deposit.

The Company's 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 the Company's common stock is inherently risky for the reasons described in this "Risk Factors" section and elsewhere in this report and is subject to the same market forces that affect the price of common stock in any public company. As a result, if you acquire the Company's common stock, you could lose some or all of your investment.

The price of the Company's common stock may be volatile, which may result in losses for investors.

General market price declines or market volatility in the future could adversely affect the price of the Company's common stock. In addition, the following factors may cause the market price for shares of the Company's common stock to fluctuate:

- announcements of developments related to the Company's business;
- fluctuations in the Company's results of operations;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- sales or purchases of substantial amounts of the Company's securities in the marketplace;
- general conditions in the Company's banking niche or the worldwide economy;
- a shortfall or excess in revenues or earnings compared to securities analysts' expectations;
- changes in analysts' recommendations or projections; and
- the Company's announcement of new acquisitions or other projects.

The trading volume in the Company's common stock is less than that of other larger financial services institutions.

Although the Company's common stock is listed for trading on The NASDAQ Capital Market, the trading volume in its common stock may be less than that of other, larger 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 the Company's common stock at any given time. This presence depends on the individual decisions of investors and general economic and market conditions over which the Company has no control. During any period of lower trading volume of the Company's common stock, significant sales of shares of the Company's common stock, or the expectation of these sales could cause the Company's common stock price to fall.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation, Indiana law, and certain banking laws may have an anti-takeover effect.

Provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Indiana Business Corporation Law and federal banking laws, including regulatory approval requirements, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire the Company, even if doing so would be perceived to be beneficial by the Company's shareholders. The combination of these provisions could have the effect of inhibiting a non-negotiated merger or other business combination, which, in turn, could adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock.

The Company may issue additional securities, which could dilute the ownership percentage of holders of the Company's common stock.

The Company may issue additional securities to, among other reasons, raise additional capital or finance acquisitions, and, if it does, the ownership percentage of holders of the Company's common stock could be diluted potentially materially.

We may not be able to pay dividends in the future in accordance with past practice.

The Company has traditionally paid a quarterly dividend to common shareholders. We have no obligations to continue paying dividends. The payment of dividends is subject to legal and regulatory restrictions. Any payment of dividends in the future will depend, in large part, on our earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other factors considered relevant by the Company's Board of Directors. The Board may, at its discretion, further reduce or eliminate dividends or change its dividend policy in the future.

General Risk Factors

We may not be able to attract and retain skilled people.

The Bank's success depends on its ability to attract and retain skilled people. Competition for the best people in most activities in which we engage can be intense, and we may not be able to hire people or retain them. Factors that affect our ability to attract and retain talented and diverse employees include compensation and benefits programs, profitability, opportunities for advancement, flexible working conditions, availability of qualified persons and our reputation. The unexpected loss of services of certain of our skilled personnel could have a material adverse impact on our business because of their skills, knowledge of our market, years of industry experience, customer relationships, and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

Loss of key employees may disrupt relationships with certain customers.

Our customer relationships are critical to the success of our business, and loss of key employees with significant customer relationships may lead to the loss of business if the customers were to follow that employee to a competitor. While we believe our relationships with key personnel are strong, we cannot guarantee that all of our key personnel will remain with the organization, which could result in the loss of some of our customers and could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We rely heavily on our executive management team and other key personnel for our successful operation, and we could be adversely affected by the unexpected loss of their services.

Our success depends in large part on the performance of our key personnel at the Bank that have substantial experience and tenure with the Bank and in the markets that we serve. Our continued success and growth depend in large part on the efforts of these key personnel, the support of the Company's Board of Directors, and ability to attract, motivate and retain highly qualified senior and middle management and other skilled employees to complement and succeed to our core senior management team.

Our internal controls may be ineffective.

Management regularly reviews and updates its internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures, and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the controls are met. Any failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could cause us to report a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting and conclude that our controls and procedures are not effective, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

The Company's cybersecurity risk management program is integrated into our enterprise risk management program and is designed to expeditiously identify, analyze and protect against security threats to its computer systems, software, networks, storage devices and other technology assets. Our management team, with input from our Board of Directors, proactively manages the Company's cybersecurity risks to avoid or minimize the impacts of attacks by unauthorized parties attempting to obtain access to confidential information, destroy data, disrupt service, sabotage systems or cause other damage. Specifically, the Company has appointed a Chief Information Officer ("CIO") to maintain a comprehensive information security program. Our strategy includes a continuous improvement mindset along with a defense in depth approach to cybersecurity. Our layered security architecture consists of innovative technology to detect, prevent, and mitigate cybersecurity threats. Ongoing proactive analysis of cyber threat intelligence ensures that we are taking the appropriate counter measures to defend against the latest threats. We use monitoring and preventive controls to detect and respond swiftly to data breaches and cyber threats involving our systems. We regularly evaluate our systems and controls and implement upgrades as necessary. This includes regular consultation with external cybersecurity experts. In addition, we participate in external tabletop exercises on a regular basis in addition to conducting our own internal tests of our systems. We also attempt to reduce our exposure to our vendors' data privacy and cyber incidents by performing initial vendor due diligence that is updated periodically for critical vendors, negotiating service level standards with vendors, negotiating for indemnification from vendors for confidentiality and data breaches, and limiting third-party access to the least privileged level necessary to perform outsourced functions. The additional cost to us of data and cybersecurity monitoring and protection systems and controls includes the cost of hardware and software, third-party technology providers, consulting and testing firms, insurance premium costs, legal fees and the cost of personnel who focus a substantial portion of their responsibilities on data security and cybersecurity.

The Company uses a Disaster Recovery Plan (the "Plan"), along with incident response policies, to enable management to respond timely to cybersecurity incidents, coordinate such responses within the Company and with our Board of Directors, notify law enforcement, regulatory bodies, and other government agencies, and notify customers and employees. The Plan provides a documented framework for identifying and responding to actual or potential cybersecurity incidents, including timely notification of and escalation to the Crisis Management Team ("CMT"). The CMT facilitates coordination across key stakeholders of the Company. The Company's CIO and key members of management are members of the CMT. The Company provides the CIO and the information security team the latest tools and techniques to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Company's data for the benefit of our customers, employees and shareholders. We regularly engage third-party consultants to assess the effectiveness of our strategy, tools and techniques, and overall information security program. Independent oversight and assurance activities specifically include internal audits, vulnerability assessments and penetration testing. The Company's cybersecurity professionals are well-trained on how to protect customer and employee information through ongoing education and awareness initiatives. The CIO and other members of the information technology team receive ongoing training related to developing threats, proactive solutions and industry best practices in order to effectively protect the Company and its stakeholders.

The Company maintains a third-party risk management program designed to identify, analyze and monitor risks, including cybersecurity risks, associated with vendors and outside service providers. Our vendor risk management team collaborates closely with the information security team to ensure third parties meet certain information security control requirements. Our information security team proactively monitors our internal systems and email gateways for phishing email attacks. Remote connections are also assessed and monitored given a portion of our workforce works remotely. Personnel serve as members of both teams helping to effectively identify and communicate issues as they develop.

Our Board of Directors provides direction and oversight over the Company's enterprise-wide risk management program, including risks related to cybersecurity. The entire Board of Directors is provided regular updates regarding the Company's information technology policies, procedures, risks and operating status. These updates include updates on the Company's cyber risks and threats, the status of projects to strengthen our information security systems, assessments of the information security program, and the emerging threat landscape.

Cybersecurity incidents are managed through the Plan, and other appropriate response policies, which provide direction to management allowing for the timely transfer of information throughout the organization. Our policy requires material incidents to be reported within 36 hours after an incident is determined to be material with the materiality

determination to be completed without unreasonable delay. The CMT has developed a plan to facilitate making timely determinations as to whether and when incidents should be disclosed. If a material incident occurs, the Company will describe in detail the material aspects and nature, scope and timing of the incident, along with the impact to its financial condition and results of operations via the timely filing of Form 8-K.

To our knowledge, previous cybersecurity incidents have not materially affected the Company, its business strategy, financial condition or results of operation. With regard to the possible impact of future cybersecurity threats or incidents, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors.”

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Bank's offices as of December 31, 2025.

Location	Approximate Year Opened	Net Book Value (1)	Owned/ Leased	Square Footage
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Main Office:				
220 Federal Drive, NW Corydon, Indiana 47112	1997	1,450	Owned	12,000
Branch Offices:				
8095 State Highway 135, NW New Salisbury, Indiana 47161	1999	351	Owned	3,500
710 Main Street Palmyra, Indiana 47164	1991	614	Owned	6,000
9849 Highway 150 Greenville, Indiana 47124	1986	474	Owned	2,484
5100 State Road 64 Georgetown, Indiana 47122	2008	904	Owned	4,988
4303 Charlestown Crossing New Albany, Indiana 47150	1999	615	Owned	3,500
3131 Grant Line Road New Albany, Indiana 47150	2003	1,152	Owned	12,200
5609 Williamsburg Station Road Floyds Knobs, Indiana 47119	2003	488	Owned	4,160
2744 Allison Lane Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130	2003	889	Owned	4,090
1312 S. Jackson Street Salem, Indiana 47167	2007	687	Owned	3,400
2420 Barron Avenue, NW Lanesville, Indiana 47136	2010	663	Owned	1,450
7735 Highway 62 Charlestown, Indiana 47111	2017	1,255	Owned	2,500
1612 Highway 44 East Shepherdsville, Kentucky 40165	1980	1,963	Owned	11,892
130 S. Buckman Street Shepherdsville, Kentucky 40165	1962	284	Owned	3,840
550 John Harper Highway Shepherdsville, Kentucky 40165	1999	1,447	Owned	6,648
100 S. Bardstown Road Mount Washington, Kentucky 40047	1991	953	Owned	5,169
140 S. Poplar Street Lebanon Junction, Kentucky 40150	1973	168	Owned	2,795

(1) Represents the net value of land, buildings, furniture, fixtures and equipment owned by the Bank.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

At December 31, 2025, neither the Company nor the Bank was involved in any pending legal proceedings believed by management to be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations. From time to time, the Bank is involved in legal proceedings occurring in the ordinary course of business. Such routine legal proceedings, in the aggregate, are believed by management to be immaterial to the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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

The common shares of the Company are traded on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "FCAP." As of December 31, 2025, the Company had 831 stockholders of record and 3,341,871 common shares outstanding. This does not reflect the number of persons whose shares are in nominee or "street" name accounts through brokers. See Note 17 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding dividend restrictions applicable to the Company.

The following table lists quarterly market price and dividend information per common share for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 as reported by NASDAQ.

	<u>High Sale</u>	<u>Low Sale</u>	<u>Dividends</u>	<u>Market Price End of Period</u>
2025:				
First Quarter	\$ 39.40	\$ 30.49	\$ 0.29	\$ 38.15
Second Quarter	53.85	37.53	0.29	41.29
Third Quarter	46.52	33.73	0.31	45.80
Fourth Quarter	71.00	37.64	0.31	59.20
2024:				
First Quarter	\$ 30.40	\$ 26.03	\$ 0.27	\$ 28.55
Second Quarter	31.40	26.73	0.27	29.99
Third Quarter	38.00	29.01	0.29	34.96
Fourth Quarter	37.50	28.50	0.29	32.25

Dividend Policy

It has been our policy to pay quarterly dividends to holders of our common stock, and we intend to continue paying dividends. Our dividend policy and practice may change in the future, however, and our Board of Directors may change or eliminate the payment of future dividends at its discretion, without notice to our shareholders. Any future determination to pay dividends to holders of our common stock will depend on our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, banking regulations, contractual restrictions and any other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

On August 19, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 240,467 shares of the Company's outstanding common stock. The stock repurchase program will expire upon the purchase of the maximum number of shares authorized under the program, unless the Board of Directors terminates the program earlier. There were 12,039 shares purchased under the stock repurchase program during the quarter ended December 31, 2025. The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan is 99,989.

<u>Period</u>	<u>(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>(b) Average Price Paid Per Share</u>	<u>(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs</u>
October 1 through October 31, 2025	6,283	\$ 41.55	6,283	105,745
November 1 through November 31, 2025	5,652	45.09	5,652	100,093
December 1 through December 31, 2025	104	65.00	104	99,989
Total	12,039	\$ 43.42	12,039	

On August 29, 2025, the Company entered into a Joint Rule 10b5-1/Rule 10b-18 Plan Agreement (the "10b5-1 Plan") under which the Company's designated broker has the authority to repurchase up to 113,236 shares of common stock of the Company. The Plan commenced on September 4, 2025, and expires on August 28, 2026. The Plan was established in connection with the Company's previously disclosed stock repurchase authorization, which was approved by the Company's Board of Directors on August 19, 2008. The purchases disclosed in the table above were pursuant to the terms of the 10b5-1 Plan.

Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

There were no sales of unregistered Company securities sold by the Company in the years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

See Item 12 of this report for disclosure regarding securities authorized for issuance and equity compensation plans required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

General

As the holding company for the Bank, the Company conducts its business primarily through the Bank. The Bank's results of operations depend primarily on net interest income, which is the difference between the income earned on its interest-earning assets, such as loans and investments, and the cost of its interest-bearing liabilities, consisting primarily of deposits and borrowings from the FHLB. The Bank's net income is also affected by, among other things, fee income, provisions for credit losses, operating expenses and income tax provisions. The Bank's results of operations are also significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates, government legislation and policies concerning monetary and fiscal affairs, housing and financial institutions and the intended actions of the regulatory authorities.

Management uses various indicators to evaluate the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Indicators include the following:

- **Net income and earnings per share** – Net income attributable to the Company was \$16.4 million, or \$4.89 per diluted share for 2025 compared to \$11.9 million, or \$3.57 per diluted share for 2024 and \$12.8 million, or \$3.82 per diluted share for 2023.
- **Return on average assets and return on average equity** – Return on average assets for 2025 was 1.34% compared to 1.02% for 2024 and 1.12% for 2023, and return on average equity for 2025 was 13.18% compared to 10.97% for 2024 and 14.03% for 2023.
- **Efficiency ratio** – The Company's efficiency ratio (defined as noninterest expenses divided by net interest income plus noninterest income) was 58.4% for 2025 compared to 64.1% for 2024 and 61.6% for 2023.
- **Asset quality** – Net loan charge-offs totaled \$469,000 for 2023, \$173,000 for 2024 and \$317,000 for 2025, and the ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding remained virtually unchanged at 0.08% for 2023, 0.03% for 2024 and 0.05% for 2025. In addition, total nonperforming assets (consisting of nonperforming loans) remained virtually unchanged at \$4.4 million, or 0.37% of total assets, at December 31, 2024 and \$4.4 million, or 0.34% of total assets, at December 31, 2025. The ACL on loans was 1.52% of total outstanding loans and 232.3% of nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2025 compared to 1.45% of total outstanding loans and 211.8% of nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2024.
- **Shareholder return** – Total annual shareholder return, including the increase in the Company's stock price from \$32.25 at December 31, 2024 to \$59.20 at December 31, 2025 and dividends of \$1.20 per share, was 87.3% for 2025 compared to 19.6% for 2024 and 16.4% for 2023. The total return for the three-year period was 151.4%.

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is intended to assist in understanding the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and the Bank. The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report.

Operating Strategy

The Company is the parent company of an independent community-oriented financial institution that delivers quality customer service and offers a wide range of deposit, loan and investment products to its customers. The commitment to customer needs, the focus on providing consistent customer service, and community service and support are the keys to the Bank's past and future success. The Company has no other material income other than that generated by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank's primary business strategy is attracting deposits from the general public and using those funds to originate residential mortgage loans, multi-family residential loans, commercial real estate and business loans and consumer loans. The Bank invests excess liquidity primarily in interest-bearing deposits with the FHLB and other financial institutions, federal funds sold, U.S. government and agency securities, local municipal obligations and mortgage-backed securities.

In recent years, the Company's operating strategy has also included strategies designed to enhance profitability by increasing sources of noninterest income and improving operating efficiency while managing its capital and limiting its credit risk and interest rate risk exposures. To accomplish these objectives, the Company has focused on the following:

- Monitoring asset quality and credit risk in the loan and investment portfolios and originating high-quality commercial and consumer loans. In 2026, management will continue to focus on maintaining a reduced level of nonperforming assets through improved collection efforts and underwriting on nonperforming loans.
- Being active in the local community, particularly through our efforts with local schools, to uphold our high standing in our community and marketing to our next generation of customers.
- Improving profitability by expanding our product offerings to customers and leveraging recent investments in technology to increase the productivity and efficiency of our staff. We continue to implement recommendations from a previously completed profit improvement project conducted by an outside consulting firm that we believe will improve overall profitability in future periods through increased noninterest income and decreased noninterest expenses.
- Continuing to emphasize commercial real estate and other commercial business lending as well as consumer lending. The Bank will also continue to focus on increasing secondary market lending as a source of noninterest income. Management intends to continue to focus on growth in the loan portfolio and the secondary market lending programs in our market areas.
- Growing commercial and personal demand deposit accounts which provide a low-cost funding source.
- Continuing to evaluate vendor contracts for potential cost savings and efficiencies.
- Continuing our capital management strategy to enhance shareholder value through the repurchase of Company stock and the payment of dividends.
- Evaluating growth opportunities to expand the Bank's market area and market share through acquisitions of other financial institutions or branches of other institutions. Our focus in 2026 will be to continue the enhancement and expansion of our customer relationships in these and surrounding markets.
- Ensuring that the Company attracts and retains talented personnel and that an optimal level of performance and customer service is promoted at all levels of the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company comply with U.S. GAAP and conform to general practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. The financial position and results of operations can be affected by these estimates and assumptions, which are integral to understanding reported results. Critical accounting policies are those policies that require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time an accounting estimate is made; and different estimates that the Company reasonably could have used in the current period, or changes in the accounting estimate that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, would have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operations. Most accounting policies are not considered by management to be critical accounting policies. Several factors are considered in determining whether or not a policy is critical in the preparation of financial statements. These factors include, among other things, whether the estimates are significant to the financial statements, the nature of the estimates, the ability to readily validate the estimates with other information including third parties or available prices, and sensitivity of the estimates to changes in economic conditions and whether alternative accounting methods may be utilized under U.S. GAAP.

Significant accounting policies, including the impact of recent accounting pronouncements, are discussed in Note 1 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Those policies considered to be critical accounting policies are described below.

ACL on Loans. The ACL is a valuation account that is deducted from an asset's amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the asset. Loans are charged off against the ACL when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Expected recoveries do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously charged off and expected to be charged-off.

The Company utilizes the Weighted Average Remaining Maturity method, which uses average annual charge-off rates and the remaining life of the loan, to estimate the ACL. For the Company's loan portfolios, the remaining contractual life for each loan is adjusted by the expected scheduled payments and estimated prepayments. The average annual charge-off rate is applied to the amortization adjusted remaining life of the loan to determine the unadjusted lifetime historical charge-off rate. The Company's expected loss estimate is anchored in historical credit loss experience, with an emphasis on all available portfolio data.

The Company estimates the ACL on loans using relevant available information from internal and external sources relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Qualitative adjustments to historical loss information are made for losses reflected by peers, changes in underwriting standards, changes in economic conditions, changes in delinquency levels, collateral values and other factors.

Qualitative adjustments reflect management's overall estimate of the extent to which current expected credit losses on collectively evaluated loans will differ from historical loss experience. The analysis takes into consideration industry and collateral concentrations, acquired loan portfolio characteristics and other credit-related analytics as deemed appropriate.

Management exercises significant judgment in evaluating the relevant historical loss experience and the qualitative factors. Management also monitors the differences between estimated and actual incurred loan losses in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the estimation process and make any changes in the methodology as necessary.

The ACL is measured on a collective (pooled) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. When a loan no longer exhibits risk characteristics similar to those of the loan portfolio, management individually evaluates that loan for a specific allocation of the ACL. Specific reserves on individually analyzed loans are determined by comparing the loan balance to the present value of expected cash flows or expected collateral proceeds.

Management reviews the level of the ACL on loans at least quarterly. Although we believe that we use the best information available to establish the ACL on loans, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if economic or other conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluation. In addition, the IDFI and FDIC, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review our ACL on loans and may require us to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. A large loss could deplete the allowance and require increased provisions to replenish the allowance, which would adversely affect earnings. Note 1 and Note 4 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements describe the methodology used to determine the ACL on loans.

Selected Financial Data.

The consolidated financial data presented below is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed financial data appearing elsewhere in this report, including the Company's audited consolidated financial statements.

FINANCIAL CONDITION DATA:

	At December 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Total assets	\$ 1,271,995	\$ 1,187,523	\$ 1,157,880	\$ 1,151,400	\$ 1,156,603
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	137,288	105,917	38,670	66,298	172,509
Securities available for sale	417,190	389,243	437,271	460,819	447,335
Securities held to maturity	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	2,000
Interest-bearing time deposits	1,470	2,695	3,920	3,677	4,839
Net loans	654,100	631,199	614,409	557,958	483,287
Deposits	1,122,990	1,066,439	1,025,211	1,060,396	1,035,562
Borrowings	—	—	21,500	—	—
Stockholders' equity, net of noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	137,797	114,599	105,233	85,158	113,828

OPERATING DATA:

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Interest income	\$ 56,847	\$ 50,471	\$ 43,605	\$ 33,940	\$ 29,460
Interest expense	14,697	14,681	9,017	1,594	1,128
Net interest income	42,150	35,790	34,588	32,346	28,332
Provision for (recapture of) credit losses	1,144	1,449	1,141	950	(325)
Net interest income after provision for (recapture of) credit losses	41,006	34,341	33,447	31,396	28,657
Noninterest income	8,465	7,656	7,632	7,927	9,551
Noninterest expense	29,562	27,828	26,028	25,088	24,531
Income before income taxes	19,909	14,169	15,051	14,235	13,677
Income tax expense	3,529	2,216	2,248	2,320	2,240
Net Income	16,380	11,953	12,803	11,915	11,437
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	13	13	13	13	13
Net Income attributable to First Capital Inc.	\$ 16,367	\$ 11,940	\$ 12,790	\$ 11,902	\$ 11,424

PER SHARE DATA (2):

Net income - basic	\$ 4.89	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.41
Net income - diluted	4.89	3.57	3.82	3.55	3.41
Dividends	1.20	1.12	1.08	1.04	1.04

- (1) Includes cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other depository institutions and federal funds sold.
- (2) Per share data excludes net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

SELECTED FINANCIAL RATIOS:

	At or For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Performance Ratios:					
Return on assets (1)	1.34 %	1.02 %	1.12 %	1.03 %	1.05 %
Return on average equity (2)	13.18 %	10.97 %	14.03 %	13.07 %	10.15 %
Dividend payout ratio (3)	24.54 %	31.37 %	28.27 %	29.30 %	30.50 %
Average equity to average assets	10.14 %	9.31 %	7.97 %	7.89 %	10.37 %
Interest rate spread (4)	3.19 %	2.76 %	2.85 %	2.90 %	2.80 %
Net interest margin (5)	3.61 %	3.20 %	3.16 %	2.95 %	2.84 %
Non-interest expense to average assets	2.41 %	2.38 %	2.28 %	2.17 %	2.26 %
Average interest earning assets to average interest bearing liabilities	134.30 %	134.25 %	138.88 %	140.23 %	139.51 %
Regulatory Capital Ratios (Bank only):					
Community bank leverage ratio (6)	11.01 %	10.57 %	9.92 %	9.18 %	8.84 %
Asset Quality Ratios:					
Nonperforming loans as a percent of net loans (7)	0.67 %	0.69 %	0.28 %	0.27 %	0.28 %
Nonperforming assets as a percent of total assets (8)	0.34 %	0.37 %	0.15 %	0.13 %	0.12 %
Allowance for credit losses as a percent of gross loans receivable	1.52 %	1.45 %	1.29 %	1.20 %	1.25 %

- (1) Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc. divided by average assets.
- (2) Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc. divided by average equity.
- (3) Common stock dividends declared per share divided by net income per share.
- (4) Difference between weighted average yield on interest-earning assets and weighted average cost of interest-bearing liabilities. Tax exempt income is reported on a tax equivalent basis using a federal marginal rate of 21%.
- (5) Net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.
- (6) Effective March 31, 2020, the Bank opted in to the Community Bank Leverage Ratio (CBLR) framework. As such, the other regulatory ratios are no longer provided.
- (7) Nonperforming loans consist of loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis and accruing loans 90 days or more past due.
- (8) Nonperforming assets consist of nonperforming loans and real estate acquired in settlement of loans.

Results of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Net Income. Net income attributable to the Company was \$16.4 million (\$4.89 per share diluted; weighted average common shares outstanding of 3,347,989, as adjusted) for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$11.9 million (\$3.57 per share diluted; weighted average common shares outstanding of 3,346,161, as adjusted) for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased \$6.4 million, or 17.8%, from \$35.8 million for 2024 to \$42.2 million for 2025 primarily due to increases in the average tax-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets, the average balance of interest-earning assets and a decrease in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities, partially offset by an increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities.

Total interest income increased \$6.4 million for 2025 as compared to 2024. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the tax-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets increased from 4.49% in 2024 to 4.85% in 2025. The increase in the yield was primarily due to an increase in the tax-equivalent yield on loans from 6.05% in 2024 to 6.29% in 2025. Interest on loans increased \$2.6 million when comparing the two periods due to an increase in the average balance of loans from \$634.0 million in 2024 to \$651.8 million in 2025. In addition, the Company's lower yielding securities continue to mature with proceeds being reinvested in higher yielding loans or interest-bearing deposits with other banks. Interest and dividends on investment securities (including FHLB stock) increased \$1.9 million for 2025 compared to 2024 due to an increase in the tax-equivalent yield on investment securities from 2.25% in 2024 to 2.80% in 2025, partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of investment securities from \$455.1 million for 2024 to \$433.8 million for 2025. Other interest income increased \$1.9 million for 2025 as compared to 2024 primarily due to an increase in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits with banks from \$52.0 million in 2024 to \$104.4 million in 2025 partially offset by the yield of interest-bearing deposits with banks decreasing from 5.09% to 4.31% when comparing the two periods.

Total interest expense was \$14.7 million for 2025 and 2024. Increases in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities from \$850.0 million for 2024 to \$886.0 million for 2025 were offset by a decrease in the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities from 1.73% for 2024 to 1.66% for 2025. The Company's average balance of interest-bearing deposits increased from \$820.4 million for 2024 to \$886.0 million for 2025 in addition to the average cost of interest-bearing deposits increasing from 1.61% for 2024 to 1.66% for 2025. The Company's average balance of outstanding advances from the FHLB decreased from \$1.7 million at an average rate of 5.70% for 2024 to the Company having no outstanding advances for 2025. The Company's average outstanding borrowings under the Federal Reserve Bank's BTFP decreased from \$27.9 million at an average rate of 4.85% for 2024 to having no outstanding borrowings for 2025. For further information, see "*Average Balances and Yields*" below. The changes in interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in volume and changes in rates for 2025 and 2024 are shown in the schedule captioned "*Rate/Volume Analysis*" included herein.

Provision for Credit Losses. Based on management's analysis of the ACL on loans and unfunded loan commitments, the provision for credit losses decreased from \$1.4 million for 2024 to \$1.1 million for 2025. The decrease primarily reflected a lower incremental change in estimated lifetime expected credit losses under the Bank's ACL methodology for loans and unfunded commitments compared to prior year. The Bank recognized net charge-offs of \$317,000 for 2025 compared to \$173,000 for 2024. In addition, nonperforming loans remained unchanged at \$4.4 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income increased \$809,000 for 2025 as compared to 2024 primarily due to the Company recognizing a \$149,000 gain on equity securities for 2025 compared to a \$374,000 loss on equity securities for 2024. In addition, the Company recognized a \$238,000 increase in gains on sale of loans as well as an increase of \$73,000 in ATM and debit card fee income when comparing the two periods. These increases were partially offset by the Company recognizing a net \$94,000 loss on sale of available for sale securities during 2025 compared to a net \$32,000 gain on sale of available for sale securities during 2024.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expenses increased \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024. This was primarily due to increases in compensation and benefits and occupancy and equipment expenses of \$1.3 million and \$472,000, respectively. The increase in compensation and benefits is due to increases in salary and wages associated with annual cost of living and performance related adjustments as well as increases in the cost of Company-provided health insurance benefits. The increase in occupancy and equipment expenses is primarily due to costs associated with snow removal across the Company's branch network in the first quarter of 2025, as well as losses on the disposal of premises and equipment associated with two of the Bank's branches, the upgrade of the Company's call center system, and the demolition of one of the Bank's branches.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased \$1.3 million for 2025 as compared to 2024 resulting in an effective tax rate of 17.7% for 2025, compared to 15.6% for 2024. See Note 12 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details on the Company's income tax expense.

Results of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Income. Net income attributable to the Company was \$11.9 million (\$3.57 per share diluted; weighted average common shares outstanding of 3,346,161 as adjusted) for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$12.8 million (\$3.82 per share diluted; weighted average common shares outstanding of 3,347,341, as adjusted) for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased \$1.2 million, or 3.5%, from \$34.6 million for 2023 to \$35.8 million for 2024 primarily due to increases in the average tax-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets partially offset by increases in the average balance and cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

Total interest income increased \$6.9 million for 2024 as compared to 2023. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the tax-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets from 3.96% in 2023 to 4.49% in 2024. The increase in the yield was primarily due to an increase in the tax-equivalent yield on loans from 5.66% in 2023 to 6.05% in 2024. Interest on loans increased \$4.9 million when comparing the two periods due to an increase in the average balance of loans from \$590.6 million in 2023 to \$634.0 million in 2024. In addition, the Company's lower yielding securities continue to mature with proceeds being reinvested in higher yielding loans or federal funds sold. Interest and dividends on investment securities (including FHLB stock) increased \$567,000 for 2024 compared to 2023 due to an increase in the tax-equivalent yield on investment securities from 1.95% in 2023 to 2.25% in 2024, partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of investment securities from \$506.5 million for 2023 to \$455.1 million for 2024. Other interest income increased \$1.4 million for 2024 as compared to 2023 primarily due to an increase in the average balance of federal funds sold from \$19.5 million in 2023 to \$45.6 million in 2024 in addition to the tax-equivalent yield of federal funds sold increasing from 5.07% to 5.17% when comparing the two periods.

Total interest expense increased \$5.7 million, from \$9.0 million for 2023 to \$14.7 million for 2024, due to increases in the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities from 1.11% for 2023 to 1.73% for 2024 and in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities from \$809.2 million for 2023 to \$850.0 million for 2024. The Company's average balance of interest-bearing deposits increased from \$794.4 million for 2023 to \$820.4 million for 2024 in addition to the average cost of interest-bearing deposits increasing from 1.04% for 2023 to 1.61% for 2024. The Company's average outstanding borrowings from the FHLB decreased from \$6.1 million for 2023 to \$1.7 million for 2024, partially offset by an increase in the average rate on outstanding advances from the FHLB from 5.59% for 2023 to 5.70% for 2024. The Company's average outstanding borrowings under the Federal Reserve Bank's BTFP increased from \$8.6 million for 2023 to \$27.9 million for 2024, partially offset by a decrease in the average rate on outstanding borrowings under the Federal Reserve Bank's BTFP from 5.05% for 2023 to 4.85% for 2024. For further information, see "*Average Balances and Yields*" below. The changes in interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in volume and changes in rates for 2024 and 2023 are shown in the schedule captioned "*Rate/Volume Analysis*" included herein.

Provision for Loan Losses. Based on management's analysis of the ACL on loans and unfunded loan commitments, the provision for credit losses increased from \$1.1 million for 2023 to \$1.4 million for 2024 primarily due to loan growth, an increase in nonperforming assets during the year, as well as management's consideration of the macroeconomic uncertainty. The Bank recognized net charge-offs of \$173,000 for 2024 compared to \$469,000 for 2023. In addition, nonperforming loans increased from \$1.8 million at December 31, 2023 to \$4.4 million at December 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to the nonaccrual classification of two commercial loan relationships totaling \$2.6 million. Loans in these relationships are secured by a variety of real estate and business assets.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income increased \$24,000 for 2024 as compared to 2023 primarily due to increases in gains on the sale of loans and service charges on deposit accounts of \$133,000 and \$59,000, respectively. These were partially offset by the Company recognizing a \$374,000 loss on equity securities during the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to a \$207,000 loss during the same period in 2023.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expenses increased \$1.8 million for 2024 as compared to 2023. This was primarily due to increases in professional fees, compensation and benefits, and other expenses of \$663,000, \$536,000 and \$260,000, respectively, when comparing the two periods. The increase in professional fees is primarily due to increased costs associated with the Company's annual audit and fees being accrued for the Company's ongoing core contract negotiations. The increase in compensation and benefits is due to standard increases in salary and wages as well as increases in the cost of Company-provided health insurance benefits. The increase in other expenses included a \$90,000 increase in the Company's support of local communities through partnerships and donations, a \$64,000 increase in check and debit card fraud losses, \$30,000 in increased dues and subscriptions, and \$25,000 in increased expenses related to employee training and education.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense decreased \$32,000 for 2024 as compared to 2023 resulting in an effective tax rate of 15.6% for 2024, compared to 14.9% for 2023. See Note 12 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details on the Company's income tax expense.

Average Balances and Yields. The following table sets forth certain information for the periods indicated regarding average balances of assets and liabilities, as well as the total dollar amounts of interest income from average interest-earning assets and interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities and average yields and costs. Such yields and costs for the periods indicated are derived by dividing income or expense by the average historical cost balances of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented and do not give effect to changes in fair value that are included as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Average balances are derived from daily balances. Tax-exempt income on loans and investment securities has been adjusted to a tax equivalent basis using the federal marginal tax rate of 21%.

	Year ended December 31,								
	2025			2024			2023		
(Dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost
Interest-earning assets:									
Loans (1) (2) (3):									
Taxable	\$ 641,291	\$ 40,566	6.33 %	\$ 624,193	\$ 37,974	6.08 %	\$ 582,465	\$ 33,153	5.69 %
Tax-exempt	10,522	446	4.24 %	9,805	377	3.84 %	8,144	249	3.06 %
Total loans	<u>651,813</u>	<u>41,012</u>	<u>6.29 %</u>	<u>633,998</u>	<u>38,351</u>	<u>6.05 %</u>	<u>590,609</u>	<u>33,402</u>	<u>5.66 %</u>
Investment securities:									
Taxable (4)	314,384	8,711	2.77 %	333,195	6,918	2.08 %	358,860	5,635	1.57 %
Tax-exempt	119,379	3,438	2.88 %	121,947	3,329	2.73 %	147,667	4,236	2.87 %
Total investment securities	<u>433,763</u>	<u>12,149</u>	<u>2.80 %</u>	<u>455,142</u>	<u>10,247</u>	<u>2.25 %</u>	<u>506,527</u>	<u>9,871</u>	<u>1.95 %</u>
Interest bearing deposits with banks (5)	104,385	4,502	4.31 %	52,036	2,651	5.09 %	26,591	1,274	4.79 %
Total interest-earning assets	<u>1,189,961</u>	<u>57,663</u>	<u>4.85 %</u>	<u>1,141,176</u>	<u>51,249</u>	<u>4.49 %</u>	<u>1,123,727</u>	<u>44,547</u>	<u>3.96 %</u>
Noninterest-earning assets	34,977			28,479			20,139		
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,224,938</u>			<u>\$ 1,169,655</u>			<u>\$ 1,143,866</u>		
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 436,909	\$ 5,280	1.21 %	\$ 433,495	\$ 6,086	1.40 %	\$ 447,895	\$ 4,652	1.04 %
Savings accounts	225,817	598	0.26 %	230,353	810	0.35 %	255,126	917	0.36 %
Time deposits	223,315	8,819	3.95 %	156,534	6,331	4.04 %	91,423	2,672	2.92 %
Total deposits	<u>886,041</u>	<u>14,697</u>	<u>1.66 %</u>	<u>820,382</u>	<u>13,227</u>	<u>1.61 %</u>	<u>794,444</u>	<u>8,241</u>	<u>1.04 %</u>
FHLB advances	—	—	— %	1,736	99	5.70 %	6,084	340	5.59 %
BTFF advances	—	—	— %	27,918	1,355	4.85 %	8,632	436	5.05 %
Total borrowings	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>— %</u>	<u>29,654</u>	<u>1,454</u>	<u>4.90 %</u>	<u>14,716</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>5.27 %</u>
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>886,041</u>	<u>14,697</u>	<u>1.66 %</u>	<u>850,036</u>	<u>14,681</u>	<u>1.73 %</u>	<u>809,160</u>	<u>9,017</u>	<u>1.11 %</u>
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:									
Noninterest-bearing deposits	205,822			203,699			236,471		
Other liabilities	8,852			7,046			7,056		
Total liabilities	<u>1,100,715</u>			<u>1,060,781</u>			<u>1,052,687</u>		
Stockholders' equity (6)	<u>124,223</u>			<u>108,874</u>			<u>91,179</u>		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,224,938</u>			<u>\$ 1,169,655</u>			<u>\$ 1,143,866</u>		
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)		\$ 42,966			\$ 36,568			\$ 35,530	
Less: tax equivalent adjustment		(816)			(778)			(942)	
Net interest income		<u>\$ 42,150</u>			<u>\$ 35,790</u>			<u>\$ 34,588</u>	
Interest rate spread			3.12 %			2.70 %			2.77 %
Interest rate spread (tax equivalent basis)			3.19 %			2.76 %			2.85 %
Net interest margin			3.54 %			3.14 %			3.08 %
Net interest margin (tax equivalent basis)			3.61 %			3.20 %			3.16 %
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			134.30 %			134.25 %			138.88 %

- (1) Interest income on loans includes fee income of \$806,000, \$727,000, and \$961,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.
- (2) Average loan balances include loans held for sale and nonperforming loans.
- (3) Tax-exempt income has been adjusted to a tax-equivalent basis using the federal marginal tax rate of 21%.
- (4) Includes taxable debt and equity securities and FHLB Stock.
- (5) Includes interest-bearing deposits with banks, federal funds sold and interest-bearing time deposits.
- (6) Stockholders' equity attributable to First Capital, Inc.

Rate/Volume Analysis. The following table sets forth the effects of changing rates and volumes on net interest income and interest expense computed on a tax-equivalent basis. Information is provided with respect to (i) effects on interest income attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate); (ii) effects attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume); and (iii) effects attributable to changes in rate and volume (change in rate multiplied by changes in volume). Tax exempt income on loans and investment securities has been adjusted to a tax-equivalent basis using the federal marginal tax rate of 21%.

	2025 Compared to 2024				2024 Compared to 2023			
	Increase (Decrease) Due to				Increase (Decrease) Due to			
	Rate	Volume	Rate/ Volume	Net	Rate	Volume	Rate/ Volume	Net
(In thousands)								
Interest-earning assets:								
Loans:								
Taxable	\$ 1,510	\$ 1,040	\$ 42	\$ 2,592	\$ 2,284	\$ 2,374	\$ 163	\$ 4,821
Tax-exempt	39	28	2	69	64	51	13	128
Total loans	1,549	1,068	44	2,661	2,348	2,425	176	4,949
Investment securities:								
Taxable	2,314	(391)	(130)	1,793	1,817	(403)	(131)	1,283
Tax-exempt	183	(70)	(4)	109	(205)	(738)	36	(907)
Total investment securities	2,497	(461)	(134)	1,902	1,612	(1,141)	(95)	376
Interest bearing deposits with banks								
	(407)	2,667	(409)	1,851	57	1,297	23	1,377
Total net change in income on interest-earning assets	3,639	3,274	(499)	6,414	4,017	2,581	104	6,702
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Interest-bearing deposits	381	1,059	30	1,470	4,568	270	148	4,986
Borrowed funds	—	(1,454)	—	(1,454)	(54)	787	(55)	678
Total net change in expense on interest-bearing liabilities	381	(395)	30	16	4,514	1,057	93	5,664
Net change in net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 3,258	\$ 3,669	\$ (529)	\$ 6,398	\$ (497)	\$ 1,524	\$ 11	\$ 1,038

Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2025 and 2024

Total assets increased from \$1.19 billion at December 31, 2024 to \$1.27 billion at December 31, 2025 primarily due to increases in total cash and cash equivalents, securities available for sale and net loans receivable.

Net loans receivable (excluding loans held for sale) increased \$22.9 million from \$631.2 million at December 31, 2024 to \$654.1 million at December 31, 2025. Increases in multifamily residential, commercial real estate, and home equity and second mortgage loans of \$32.7 million, \$22.3 million, and \$4.9 million were partially offset by decreases in other construction, development and land loans of \$34.6 million. The Bank continued to sell the majority of newly originated fixed-rate residential mortgage loans in the secondary market. The Bank originated \$41.8 million in residential mortgages for sale in the secondary market during 2025 compared to \$32.8 million in 2024. Of the total originations in 2025, \$13.4 million paid off existing loans in the Bank's portfolio. Originating mortgage loans for sale in the secondary market allows the Bank to better manage its interest rate risk, while offering a full line of mortgage products to prospective customers.

Securities available for sale, at fair value, consisting primarily of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, U.S. agency notes and bonds, Treasury notes and bonds and municipal obligations, increased from \$389.2 million at December 31, 2024 to \$417.2 million at December 31, 2025. Purchases of \$137.9 million were partially offset by principal repayments of \$38.8 million, maturities of \$67.1 million and sales of \$17.9 million during 2025. There was also an unrealized gain of \$14.6 million on the securities available for sale portfolio during 2025 due primarily to decreasing market rates during the year. The Bank invests excess cash in securities that provide liquidity, yield and low credit risk. Accordingly, we purchase mortgage-backed securities to provide cash flow for loan demand and deposit changes, we purchase U.S Treasury and federal agency notes for short-term yield and low risk, and municipals are purchased to improve our tax equivalent yield focusing on longer term profitability.

Cash and cash equivalents increased from \$105.9 million at December 31, 2024 to \$137.3 million at December 31, 2025, primarily due to deposit account increases.

Total deposits increased \$56.6 million to \$1.12 billion at December 31, 2025. During 2025, time deposits and non-interest bearing deposits increased \$37.5 million and \$22.1 million, respectively. These increases were partially offset by decreases in interest-bearing demand deposit accounts (including money market accounts) of \$2.9 million.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no outstanding borrowed funds. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company utilized a series of short-term fixed-rate bullet and variable rate advances from the FHLB and the BTFP in order to meet daily liquidity requirements and to fund growth in earning assets.

Total stockholders' equity attributable to the Company increased \$23.2 million from \$114.6 million at December 31, 2024 to \$137.8 million at December 31, 2025. This increase is primarily the result of the \$12.3 million increase in retained net income and an \$11.3 million decrease in the net unrealized loss on available for sale securities. The decrease in the net unrealized loss on available for sale securities during 2025 is primarily due to decreases in market interest rates. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had repurchased 140,478 shares of the 240,467 shares authorized by the Board of Directors under the current stock repurchase program which was announced in August 2008 and 469,012 shares since the original repurchase program began in 2001.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity refers to the ability of a financial institution to generate sufficient cash flow to fund current loan demand, meet deposit withdrawals and pay operating expenses. The Bank's primary sources of funds are customer deposits, proceeds from loan repayments, maturing securities and borrowings from the FHLB or FRB. While loan repayments and maturities are a predictable source of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by market interest rates, general economic conditions and competition. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had cash and cash equivalents of \$137.3 million and securities available-for-sale with a fair value of \$417.2 million. If the Bank requires funds beyond its ability to generate them internally, it has additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB, the FRB's Discount Window through the pledging of additional eligible collateral securities, collateral eligible for repurchase agreements and unsecured federal funds purchased lines of credit with other financial institutions.

The Bank must maintain an adequate level of liquidity to ensure the availability of sufficient funds to support loan growth and deposit withdrawals, to satisfy financial commitments and to take advantage of investment opportunities. The Bank is guided by a board-approved Liquidity Management Policy and the Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management. The Liquidity Management Policy is overseen by the Bank's Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") which is chaired by the Bank's Chief Financial Officer and comprised of line of business leaders at the Bank and one member of the Bank's Board of Directors. Management monitors the Bank's liquidity position on an ongoing basis, and the ALCO meets quarterly to review liquidity metrics and compliance with the Liquidity Management Policy. As directed by the Liquidity Management Policy, the ALCO evaluates a number of liquidity-based ratios including a comparison of liquid assets to total assets, consistent with policy guidelines. The Liquidity Management Policy also outlines required liquidity stress testing and contingency funding planning. Stress scenarios consider, among other factors, utilization of established borrowing lines with the FHLB, the FRB's Discount Window, and other financial institutions, the issuance of brokered deposits, deposit runoff at various levels of severity, funding of unfunded loan commitments, and scenarios assuming limited access to certain funding sources. Stress testing results, contingency funding plans, and related processes, including periodic testing of borrowing lines and brokered deposit capabilities, are reviewed by the ALCO and reported to the Board of Directors.

At December 31, 2025, the Bank had total commitments to extend credit of \$180.3 million. See Note 16 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had certificates of deposit scheduled to mature within one year of \$222.0 million. Historically, the Bank has been able to retain a significant amount of its deposits as they mature.

The Company is a separate legal entity from the Bank and must provide for its own liquidity. In addition to its operating expenses, the Company requires funds to pay any dividends to its shareholders and to repurchase any shares of its common stock. The Company's primary source of income is dividends received from the Bank. The amount of dividends the Bank may declare and pay to the Company in any calendar year, without the receipt of prior approval from the banking regulators, cannot exceed net income for that year to date plus retained net income (as defined) for the preceding two calendar years. At December 31, 2025, the Company (on an unconsolidated basis) had liquid assets of \$2.3 million.

The Bank is required to maintain specific amounts of capital pursuant to regulations. As previously mentioned in this report, in 2020 the Bank elected to opt in to the CBLR framework. As of December 31, 2025 the Bank was in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements which were effective as of such date with a CBLR of 11.01%. See Note 18 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Effect of Inflation and Changing Prices

The consolidated financial statements and related financial data presented in this report have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which generally require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars, without considering the changes in relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The primary impact of inflation is reflected in increased operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all the assets and liabilities of the financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates generally have a more significant impact on the financial institution's performance than do general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

Market Risk Analysis

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the estimated fair value of our assets and liabilities will decline as a result of changes in interest rates or financial market volatility, or that our net income will be significantly reduced by interest rate changes.

The Company's principal financial objective is to achieve long-term profitability while reducing its exposure to fluctuating market interest rates by operating within acceptable limits established for interest rate risk and maintaining adequate levels of funding and liquidity. The Company has sought to reduce the exposure of its earnings to changes in market interest rates by attempting to manage the mismatch between asset and liability maturities and interest rates. In order to reduce the exposure to interest rate fluctuations, the Company has developed strategies to manage its liquidity, shorten its effective maturities of certain interest-earning assets and decrease the interest rate sensitivity of its asset base. Management has sought to decrease the average maturity of its assets by emphasizing the origination of short-term commercial and consumer loans, all of which are retained by the Company for its portfolio. The Company relies on retail deposits as its primary source of funds. Management believes the use of retail deposits, compared to brokered deposits, reduces the effects of interest rate fluctuations because they generally represent a more stable source of funds.

Quantitative Aspects of Market Risk. The Company does not maintain a trading account for any class of financial instrument nor does the Company engage in hedging activities or purchase high-risk derivative instruments. Furthermore, the Company is not subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risk.

Potential cash flows, sales, or replacement value of many of our assets and liabilities, especially those that earn or pay interest, are sensitive to changes in the general level of interest rates. This interest rate risk arises primarily from our normal business activities of gathering deposits, extending loans and investing in investment securities. Many factors affect the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates, such as general economic and financial conditions, customer preferences, historical pricing relationships, and re-pricing characteristics of financial instruments. The Company's earnings can also be affected by the monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government and its agencies, particularly the FRB.

An element in the Company's ongoing process is to measure and monitor interest rate risk using a Net Interest Income at Risk simulation to model the interest rate sensitivity of the balance sheet and to quantify the impact of changing interest rates on the Company. The model quantifies the effects of various possible interest rate scenarios on projected net interest income over a one-year horizon. The model assumes a semi-static balance sheet and measures the impact on net interest income relative to a base case scenario of hypothetical changes in interest rates over twelve months and provides no effect given to any steps that management might take to counter the effect of the interest rate movements. The scenarios include prepayment assumptions, changes in the level of interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, and spreads between market interest rates in order to capture the impact from re-pricing, yield curve, option, and basis risks.

Results of the Company's simulation modeling, which assumes an immediate and sustained parallel shift in market interest rates, project that the Company's net interest income could change as follows over a one-year horizon, relative to our base case scenario, based on December 31, 2025 and 2024 financial information.

Immediate Change in the Level of Interest Rates	At December 31, 2025		At December 31, 2024	
	One Year Horizon		One Year Horizon	
	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Dollar Change	Percent Change
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>			
300bp	\$ 7,555	16.40 %	\$ 1,314	3.56 %
200bp	5,114	11.10	1,154	3.13
100bp	2,563	5.56	656	1.78
Static	—	—	—	—
(100)bp	(2,624)	(5.70)	(897)	(2.43)
(200)bp	(5,295)	(11.49)	(1,681)	(4.55)
(300)bp	(7,191)	(15.61)	(2,490)	(6.74)

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's simulated exposure to an increase in interest rates shows that an immediate and sustained increase in rates of 1.00%, 2.00% or 3.00% would increase the Company's net interest income over a one year horizon compared to a flat interest rate scenario. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, an immediate and sustained decrease in rates of 1.00%, 2.00% or 3.00% would decrease the Company's net interest income over a one year horizon compared to a flat interest rate scenario. During the year ended December 31, 2025, management evaluated and adjusted deposit rate betas and key interest rate index ties in its scenarios to better reflect the current interest rate environment and increased competitive pressure for deposits.

The Company also has longer term interest rate risk exposure, which may not be appropriately measured by Net Interest Income at Risk modeling. Therefore, the Company also uses an Economic Value of Equity ("EVE") interest rate sensitivity analysis in order to evaluate the impact of its interest rate risk on earnings and capital. This is measured by computing the changes in net EVE for its cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. EVE modeling involves discounting present values of all cash flows for on and off balance sheet items under different interest rate scenarios and provides no effect given to any steps that management might take to counter the effect of the interest rate movements. The discounted present value of all cash flows represents the Company's EVE and is equal to the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. The amount of base case EVE and its sensitivity to shifts in interest rates provide a measure of the longer term re-pricing and option risk in the balance sheet.

Results of the Company's simulation modeling, which assumes an immediate and sustained parallel shift in market interest rates, project that the Company's EVE could change as follows, relative to the Company's base case scenario, based on December 31, 2025 and 2024 financial information.

Immediate Change in the Level of Interest Rates	At December 31, 2025				
	Economic Value of Equity			Economic Value of Equity as a	
	Dollar Amount	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Percent of Present Value of Assets EVE Ratio	Change
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
300bp	\$ 196,627	\$ (3,425)	(1.71)%	17.19 %	96 bp
200bp	200,019	(33)	(0.02)	17.04	81 bp
100bp	201,438	1,386	0.69	16.73	50 bp
Static	200,052	—	—	16.23	0 bp
(100)bp	197,721	(2,331)	(1.17)	15.68	(55)bp
(200)bp	192,020	(8,032)	(4.01)	14.87	(136)bp
(300)bp	189,830	(10,222)	(5.11)	14.32	(191)bp

Immediate Change in the Level of Interest Rates	At December 31, 2024				
	Economic Value of Equity			Economic Value of Equity as a	
	Dollar	Dollar	Percent	Percent of Present Value of Assets	
	Amount	Change	Change	EVE Ratio	Change
				<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	
300bp	\$ 257,887	\$ 10,236	4.13 %	23.76 %	261 bp
200bp	257,819	10,168	4.11	23.17	202 bp
100bp	254,035	6,384	2.58	22.26	111 bp
Static	247,651	—	—	21.15	0 bp
(100)bp	230,424	(17,227)	(6.96)	19.24	(192)bp
(200)bp	212,461	(35,190)	(14.21)	17.26	(389)bp
(300)bp	190,313	(57,338)	(23.15)	15.02	(613)bp

The previous tables indicate that at December 31, 2025 the Company would expect decreases in its EVE in the event of sudden and sustained 200 and 300 basis point increases in prevailing interest rates as well as a sudden and sustained decreases of 100, 200 and 300 basis points in prevailing interest rates, while it would expect an increase in its EVE in the event of a sudden and sustained 100 basis point increase in prevailing interest rates. At December 31, 2024, the Company would expect an increase in its EVE in the event of sudden and sustained 100, 200 and 300 basis points increases in prevailing interest rates and a decrease in its EVE in the event of sudden and sustained 100, 200 and 300 basis point decreases in prevailing interest rates. During the year ended December 31, 2025, management evaluated and adjusted deposit rate betas and key interest rate index ties in its scenarios to better reflect the current interest rate environment and increased competitive pressure for deposits.

The models are driven by expected behavior in various interest rate scenarios and many factors besides market interest rates affect the Company's net interest income and EVE. For this reason, the Company models many different combinations of interest rates and balance sheet assumptions to understand its overall sensitivity to market interest rate changes. Therefore, as with any method of measuring interest rate risk, certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the foregoing tables and it is recognized that the model outputs are not guarantees of actual results. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Additionally, certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgage loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, expected rates of prepayments on loans and early withdrawals from certificates of deposit could deviate significantly from those assumed in the modeling scenarios.

Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of the impact of recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 1 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Market Risk Analysis" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements required by this item are listed in Part IV, Item 15(a)(1) and are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"): (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. Internal control is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation of reliable published financial statements. Internal control over financial reporting includes self-monitoring mechanisms, and actions are taken to correct deficiencies as they are identified.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal control, no matter how well designed, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected, including the possibility of the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, internal control effectiveness may vary over time.

The Company's management assessed our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in the 2013 "Internal Control Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management asserts that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 based on the specified criteria.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the SEC that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes to Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

During the quarter ended December 31, 2025, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each item is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information relating to the directors and officers of the Company, information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act and information regarding the audit committee and audit committee financial expert is incorporated herein by reference to the sections captioned “Item 1 – Election of Directors,” “Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports,” and “Audit Committee” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “Proxy Statement”).

Code of Ethics

The Company maintains a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct is posted on the Company’s Internet website, www.firstharrison.com. Any amendments or waivers to the Company’s Code of Ethics and Business conduct will be disclosed by the Company on its website.

Insider Trading Policy

We have adopted an Insider Trading Policy applicable to us and our directors, officers, and employees governing the purchase, sale, and other disposition of our securities. We believe that the Insider Trading Policy is designed to promote compliance with the insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and listing standards applicable to us. The Insider Trading Policy is filed as Exhibit 19 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required in response to this item will be contained in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required in response to this item will be contained in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days after December 31, 2025 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(a) Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners.

The information required in response to this item will be contained in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days after December 31, 2025 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Security Ownership of Management

The information required in response to this item will be contained in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days after December 31, 2025 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(c) Changes in Control

Management of the Company knows of no arrangements, including any pledge by any person of securities of the Company, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the registrant.

(d) Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options,warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	N/A	155,750
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	N/A	—
Total	—	N/A	155,750

The Company does not maintain any equity compensation plans that have not been approved by security holders.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required in response to this item will be contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days after December 31, 2025 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required in response to this item will be contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days after December 31, 2025 and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Financial Statements.

The following consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

	<u>Page Reference</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID:173)	F-1
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID:590)	F-3
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2025 and 2024	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-8
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules. All financial statement schedules are omitted as the required information either is not required or applicable, or the required information is contained in the consolidated financial statements or related notes.

(a)(3) Exhibits

3.1	Articles of Incorporation of First Capital, Inc. (1)
3.2	Fifth Amended and Restated Bylaws of First Capital, Inc. (2)
4.1**	Description of First Capital, Inc. common stock
10.2	*Amended and Restated Change in Control Agreement between First Capital, Inc., First Harrison Bank and M. Chris Frederick (3)
10.3	*Change in Control Agreement between First Capital, Inc., First Harrison Bank and Jennifer Incantalupo (4)
10.4	*Change in Control Agreement between First Capital, Inc., First Harrison Bank and Joe Mahuron (4)
10.6	*Change in Control Agreement between First Capital, Inc., First Harrison Bank and Joshua P. Stevens (4)
10.7	*First Capital, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (5)
10.8	*Director Deferred Compensation Agreement between First Federal Savings & Loan Association and James Pendleton (6)
10.9	*Director Deferred Compensation Agreement between First Federal Savings & Loan Association and Gerald Uhl (6)
10.10	*Director Deferred Compensation Agreement between First Federal Savings & Loan Association and Mark Shireman (6)
10.11	*First Capital, Inc. 2019 Equity Incentive Plan (7)
10.12	*First Capital Annual Supplemental Bonus Plan (8)
11.0	Statement Re: Computation of Per Share Earnings (incorporated by reference to Item 8, “ <i>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</i> ” of this Form 10-K)
19.0**	First Capital, Inc. Insider Trading Policy
21.0**	List of Subsidiaries of First Capital, Inc.
23.0**	Consent of Crowe LLP
23.1**	Consent of Monroe Shine and Co., Inc.
31.1**	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2**	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.0**	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer & Chief Financial Officer
97.0	First Capital, Inc. – Clawback Policy (9)
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded with the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

** Filed herewith.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 filed with the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 on September 16, 1998, and any amendments thereto, Registration No. 333-63515, as amended by that Amendment to Articles of Incorporation provided as Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 19, 2016.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 18, 2013.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 9, 2023.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 9, 2023.

- (5) Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2009.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.9, 10.10 and 10.11, respectively, filed with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with the Registration Statement on Form S-8 on August 28, 2019, Registration No. 333-233485.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with the Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2022.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97 filed with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not applicable.



Crowe LLP
Independent Member Crowe Global

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of

First Capital, Inc.

Corydon, Indiana

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of First Capital, Inc. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“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 Adjustments

As described in Notes 1 and 4 to the financial statements, the Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL) on loans is an estimate of lifetime expected credit losses inherent in the financial assets at the balance sheet date. As of December 31, 2025, the ACL amounted to \$10.1 million.

Management's methodology for estimating the ACL includes an allowance measured on a collective basis for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics. Management utilizes the Weighted Average Remaining Maturity method, which uses average annual charge-off rates and the remaining life of the loan, to estimate the ACL. Management estimates the ACL on loans using relevant available information from internal and external sources relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Qualitative adjustments to historical loss information are made for losses reflected by peers, changes in underwriting standards, changes in economic conditions, changes in delinquency levels, collateral values and other factors.

We determined that auditing qualitative adjustments was a critical audit matter because it requires significant auditor judgment, auditor subjectivity, and audit effort to evaluate the subjective and complex judgments made by management that were applied in the determination of the qualitative adjustments of the ACL.

The primary procedures we performed to address the critical audit matter included:

- Evaluating the reasonableness of management's judgments and assumptions related to the qualitative adjustments, including the appropriateness of the qualitative adjustments framework.
- Evaluating the relevance and reliability of internal and external data used in the determination of qualitative adjustments.
- Evaluating the accuracy of the calculation of qualitative adjustments.



Crowe LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2024.

Louisville, Kentucky
March 31, 2026



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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
First Capital, Inc.
Corydon, Indiana

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows of First Capital, Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. At the time of our audit, we were a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and were 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 the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit of the financial statements 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 audit 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Monroe Shine & Co., Inc.

We served as the Company's, or its predecessors', auditor consecutively from at least 1968 until our dismissal effective March 29, 2024.

New Albany, Indiana
March 29, 2024

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 26,873	\$ 18,418
Interest bearing deposits with banks	110,415	87,499
Total cash and cash equivalents	137,288	105,917
Interest-bearing time deposits	1,470	2,695
Securities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$432,167 and \$418,935, respectively)	417,190	389,243
Securities held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value \$5,243 and \$4,591, respectively)	7,000	7,000
Loans held for sale	1,464	472
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses of \$10,108 (\$9,281 in 2024)	654,100	631,199
Federal Home Loan Bank and other stock, at cost	1,836	1,836
Premises and equipment	14,357	14,179
Accrued interest receivable	5,100	4,575
Cash value of life insurance	8,993	9,329
Goodwill	6,472	6,472
Core deposit intangible	—	86
Other assets	16,725	14,520
Total Assets	\$ 1,271,995	\$ 1,187,523
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 220,053	\$ 197,993
Interest-bearing	902,937	868,446
Total deposits	1,122,990	1,066,439
Accrued interest payable	2,195	1,922
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,901	4,451
Total liabilities	1,134,086	1,072,812
EQUITY		
Preferred stock of \$.01 par value per share		
Authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued	—	—
Common stock of \$.01 par value per share		
Authorized 7,500,000 shares; issued 3,810,883 shares (3,806,983 in 2024); outstanding 3,341,871 (3,351,703 in 2024)	38	38
Additional paid-in capital	41,823	41,676
Retained earnings-substantially restricted	117,635	105,290
Unearned stock compensation	(178)	(135)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11,646)	(22,990)
Less treasury stock, at cost - 469,012 shares (455,280 in 2024)	(9,875)	(9,280)
Total First Capital, Inc. stockholders' equity	137,797	114,599
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	112	112
Total equity	137,909	114,711
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 1,271,995	\$ 1,187,523

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023

(In thousands, except per share data)

	2025	2024	2023
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans, including fees	\$ 40,918	\$ 38,272	\$ 33,350
Securities:			
Taxable	8,608	6,830	5,577
Tax-exempt	2,716	2,630	3,346
Dividends	103	88	58
Interest bearing deposits with banks	4,502	2,651	1,274
Total interest income	56,847	50,471	43,605
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposits	14,697	13,227	8,241
Advances - FHLB	—	99	340
Borrowed funds - Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP")	—	1,355	436
Total interest expense	14,697	14,681	9,017
Net interest income	42,150	35,790	34,588
Provision for credit losses	1,144	1,449	1,141
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	41,006	34,341	33,447
NONINTEREST INCOME			
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,450	2,402	2,343
ATM and debit card fees	4,540	4,467	4,489
(Loss) gain on sale of securities	(94)	32	40
Unrealized gain (loss) on equity securities	149	(374)	(207)
Gain on sale of loans	792	554	421
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	222	224	206
Other income	406	351	340
Total noninterest income	8,465	7,656	7,632
NONINTEREST EXPENSE			
Compensation and benefits	16,809	15,538	15,002
Occupancy and equipment	2,391	1,919	1,762
Data processing	4,622	4,522	4,366
Professional fees	1,171	1,356	693
Advertising	482	357	329
Other expenses	4,087	4,136	3,876
Total noninterest expense	29,562	27,828	26,028
Income before income taxes	19,909	14,169	15,051
Income tax expense	3,529	2,216	2,248
Net Income	16,380	11,953	12,803
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	13	13	13
Net Income Attributable to First Capital, Inc.	<u>\$ 16,367</u>	<u>\$ 11,940</u>	<u>\$ 12,790</u>
Earnings per common share attributable to First Capital, Inc.:			
Basic	<u>\$ 4.89</u>	<u>\$ 3.57</u>	<u>\$ 3.82</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 4.89</u>	<u>\$ 3.57</u>	<u>\$ 3.82</u>
Dividends per share	<u>\$ 1.20</u>	<u>\$ 1.12</u>	<u>\$ 1.08</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023

(In thousands)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Net Income	\$ 16,380	\$ 11,953	\$ 12,803
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale:			
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	14,621	1,618	15,253
Income tax expense	(3,351)	(550)	(3,635)
Net of tax amount	<u>11,270</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>11,618</u>
Less: reclassification adjustment for realized losses (gains) included in net income	94	(32)	114
Income tax (benefit) expense	(20)	7	(24)
Net of tax amount	<u>74</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>90</u>
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	<u>11,344</u>	<u>1,043</u>	<u>11,708</u>
Comprehensive Income	27,724	12,996	24,511
Less: comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	13	13	13
Comprehensive Income Attributable to First Capital, Inc.	<u>\$ 27,711</u>	<u>\$ 12,983</u>	<u>\$ 24,498</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>Unearned Stock Compensation</u>	<u>Treasury Stock</u>	<u>Noncontrolling Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balances at January 1, 2023	\$ 38	\$ 41,636	\$ 87,936	\$ (35,741)	\$ (549)	\$ (8,691)	\$ 112	\$ 84,741
Net income	—	—	12,790	—	—	—	13	12,803
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	11,708	—	—	—	11,708
Cash dividends	—	—	(3,621)	—	—	—	(13)	(3,634)
Stock compensation expense	—	—	—	—	252	—	—	252
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	(502)	—	(502)
Taxes paid on stock award shares for employees	—	—	—	—	—	(23)	—	(23)
Restricted stock grant forfeitures	—	(48)	—	—	48	—	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2023	38	41,588	97,105	(24,033)	(249)	(9,216)	112	105,345
Net income	—	—	11,940	—	—	—	13	11,953
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,043	—	—	—	1,043
Cash dividends	—	—	(3,755)	—	—	—	(13)	(3,768)
Stock compensation expense	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	202
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	(41)	—	(41)
Taxes paid on stock award shares for employees	—	—	—	—	—	(23)	—	(23)
Restricted stock grants	—	88	—	—	(88)	—	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2024	38	41,676	105,290	(22,990)	(135)	(9,280)	112	114,711
Net income	—	—	16,367	—	—	—	13	16,380
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	11,344	—	—	—	11,344
Cash dividends	—	—	(4,022)	—	—	—	(13)	(4,035)
Stock compensation expense	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	104
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	(578)	—	(578)
Taxes paid on stock award shares for employees	—	—	—	—	—	(17)	—	(17)
Restricted stock grants	—	147	—	—	(147)	—	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>\$ 41,823</u>	<u>\$ 117,635</u>	<u>\$ (11,646)</u>	<u>\$ (178)</u>	<u>\$ (9,875)</u>	<u>\$ 112</u>	<u>\$ 137,909</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023

(In thousands)

	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 16,380	\$ 11,953	\$ 12,803
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on securities, net	736	1,078	1,583
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,089	1,097	1,028
Deferred income taxes	(900)	(551)	(698)
Stock compensation expense	104	202	252
Increase in cash value of life insurance	(222)	(224)	(206)
Gain on life insurance	(47)	—	—
Loss (gain) on sale of securities	94	(32)	(40)
Provision for credit losses	1,144	1,449	1,141
Proceeds from sales of loans	41,584	33,716	32,004
Loans originated for sale	(41,784)	(32,834)	(31,590)
Gain on sale of loans	(792)	(554)	(421)
Amortization of tax credit investment	3,210	2,196	1,990
Unrealized (gain) loss on equity securities	(149)	374	207
Loss (gain) on disposal of premises and equipment	12	(7)	—
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(525)	213	(503)
Increase in accrued interest payable	273	713	1,086
Net change in other assets/liabilities	1,077	3,556	(4,473)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	21,284	22,345	14,163
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net decrease (increase) in interest-bearing time deposits	1,225	1,225	(243)
Purchase of securities available for sale	(137,883)	(61,734)	(37,229)
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	67,066	63,010	37,990
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	17,913	19,189	20,641
Principal collected on mortgage-backed obligations	38,842	28,104	15,816
Proceeds from sale of equity securities	—	—	156
Net increase in loans receivable	(24,045)	(18,239)	(58,217)
Investment in tax credit entities	(4,275)	(1,724)	(2,048)
Investment in technology fund	(89)	(115)	(250)
Proceeds from settlement of bank-owned life insurance policies	605	—	—
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed real estate	—	—	64
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	—	7	—
Proceeds from insurance claims	159	—	—
Purchase of premises and equipment	(1,352)	(717)	(627)
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Investing Activities	(41,834)	29,006	(23,947)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	56,551	41,228	(35,185)
Advances from FHLB and BTFP	—	167,751	354,500
Repayment of advances from the FHLB and BTFP	—	(189,251)	(333,000)
Purchase of treasury stock	(578)	(41)	(502)
Taxes paid on stock award shares for employees	(17)	(23)	(23)
Dividends paid	(4,035)	(3,768)	(3,634)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	51,921	15,896	(17,844)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	31,371	67,247	(27,628)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	105,917	38,670	66,298
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 137,288	\$ 105,917	\$ 38,670

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

First Capital, Inc. (the “Company”) is the financial holding company of First Harrison Bank (the “Bank”), a wholly-owned subsidiary. The Bank is an Indiana chartered commercial bank which provides a variety of banking services to individuals and business customers through 17 locations in Indiana and Kentucky. The Bank’s primary source of revenue is real estate mortgage loans. The Bank also originates mortgage loans for sale in the secondary market. First Harrison Investments, Inc. and First Harrison Holdings, Inc. are wholly-owned Nevada corporate subsidiaries of the Bank that jointly own First Harrison, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company that holds and manages an investment securities portfolio. First Harrison REIT, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Harrison Holdings, Inc. which holds a portion of the Bank’s real estate mortgage loan portfolio. Heritage Hill, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank that is currently inactive. FHB Risk Mitigation Services, Inc. (the “Captive”) was a wholly-owned insurance subsidiary of the Company that provided property and casualty insurance coverage to the Company, the Bank and the Bank’s subsidiaries, and reinsurance to nine other third party insurance captives, for which insurance was not available or economically feasible in the insurance marketplace. The Captive was dissolved during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis of Consolidation and Reclassifications

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and conform to general practices in the banking industry. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on net income or stockholders’ equity.

Statements of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company has defined cash and cash equivalents as cash on hand, amounts due from banks (including cash items in process of clearing), interest-bearing deposits with other banks with an original maturity of 90 days or less, money market funds and federal funds sold.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through March 31, 2026, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the Allowance for Credit Losses (“ACL”) on loans and the valuation of real estate and other assets acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans. In connection with the determination of the ACL on loans and the valuation of foreclosed real estate, management obtains independent appraisals for significant properties.

A majority of the Company’s loan portfolio consists of single-family residential and commercial real estate loans in the southern Indiana and Louisville, Kentucky metropolitan area. Accordingly, the ultimate collectability of a substantial portion of the Company’s loan portfolio and the recovery of the carrying amount of foreclosed real estate are susceptible to changes in local market conditions.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans and foreclosed real estate, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans and foreclosed real estate may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans and foreclosed real estate. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additional losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans and foreclosed real estate may change materially in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

Debt Securities

Available for Sale Debt Securities: Available for sale debt securities consist primarily of mortgage-backed and other debt securities and are stated at fair value. The Company holds mortgage-backed securities and other debt securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), a U.S. government agency, and the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”), and the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), government-sponsored enterprises (collectively referred to as government agencies), as well as collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) and other mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent participating interests in pools of long-term first mortgage loans originated and serviced by the issuers of the securities. CMOs are complex mortgage-backed securities that restructure the cash flows and risks of the underlying mortgage collateral. The Company also holds debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and municipalities and political subdivisions of state and local governments.

Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized in interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the period to maturity, adjusted for anticipated prepayments. Premiums on callable debt securities are amortized to their earliest call date. Unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, on available for sale debt securities are included in other comprehensive income and the accumulated unrealized holding gains and losses are reported as a separate component of equity until realized. Realized gains and losses on the sale of available for sale debt securities are determined using the specific identification method and are included in other noninterest income and, when applicable, are reported as a reclassification adjustment, net of tax, in other comprehensive income.

For available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company first assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security’s amortized cost basis is written down to fair value through income. For available for sale debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the Company evaluates whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an ACL is recorded for the credit loss, limited to the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any decline in fair value that has not been recorded through an ACL is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

Changes in the ACL are recorded as a provision for (or recovery of) credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the ACL when management believes that uncollectibility of an available for sale debt security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

Accrued interest receivable on available for sale debt securities is reported in accrued interest receivable on the consolidated balance sheet and is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. Accrued interest receivable on available for sale debt securities totaled \$2.6 million and \$2.1 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Held to Maturity Debt Securities: Debt securities for which the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are reported at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts that are recognized in interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the period to maturity, adjusted for anticipated prepayments. The held to maturity securities portfolio includes subordinated debt obligations issued by other bank holding companies (“BHC”).

Management measures expected credit losses on held to maturity debt securities on a collective basis by major security type. Accrued interest receivable on held to maturity debt securities is reported in accrued interest receivable on the consolidated balance sheet and is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. Accrued interest receivable on held to maturity debt securities totaled \$18,000 at both December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company estimates expected credit losses for held to maturity debt securities and considers historical credit loss information that is adjusted for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts.

Equity Securities

Equity securities, other than restricted securities such as FHLB stock, are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value included in earnings. Equity securities without readily determinable fair values are carried at cost, minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or similar investment of the same issuer. Restrictions on the sale of equity securities held are not considered in the fair value measurement unless the restriction is a characteristic of the actual securities. Dividends received from equity securities, other than restricted securities such as FHLB stock, are included in other noninterest income.

FHLB Stock

The Bank is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. Investments in non-marketable equity securities such as FHLB stock are carried at cost and are classified as restricted securities and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Dividends received from these investments are included in dividend income.

Loans and ACL

Loans Held for Investment

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at amortized cost. Amortized cost is the principal balance outstanding, net of purchase premiums and discounts and deferred loan fees and costs. The Company grants real estate mortgage, commercial business and consumer loans. Loan origination and commitment fees, as well as certain direct costs of underwriting and closing loans, are deferred and amortized as a yield adjustment to interest income over the lives of the related loans using the interest method. Amortization of net deferred loan fees is discontinued when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status. Accrued interest receivable on loans is reported in accrued interest receivable on the consolidated balance sheets and is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. Accrued interest receivable on loans totaled \$2.5 million and \$2.4 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Nonaccrual Loans

The recognition of income on a loan is discontinued and previously accrued interest is reversed when interest or principal payments become 90 days past due unless, in the opinion of management, the outstanding interest remains collectible. Past due status is determined based on contractual terms. Generally, by applying the cash receipts method, interest income is subsequently recognized only as received until the loan is returned to accrual status. The cash receipts method is used when the likelihood of further loss on the loan is remote. Otherwise, the Company applies the cost recovery method and applies all payments as a reduction of the unpaid principal balance until the loan qualifies for return to accrual status.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company follows its nonaccrual policy by reversing contractual interest income in the income statement when the Company places a loan on nonaccrual status. Therefore, management excludes the accrued interest receivable balance from the amortized cost basis in measuring expected credit losses on the portfolio and does not record an ACL on accrued interest receivable.

A loan is restored to accrual status when all principal and interest payments are brought current and the borrower has demonstrated the ability to make future payments of principal and interest as scheduled, which generally requires that the borrower demonstrate a period of performance of at least six consecutive months.

Loan Modifications Made to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

The Company's loan modifications for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties will typically include one or a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan; an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; or a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan.

ACL – Loans

The ACL is a valuation account that is deducted from an asset's amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the asset. Loans are charged off against the ACL when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Expected recoveries do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously charged off and expected to be charged-off.

The Company utilizes the Weighted Average Remaining Maturity ("WARM") method in determining expected future credit losses. The WARM method uses average annual net charge-off rates and the remaining life of a loan to estimate the ACL. For the Company's loan portfolios, the remaining contractual life for each loan is adjusted by the expected scheduled payments and estimated prepayments. The average annual net charge-off rate is applied to the amortization adjusted remaining life of the loan to determine the unadjusted lifetime historical charge-off rate. The Company's expected loss estimate is anchored in historical credit loss experience, with an emphasis on all available portfolio data. The Company's historical look-back periods for the loan portfolio range from one to 10 years depending on the WARM of the given portfolio segment, and are updated on a quarterly basis.

The Company estimates the ACL on loans using relevant available information from internal and external sources relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Reasonable and supportable forecasts typically utilize a 12-month period with immediate reversion to historical losses. Historical loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Qualitative adjustments to historical loss information are made for losses reflected by peers, changes in underwriting standards, changes in economic conditions, changes in delinquency levels, collateral values and other factors.

Qualitative adjustments reflect management's overall estimate of the extent to which current expected credit losses on collectively evaluated loans will differ from historical loss experience. The analysis takes into consideration industry and collateral concentrations, acquired loan portfolio characteristics and other credit-related analytics as deemed appropriate.

Management exercises significant judgment in evaluating the relevant historical loss experience and the qualitative factors. Management also monitors the differences between estimated and actual incurred loan losses in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the estimation process and make any changes in the methodology as necessary.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The ACL is measured on a collective (pooled) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. The Company's pools/segments are largely determined based on loan types as defined by Call Report instructions. The Company has identified and utilizes the following portfolio segments:

1-4 Family Residential Mortgage – 1-4 Family Residential Mortgage loans are primarily secured by 1-4 family residences that are owner-occupied and serve as the primary residence of the borrower. In addition, the Company typically has a senior (1st lien) position securing the collateral of loans in this portfolio. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, which can be impacted by unemployment levels in the market area due to economic conditions. Repayment may also be impacted by changes in residential property values.

Home Equity and Second Mortgage – Home Equity and Second Mortgage loans and lines of credit are primarily secured by 1-4 family residences that are owner-occupied and serve as the primary residence of the borrower. However, the Company typically has a junior lien position securing the collateral of loans in this portfolio. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, which can be impacted by unemployment levels in the market area due to economic conditions. Repayment may also be impacted by changes in residential property values. While secured by collateral similar to that of the 1-4 Family Residential Mortgage loans, loans within this segment are considered to carry elevated risk due to the Company's junior lien position on the underlying collateral property.

Multi-family Residential – Multi-family Residential loans are primarily secured by properties such as apartment complexes and other multi-tenant properties within the Company's market area. In some situations, the collateral may reside outside of the Company's typical market area. Repayment of these loans is often dependent on the successful operation and management of the properties and collection of associated rents. Repayment of such loans may be affected by adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy.

1-4 Family Residential Construction – 1-4 Family Residential Construction loans are generally secured by 1-4 family residences that will be owner-occupied upon completion. Risks inherent in construction lending are related to the market value of the property held as collateral, the cost and timing of constructing or improving a property, movements in interest rates and the real estate market during the construction phase, and the ability of the borrower to obtain permanent financing. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, which can be impacted by unemployment levels in the market area due to economic conditions. Repayment may also be impacted by changes in residential property values.

Other Construction, Development and Land – Other Construction, Development and Land loans include loans secured by multi-family properties, commercial projects, and vacant land. This portfolio includes both owner-occupied and speculative investment properties. Risks inherent in construction lending are related to the market value of the property held as collateral, the cost and timing of constructing or improving a property, the borrower's ability to use funds generated by a project to service a loan until a project is completed, movements in interest rates and the real estate market during the construction phase, and the ability of the borrower to obtain permanent financing.

Commercial Real Estate – Commercial Real Estate loans are comprised of loans secured by various types of collateral including warehouses, retail space, and mixed-use buildings, among others, located in the Company's primary lending area. Risks related to commercial real estate lending are related to the market value of the property taken as collateral, the underlying cash flows, and general economic condition of the local real estate market. Repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the ability of the borrower to attract tenants at lease rates that provide for adequate debt service and can be impacted by local economic conditions which impact vacancy rates. The Company generally obtains loan guarantees from financially capable parties for Commercial Real Estate loans. To a lesser degree, this segment also includes loans secured by farmland. The risks associated with loans secured by farmland are related to the market value of the property taken as collateral and the underlying cash flows from farming operations and general economic conditions.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Commercial Business – Commercial Business loans include lines of credit to businesses, term loans and letters of credit secured by business assets such as equipment, accounts receivable, inventory, or other assets excluding real estate. Loans in this portfolio may also be unsecured and are generally made to finance capital expenditures or fund operations. Commercial Business loans contain risks related to the value of the collateral securing the loan and the repayment is primarily dependent upon the financial success and viability of the borrower. As with Commercial Real Estate loans, the Company generally obtains loan guarantees from financially capable parties for Commercial Business loans.

Consumer and Other Loans – Consumer and Other Loans consist mainly of loans secured by new and used automobiles and trucks, recreational vehicles such as boats and RVs, mobile homes and secured and unsecured loans to individuals. The risks associated with these loans are related to local economic conditions including the unemployment level. To a lesser degree, this segment also includes loans secured by lawn and farm equipment, well as farm output and loans secured by marketable securities. The risks associated with these loans are related to local economic conditions including the unemployment level, general economic conditions impacting crop prices, the supply chain and the fair value of the security collateral.

Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. In addition, loans evaluated individually are not included in the collective evaluation. When management determines that foreclosure is probable or the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty at the reporting date and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral, expected credit losses are based on the fair value of the collateral at the reporting date adjusted for selling costs.

A loan is individually evaluated for impairment when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management when determining the amount of impairment 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 individually evaluated. 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, past loan modifications, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Expected impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Values for collateral dependent loans are generally based on appraisals obtained from independent licensed real estate appraisers, with adjustments applied for estimated costs to sell the property, costs to complete unfinished or repair damaged property and other factors. Values for collateral dependent loans not collateralized by real estate are generally based on recent auction results, recent public and private sales, or expert opinions for similar collateral. New valuations are generally obtained for all significant collateral when a loan is individually evaluated for credit losses, and collateral is considered significant if the value of the collateral is estimated to exceed \$200,000. Subsequent valuations are obtained as needed or if management believes there has been a significant change in the market value of the collateral. In instances where it is not deemed necessary to obtain a new valuation, management bases its evaluation and ACL analysis on the original valuation with adjustments for current conditions based on management's assessment of market factors and management's inspection of the collateral. At December 31, 2025, all of the Bank's loans evaluated on an individual basis were considered collateral dependent.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ACL – 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 ACL on off-balance sheet credit exposures is included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets and is adjusted as a provision for credit loss expense. The estimate includes consideration of the likelihood that funding will occur and an estimate of expected credit losses on commitments expected to be funded over its estimated life. Expected utilization rates based on Regulatory Credit Conversion Factors are compared to the current funded portion of the total commitment amount as a practical expedient for funded exposure at default.

Loan Charge-Offs

For portfolio segments other than consumer loans, the Company's practice is to charge-off any loan or portion of a loan when the loan is determined by management to be uncollectible due to the borrower's failure to meet repayment terms, the borrower's deteriorating or deteriorated financial condition, the depreciation of the underlying collateral, the loan's classification as a loss by regulatory examiners, or for other reasons. A partial charge-off is recorded on a loan when the uncollectibility of a portion of the loan has been confirmed, such as when a loan is discharged in bankruptcy, the collateral is liquidated, a loan is restructured at a reduced principal balance, or other identifiable events that lead management to determine the full principal balance of the loan will not be repaid. A specific reserve is recognized as a component of the ACL on loans individually evaluated for credit losses. Partial charge-offs are included in the Company's historical loss experience used to estimate the collective (pooled) component of the ACL on loans. Specific reserves are not considered charge-offs in management's analysis of the ACL on loans because they are estimates and the outcome of the loan relationship is undetermined.

Consumer loans not secured by real estate are typically charged off at 90 days past due, or earlier if deemed uncollectible, unless the loans are in the process of collection. Overdrafts are charged off after 45 days past due. Charge-offs are typically recorded on loans secured by real estate when the property is foreclosed upon.

Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or market value. Aggregate market value is determined based on the quoted prices under a "best efforts" sales agreement with a third party. Net unrealized losses are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income. Realized gains on sales of mortgage loans are determined using the specific identification method and are included in noninterest income. Mortgage loans are sold with servicing released.

Commitments to originate mortgage loans held for sale are considered derivative financial instruments to be accounted for at fair value. The Bank's mortgage loan commitments subject to derivative accounting are fixed-rate mortgage loan commitments at market rates when initiated. At December 31, 2025, the Bank had no commitments required to be accounted for at fair value as all mortgage loan commitments were best efforts commitments where specific loans were committed to be delivered if and when the loan closed. Fair value is estimated based on fees that would be charged on commitments with similar terms.

Transfers of Financial Assets

The Company accounts for transfers and servicing of financial assets in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 860, *Transfers and Servicing*. Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales only when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free from conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate includes formally foreclosed property and property obtained via a deed in lieu of foreclosure that is currently held for sale. At the time of acquisition, foreclosed real estate is recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell, which becomes the property's new basis. Any write-downs based on the property's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the ACL on loans. After acquisition, valuations are periodically performed by management and property held for sale is carried at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. Costs incurred in maintaining foreclosed real estate and subsequent impairment adjustments to the carrying amount of a property, if any, are included in net loss on foreclosed real estate.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Company uses the straight line method of computing depreciation at rates adequate to amortize the cost of the applicable assets over their estimated useful lives. Estimated lives typically range from 15 to 39 years for buildings and improvements and three to ten years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold, or otherwise disposed of, are removed from the related accounts and any gain or loss is included in earnings.

Leases

Leases are classified as operating or finance leases at the lease commencement date. The Company leased one branch location during the year ended December 31, 2025. The Company has recorded the lease on the balance sheet in the form of a lease liability for the present value of future minimum payments under the lease terms and a right-of-use asset equal to the lease liability adjusted for items such as deferred or prepaid rent, lease incentives, and any impairment of the right-of-use asset. The discount rate used in determining the lease liability was based upon incremental borrowing rates the Company could obtain for similar loans as of date of commencement. The Company does not record short term leases with an initial lease term of one year or less on the consolidated balance sheets.

At lease inception, the Company determines the lease term by considering the noncancelable lease term and all optional renewal periods that the Company is reasonably certain to renew. The lease term is also used to calculate straight-line lease expense. The Company's lease does not contain residual value guarantees or material variable lease payments that will impact the Company's ability to pay dividends or cause the Company to incur additional expenses.

Operating lease expense consists of a single lease cost allocated over the remaining lease term on a straight-line basis and any impairment of the right-of-use asset. Lease expense is included in occupancy and equipment expense on the Company's consolidated statements of income.

Cash Value of Life Insurance

The Bank has purchased life insurance policies on certain directors, officers and key employees to offset costs associated with the Bank's compensation and benefit programs. The Bank is the owner and is a joint or sole beneficiary of the policies. Bank-owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contracts at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement. Income from the increase in cash surrender value of the policies and income from the realization of death benefits is reported in noninterest income.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill recognized in a business combination represents the excess of the cost of the acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is evaluated for possible

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impairment at least semi-annually on June 30 and December 31, or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or change in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to: (1) a significant adverse change in legal factors or in business climate, (2) unanticipated competition, or (3) an adverse action or assessment by a regulator. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, an impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to that excess amount. The loss recognized cannot exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. After a goodwill impairment loss is recognized, the adjusted carrying amount of goodwill is its new accounting basis.

Other intangible assets consist of acquired core deposit intangibles. Core deposit intangibles are amortized over the estimated economic lives of the acquired core deposits. The carrying amount of core deposit intangibles and the remaining estimated economic life are evaluated annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable or the remaining period of amortization requires revision. After an impairment loss is recognized, the adjusted carrying amount of the intangible asset is its new accounting basis.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for stock options and restricted stock awards issued to employees, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of grant. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards.

Compensation cost is recognized over the requisite service period, generally defined as the vesting period. For awards with graded vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite period for the entire award. The Company's accounting policy is to recognize forfeitures as they occur.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are charged to operations when incurred.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded.

The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of reported net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income refers to revenue, expenses, gains and losses that are recorded as an element of stockholders' equity but are excluded from reported net income. Other comprehensive income includes changes in the unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale.

Amounts reclassified out of unrealized gains or losses on securities available for sale included in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss ("AOCI") are included in the net gain (loss) on sale of available for sale securities line item in the consolidated statements of income.

Loss Contingencies

Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated.

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Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company and its subsidiaries maintain cash balances at various financial institutions. At times, these cash balances may be in excess of federally insured limits.

Retirement Plans

Employee 401(k) and profit-sharing plan expense is the amount of matching contributions. Deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plan expense allocates the benefits over years of service.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Change in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect these estimates.

Operating Segments

While the chief decision-makers monitor the revenue streams of the various products and services, operations are managed, and financial performance is evaluated on a Company-wide basis. Operating segments are aggregated into one as operating results for all segments are similar. Accordingly, all of the financial service operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following are summaries of recently issued or adopted accounting pronouncements that impact the accounting and reporting practices of the Company:

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. Among other things, the ASU requires that public business entities on an annual basis (1) disclose specific categories in the income tax rate reconciliation and (2) provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold (if the effect of those reconciling items is equal to or greater than five percent of the amount computed by multiplying pretax income (or loss) by the applicable statutory income tax rate). In addition, the ASU requires information pertaining to taxes paid (net of refunds received) to be disaggregated for federal, state, and foreign taxes and further disaggregated for specific jurisdictions to the extent the related amounts are equal to or greater than five percent of total income taxes paid (net of refunds received). For public business entities, the ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The Company's adoption of the ASU, effective January 1, 2025, did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. See Footnote 12 – *Income Taxes* for the required disclosures.

The Company has determined that all other recently issued accounting pronouncements will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or do not apply to its operations.

(2) **RESTRICTION ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS**

Previously, the Bank was required to maintain reserve balances on hand and with the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB"). However, the FRB Board set the reserve requirement to 0% effective March 26, 2020.

(3) **INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

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Investment securities have been classified in the consolidated balance sheets according to management's intent. Investment securities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2025				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 96,218	\$ 505	\$ 4,793	\$ 91,930
Agency CMO	100,018	841	113	100,746
Agency notes and bonds	75,448	30	1,087	74,391
Treasury notes and bonds	2,485	—	24	2,461
Municipal obligations	<u>157,998</u>	<u>996</u>	<u>11,332</u>	<u>147,662</u>
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 432,167</u>	<u>\$ 2,372</u>	<u>\$ 17,349</u>	<u>\$ 417,190</u>
Securities held to maturity:				
Other debt securities:				
Corporate notes	\$ 7,000	\$ —	\$ 1,757	\$ 5,243
Total securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,757</u>	<u>\$ 5,243</u>
December 31, 2024				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 76,295	\$ —	\$ 8,354	\$ 67,941
Agency CMO	47,821	197	500	47,518
Agency notes and bonds	122,834	6	4,760	118,080
Treasury notes and bonds	21,803	—	254	21,549
Municipal obligations	<u>150,182</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>16,198</u>	<u>134,155</u>
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 418,935</u>	<u>\$ 374</u>	<u>\$ 30,066</u>	<u>\$ 389,243</u>
Securities held to maturity:				
Other debt securities:				
Corporate notes	\$ 7,000	\$ —	\$ 2,409	\$ 4,591
Total securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,409</u>	<u>\$ 4,591</u>

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The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities as of December 31, 2025, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities of mortgage-backed securities and CMO may differ from contractual maturities because the mortgages underlying the obligations may be prepaid without penalty.

	Securities Available for Sale		Securities Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Due in one year or less	\$ 61,010	\$ 60,293	\$ —	\$ —
Due after one year through five years	35,004	33,689	—	—
Due after five years through ten years	79,238	72,952	2,000	1,560
Due after ten years	60,679	57,580	5,000	3,683
	235,931	224,514	7,000	5,243
Mortgage-backed securities and CMO	196,236	192,676	—	—
	<u>\$ 432,167</u>	<u>\$ 417,190</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,243</u>

At December 31, 2025, certain securities available for sale with an amortized cost of \$93.1 million and fair value of \$92.3 million were pledged to secure public fund deposits, a blanket collateral agreement with the FHLB and borrowings at the FRB's Discount Window.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. Government and its agencies, with an aggregate book value greater than 10% of stockholders' equity.

Information pertaining to investment securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2025, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous loss position, follows.

	Number of Investment Positions	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>			
Securities available for sale:			
Continuous loss position less than twelve months:			
Agency mortgage-backed securities	8	\$ 11,853	\$ 96
Agency CMO	1	646	1
Agency notes and bonds	1	747	1
Municipal obligations	11	3,883	9
Total less than twelve months	21	17,129	107
Continuous loss position more than twelve months:			
Agency mortgage-backed securities	90	51,637	4,697
Agency CMO	19	6,335	112
Agency notes and bonds	26	70,014	1,086
Treasury notes and bonds	2	2,461	24
Municipal obligations	174	97,487	11,323
Total more than twelve months	311	227,934	17,242
Total securities available for sale	332	\$ 245,063	\$ 17,349
Securities held to maturity:			
Continuous loss position more than twelve months:			
Corporate notes	4	\$ 5,243	\$ 1,757
Total more than twelve months	4	5,243	1,757
Total securities held to maturity	4	\$ 5,243	\$ 1,757

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Information pertaining to investment securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2024, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous loss position, follows.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Number of Investment Positions	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Securities available for sale:			
Continuous loss position less than twelve months:			
Agency mortgage-backed securities	7	\$ 8,008	\$ 93
Agency CMO	11	19,211	215
Agency notes and bonds	7	4,830	57
Municipal obligations	39	18,880	334
Total less than twelve months	<u>64</u>	<u>50,929</u>	<u>699</u>
Continuous loss position more than twelve months:			
Agency mortgage-backed securities	93	59,933	8,261
Agency CMO	22	7,271	285
Agency notes and bonds	45	112,046	4,703
Treasury notes and bonds	8	21,549	254
Municipal obligations	196	103,201	15,864
Total more than twelve months	<u>364</u>	<u>304,000</u>	<u>29,367</u>
Total securities available for sale	<u>428</u>	<u>\$ 354,929</u>	<u>\$ 30,066</u>
Securities held to maturity:			
Continuous loss position less than twelve months:			
Corporate notes	4	\$ 4,591	\$ 2,409
Total less than twelve months	<u>4</u>	<u>4,591</u>	<u>2,409</u>
Total securities held to maturity	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 4,591</u>	<u>\$ 2,409</u>

The Company has not identified any specific available for sale securities in a loss position that it intends to sell in the near term and does not believe that it will be required to sell any such securities. The Company reviews its securities on a quarterly basis to assess declines in fair value for credit losses. Consideration is given to such factors as the credit rating of the borrower, market conditions such as current interest rates, any adverse conditions specific to the security, and delinquency status on contractual payments. At December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, management concluded that in all instances, securities with fair values less than carrying value were due to market and other factors; thus, no credit loss provision was required.

In addition, management assesses held to maturity securities for credit losses on a quarterly basis. The assessment includes review of performance metrics, identification of delinquency and evaluation of market factors. In July 2024, a BHC whose subordinated debt the Company holds and is classified as held to maturity, having an amortized cost balance of \$2.0 million, announced the suspension of its quarterly dividend. Based on this announcement, management performed additional research regarding the financial stability and strength of the BHC and underlying bank in each subsequent quarter. In September 2025, the BHC resumed paying a quarterly dividend. Based on all analysis, management concluded the decline in fair value of all securities classified as held to maturity was due to changes in interest rates and other market factors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

At December 31, 2025, the municipal obligations and U.S. government agency debt securities, including agency mortgage-backed securities, Treasury notes and bonds, and agency notes and bonds, in a loss position had depreciated approximately 6.6% from the amortized cost basis. All of the U.S. government agency securities and municipal securities are issued by U.S. government agencies, government-sponsored enterprises, or municipal governments, and are secured by first mortgage loans or municipal project revenues. At December 31, 2025, the corporate notes classified as held to maturity in a loss position had depreciated approximately 25.1% from the amortized cost basis. These unrealized losses related principally to current interest rates for similar types of securities. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued

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by the federal government, its agencies or other governments, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition. As the Company has the ability and intent to hold all debt securities in an unrealized loss position until maturity, or the foreseeable future if classified as available for sale, and management does not believe that it will be required to sell any such securities, no credit loss has been recorded.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company estimated expected credit losses to be immaterial based on the composition of the held to maturity securities portfolio. Accordingly, no credit loss provisions were recorded in earnings for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, or 2023.

While management does not anticipate any credit losses at December 31, 2025, additional deterioration in market and economic conditions may have an adverse impact on credit quality in the future.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company realized gross gains of \$52,000 and gross losses of \$146,000 on the sale of available for sale securities. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company realized gross gains of \$133,000 and gross losses of \$101,000 on the sale of available for sale securities. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company realized gross gains of \$79,000 and gross losses of \$193,000 on the sale of available for sale securities.

Equity Securities

In September 2018, the Company acquired 90,000 shares of common stock in another BHC, representing approximately 5% of the outstanding common stock of the entity, for a total investment of \$1.9 million. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized a gain of \$149,000 on this investment compared to losses of \$374,000 and \$207,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the equity investment had a fair value of \$1.0 million and \$887,000, respectively, and is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

In October 2021 the Company entered into an agreement to invest in a bank technology fund through a limited partnership and the Company entered into an agreement to participate in a second, related fund in June 2025. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's investment in the limited partnership was \$910,000 and \$965,000, respectively, and is reflected in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognized returns of capital totaling \$54,000 and \$35,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no returns of capital during the year ended December 31, 2023. The unfunded commitment related to the limited partnership investment at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$237,000 and \$380,000, respectively, and is reflected in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company expects to fulfill the commitment as capital calls are made through 2026. The investment is accounted for as an equity security without a readily determinable fair value, and has been recorded at cost, less any impairment, and adjustments resulting from observable price changes. There were no impairments or adjustments on equity securities without readily determinable fair values during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 or 2023.

In December 2015, the Company acquired Peoples Bancorp, Inc. of Bullitt County and its wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Peoples Bank of Bullitt County ("Peoples"), headquartered in Shepherdsville, Kentucky. Peoples owned Class B shares of VISA that were carried at an amortized costs basis of zero and were subsequently transferred to the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company sold all the VISA Class B shares owned for a gross gain of \$157,000 which is included in the gain on sale of securities in noninterest income.

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(4) **LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES**

Loans at December 31, 2025 and 2024 consisted of the following:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 140,677	\$ 138,936
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	71,435	66,549
Multifamily Residential	69,567	36,822
1-4 Family Residential Construction	15,445	15,245
Other Construction, Development and Land	41,227	75,840
Commercial Real Estate	207,124	184,851
Commercial Business	61,991	62,727
Consumer and Other	55,676	58,406
Principal loan balance	<u>663,142</u>	<u>639,376</u>
Deferred loan origination fees and costs, net	1,066	1,104
Allowance for credit losses	<u>(10,108)</u>	<u>(9,281)</u>
Loans, net	<u>\$ 654,100</u>	<u>\$ 631,199</u>

The Bank has entered into loan transactions with certain directors, officers and their affiliates (i.e., related parties).

The following table represents the aggregate activity for related party loans during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Adjustments are made to reflect new directors and officers added during the year, as well as directors and officers that left the Company during the year.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 5,309	\$ 5,877
Adjustments due to officer and director changes	—	29
New loans	2,056	1,100
Payments	<u>(1,298)</u>	<u>(1,697)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 6,067</u>	<u>\$ 5,309</u>

Off-balance-sheet commitments (including commitments to make loans, unused lines of credit and letters of credit) to related parties at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$2.4 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

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The following table provides the components of the Company's amortized cost basis in loans at December 31, 2025:

	1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	Home Equity and Second Mortgage	Multifamily Residential	1-4 Family Residential Construction	Other Construction, Development and Land	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Business	Consumer and Other	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>									
Amortized Cost Basis in Loans:									
Principal loan balance	\$ 140,677	\$ 71,435	\$ 69,567	\$ 15,445	\$ 41,227	\$ 207,124	\$ 61,991	\$ 55,676	\$ 663,142
Net deferred loan origination fees and costs	81	1,231	(45)	—	(49)	(150)	(2)	—	1,066
Amortized cost basis in loans	<u>\$ 140,758</u>	<u>\$ 72,666</u>	<u>\$ 69,522</u>	<u>\$ 15,445</u>	<u>\$ 41,178</u>	<u>\$ 206,974</u>	<u>\$ 61,989</u>	<u>\$ 55,676</u>	<u>\$ 664,208</u>

The following table provides the components of the Company's amortized cost basis in loans at December 31, 2024:

	1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	Home Equity and Second Mortgage	Multifamily Residential	1-4 Family Residential Construction	Other Construction, Development and Land	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Business	Consumer and Other	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>									
Amortized Cost Basis in Loans:									
Principal loan balance	\$ 138,936	\$ 66,549	\$ 36,822	\$ 15,245	\$ 75,840	\$ 184,851	\$ 62,727	\$ 58,406	\$ 639,376
Net deferred loan origination fees and costs	98	1,206	(17)	—	(29)	(145)	(9)	—	1,104
Amortized cost basis in loans	<u>\$ 139,034</u>	<u>\$ 67,755</u>	<u>\$ 36,805</u>	<u>\$ 15,245</u>	<u>\$ 75,811</u>	<u>\$ 184,706</u>	<u>\$ 62,718</u>	<u>\$ 58,406</u>	<u>\$ 640,480</u>

The following table presents the activity in the ACL on loans by class of loan for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	Home Equity and Second Mortgage	Multifamily Residential	1-4 Family Residential Construction	Other Construction, Development and Land	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Business	Consumer and Other	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>									
ACL on Loans:									
Beginning balance	\$ 1,592	\$ 478	\$ 545	\$ 184	\$ 588	\$ 2,459	\$ 2,424	\$ 1,011	\$ 9,281
Provision for credit losses	(205)	458	151	29	(152)	784	(124)	203	1,144
Charge-offs	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(83)	(415)	(499)
Recoveries	7	1	—	—	1	—	35	138	182
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,393</u>	<u>\$ 937</u>	<u>\$ 696</u>	<u>\$ 213</u>	<u>\$ 437</u>	<u>\$ 3,243</u>	<u>\$ 2,252</u>	<u>\$ 937</u>	<u>\$ 10,108</u>

The following table presents the activity in the ACL on loans by class of loan for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	Home Equity and Second Mortgage	Multifamily Residential	1-4 Family Residential Construction	Other Construction, Development and Land	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Business	Consumer and Other	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>									
ACL on Loans:									
Beginning balance	\$ 1,490	\$ 406	\$ 332	\$ 208	\$ 804	\$ 2,119	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,215	\$ 8,005
Provision for credit losses	77	68	213	(24)	(216)	339	991	1	1,449
Charge-offs	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(345)	(349)
Recoveries	29	4	—	—	—	1	2	140	176
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,592</u>	<u>\$ 478</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>\$ 588</u>	<u>\$ 2,459</u>	<u>\$ 2,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,011</u>	<u>\$ 9,281</u>

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There have been no significant changes to the types of collateral securing the Company's collateral dependent loans. The following table presents the amortized cost basis of, and ACL allocation to, individually evaluated collateral-dependent loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2025:

	December 31, 2025				
	Real Estate	Equipment	Other	Total	ACL Allocation
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 1,835	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,835	\$ —
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	503	—	—	503	—
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 Family Residential Construction	97	—	—	97	60
Other Construction, Development and Land	118	—	—	118	—
Commercial Real Estate	2,175	—	—	2,175	—
Commercial Business	—	1,645	467	2,112	1,233
Consumer and Other	—	—	15	15	—
	<u>\$ 4,728</u>	<u>\$ 1,645</u>	<u>\$ 482</u>	<u>\$ 6,855</u>	<u>\$ 1,293</u>

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of, and ACL allocation to, individually evaluated collateral-dependent loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2024:

	December 31, 2024				
	Real Estate	Equipment	Other	Total	ACL Allocation
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 1,613	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,613	\$ —
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	714	—	—	714	—
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 Family Residential Construction	90	—	—	90	54
Other Construction, Development and Land	106	—	—	106	—
Commercial Real Estate	3,912	—	—	3,912	—
Commercial Business	—	1,926	155	2,081	1,233
Consumer and Other	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 6,435</u>	<u>\$ 1,926</u>	<u>\$ 155</u>	<u>\$ 8,516</u>	<u>\$ 1,287</u>

Nonperforming loans consists of nonaccrual loans and loans past due and still accruing interest. The following table presents the amortized cost basis of loans on nonaccrual status and loans 90 days or more past due still accruing as of December 31, 2025:

	Nonaccrual Loans with No ACL	Nonaccrual Loans with An ACL	Total Nonaccrual	Loans 90+ Days Past Due Still Accruing	Total Nonperforming Loans
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 1,552	\$ —	\$ 1,552	\$ —	\$ 1,552
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	329	—	329	—	329
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	97	97	—	97
Other Construction, Development and Land	72	—	72	—	72
Commercial Real Estate	417	—	417	—	417
Commercial Business	99	1,687	1,786	83	1,869
Consumer and Other	15	—	15	—	15
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,784</u>	<u>\$ 4,268</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 4,351</u>

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of loans on nonaccrual status and loans 90 days or more past due still accruing as of December 31, 2024:

	Nonaccrual Loans with No ACL	Nonaccrual Loans with An ACL	Total Nonaccrual	Loans 90+ Days Past Due Still Accruing	Total Nonperforming Loans
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 1,186	\$ —	\$ 1,186	\$ —	\$ 1,186
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	568	—	568	—	568
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	90	90	—	90
Other Construction, Development and Land	59	—	59	—	59
Commercial Real Estate	413	—	413	—	413
Commercial Business	99	1,967	2,066	—	2,066
Consumer and Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,325</u>	<u>\$ 2,057</u>	<u>\$ 4,382</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,382</u>

No interest income was recognized on nonaccrual loans during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

The following table presents the aging of the amortized cost basis in loans at December 31, 2025:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 849	\$ 249	\$ 1,011	\$ 2,109	\$ 138,649	\$ 140,758
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	668	—	52	720	71,946	72,666
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—	—	69,522	69,522
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	—	97	97	15,348	15,445
Other Construction, Development and Land	80	—	72	152	41,026	41,178
Commercial Real Estate	827	707	417	1,951	205,023	206,974
Commercial Business	92	19	223	334	61,655	61,989
Consumer and Other	198	86	15	299	55,377	55,676
Total	<u>\$ 2,714</u>	<u>\$ 1,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,887</u>	<u>\$ 5,662</u>	<u>\$ 658,546</u>	<u>\$ 664,208</u>

The following table presents the aging of the amortized cost basis in loans at December 31, 2024:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage	\$ 1,758	\$ 205	\$ 828	\$ 2,791	\$ 136,243	\$ 139,034
Home Equity and Second Mortgage	269	202	148	619	67,136	67,755
Multifamily Residential	—	—	—	—	36,805	36,805
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	—	90	90	15,155	15,245
Other Construction, Development and Land	98	25	59	182	75,629	75,811
Commercial Real Estate	252	1,027	413	1,692	183,014	184,706
Commercial Business	80	25	140	245	62,473	62,718
Consumer and Other	472	54	—	526	57,880	58,406
Total	<u>\$ 2,929</u>	<u>\$ 1,538</u>	<u>\$ 1,678</u>	<u>\$ 6,145</u>	<u>\$ 634,335</u>	<u>\$ 640,480</u>

Occasionally, the Company modifies loans to borrowers in financial distress by providing principal forgiveness, a term extension, an other-than-insignificant payment delay or an interest rate reduction. When principal forgiveness is provided, the amount of forgiveness is charged-off against the ACL on loans. In some cases, the Company may provide multiple types of concessions on one loan. Typically, one type of concession, such as a term extension, is granted initially. If the borrower continues to experience financial difficulty, another concession, such as principal forgiveness, may be granted.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

There were no modifications to borrowers in financial distress during the year ended December 31, 2025. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company modified Commercial Business loans with an amortized cost basis of \$2.0 million, or approximately 3% of the amortized cost of all Commercial Business loans, for which the borrowers were experiencing financial distress. The modifications for each loan were the modification of principal and interest payments for 12 months. No principal was forgiven, no payments were delayed, and no interest rates were reduced for the modified loans. All modifications occurred for one borrowing relationship only. The Company monitors the performance of modified loans and none of the modified loans were delinquent at December 31, 2024. There were no loans to borrowers experiencing financial distress that were modified during the previous 12 months and which subsequently defaulted during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. There were no unfunded commitments associated with loans modified for borrowers experiencing financial distress as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Upon the Company's determination that a modified loan (or portion of a loan) has subsequently been deemed uncollectible, the loan (or a portion of the loan) is written off. Therefore, the amortized cost basis of the loan is reduced by the uncollectible amount and the allowance for credit losses is adjusted by the same amount. The Company does not consider modified loans (or portion of a modified loan) uncollectible as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, public information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company classifies loans based on credit risk at least quarterly. The Company uses the following regulatory definitions for risk ratings:

Special Mention: Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses *may* result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

Substandard: Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are *not* corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss: Loans classified as loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance on the institution's books as an asset is *not* warranted.

Loans *not* meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the described process are considered to be pass rated loans.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Based on the analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2025 and gross write-offs for the year then ended are as follows:

	Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year							
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving	Total
	(In thousands)							
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage								
Pass	\$ 25,785	\$ 18,522	\$ 24,845	\$ 22,939	\$ 19,268	\$ 26,477	\$ —	\$ 137,836
Special Mention	—	—	20	—	1,008	60	—	1,088
Substandard	—	—	—	—	97	185	—	282
Doubtful	—	177	31	142	120	1,082	—	1,552
	<u>\$ 25,785</u>	<u>\$ 18,699</u>	<u>\$ 24,896</u>	<u>\$ 23,081</u>	<u>\$ 20,493</u>	<u>\$ 27,804</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 140,758</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
Home Equity and Second Mortgage								
Pass	\$ 2,066	\$ 1,428	\$ 2,835	\$ 2,649	\$ 202	\$ 282	\$ 62,515	\$ 71,977
Special Mention	57	—	—	129	—	—	—	186
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	174
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	329	—	329
	<u>\$ 2,123</u>	<u>\$ 1,428</u>	<u>\$ 2,835</u>	<u>\$ 2,778</u>	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 611</u>	<u>\$ 62,689</u>	<u>\$ 72,666</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Multifamily Residential								
Pass	\$ 16,912	\$ 5,981	\$ 8,955	\$ 19,754	\$ 6,759	\$ 11,161	\$ —	\$ 69,522
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 16,912</u>	<u>\$ 5,981</u>	<u>\$ 8,955</u>	<u>\$ 19,754</u>	<u>\$ 6,759</u>	<u>\$ 11,161</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 69,522</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
1-4 Family Residential Construction								
Pass	\$ 11,472	\$ 3,876	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,348
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	97
	<u>\$ 11,472</u>	<u>\$ 3,876</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15,445</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Other Construction, Development and Land								
Pass	\$ 21,034	\$ 3,987	\$ 9,534	\$ 2,827	\$ 955	\$ 2,723	\$ —	\$ 41,060
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72
	<u>\$ 21,034</u>	<u>\$ 3,987</u>	<u>\$ 9,534</u>	<u>\$ 2,827</u>	<u>\$ 955</u>	<u>\$ 2,841</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 41,178</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial Real Estate								
Pass	\$ 18,784	\$ 26,438	\$ 19,826	\$ 55,077	\$ 24,474	\$ 54,907	\$ 4,936	\$ 204,442
Special Mention	19	—	—	165	—	173	—	357
Substandard	—	306	707	—	541	204	—	1,758
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	417	—	417
	<u>\$ 18,803</u>	<u>\$ 26,744</u>	<u>\$ 20,533</u>	<u>\$ 55,242</u>	<u>\$ 25,015</u>	<u>\$ 55,701</u>	<u>\$ 4,936</u>	<u>\$ 206,974</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year								
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>								
Commercial Business								
Pass	\$ 13,738	\$ 5,223	\$ 7,136	\$ 6,426	\$ 7,138	\$ 8,141	\$ 11,738	\$ 59,540
Special Mention	54	14	160	23	14	—	30	295
Substandard	197	—	—	—	30	—	142	369
Doubtful	—	—	107	1,645	—	33	—	1,785
	<u>\$ 13,989</u>	<u>\$ 5,237</u>	<u>\$ 7,403</u>	<u>\$ 8,094</u>	<u>\$ 7,182</u>	<u>\$ 8,174</u>	<u>\$ 11,910</u>	<u>\$ 61,989</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 33	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 83
Consumer and Other								
Pass	\$ 18,791	\$ 10,946	\$ 9,962	\$ 3,844	\$ 1,129	\$ 6,809	\$ 4,103	\$ 55,584
Special Mention	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	74
Doubtful	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
	<u>\$ 18,791</u>	<u>\$ 10,961</u>	<u>\$ 9,962</u>	<u>\$ 3,847</u>	<u>\$ 1,129</u>	<u>\$ 6,809</u>	<u>\$ 4,177</u>	<u>\$ 55,676</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ 12	\$ 162	\$ 89	\$ 34	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 107	\$ 415
Total Loans								
Pass	\$ 128,582	\$ 76,401	\$ 83,093	\$ 113,516	\$ 59,925	\$ 110,500	\$ 83,292	\$ 655,309
Special Mention	130	14	180	320	1,022	233	30	1,929
Substandard	197	306	707	—	668	435	390	2,703
Doubtful	—	192	138	1,787	217	1,933	—	4,267
	<u>\$ 128,909</u>	<u>\$ 76,913</u>	<u>\$ 84,118</u>	<u>\$ 115,623</u>	<u>\$ 61,832</u>	<u>\$ 113,101</u>	<u>\$ 83,712</u>	<u>\$ 664,208</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ 12	\$ 162	\$ 122	\$ 84	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 107	\$ 499

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Based on the analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2024 for the year then ended are as follows:

		Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year							
		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving	Total
		(In thousands)							
1-4 Family Residential Mortgage									
Pass		\$ 22,095	\$ 31,871	\$ 26,756	\$ 23,181	\$ 5,824	\$ 27,218	\$ —	\$ 136,945
Special Mention		—	31	—	—	—	445	—	476
Substandard		—	—	—	—	—	427	—	427
Doubtful		—	—	41	154	73	918	—	1,186
		<u>\$ 22,095</u>	<u>\$ 31,902</u>	<u>\$ 26,797</u>	<u>\$ 23,335</u>	<u>\$ 5,897</u>	<u>\$ 29,008</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 139,034</u>
Current period gross write-offs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 4
Home Equity and Second Mortgage									
Pass		\$ 2,014	\$ 3,962	\$ 3,617	\$ 353	\$ 182	\$ 242	\$ 56,590	\$ 66,960
Special Mention		—	—	—	—	—	—	80	80
Substandard		—	—	—	—	—	—	147	147
Doubtful		—	—	—	—	—	568	—	568
		<u>\$ 2,014</u>	<u>\$ 3,962</u>	<u>\$ 3,617</u>	<u>\$ 353</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>	<u>\$ 810</u>	<u>\$ 56,817</u>	<u>\$ 67,755</u>
Current period gross write-offs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Multifamily Residential									
Pass		\$ 964	\$ 3,534	\$ 11,820	\$ 8,505	\$ 7,663	\$ 4,319	\$ —	\$ 36,805
Special Mention		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<u>\$ 964</u>	<u>\$ 3,534</u>	<u>\$ 11,820</u>	<u>\$ 8,505</u>	<u>\$ 7,663</u>	<u>\$ 4,319</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 36,805</u>
Current period gross write-offs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
1-4 Family Residential Construction									
Pass		\$ 12,186	\$ 1,498	\$ 642	\$ —	\$ 829	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,155
Special Mention		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful		—	—	—	90	—	—	—	90
		<u>\$ 12,186</u>	<u>\$ 1,498</u>	<u>\$ 642</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ 829</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15,245</u>
Current period gross write-offs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Other Construction, Development and Land									
Pass		\$ 11,687	\$ 26,093	\$ 31,645	\$ 1,823	\$ 1,443	\$ 3,014	\$ —	\$ 75,705
Special Mention		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard		—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
Doubtful		—	—	—	—	—	59	—	59
		<u>\$ 11,687</u>	<u>\$ 26,093</u>	<u>\$ 31,645</u>	<u>\$ 1,823</u>	<u>\$ 1,443</u>	<u>\$ 3,120</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 75,811</u>
Current period gross write-offs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial Real Estate									
Pass		\$ 22,024	\$ 20,478	\$ 41,583	\$ 26,748	\$ 19,760	\$ 44,237	\$ 2,129	\$ 176,959
Special Mention		—	511	3,032	—	—	292	—	3,835
Substandard		311	716	—	557	211	1,704	—	3,499
Doubtful		—	—	—	—	—	413	—	413
		<u>\$ 22,335</u>	<u>\$ 21,705</u>	<u>\$ 44,615</u>	<u>\$ 27,305</u>	<u>\$ 19,971</u>	<u>\$ 46,646</u>	<u>\$ 2,129</u>	<u>\$ 184,706</u>
Current period gross write-offs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year								
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving	Total
(In thousands)								
Commercial Business								
Pass	\$ 8,414	\$ 10,636	\$ 9,590	\$ 8,699	\$ 4,750	\$ 4,543	\$ 12,895	\$ 59,527
Special Mention	486	149	130	126	15	—	162	1,068
Substandard	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	57
Doubtful	—	107	1,926	—	—	33	—	2,066
	<u>\$ 8,900</u>	<u>\$ 10,892</u>	<u>\$ 11,646</u>	<u>\$ 8,882</u>	<u>\$ 4,765</u>	<u>\$ 4,576</u>	<u>\$ 13,057</u>	<u>\$ 62,718</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Consumer and Other								
Pass	\$ 18,932	\$ 16,555	\$ 8,274	\$ 3,574	\$ 810	\$ 7,554	\$ 2,577	\$ 58,276
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	130
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 18,932</u>	<u>\$ 16,555</u>	<u>\$ 8,274</u>	<u>\$ 3,574</u>	<u>\$ 810</u>	<u>\$ 7,554</u>	<u>\$ 2,707</u>	<u>\$ 58,406</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ 25	\$ 74	\$ 131	\$ 27	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 77	\$ 345
Total Loans								
Pass	\$ 98,316	\$ 114,627	\$ 133,927	\$ 72,883	\$ 41,261	\$ 91,127	\$ 74,191	\$ 626,332
Special Mention	486	691	3,162	126	15	737	242	5,459
Substandard	311	716	—	614	211	2,178	277	4,307
Doubtful	—	107	1,967	244	73	1,991	—	4,382
	<u>\$ 99,113</u>	<u>\$ 116,141</u>	<u>\$ 139,056</u>	<u>\$ 73,867</u>	<u>\$ 41,560</u>	<u>\$ 96,033</u>	<u>\$ 74,710</u>	<u>\$ 640,480</u>
Current period gross write-offs	\$ 25	\$ 74	\$ 131	\$ 27	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 77	\$ 349

ACL 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 estimate includes consideration of the likelihood that funding will occur and an estimate of expected credit losses on commitments expected to be funded over its estimated life. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's ACL for unfunded commitments was \$131,000. The ACL for off-balance-sheet credit exposures is presented in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Changes in the ACL for off-balance-sheet credit exposures are reflected in the provision for credit losses on the consolidated statements of income. There were no changes to the ACL for off-balance-sheet credit exposures during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(5) **PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT**

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

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2025	2024
Land and land improvements	\$ 5,219	\$ 5,219
Leasehold improvements	—	134
Office buildings	17,423	17,210
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5,445	6,104
	<u>28,087</u>	<u>28,667</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	13,730	14,488
Totals	<u>\$ 14,357</u>	<u>\$ 14,179</u>

Depreciation expense was \$1.0 million, \$951,000 and \$882,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
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(6) FORECLOSED REAL ESTATE

There was no foreclosed real estate activity for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company transferred \$64,000 from loans to foreclosed real estate and sold \$64,000 of foreclosed real estate.

The Company had no foreclosed real estate at December 31, 2025, 2024 or 2023. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amortized cost of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties where formal foreclosure procedures are in process was \$92,000 and \$203,000, respectively.

(7) GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

The Company acquired goodwill of \$1.1 million in the acquisition of Peoples Bancorp, Inc. of Bullitt County and Peoples during 2015 in addition to acquiring goodwill of \$5.4 million in the acquisition of Hometown Bancshares, Inc. (“Hometown”) during 2003. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment at least semi-annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is greater than its fair value. No impairment of goodwill was recognized during 2025, 2024 or 2023.

The Company acquired a core deposit intangible of \$1.4 million in the acquisition of Peoples and it became fully amortized in 2025. All of the Company’s previously acquired core deposit intangibles had been fully amortized prior to 2015. Core deposit intangible amortization expense totaled \$86,000 for 2025 and \$147,000 each year for 2024 and 2023.

Core deposit intangibles subject to amortization as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 consisted of the following:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Core deposit intangible acquired in Peoples acquisition	\$ 1,418	\$ 1,418
Less accumulated amortization	<u>1,418</u>	<u>1,332</u>
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 86</u>

(8) DEPOSITS

Deposits at December 31, 2025 and 2024 consisted of the following:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 220,053	\$ 197,993
NOW accounts	361,245	377,137
Savings accounts	222,500	222,635
Money market accounts	81,824	68,794
Time deposits	<u>237,368</u>	<u>199,880</u>
Total deposits	<u>\$ 1,122,990</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,439</u>

The aggregate amount of time deposit accounts with balances that met or exceeded the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insurance limit of \$250,000 was approximately \$69.4 million and \$42.8 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At December 31, 2025, scheduled maturities of time deposits were as follows:

Year ending December 31:

(In thousands)

2026	\$ 221,957
2027	12,534
2028	875
2029	1,371
2030	631
Total	<u>\$ 237,368</u>

The Bank held deposits of approximately \$12.8 million and \$10.7 million for related parties at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(9) LINES OF CREDIT

The Bank has an unsecured federal funds purchased line of credit through Independent Correspondent Bankers' Bank with a maximum borrowing amount of \$5.0 million. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had no outstanding federal funds purchased under the line of credit.

The Bank also has a \$2.0 million revolving line of credit with Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had no outstanding borrowings under the line of credit.

On February 28, 2024 the Bank entered into an Overdraft Line of Credit Agreement with the FHLB which established a line of credit not to exceed \$10.0 million secured under the blanket collateral agreement. This agreement expires on March 2, 2027 and automatically renewed for an additional one-year term. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no borrowings under the agreement.

(10) BORROWED FUNDS

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no outstanding borrowings.

On March 12, 2023, the FRB created the BTFP to make additional funding available to eligible depository institutions. The BTFP offered loans of up to one year in length to banks, savings associations, credit unions and other depository institutions which pledged collateral, such as U.S. Treasuries, U.S. agency notes and bonds and U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities. The collateral is valued at par, and advances under this program did not include any fees or prepayment penalties. In January 2024, the Company repaid all outstanding borrowings under the BTFP and advances from the FHLB and then borrowed \$33.6 million under the BTFP at a fixed rate of 4.85% for a one-year period. All BTFP advances were repaid in October and November 2024. Effective March 11, 2024, the BTFP ceased making new loans.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company utilized a series of short-term fixed-rate bullet and variable rate advances from the FHLB in order to meet daily liquidity requirements and to fund growth in earning assets. The fixed-rate bullet advances had an average term of seven days.

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The following table sets forth information on the short-term FHLB advances and BTFP borrowings during the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Year Ended December 31, 2024
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	
<i>FHLB variable-rate advances</i>	
Maximum balance at any month end	\$ 5,000
Average balance	515
Period end balance	—
Weighted average interest rate (annualized):	
At end of period	0.00 %
During the period	5.81 %
<i>FHLB fixed-rate bullet advances</i>	
Maximum balance at any month end	\$ 13,000
Average balance	1,221
Period end balance	—
Weighted average interest rate (annualized):	
At end of period	0.00 %
During the period	5.68 %
<i>BTFP borrowings</i>	
Maximum balance at any month end	\$ 33,625
Average balance	27,918
Period end balance	—
Weighted average interest rate (annualized):	
At end of period	0.00 %
During the period	4.85 %

FHLB advances are secured under a blanket collateral agreement. At December 31, 2025, the carrying value of CMO and mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit pledged as security for FHLB advances was \$23.0 million, \$77.7 million and \$8.2 million, respectively. At December 31, 2024, the carrying value of U.S. Treasury notes and mortgage loans pledged as security for FHLB advances was \$9.9 million and \$53.1 million, respectively.

The Company also has access to the FRB Discount Window for Borrowings (“Discount Window”). At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had pledged certain U.S. Treasuries and U.S. agency notes and bonds with a carrying value of \$17.2 million and \$16.5 million, respectively, to secure borrowings through the Discount Window, if needed. While the Company has conducted a test of borrowings through the Discount Window, there were no borrowings outstanding through the Discount Window at December 31, 2025 or 2024.

(11) LEASES

The Company was a lessee in certain leasing agreements, such as for branch office space. During 2020, the Bank extended a noncancelable lease agreement for branch office space with annual lease payments of \$19,000. The lease for branch office space expired in March 2025. The Bank’s subsidiary companies headquartered in Nevada lease office space under sublease agreements that automatically renew for one year periods each October. All of the Company’s leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company had no outstanding ROU assets or corresponding lease liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Certain leases may include one or more options to renew, with renewal terms that can extend the lease term from one to 20 years or more. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had not entered into any leases that had yet to commence that conveyed the right to control the use of the property to the Company.

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Lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$18,000, \$35,000, and \$34,000, respectively. The components of lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating lease cost	\$ 3	\$ 19	\$ 19
Short-term lease cost	15	16	15
Totals	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>

The lease term and discount rate at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)	—	0.25
Weighted-average discount rate	0.00 %	1.34 %

Supplemental cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 related to leases was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 3	\$ 19	\$ 19

The Company also leases space to tenants under various operating leases. Lease income recorded under tenant leases was \$114,000, \$61,000 and \$47,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Future minimum lease payments to be received under tenant leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year total \$107,000, \$88,000, \$65,000, \$61,000 and \$8,000 for the years ended December 31, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2030, respectively.

(12) INCOME TAXES

The Company and its corporate subsidiaries file consolidated tax returns. For the year ended December 31, 2025 the Company's pretax income from continuing operations was \$19.9 million and originated entirely from domestic sources. The Company has no foreign operations and pays no foreign taxes.

The components of consolidated income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are presented in the following table. The Company prospectively adopted ASU 2023-09 and as such, current and deferred components of income tax expense in prior years are not required to be disclosed by jurisdiction.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Current - Federal	\$ 4,221	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,946
Current - State	208		
Total Current	<u>4,429</u>		
Deferred - Federal	(1,046)	(551)	(698)
Deferred - State	146		
Total Deferred	<u>(900)</u>		
Totals	<u>\$ 3,529</u>	<u>\$ 2,216</u>	<u>\$ 2,248</u>

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The reconciliation of income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2025	
Federal statutory income tax	\$ 4,181	21.0 %
State and local income tax-net of federal tax benefit	240	1.2
Tax Credits		
Low income housing ⁽¹⁾	(70)	(0.4)
Renewable energy ⁽¹⁾	(97)	(0.5)
Nontaxable or nondeductible items		
Tax-exempt interest income, net of TEFRA	(637)	(3.2)
Bank-owned life insurance	(57)	(0.3)
Other	(31)	(0.1)
Totals	<u>\$ 3,529</u>	<u>17.7 %</u>

(1) Includes tax credits, other tax benefits, and certain costs associated with tax credit investments.

The state and local income tax category is driven entirely by Indiana and Kentucky, which together represent all of the total state and local effect for 2025. The concentration reflects statutory rate differences and apportionment, net of the federal benefit.

The reconciliation of income tax expense with the amount which would have been provided at the federal statutory rate of 21% for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2024	2023
Provision at federal statutory tax rate	\$ 2,975	\$ 3,161
State income tax-net of federal tax benefit	120	178
Tax-exempt interest income	(608)	(733)
Bank-owned life insurance income	(47)	(43)
Captive insurance net premiums	—	(126)
Investment in tax credit entities	(288)	(228)
Other	64	39
Totals	<u>\$ 2,216</u>	<u>\$ 2,248</u>
Effective tax rate	<u>15.6 %</u>	<u>14.9 %</u>

Income taxes paid (net of refunds received) were as follows for the year ended December 31, 2025:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2025
Federal	\$ 150
State and local	
Indiana	(192)
Kentucky	236
Totals	<u>\$ 194</u>

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Significant components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Deferred compensation plans	\$ 40	\$ 51
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale	3,330	6,701
ACL - loans	2,450	2,297
ACL - unfunded commitments	32	32
Accrued Expenses	—	58
Unrealized loss on equity securities	215	252
Restricted stock	6	18
Interest on nonaccrual loans	143	143
Deferred income	71	102
Federal and state tax credit carryforwards	1,265	305
Other	4	6
Deferred tax assets	<u>7,556</u>	<u>9,965</u>
Depreciation	(873)	(890)
Deferred loan fees and costs	(298)	(285)
FHLB stock dividends	(37)	(37)
Prepaid expenses	(307)	(219)
Acquisition purchase accounting adjustments	(191)	(228)
Other	(38)	(23)
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(1,744)</u>	<u>(1,682)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 5,812</u>	<u>\$ 8,283</u>

At December 31, 2025, the Company had Federal tax credit carryforwards of \$1.1 million, that expire at various dates from 2044 to 2047 if unused.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had Indiana tax credit carryforwards of \$158,000 and \$305,000, respectively, that may be carried forward nine years and expire in 2032 if unused.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no liability for unrecognized income tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions and does not anticipate any increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits during the next twelve months. The Company believes that its income tax positions would be sustained upon examination and does not anticipate any adjustments that would result in a material change to its financial position or results of operations. The Company files consolidated U.S. federal income tax returns and Indiana and Kentucky state income tax returns. Returns filed in these jurisdictions for tax years ended on or after December 31, 2022 are subject to examination by the relevant taxing authorities. Each entity included in the consolidated federal, Indiana and Kentucky state income tax returns filed by the Company are charged or given credit for the applicable tax as though separate returns were filed.

Retained earnings of the Bank at December 31, 2025 and 2024 include approximately \$909,000 for which no deferred federal income tax liability has been recognized. This amount represents an allocation of income to bad debt deductions as of December 31, 1987 for tax purposes only. Reduction of such allocated amounts for purposes other than tax bad debt losses, including redemption of bank stock, excess dividends or loss of “bank” status, would create income for tax purposes only, subject to the then-current corporate income tax rate. The unrecorded deferred liability on these amounts was approximately \$191,000 at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(13) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plan:

The Bank has a qualified contributory defined contribution plan available to all eligible employees. The plan allows participating employees to make tax-deferred contributions under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k).

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The Bank contributed \$746,000, \$693,000, and \$683,000 to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan:

On December 31, 1998, the Bank established a leveraged employee stock ownership plan ("ESOP") covering substantially all employees. The Bank accounts for the ESOP in accordance with FASB ASC 718-40, *Employee Stock Ownership Plans*. The ESOP trust acquired 61,501 shares of Company common stock financed by a loan with the Company with a ten year term. The employer loan and the related interest income are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements as the debt is serviced from Bank contributions. Dividends payable on allocated shares are charged to retained earnings and are satisfied by the allocation of cash dividends to participant accounts. Dividends payable on unallocated shares are not considered dividends for financial reporting purposes. Shares held by the ESOP trust are allocated to participant accounts based on the ratio of the current year principal and interest payments to the total of the current year and future year's principal and interest to be paid on the employer loan. The employer loan was fully paid in 2008 and all shares of the Company common stock have been allocated to participant accounts.

Compensation expense is recognized based on the average fair value of shares released for allocation to participant accounts during the year with a corresponding credit to stockholders' equity. No compensation expense was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 as all shares were allocated during 2008.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ESOP trust held 45,872 and 48,704 shares of Company stock, respectively, including shares acquired on the open market, all of which had been allocated to participant accounts. The aggregate fair value of shares allocated to ESOP participants was \$2.7 million and \$1.6 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(14) DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Bank has a deferred compensation plan whereby certain officers will be provided specific amounts of income for a period of fifteen years following normal retirement. The benefits under the agreements are fully vested and were paid in varying amounts through 2022. As part of the acquisition of Peoples in December 2015, the Bank assumed a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for three key employees of Peoples, which provides for specific amounts of income for a period of ten years following retirement. The benefits under the Peoples plan are fully vested and, assuming normal retirement, will be paid in varying amounts through 2026. The Bank is the owner and beneficiary of insurance policies on the lives of these officers which may provide funds for a portion of the required payments. The agreements also provide for payment of benefits in the event of disability, early retirement and termination of employment or death. The Bank accrues the present value of the benefits under these plans so the amounts required will be provided at the normal retirement dates and thereafter. The balance of the accrued benefit for the plans was \$25,000 and \$66,000 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Deferred compensation expense for the Bank's deferred compensation plans for employees was \$1,000, \$3,000 and \$5,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Bank also has a directors' deferred compensation plan whereby a director defers into a retirement account a portion of his/her monthly director fees for a specified period to provide a specified amount of income for a period of fifteen years following normal retirement. Assuming normal retirement, the benefits under the plan will be paid in varying amounts through 2041. The agreements also provide for payment of benefits in the event of disability, early retirement and termination of service or death. The Bank accrues the interest cost on the deferred obligation so the amounts required will be provided at the normal retirement dates and thereafter. The balance of the accrued benefit for the director plan was \$121,000 and \$124,000 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Deferred compensation expense for the director plan was \$15,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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(15) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

On May 20, 2009, the Company adopted the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2009 Plan”) which terminated as of May 20, 2019. The 2009 Plan provided for the award of stock options, restricted stock, performance shares and stock appreciation rights. The aggregate number of shares of the Company’s common stock available for issuance under the 2009 Plan could not exceed 223,000 shares and 176,150 shares were still available for issuance under the 2009 Plan at its termination.

On May 22, 2019, the Company adopted the 2019 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2019 Plan”). The 2019 Plan provides for the award of stock options, restricted stock, performance shares and stock appreciation rights. The aggregate number of shares of the Company’s common stock available for issuance under the 2019 Plan may not exceed 176,150 shares. If an award under the 2009 Plan is canceled, terminates, expires, is forfeited or lapses for any reason, any issued shares subject to the award shall not be available for issuance pursuant to awards subsequently granted under the 2019 Plan. Further, no additional participants, as that term is defined in the 2009 Plan, are eligible for grants of awards under the 2009 Plan. The Company generally issues new shares under the 2019 Plan from its authorized but unissued shares.

At December 31, 2025, 155,750 shares of the Company’s common stock were available for issuance under the 2019 Plan. The Company may grant both non-statutory and statutory stock options which may not have a term exceeding ten years. In the case of incentive stock options, the aggregate fair value of the stock (determined at the time the incentive stock option is granted) for which any optionee may be granted incentive options which are first exercisable during any calendar year shall not exceed \$100,000. Option prices may not be less than the fair market value of the underlying stock at the date of the grant. An award of a performance share is a grant of a right to receive shares of the Company’s common stock which is contingent upon the achievement of specific performance criteria or other objectives set at the grant date. Stock appreciation rights are equity or cash settled share-based compensation arrangements whereby the number of shares that will ultimately be issued or the cash payment is based upon the appreciation of the Company’s common stock. Awards granted under the 2019 Plan may be granted either alone, in addition to, or in tandem with, any other award granted under the 2019 Plan. The terms of the 2019 Plan also include provisions whereby all unearned options and restricted shares become immediately exercisable and fully vested upon a change in control.

The fair market value of stock options granted is estimated at the date of grant using an option pricing model. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company’s stock. The expected term of options granted represents the period of time that options are expected to be outstanding and is based on historical trends. The risk free rate for the expected life of the options is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. As of December 31, 2025, no stock options had been granted under the Plans.

On March 11, 2025, the Company granted 3,900 restricted stock shares under the 2019 Plan to directors, officers and key employees at a grant-date price of \$37.90 per share for a total of \$148,000. The restricted stock vests ratably from the grant date through July 1, 2030, with 20% of the shares vesting each year on July 1 beginning on July 1, 2026. On February 20, 2024, the Company granted 3,150 restricted stock shares under the 2019 Plan to directors, officers and key employees at a grant-date price of \$28.00 per share for a total of \$88,000. The restricted stock vests ratably from the grant date through July 1, 2029 with 20% of the shares vesting each year on July 1 beginning on July 1, 2025. No restricted stock shares were granted during 2023. Compensation expense is measured based on the fair market value of the restricted stock at the grant date and is recognized ratably over the period during which the shares are earned (the vesting period). The Company accounts for any forfeitures when they occur, and any previously recognized compensation cost for an award is reversed in the period the award is forfeited. Compensation expense related to restricted stock recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$104,000, \$202,000 and \$252,000, respectively. The income tax benefit related to

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stock-based compensation was \$18,000, \$20,000 and \$30,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

A summary of the Company's nonvested restricted shares activity as of December 31, 2025 and changes during the year then ended is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at beginning of period	4,800	\$ 43.40
Granted	3,900	37.90
Vested	2,730	55.63
Forfeited	—	—
Nonvested at end of period	<u>5,970</u>	<u>\$ 34.22</u>

There were 2,730, 3,950 and 6,100 restricted shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The total fair value of restricted shares that vested during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$125,000, \$120,000 and \$188,000, respectively. At December 31, 2025, unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested restricted shares was \$178,000. The compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 4.2 years.

(16) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, there are outstanding commitments, contingent liabilities and other financial instruments that are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements. These include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit, which are some of the instruments used by the Company to meet the financing needs of its customers. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instruments for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual 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.

The following is a summary of the commitments to extend credit at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Loan commitments:		
Fixed rate	\$ 2,383	\$ 5,302
Adjustable rate	18,814	11,233
Standby letters of credit	308	2,078
Undisbursed commercial and personal lines of credit	39,007	34,727
Undisbursed portion of construction loans in process	32,820	22,516
Undisbursed portion of home equity lines of credit	86,932	79,000
Total commitments	<u>\$ 180,264</u>	<u>\$ 154,856</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. Certain commitments 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

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evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral or other security obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, varies and is based on management's credit evaluation. Collateral held varies but may include deposits held in financial institutions; U.S. Treasury securities; other marketable securities; accounts receivable; inventory; property and equipment; personal residences; income-producing commercial properties and land under development. Personal guarantees are also obtained to provide added security for certain commitments.

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 guarantee the installation of real property improvements 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 collateral and obtains personal guarantees supporting those commitments for which collateral or other security is deemed necessary.

The Company has not been obligated to perform on any financial guarantees and has incurred no losses on its commitments in 2025 or 2024.

(17) DIVIDEND RESTRICTION

As an Indiana corporation, the Company is subject to Indiana law with respect to the payment of dividends. Under Indiana law, the Company may pay dividends so long as it is able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business and its assets exceed the sum of its total liabilities, plus the amount that would be needed if the Company were to be dissolved at the time of the dividend to satisfy any rights that are preferential to the rights of the persons receiving the dividend. The ability of the Company to pay dividends depends primarily on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends to the Company.

The payment of dividends by the Bank is subject to banking regulations and applicable Indiana state law. The amount of dividends that the Bank may pay to the Company in any calendar year without prior approval from banking regulators cannot exceed net income for that year to date plus retained net income (as defined) for the preceding two calendar years. The Bank may not declare or pay a cash dividend or repurchase any of its capital stock if the effect thereof would cause the regulatory capital of the Bank to be reduced below regulatory capital requirements imposed by the banking regulators or below the amount of the liquidation account established upon completion of the conversion of the Bank's former mutual holding company (First Capital, Inc., MHC) from mutual to stock form on December 31, 1998.

(18) REGULATORY MATTERS

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the banking regulators. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank and the consolidated financial statements. Under the regulatory capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines involving quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification under the prompt corrective action guidelines are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. The net unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it was subject as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

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There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

In 2019, the federal banking agencies jointly issued a final rule that provides for an optional, simplified measure of capital adequacy, the Community Bank Leverage Ratio ("CBLR") framework, for qualifying community banking organizations, consistent with Section 201 of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act. The CBLR is the ratio of a bank's tangible equity capital to average total consolidated assets. A qualifying community bank that exceeds this ratio will be deemed to be in compliance with all other capital and leverage requirements, including the capital requirements to be considered "well capitalized" under prompt corrective action statutes. The federal banking agencies may consider a financial institution's risk profile when evaluating whether it qualifies as a community bank for purposes of the capital ratio requirement. The CBLR minimum requirement is 9%. An eligible banking organization is provided a two-quarter grace period to correct a ratio that falls below this required amount, provided the bank maintains a leverage ratio greater than 8%. An eligible banking organization can elect to be subject to or opt out of the CBLR framework at any time. As a qualified community bank, the Bank has opted into the CBLR framework as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table. No amounts were deducted from capital for interest-rate risk in either year.

	Actual		Minimum to be Well Capitalized under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions:	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
As of December 31, 2025:				
CBLR	\$ 137,702	11.01 %	\$ 113,208	9.00 %
As of December 31, 2024:				
CBLR	\$ 126,402	10.57 %	\$ 107,640	9.00 %

(19) **FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides 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). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC Topic 820 are described as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. A quoted market price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available.
- Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted market prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs that are derived principally from or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using discounted cash flow methodologies, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on internally developed models or obtained from independent third parties that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters or a matrix pricing model that employs the Bond Market

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Association's standard calculations for cash flow and price/yield analysis and observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value, or the lower of cost or fair value. These adjustments may include unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments have been applied consistently over time. The Company's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below.

The table below presents the balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company had no liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
December 31, 2025				
Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 91,930	\$ —	\$ 91,930
Agency CMO	—	100,746	—	100,746
Agency notes and bonds	—	74,391	—	74,391
Treasury notes and bonds	2,461	—	—	2,461
Municipal obligations	—	147,662	—	147,662
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 2,461</u>	<u>\$ 414,729</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 417,190</u>
Equity securities	<u>\$ 1,035</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>1,035</u>
Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis				
Collateral dependent loans:				
Commercial Business	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 412	\$ 412
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	—	37	37
Total collateral dependent loans	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 449</u>	<u>\$ 449</u>

	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
December 31, 2024				
Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 67,941	\$ —	\$ 67,941
Agency CMO	—	47,518	—	47,518
Agency notes and bonds	—	118,080	—	118,080
Treasury notes and bonds	21,549	—	—	21,549
Municipal obligations	—	134,155	—	134,155
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$ 21,549</u>	<u>\$ 367,694</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 389,243</u>
Equity securities	<u>\$ 886</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>886</u>
Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis				
Collateral dependent loans:				
Commercial Business	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 693	\$ 693
1-4 Family Residential Construction	—	—	36	36
Total collateral dependent loans	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 729</u>	<u>\$ 729</u>

Securities Available for Sale and Equity Securities. Securities classified as available for sale and equity securities are reported at fair value on a recurring basis. These securities are classified as Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy where quoted market prices from reputable third-party brokers are available in an active market. If quoted market prices are not available, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

pricing service. These securities are reported using Level 2 inputs and the fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, U.S. government and agency yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information, and the security's terms and conditions, among other factors. For securities where quoted market prices, market prices of similar securities or prices from an independent third party pricing service are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators and are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Changes in fair value of securities available for sale are recorded in other comprehensive income, net of income tax effect. Changes in fair value of equity securities are recorded in noninterest income on the consolidated statements of income.

Collateral Dependent Loans. Collateral dependent loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly. In accordance with accounting standards, only collateral dependent loans for which a specific ACL has been established require classification in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of collateral dependent loans is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Collateral dependent loans with specific allocations of ACL are measured at the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. Collateral may be real estate and/or business assets, including equipment, inventory and/or accounts receivable. The fair value of the collateral is generally determined based on real estate appraisals or other independent evaluations by qualified professionals, which are then discounted to reflect management's estimate of the fair value of the collateral given the current market conditions and the condition of the collateral.

At December 31, 2025, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of collateral dependent loans included a discount from appraised value for estimates of changes in market conditions, the condition of the collateral, and estimated costs to sell the collateral ranging from 20% to 40%, with a weighted average discount of 38.7%. At December 31, 2024, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of collateral dependent loans included a discount from appraised value for estimates of changes in market conditions, the condition of the collateral, and estimated costs to sell the collateral ranging from 10% to 20%, with a weighted average discount of 10.6%.

The Company recognized provisions for loan losses of \$6,000, \$1.2 million and \$97,000 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, for collateral dependent loans.

Loans Held for Sale. Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market value. The portfolio is comprised of residential real estate loans and fair value is estimated based on specific prices of underlying contracts for sales to investors. These measurements are carried at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any loans held for sale measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Foreclosed Real Estate. Foreclosed real estate is reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly. The fair value of foreclosed real estate is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Foreclosed real estate is reported at fair value less estimated costs to dispose of the property. The fair values are determined by real estate appraisals which are then discounted to reflect management's estimate of the fair value of the property given current market conditions and the condition of the property.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company held no foreclosed real estate.

There have been no changes in the valuation techniques and related inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. There were no transfers in or out of the Company's Level 3 financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(20) **DISCLOSURES ABOUT FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The following table summarizes the carrying value and estimated fair value of financial instruments and the level within the fair value hierarchy (see Note 19) in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2025:					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 137,288	\$ 137,288	\$ 137,288	\$ —	\$ —
Interest-bearing time deposits	1,470	1,480	—	1,480	—
Securities available for sale	417,190	417,190	2,461	414,729	—
Securities held to maturity	7,000	5,243	—	5,243	—
Loans held for sale	1,464	1,489	—	1,489	—
Loans, net	654,100	625,927	—	—	625,927
FHLB and other restricted stock	1,836	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accrued interest receivable	5,100	5,100	—	5,100	—
Equity securities (included in other assets)	1,035	1,035	1,035	—	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	1,122,990	1,123,123	885,622	—	237,501
Accrued interest payable	2,195	2,195	—	2,195	—
December 31, 2024:					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 105,917	\$ 105,917	\$ 105,917	\$ —	\$ —
Interest-bearing time deposits	2,695	2,725	—	2,725	—
Securities available for sale	389,243	389,243	21,549	367,694	—
Securities held to maturity	7,000	4,591	—	4,591	—
Loans held for sale	472	477	—	477	—
Loans, net	631,199	628,057	—	—	628,057
FHLB and other restricted stock	1,836	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accrued interest receivable	4,575	4,575	—	4,575	—
Equity securities (included in other assets)	886	886	886	—	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	1,066,439	1,065,687	866,559	—	199,128
Accrued interest payable	1,922	1,922	—	1,922	—

The carrying amounts in the preceding table are included in the consolidated balance sheets under the applicable captions. The contractual or notional amounts of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk are disclosed in Note 16, and the fair value of these instruments is considered immaterial.

The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value are described as follows:

Carrying amount is the estimated fair value for cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable and payable, demand deposits and other transactions accounts. The fair value of securities and interest-bearing time deposits in other financial institutions is based on quoted market prices (where available) or values obtained from an independent pricing service. The fair value of loans, excluding loans held for sale, fixed-maturity certificates of deposit and borrowed funds is based on discounted cash flows using current market rates applied to the estimated life and credit risk of the instrument. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on specific prices of underlying contracts for sales to investors. It is not practicable to determine the fair value of FHLB and other restricted stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability. The methods utilized to measure the fair value of financial instruments at December 31, 2025 and 2024 represent an approximation of exit price, but an actual exit price may differ.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(21) **REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS**

Substantially all of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers in the scope of FASB ASC 606 is recognized within noninterest income. The following table presents the Company's sources of noninterest income and other income within the scope of FASB ASC 606 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

(In thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
In Scope for ASC 606			
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,402	\$ 2,343
ATM and debit card fees	4,540	4,467	4,489
Other	180	190	177
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>7,170</u>	<u>7,059</u>	<u>7,009</u>
Out of Scope for ASC 606			
Net gains on loans and investments	847	212	254
Increase in cash value of life insurance	222	224	206
Other	226	161	163
Other noninterest income	<u>1,295</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>623</u>
Total noninterest income	<u>\$ 8,465</u>	<u>\$ 7,656</u>	<u>\$ 7,632</u>

A description of the Company's revenue streams accounted for under FASB ASC 606 follows:

Service Charges on Deposit Accounts: The Company earns fees from its deposit customers for transaction-based, account maintenance, and overdraft services. Transaction-based fees, which include services such as stop payment charges and statement rendering, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Company fulfills the customer's request. Account maintenance fees, which relate primarily to monthly maintenance, are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over which the Company satisfies the performance obligation. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs.

ATM and Debit Card Fees: The Company earns ATM usage fees and interchange fees from debit cardholder transactions conducted through a payment network. ATM fees are recognized at the point in time the transaction occurs. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder.

Other Income: Other income from contracts with customers includes safe deposit box fees, investment advisory income, and ACH origination fees. This revenue is recognized at the time the transaction is executed or over the period the Company satisfies the performance obligation.

(22) **QUALIFIED AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT INVESTMENT**

On January 19, 2018, the Bank entered into an agreement to invest in qualified affordable housing projects through a limited liability company. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of the Bank's investment was \$1.2 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, and is reflected in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The unfunded commitment related to the qualified affordable housing project investment at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$72,000 and \$168,000, respectively, and is reflected in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The Bank expects to fulfill the commitment as capital calls are made through 2029.

On December 16, 2025, the Bank entered into another agreement to invest in qualified affordable housing projects through a limited liability company. At December 31, 2025, the balance of the Bank's investment was \$4.0 million and is reflected in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The unfunded commitment related to

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

the qualified affordable housing project investment at December 31, 2025 was \$3.3 million and is reflected in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The Bank expects to fulfill the commitment as capital calls are made through 2036.

The investments are accounted for using the proportional amortization method. During 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Bank recognized amortization expense of \$346,000, \$291,000 and \$307,000, respectively, which was included in income tax expense on the consolidated statements of income. Additionally, during 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Bank recognized tax credits and other tax benefits from its qualified affordable housing project investment of \$416,000, \$407,000 and \$403,000, respectively, which was included in income tax expense on the consolidated statements of income.

(23) RENEWABLE ENERGY TAX CREDIT INVESTMENT

On March 26, 2025, April 17, 2024 and April 21, 2023, the Bank entered into agreements to invest in investment tax credits generated by solar energy producing facilities through limited liability companies. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of the Bank's investments were \$1.5 million and \$401,000, respectively, and is reflected in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The unfunded commitment related to the solar energy tax credit investments was \$835,000 and \$276,000 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is reflected in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The Bank expects to fulfill the commitment as capital calls are made by December 31, 2026.

The investment is accounted for using the proportional amortization method. During 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Bank recognized amortization expense of \$2.9 million, \$1.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, which was included in income tax expense on the consolidated statements of income. Additionally, during 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Bank recognized tax credits and other tax benefits from its solar energy tax credit investment of \$3.0 million, \$2.3 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, which was included in income tax expense on the consolidated statements of income.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(24) **PARENT COMPANY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Condensed financial information for the Company (parent company only) follows:

Balance Sheets

(In thousands)

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,861
Other assets	2,298	2,256
Investment in subsidiaries	133,482	109,970
	<u>\$ 138,120</u>	<u>\$ 115,087</u>
Liabilities and Equity:		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 323	\$ 488
Stockholders' equity	137,797	114,599
	<u>\$ 138,120</u>	<u>\$ 115,087</u>

Statements of Income

(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Dividend income from subsidiaries	\$ 4,440	\$ 3,150	\$ 3,745
Other income	31	100	115
Gain (loss) on equity securities	149	(374)	(207)
Other operating expenses	(491)	(621)	(681)
	<u>4,129</u>	<u>2,255</u>	<u>2,972</u>
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed net income of shareholders	4,129	2,255	2,972
Income tax benefit	70	194	164
	<u>4,199</u>	<u>2,449</u>	<u>3,136</u>
Income before equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	4,199	2,449	3,136
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	12,168	9,491	9,654
	<u>\$ 16,367</u>	<u>\$ 11,940</u>	<u>\$ 12,790</u>
Net Income	\$ 16,367	\$ 11,940	\$ 12,790
Comprehensive Income	\$ 27,711	\$ 12,983	\$ 24,498

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 16,367	\$ 11,940	\$ 12,790
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	(12,168)	(9,491)	(9,654)
Dissolution of Captive	—	—	1,822
Stock compensation expense	104	202	252
Unrealized (gain) loss on equity securities	(149)	374	207
Net change in other assets and liabilities	31	(28)	80
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,185	2,997	5,497
Investing Activities:			
Investment in technology fund	(89)	(115)	(250)
Net cash used in investing activities	(89)	(115)	(250)
Financing Activities:			
Purchase of treasury stock	(578)	(41)	(502)
Tax paid on stock award shares for employees	(17)	(23)	(23)
Cash dividends paid	(4,022)	(3,755)	(3,621)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,617)	(3,819)	(4,146)
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(521)	(937)	1,101
Cash at beginning of year	2,861	3,798	2,697
Cash at end of year	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,861	\$ 3,798

(25) **SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash payments for:			
Interest	\$ 14,424	\$ 13,967	\$ 7,931
Income taxes (net of refunds received)	194	154	1,828
Noncash investing activities:			
Transfers from loans to foreclosed real estate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64
Vehicle trade-in allowance	15	—	22
Agreement to invest in renewable energy tax credit facility	822	276	—
Agreement to invest in qualified affordable housing projects	3,262	—	—

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(26) **SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the periods presented. Diluted earnings per common share include the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under stock options, restricted stock and other potentially dilutive securities outstanding. Earnings and dividends per share are restated for stock splits and dividends through the date of issuance of the financial statements. Earnings per share information is presented below for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>			
Basic			
Earnings:			
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc.	\$ 16,367	\$ 11,940	\$ 12,790
Shares:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,345,645	3,346,161	3,347,341
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc. per common share, basic	\$ 4.89	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.82
Diluted			
Earnings:			
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc.	\$ 16,367	\$ 11,940	\$ 12,790
Shares:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,345,645	3,346,161	3,347,341
Add: Dilutive effect of restricted stock	2,344	—	—
Weighted average common shares outstanding, as adjusted	3,347,989	3,346,161	3,347,341
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc. per common share, diluted	\$ 4.89	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.82

Nonvested restricted stock shares are not considered as outstanding for purposes of computing weighted average common shares outstanding. No restricted shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per share for the year ended December 31, 2025. Restricted shares totaling 4,800 and 5,600 were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per share because their effect would be anti-dilutive for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(27) **SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Company's reportable segment is determined by the Chief Executive Officer, who is the designated chief operating decision maker, based upon information provided about the Company's products and services offered, primarily banking operations. The segment is also distinguished by the level of information provided to the chief operating decision maker, who uses such information to review performance of various components of the business, which are then aggregated if operating performance, products/services, and customers are similar. The chief operating decision maker will evaluate the financial performance of the Company's business components such as by evaluating revenue streams, significant expenses, and budget to actual results in assessing the Company's segment and in the determination of allocating resources. The chief operating decision maker uses revenue streams to evaluate product pricing and significant expenses to assess performance and evaluate return on assets. The chief operating decision maker uses consolidated net income to benchmark the Company against its competitors. The benchmarking analysis coupled with monitoring of budget to actual results are used in assessment performance and in establishing compensation. Loans, investments, and deposits provide the revenues in the banking operation. Interest expense, provisions for credit losses, and payroll provide the significant expenses in the banking operation. All operations are domestic. Accounting policies for segments are the same as those described in Note 1. Segment performance is evaluated using consolidated net income as reported in the consolidated statements of income presented.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(28) **SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)**

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Interest	Net Interest	Net	Earnings Per Share	
	Income	Income	Income	Basic	Diluted
2025					
First Quarter	\$ 13,346	\$ 9,581	\$ 3,235	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.97
Second Quarter	14,040	10,412	3,775	1.13	1.13
Third Quarter	14,658	10,956	4,478	1.34	1.34
Fourth Quarter	14,803	11,201	4,879	1.46	1.46
2024					
First Quarter	\$ 11,837	\$ 8,600	\$ 2,952	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.88
Second Quarter	12,218	8,657	2,828	0.85	0.85
Third Quarter	13,224	9,125	2,898	0.87	0.87
Fourth Quarter	13,192	9,408	3,262	0.97	0.97

Net income above represents Net Income Attributable to First Capital, Inc.

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.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

Date: March 31, 2026

/s/ Michael C. Frederick

Michael C. Frederick

President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director

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>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Michael C. Frederick</u> Michael C. Frederick	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (principal executive officer)	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Kathryn W. Ernstberger</u> Kathryn W. Ernstberger	Chairwoman	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Joshua P. Stevens</u> Joshua P. Stevens	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (principal accounting and financial officer)	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ William W. Harrod</u> William W. Harrod	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ John M. Shireman</u> John M. Shireman	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Mark D. Shireman</u> Mark D. Shireman	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ William I. Orwick, Sr.</u> William I. Orwick, Sr.	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Carolyn E. Wallace</u> Carolyn E. Wallace	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Pamela G. Kraft</u> Pamela G. Kraft	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Christopher L. Byrd</u> Christopher L. Byrd	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Dana L. Huber</u> Dana L. Huber	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Lou Ann Moore</u> Lou Ann Moore	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Robert C. Guilfoyle</u> Robert C. Guilfoyle	Director	March 31, 2026
<u>/s/ Jill S. Saegesser</u> Jill S. Saegesser	Director	March 31, 2026

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

First Capital is authorized to issue 7,500,000 shares of common stock having a par value of \$.01 per share. Each share of First Capital's common stock has the same relative rights as, and is identical in all respects with, each other share of common stock.

Dividends. First Capital can pay dividends out of statutory surplus or from certain net profits if, as and when declared by its board of directors. The payment of dividends by First Capital is subject to limitations that are imposed by law and applicable regulation. The holders of common stock of First Capital are entitled to receive and share equally in any dividends as may be declared by the board of directors of First Capital out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends. If First Capital issues preferred stock, the holders of the preferred stock may have a priority over the holders of the common stock with respect to dividends.

Voting Rights. The holders of common stock of First Capital possess exclusive voting rights in First Capital. They elect First Capital's board of directors and act on any other matters as are required to be presented to them under applicable law or as are otherwise presented to them by the board of directors. Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote per share and does not have any right to cumulate votes in the election of directors. First Capital's articles of incorporation, however, provide that a holder of First Capital common stock who owns, together with certain affiliates or persons acting in concert, in excess of 10% of the then-outstanding shares of common stock cannot vote any shares in excess of 10% unless permitted by the board of directors of First Capital. If First Capital issues preferred stock, holders of preferred stock may also possess voting rights. Certain matters require the vote of 80% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon.

Liquidation. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of First Capital, the holders of its common stock would be entitled to receive, after payment or provision for payment of all its debts and liabilities, all of the assets of First Capital available for distribution. If First Capital issues preferred stock, the holders of the preferred stock may have a priority over the holders of the common stock in the event of liquidation or dissolution.

Preemptive Rights. Holders of the common stock of First Capital are not entitled to preemptive rights with respect to any shares that may be issued. The common stock is not subject to redemption.

FIRST CAPITAL, INC. INSIDER TRADING POLICY

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REGARDING INSIDER TRADING AND THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

The anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws, particularly Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act and related Rule 10b-5, make it illegal for a person to trade securities on the basis of material, inside (non-public) information. The First Capital, Inc. ("Company") Policies and Procedures Regarding Insider Trading and the Confidentiality of Information (collectively the "Policies"):

- A. Prohibit trading in the Company's securities ("Securities"), including its common stock, by anyone in possession of material, non-public information;
- B. Identify a trading window after release of quarterly financial information during which directors and designated officers and employees ("Company Insiders") are generally permitted to trade in Company Securities if they are not otherwise in the possession of material non-public information;
- C. Require trades of Company Securities to be cleared with the Company;
- D. Prohibit engaging in certain forms of transactions related to the Company's securities; and
- E. Establish a general policy that internal information regarding the Company should be kept confidential.

The Company's directors, officers and employees, and anyone who receives confidential information from any of these persons ("tippees"), have a responsibility not to participate in the market for the Company's Securities while in possession of "material information" about the Company that has not been publicly disclosed. In addition to the liability that can be imposed under the Exchange Act on persons who violate the prohibition on trading based on material non-public information, under the Insider Trading and Securities Enforcement Act of 1988, the Company can also be held liable for employee violations of the insider trading laws, unless it has adopted policies and procedures to prevent insider trading. Recent efforts by the SEC to police insider trading laws have highlighted the need for awareness of the responsibilities and potential liability in this area.

Persons violating insider trading or tipping rules may be required to disgorge to the Company the profit made or the loss avoided by the trading, pay the loss suffered by the person who purchased securities from or sold securities to the insider tippee, pay civil penalties up to three times the profit made or loss avoided, pay a criminal penalty of up to \$1 million, and serve a jail term of up to ten years.

If it comes to management's attention that insider trading on material non-public information has occurred, you should contact legal counsel immediately. If possible, the information on which the illegal trading is based should be disclosed immediately and the Company should begin an investigation to establish the facts.

The following policy and procedures apply with respect to insider trading and the confidentiality of information for the employees, officers and directors of the Company. From time to time, the Company may engage in transactions in its own securities. It is the Company's policy that any transactions in securities by the Company will comply with applicable laws with respect to insider trading.

A. PROHIBITION AGAINST TRADING WHILE IN POSSESSION OF UNDISCLOSED MATERIAL INFORMATION

If a director, officer or employee (or other person) is aware of material information relating to the Company that has not been publicly disseminated (for at least two full trading days), that person is prohibited from purchasing or selling the Company's Securities, directly or indirectly, and is prohibited from disclosing such information to any other person so that such other person may trade in the Company's Securities.

- 1. It is difficult to describe exhaustively what is "material" information, but it should be assumed that any information, positive or negative, that may be significant to an investor in determining whether to buy, sell or hold the Company's Securities would be material. Information may be significant for this purpose even if it alone would not determine an investor's decision.

2. Examples of material information include a potential business acquisition, internal financial information that departs in any way from recent data or trends, an important financing transaction, a change in control or a significant change in management, major litigation, significant write-downs or downgrades, a significant new product or line of business, the acquisition or loss of a significant contract, offerings of Company Securities, cybersecurity incidents, or a stock split or stock dividend. This list is merely illustrative. It applies to events that have occurred, as well events that may occur. If you are unsure whether information is material, you should consult the Company's President and CEO before disclosing or trading with such information.

B. "WINDOW" PERIOD POLICY FOR TRADING WHILE NOT IN POSSESSION OF UNDISCLOSED MATERIAL INFORMATION

As an additional measure to minimize the risk of misuse of inside information, directors and designated officers ("Company Insiders"), as set forth in Attachment A to the Board resolutions adopting the policy, if they are not in the possession of material non-public information regarding the Company, may generally engage in purchases and sales of the Company's Securities only during the period beginning on the third trading day after the public release of the Company's quarterly financial information and continuing until thirty calendar days before the end of a quarter ("window period"). The Company's Chief Executive Officer or his designee may modify which officers will be designated as a Company Insider as facts and circumstances may warrant and in consultation with securities counsel.

The time period where such directors and designated officers may not trade is referred to as a "Blackout Period." Other types of material nonpublic information regarding the Company (such as negotiation of mergers, acquisitions or dispositions, investigation and assessment of cybersecurity incidents or new product developments) may be pending and not be publicly disclosed. While such material nonpublic information is pending, the Company may implement or extend Blackout Periods.

Exceptions

These trading restrictions do not apply to transactions executed under a pre-existing written contract, instruction or plan under Rule 10b5-1 ("Rule 10b5-1") of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") that meets the requirements set forth in these Policies (a "Rule 10b5-1 Plan").

Rule 10b5-1 provides a defense from insider trading liability. In order to be eligible to rely on this defense, a person subject to these Policies must enter into a Rule 10b5-1 Plan for transactions in the Company's Securities that meets certain conditions specified in Rule 10b5-1 and the requirements set forth in these Policies. If the Rule 10b5-1 Plan meets the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 and otherwise complies with these Policies, transactions in the Company's Securities may occur even when the person who has entered into the Rule 10b5-1 Plan is aware of material nonpublic information.

To comply with these Policies, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be approved by the Chief Executive Officer and meet the requirements of Rule 10b5-1. In general, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be entered into at a time when the person entering into such plan is not aware of material nonpublic information. No 10b5-1 Plan may be entered into during a Blackout Period. Once the Rule 10b5-1 Plan is adopted, the person must not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are to be traded, or the date of the trade. The Rule 10b5-1 Plan must either specify the amount, pricing, and timing of transactions in advance or delegate discretion on these matters to an independent third party. The Rule 10b5-1 Plan must include a cooling-off period before trading can commence after adoption or modification of such plan that, for directors or officers, ends on the later of 90 days after the adoption or modification of the Rule 10b5-1 Plan or two trading days following the disclosure of the Company's financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the fiscal quarter (the Company's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of a Form 10-K) in which the Rule 10b5-1 Plan was adopted or modified (but in any event, the required cooling-off period is subject to a maximum of 120 days after adoption or modification of the plan), and for persons other than directors or officers, 30 days following the adoption or modification of a Rule 10b5-1 Plan. A person may not enter into overlapping Rule 10b5-1 Plans (subject to certain exceptions) and may only enter into one single-trade Rule 10b5-1 Plan during any 12-month period (subject to certain exceptions).

Directors and officers must include a representation in their Rule 10b5-1 Plan certifying that: (i) they are not aware of any material nonpublic information about the Company or the Company's Securities; and (ii) they are adopting such plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions in Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act. All persons entering into a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must act in good faith with respect to that plan.

Any Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be submitted for approval five trading days prior to the entry into the Rule 10b5-1 Plan. No further pre-approval of transactions conducted pursuant to the Rule 10b5-1 Plan will be required.

C. PRE-CLEARANCE OF TRADING

All Company Insiders are required to refrain from trading Company Securities, even during a trading window, without first pre-clearing the transaction. Pre-clearing of trades allows the Company to ensure trades are not conducted while the individual possesses material non-public information, that disclosure requirements are met, and that “short swing profits” and related lawsuits are avoided.

Subject to the exemption for 10b5-1 Plans, no Company Insider may, directly or indirectly, purchase or sell or otherwise engage in any transaction involving Company Securities, including the exercise of stock options or any transfer, gift, pledge or loan of, Company securities, at any time without first obtaining prior approval from the Company’s President and CEO. These procedures also apply to transactions by such person’s spouse, other persons living in such person’s household and minor children and to transactions by entities over which such person exercises control.

D. PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

Company directors, officers and employees are prohibited from engaging in short sales of the Company’s securities, trading in derivatives securities of the Company, trading on margin or pledging Company securities as collateral, or entering into a hedging or similar arrangement with respect to Company securities.

E. CONFIDENTIALITY

Serious problems could develop for the Company by unauthorized disclosure of internal information about the Company, whether or not for the purpose of facilitating improper trading of the Company’s Securities.

Directors and personnel of the Company should not discuss internal matters or developments with anyone outside of the Company (including family members, analysts, individual investors, and members of the investment community and news media), except as required in the performance of regular corporate duties.

Directors and personnel of the Company may assume that its legal counsel, accountants, consultants and other advisers will not disclose to third parties or trade on inside information given to them in confidence. However, with regard to negotiating with third parties at arms length for various transactions, including the sale of assets, material confidential information should not be given to such third party unless the third party enters into a confidentiality agreement with the Company which agreement expressly addresses the issue of trading in the Company’s Securities.

Directors and personnel of the Company with knowledge of material non-public information should only disclose such information to other such personnel on a need-to-know basis. The group of individuals with knowledge of the material information should therefore be kept as small as possible.

This prohibition applies specifically (but not exclusively) to inquiries about the Company which may be made by the financial press, investment analysts or others in the financial community, and by shareholders.

- A. It is important that all such inquiries and responses thereto be channeled through an appropriate designated officer under carefully controlled circumstances.
- B. Unless an officer or employee is expressly authorized to the contrary, upon the receipt of any inquiries of this nature, such person should decline to comment and refer the inquirer to a designated Executive Officer of the Company.

Only Executive Officers designated by the Company’s Board of Directors should communicate with shareholders. Only information previously disseminated to the public may be disclosed to shareholders. Non-public information should never be disclosed to individual shareholders.

If any director, officer or employee has any doubt as to his or her responsibilities under these Policies, such person should seek clarification from the Filing Coordinator before they act.

Personnel should not try to resolve uncertainties on their own.

The Company expects the strictest compliance with these Policies by all personnel at every level. Failure to follow these Policies may result in severe legal difficulties for the person involved, as well as the Company. A failure to follow both the letter and the spirit of these Policies shall be considered a matter of extreme seriousness.

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES OF FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

Subsidiary	Organized Under the Laws of
First Harrison Bank	Indiana
First Harrison Investments, Inc.	Nevada
First Harrison, LLC	Nevada
First Harrison Holdings, Inc.	Nevada
First Harrison REIT, Inc.	Maryland
Heritage Hill, LLC	Kentucky
FHB Risk Mitigation Services, Inc.	Nevada (dissolved)

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM



Crowe LLP
Independent Member Crowe Global

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-159584, 333-95987 and 333-233485 on Form S-8 and No. 333-249024 on Form S-3 of First Capital, Inc. of our report dated March 31, 2026 on the consolidated financial statements of First Capital, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2025, which appears in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ Crowe LLP

Louisville, Kentucky
March 31, 2026

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM



222 EAST MARKET STREET, P.O. BOX 1407, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA 47150 • PHONE: 812.945.2311 • FAX: 812.945.2603

We consent to the incorporation by reference in First Capital, Inc.'s Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-159584, 333-95987, 333-76543 and 333-233485) and Form S-3 (File No. 333-249024) of our report dated March 29, 2024, relating to the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023, contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for First Capital, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Monroe Shine & Co., Inc.

New Albany, Indiana
March 31, 2026

CERTIFICATION

RULE 13A-14(A)/15D-14(A) CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Michael C. Frederick, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of First Capital, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the 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 31, 2026

/s/ Michael C. Frederick

Michael C. Frederick
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

CERTIFICATION

RULE 13A-14(A)/15D-14(A) CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Joshua P. Stevens, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of First Capital, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the 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 31, 2026

/s/ Joshua P. Stevens

Joshua P. Stevens

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer
(principal financial officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADDED BY
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of First Capital, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Report”), the undersigned hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as added by § 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 as of and for the period covered by the Report.

/s/ Michael C. Frederick

Michael C. Frederick
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Joshua P. Stevens

Joshua P. Stevens
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer

March 31, 2026

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