

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 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, 2024

OR



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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Capital City Bank Group, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida

(State of Incorporation)

0-13358

(Commission File Number)

59-2273542

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

217 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida

(Address of principal executive offices)

32301

(Zip Code)

(850) 402-7821

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

| <u>Title of Each Class</u> | <u>Trading Symbol(s)</u> | <u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value | CCBG | 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 Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definition 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 Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2024, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$387,687,574 (based on the closing sales price of the registrant's common stock on that date). Shares of the registrant's common stock held by each officer and director and each person known to the registrant to own 10% or more of the outstanding voting power of the registrant have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a determination for other purposes.

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

| <u>Class</u> | <u>Outstanding at February 28, 2025</u> |
|--|---|
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share | 17,054,307 |

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareowners held on April 22, 2025, are incorporated by reference in Part III.

CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2024 ON FORM 10-K

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements about our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, estimates and intentions that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, many of which are beyond our control. The words “may,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “target,” “vision,” “goal,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results may differ materially from those set forth in our forward-looking statements.

In addition to those risks discussed in this Annual Report under Item 1A Risk Factors, factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, include, without limitation:

- The effects of and changes in trade and monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including the interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board;
- Inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations;
- Local, regional, national, and international economic conditions and the impact they may have on us and our clients and our assessment of that impact;
- The costs and effects of legal and regulatory developments, the outcomes of legal proceedings or regulatory or other governmental inquiries, the results of regulatory examinations or reviews and the ability to obtain required regulatory approvals;
- The effect of changes in laws and regulations (including laws and regulations concerning taxes, banking, securities, and insurance) and their application with which we and our subsidiaries must comply;
- The effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, as well as other accounting standard setters;
- The accuracy of our financial statement estimates and assumptions;
- Changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers;
- Changes in the mix of loan geographies, sectors and types or the level of non-performing assets and charge-offs;
- Changes in estimates of future credit loss reserve requirements based upon the periodic review thereof under relevant regulatory and accounting requirements;
- Changes in our liquidity position;
- The timely development and acceptance of new products and services and perceived overall value of these products and services by users;
- Changes in consumer spending, borrowing, and saving habits;
- Greater than expected costs or difficulties related to the integration of new products and lines of business;
- Technological changes;
- The cost and effects of cyber incidents or other failures, interruptions, or security breaches of our systems or those of our customers or third-party providers;
- Acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses;
- Impairment of our goodwill or other intangible assets;
- Changes in the reliability of our vendors, internal control systems, or information systems;
- Our ability to increase market share and control expenses;
- Our ability to attract and retain qualified employees;
- Changes in our organization, compensation, and benefit plans;
- The soundness of other financial institutions;
- Volatility and disruption in national and international financial and commodity markets;
- Changes in the competitive environment in our markets and among banking organizations and other financial service providers;
- Government intervention in the U.S. financial system;
- The effects of natural disasters (including hurricanes), widespread health emergencies (including pandemics), military conflict, terrorism, civil unrest, climate change or other geopolitical events;
- Our ability to declare and pay dividends;
- Structural changes in the markets for origination, sale and servicing of residential mortgages;
- Any inability to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and/or disclosure control;
- Negative publicity and the impact on our reputation; and
- The limited trading activity and concentration of ownership of our common stock.

However, other factors besides those listed in Item 1A Risk Factors or discussed in this Annual Report and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) also could adversely affect our results, and you should not consider any such list of factors to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties. Any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, except as required by applicable law.

PART I

Item 1. Business

About Us

General

Capital City Bank Group, Inc. (“CCBG”) is a financial holding company headquartered in Tallahassee, Florida. CCBG was incorporated under Florida law on December 13, 1982, to acquire five national banks and one state bank that all subsequently became part of CCBG’s bank subsidiary, Capital City Bank (“CCB” or the “Bank”). The Bank commenced operations in 1895. In this report, the terms “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” mean CCBG and all subsidiaries included in our consolidated financial statements.

CCBG is one of the largest publicly traded financial holding companies headquartered in Florida and has approximately \$4.3 billion in assets. We provide a full range of banking services, including traditional deposit and credit services, mortgage banking, asset management, trust, merchant services, bankcards, securities brokerage services and financial advisory services, including the sale of life insurance, risk management and asset protection services. The Bank has 62 banking offices and 104 ATMs/ITMs in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. Through Capital City Home Loans, LLC (“CCHL”), we have 27 additional offices in the Southeast for our mortgage banking business. The majority of the revenue (excluding CCHL), approximately 85%, is derived from our Florida market areas while approximately 14% and 1% of the revenue is derived from our Georgia and other market areas, respectively. Approximately 55% of the revenue from CCHL is derived from our Georgia market areas while approximately 33% and 12% is derived from our Florida and other market areas, respectively.

Below is a summary of our financial condition and results of operations for the past three fiscal years, which we believe is a sufficient period for understanding our general business development. Our financial condition and results of operations are more fully discussed in our Management’s Discussion and Analysis on page 43 and our consolidated financial statements on page 72.

Dollars in millions

| Year Ended December 31, | Assets | Deposits | Shareowners’ Equity | Revenue⁽¹⁾ | Net Income |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2024 | \$4,324.9 | \$3,672.0 | \$495.3 | \$270.6 | \$52.9 |
| 2023 | \$4,304.5 | \$3,701.8 | \$440.6 | \$252.7 | \$52.3 |
| 2022 | \$4,519.2 | \$3,939.3 | \$387.3 | \$207.1 | \$33.4 |

⁽¹⁾Revenue represents interest income plus noninterest income

Dividends and management fees received from the Bank are CCBG’s primary source of income. Dividend payments by the Bank to CCBG depend on the capitalization, earnings and projected growth of the Bank, and are limited by various regulatory restrictions, including compliance with a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 Capital conservation buffer. See the section entitled “Regulatory Considerations” in this Item 1 and Note 17 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the restrictions.

Item 6 contains other financial and statistical information about us.

Subsidiaries of CCBG

CCBG’s principal asset is the capital stock of CCB, our wholly owned banking subsidiary, which accounted for nearly 100% of consolidated assets and net income attributable to CCBG at December 31, 2024. CCBG also maintains an insurance subsidiary, Capital City Strategic Wealth, LLC. CCB has three primary subsidiaries, Capital City Trust Company and Capital City Banc Investments, Inc. which are wholly owned, and CCHL which became wholly owned effective January 1, 2025.

Operating Segment

We have one reportable segment with two principal services: Banking Services and Wealth Management Services. Banking Services are operated at CCB, and Wealth Management Services are operated under three divisions (Capital City Trust Company, Capital City Investments, and Capital City Strategic Wealth, LLC). Revenues from these principal services for the year ended 2024 totaled approximately 92.6% and 7.4% of our total revenue, respectively. In 2023 and 2022, Banking Services (CCB) revenue was approximately 93.5% and 90.3% of our total revenue for each respective year.

Capital City Bank

CCB is a Florida-chartered full-service bank engaged in the commercial and retail banking business. Significant services offered by CCB include:

- *Business Banking* – We provide banking services to corporations and other business clients. Credit products are available for a wide variety of general business purposes, including financing for commercial business properties, equipment, inventories and accounts receivable, as well as commercial leasing and letters of credit. We also provide treasury management services, and, through a marketing alliance with Elavon, Inc., merchant credit card transaction processing services.
- *Commercial Real Estate Lending* – We provide a wide range of products to meet the financing needs of commercial developers and investors, residential builders and developers, and community development. Credit products are available to purchase land and build structures for business use and for investors who are developing residential or commercial property.
- *Residential Real Estate Lending* – We provide an array of loan products through our subsidiary, CCHL, to help meet the home financing needs of consumers, including conventional permanent and construction-to-permanent (fixed, adjustable, or variable rate) financing arrangements as well as FHA, VA and USDA rural development loan products. CCHL also offers both fixed and adjustable-rate residential mortgage (ARM) loans. CCHL offers these products through its network of locations. We do not offer subprime residential real estate loans.
- *Retail Credit* – We provide a full-range of loan products to meet the needs of consumers, including personal loans, automobile loans, boat/RV loans, home equity loans, and through a marketing alliance with ELAN, we offer credit card programs.
- *Institutional Banking* – We provide banking services to meet the needs of state and local governments, public schools and colleges, charities, membership and not-for-profit associations including customized checking and savings accounts, cash management systems, tax-exempt loans, lines of credit, and term loans.
- *Retail Banking* – We provide a full-range of consumer banking services, including checking accounts, savings programs, interactive/automated teller machines (ATMs/ITMs), debit/credit cards, night deposit services, safe deposit facilities, online banking, and mobile banking.

Capital City Trust Company

Capital City Trust Company, or the Trust Company, provides asset management for individuals through agency, personal trust, IRA, and personal investment management accounts. Associations, endowments, and other nonprofit entities hire the Trust Company to manage their investment portfolios. Additionally, a staff of well-trained professionals serves individuals requiring the services of a trustee, personal representative, or a guardian. The market value of trust assets under discretionary management exceeded \$1.234 billion at December 31, 2024, with total assets under administration exceeding \$1.244 billion.

Capital City Investments

We offer our customers retail investment products through LPL Financial. LPL offers a full line of retail securities products, including U.S. Government bonds, tax-free municipal bonds, stocks, mutual funds, unit investment trusts, annuities, life insurance and long-term health care. Non-deposit investment and insurance products are: (i) not FDIC insured; (ii) not deposits, obligations, or guarantees by any bank; and (iii) subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of principal amount invested.

Capital City Strategic Wealth, LLC.

We provide a multi-disciplinary strategic planning approach that requires examining all facets of our clients' financial lives through our business, estate, financial, insurance and business planning, tax planning, and asset protection advisory services. Insurance sales within this division include life, health, disability, long-term care, and annuity solutions.

Lending Activities

One of our core goals is to support the communities in which we operate. We seek loans from within our primary market area, which is defined as the counties in which our banking offices are located. We will also originate loans within our secondary market area, defined as counties adjacent to those in which we have banking offices. There may also be occasions when we will have opportunities to make loans that are out of both the primary and secondary market areas, including participation loans. These loans are only approved if the underwriting is consistent with our criteria and generally the project or applicant's primary business is in or near our primary or secondary market areas. Approval of all loans is subject to our policies and standards described in more detail below.

We have adopted comprehensive lending policies, underwriting standards and loan review procedures. Management and our Board of Directors reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis (at least annually).

Management has also implemented reporting systems designed to monitor loan originations, loan quality, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies, nonperforming loans, and potential problem loans. Our management and the Credit Risk Oversight Committee periodically review our lines of business to monitor asset quality trends and the appropriateness of credit policies. In addition, we establish total borrower exposure limits and monitor concentration risk. As part of this process, the overall composition of the portfolio is reviewed to gauge diversification of risk, client concentrations, industry group, loan type, geographic area, or other relevant classifications of loans. Specific segments of the portfolio are monitored and reported to our Board on a quarterly basis, and we have strategic plans in place to supplement Board approved credit policies governing exposure limits and underwriting standards. We recognize that exceptions to the below-listed policy guidelines may occasionally occur and have established procedures for approving exceptions to these policy guidelines.

Residential Real Estate Loans

We originate 1-4 family, owner-occupied residential real estate loans at CCHL for sale in the secondary market. Historically, a vast majority of residential loan originations are fixed-rate loans which are sold in the secondary market on a non-recourse basis. We will frequently sell loans and retain the servicing rights. Note 4 – Mortgage Banking Activities in the Notes to Our Consolidated Financial Statements provides additional information on our servicing portfolio.

CCHB also maintains a portfolio of residential loans held for investment and will periodically purchase newly originated 1-4 family secured adjustable-rate loans from CCHL for that portfolio. Residential loans held for investment are generally underwritten in accordance with secondary market guidelines in effect at the time of origination, including loan-to-value, or LTV, and documentation requirements.

Residential real estate loans also include home equity lines of credit, or HELOCs, and home equity loans. Our home equity portfolio includes revolving open-ended equity loans with interest-only or minimal monthly principal payments and closed-end amortizing loans. Open-ended equity loans typically have an interest only 10-year draw period followed by a five-year repayment period of 0.75% of principal balance monthly and balloon payment at maturity. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 48% of our residential home equity loan portfolio consisted of first mortgages. Interest rates may be fixed or adjustable. Adjustable-rate loans are tied to the Prime Rate with a typical margin of 1.0% or more.

Commercial Loans

Our policy sets forth guidelines for debt service coverage ratios, LTV ratios and documentation standards. Commercial loans are primarily made based on identified cash flows of the borrower with consideration given to underlying collateral and personal or other guarantees. We have established debt service coverage ratio limits that require a borrower's cash flow to be sufficient to cover principal and interest payments on all new and existing debt. The majority of our commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable or inventory. Many of the loans in the commercial portfolio have variable interest rates tied to the Prime Rate or U.S. Treasury indices.

Commercial Real Estate Loans

We have adopted guidelines for debt service coverage ratios, LTV ratios and documentation standards for commercial real estate loans. These loans are primarily made based on identified cash flows of the borrower with consideration given to underlying real estate collateral and personal guarantees. Our policy establishes a maximum LTV specific to property type and minimum debt service coverage ratio limits that require a borrower's cash flow to be sufficient to cover principal and interest payments on all new and existing debt. Commercial real estate loans may be fixed or variable-rate loans with interest rates tied to the Prime Rate or U.S. Treasury indices. We require appraisals for loans in excess of \$500,000 that are secured by real property unless we deem the real property used as security to be a complex property type, in which case we require appraisals for loans in excess of \$250,000. For loans secured by real property that fall beneath the applicable thresholds above, we will generally use a third-party evaluation to assess the value of the real property used as security.

Consumer Loans

Our consumer loan portfolio includes personal installment loans, direct and indirect automobile financing, and overdraft lines of credit. The majority of the consumer loan portfolio consists of indirect and direct automobile loans. The majority of our consumer loans are short-term and have fixed rates of interest that are priced based on current market interest rates and the financial strength of the borrower. Our policy establishes maximum debt-to-income ratios, minimum credit scores, and includes guidelines for verification of applicants' income and receipt of credit reports.

Expansion of Business

See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the section captioned "Business Overview" for discussion related to the expansion of our Business.

Competition

We face significant competition in our market areas. We compete against a wide range of banking and nonbanking institutions including banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, money market funds, mutual fund advisory companies, mortgage banking companies, investment banking companies, insurance agencies and companies, securities firms, brokerage firms, financial technology firms, finance companies and other types of financial institutions. Some of our competitors are larger financial institutions with greater resources and, as such, may have higher lending limits and may offer other services that are not provided by us. However, we believe that the larger financial institutions are less familiar with the markets in which we operate and typically target a different client base. We also believe clients who bank at community banks tend to prefer the relationship style service of community banks compared to larger banks and financial services companies.

As a result, we expect to be able to effectively compete in our markets with larger financial institutions through providing superior client service and leveraging our knowledge and experience in providing banking products and services in our market areas. See Item 1A. Risk Factors under the section captioned "Our future success is dependent on our ability to compete effectively in the highly competitive banking and financial services industry" for further discussion related to the competitive environment in which we operate.

Our primary market area consists of 21 counties in Florida, six counties in Georgia, and one county in Alabama. Most of Florida's major banking concerns have a presence in Leon County, where our main office is located. Our Leon County deposits totaled \$1.200 billion, or 32.7% of our consolidated deposits at December 31, 2024.

The table below depicts our market share percentage within each county, based on commercial bank deposits within the county.

| County | Market Share as of June 30, ⁽¹⁾ | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Florida | | | |
| Alachua | 4.9% | 5.1% | 4.9% |
| Bay | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Bradford | 34.3% | 37.1% | 34.9% |
| Citrus | 4.3% | 4.4% | 4.7% |
| Clay | 2.2% | 2.4% | 2.3% |
| Dixie | 21.5% | 17.5% | 19.8% |
| Gadsden | 81.8% | 81.9% | 82.1% |
| Gilchrist | 41.6% | 42.2% | 41.2% |
| Gulf | 11.2% | 12.4% | 14.8% |
| Hernando | 5.2% | 4.9% | 5.0% |
| Jefferson | 24.6% | 28.3% | 24.8% |
| Leon | 15.5% | 16.9% | 15.4% |
| Levy | 26.4% | 26.4% | 25.4% |
| Madison | 13.5% | 13.5% | 14.0% |
| Putnam | 28.3% | 34.4% | 26.4% |
| St. Johns | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| Suwannee | 6.4% | 6.6% | 7.0% |
| Taylor | 73.7% | 75.0% | 73.8% |
| Wakulla | 8.4% | 8.4% | 10.0% |
| Walton | 0.6% | 0.3% | - |
| Washington | 7.8% | 9.2% | 11.2% |
| Georgia | | | |
| Bibb | 3.1% | 2.9% | 3.2% |
| Cobb | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Gwinnett ⁽²⁾ | 0.0% | 0.0% | - |
| Grady | 14.0% | 13.8% | 16.3% |
| Laurens | 6.0% | 6.7% | 7.8% |
| Troup | 5.4% | 5.6% | 6.4% |
| Alabama | | | |
| Chambers | 9.0% | 8.6% | 9.3% |

⁽¹⁾ Obtained from the FDIC Summary of Deposits Report for the year indicated.

⁽²⁾ Bank office opened in the second quarter of 2023.

Seasonality

We believe our commercial banking operations are not generally seasonal in nature; however, public deposits tend to increase with tax collections in the fourth and first quarters of each year and decline as a result of governmental spending thereafter.

Human Capital Matters

Our culture distinguishes us from our competitors and is the driving force behind our continued success. Our leadership is committed to a culture that values people alongside results.

Our brand promise (“More than your bank. Your banker.”) and purpose (“We empower our clients’ financial wellness and help them build secure futures”), together with our core values statement (“Do the Right Thing, Build Relationships & Loyalty, Embrace Individuality & Value Others, Promote Career Growth, Be Committed to Community, and Represent the Star (our bank) Proudly”), are the foundation on which our culture is built.

The bank has grown significantly since its beginnings in 1895. Our commitment to fostering a culture that values our associates across our entire footprint remains unwavering. We have a Chief Culture Officer and a Chief Inclusion Officer who make it a priority to ensure our culture is maintained and associates exemplify our values.

At December 31, 2024, we had approximately 940 full-time associates and approximately 29 part-time associates. At December 31, 2024, approximately 68% of our workforce was female, 32% was male, and approximately 21% was ethnic minorities. None of our associates are represented by a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Our commitment to people and being an employer with integrity and heart has earned us numerous accolades including: one of the “Best Companies to Work for in Florida” by Florida Trend for 13 consecutive years, a “Best Bank to Work For” by American Bankers for 12 consecutive years and being named by Forbes in 2023 and 2024 as one of “America’s Best-in-State Banks, a selection made from direct consumer feedback and online reviews.

The average tenure of our associates is approximately 9.4 years, and the average tenure of our management team is 23.9 years. Tenure statistics support these accolades and further demonstrate that associates enjoy working for CCBG.

Compensation and Benefits Program. To attract and retain experienced associates we offer a competitive compensation and benefits program, foster a culture where everyone feels included and empowered to do to their best work, and give associates the opportunity to give back to their communities and make a social impact.

Our compensation program is designed to attract and reward talented individuals who possess the skills necessary to support our business objectives, assist in the achievement of our strategic goals and create long-term value for our shareowners. We provide our associates with compensation packages that include base salary and annual incentive bonuses, and certain associates can receive equity awards tied to the Company’s performance.

Experience has taught us that a compensation program with both short- and long-term awards provides fair and competitive compensation and aligns associate and shareowner interests by incentivizing business and individual performance. This dual approach also encourages long-term company performance and integrates compensation with our business plans.

In addition to cash and equity compensation, we offer associates benefits including life and health (medical, dental & vision) insurance, paid time off, an associate stock purchase plan, and a 401(k) plan. Associates hired prior to 2020 are eligible to participate in a pension plan.

A core value is providing associates the ability to “grow a career.” To that end, we support and encourage associates to develop a life-long habit of continuous learning that focuses on personal and professional development through higher education. We offer an educational Tuition Assistance Plan to help eligible associates continue or begin post-high school education, develop skills, increase knowledge and aid in career development.

We have invested in tools and capabilities that allow our team members to work remotely as appropriate.

Inclusion. Integral to our culture and values is a commitment to an equitable, diverse, and inclusive work environment whereby respect, acceptance and belonging are practiced and experienced by all.

Our associates are our most valuable assets, and our differences make us stronger. The individual perspectives, life experiences, capabilities and talents, which our associates invest in their work, represent a significant part of our culture, reputation and collective achievements.

The Chief Inclusion Officer and the Inclusion Council, which comprises diverse associates from various levels and offices throughout our organization, connect the company’s diversity and inclusion initiatives with our broader business strategies. A diverse team produces more creative solutions, offers better client service and is vital to attracting and retaining talent—key factors that contribute to our success. We continue to build an inclusive culture through a variety of inclusion initiatives for internal promotions and hiring practices.

Health and Safety. Our business success is fundamentally connected to our associates’ well-being. We make available to our associates a voluntary wellness program, StarFit that provides associates with resources and good-health opportunities through exercise, diet and preventive care.

In response to emerging workplace practices, we made changes to our flex-work program to assist our associates in maintaining a work/life balance consistent with their professional and personal goals.

Social Matters

Community Involvement. We aim to give back to the communities where we live and work and believe that this commitment helps in our efforts to attract and retain associates. Our commitment to help our community starts with our associates. Community involvement is a hallmark for our organization, and it comes naturally to our associates. We encourage our associates to volunteer their hours with service organizations and philanthropic groups in the communities we serve.

We recorded 9,542 community service hours in 2024, and 10,526, and 9,508 hours in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Additionally, the CCBG Foundation donated approximately \$0.3 million in 2024 and 2023 and approximately \$0.2 million in 2022 to various non-profit organizations in the communities we serve.

Since 2015, we have annually supported the United Way of the Big Bend in analyzing financial information for its annual grant review process. Many of these grants are provided to low-moderate income communities in the Big Bend area.

Access, affordability, and financial inclusion. Our community commitment to further financial literacy in the markets we service remains an ongoing focus. In 2024, the CCBG Foundation made grants totaling \$167,000 to Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 ("CRA") eligible organizations in our market area. We are committed to providing educational outreach regarding home ownership and financial access for minorities. We are a long-time supporter of Habitat for Humanity, with our associates providing volunteer hours on home builds. During 2020 to 2023, we partnered with Habitat for Humanity and Warrick Dunn Charities to build and furnish four homes. Further, we continue to originate loans under the Habitat for Humanity loan program and community development loans under various affordable housing, community service, and revitalization projects.

During tax season, we provide locations for community residents to access Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) services. VITA is a nationwide IRS program that offers free tax preparation assistance to people who generally make \$60,000 or less, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and limited English-speaking taxpayers who need assistance in preparing their own tax returns.

Environmental Matters

We recognize the value of environmental stewardship and seek opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint and incorporate energy efficiency products into business operations. We have implemented company-wide recycling programs and have converted exterior lighting to LED at 58 offices. Further reducing our environmental impact, our office model design is reduced from an average 5,500 square feet to 3,300 square feet. As we renovate or build new facilities, we employ energy efficient equipment such as HVAC systems and lighting controls in offices.

In 2022 through 2024, we made commitments for a \$7 million investment in SOLCAP 2022-1, LLC, a \$7 million investment in SOLCAP 2023-1, LLC, and an \$9.1 million investment in SOLCAP 2024-1, LLC. Each of these funds were formed to make solar tax equity investments in renewable solar energy projects and provided us with tax credits and other tax benefits. These projects will produce approximately 31,778,716 kw hours of clean power each year. The clean power produced is equivalent to removing approximately 21,350 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. We plan to continue to review these kinds of investment opportunities as they arise.

We work to ensure lending activities do not encourage business activities that could cause irreparable damage to our reputation or the environment. In general, we evaluate each credit or transaction on its individual merits, with larger deals receiving more attention and deeper analysis, including a review of environmental matters related to certain real estate loans, which is overseen by our Credit Risk Oversight Committee.

To prepare for any climate-related occurrences, we have a business continuity plan that addresses how to maintain business operations in the event of a disastrous event. We also offer disaster assistance to our associates, which includes accommodation/shelter reimbursement in case of evacuations or sustained power outages.

Regulatory Considerations

We must comply with state and federal banking laws and regulations that control virtually all aspects of our operations. These laws and regulations generally aim to protect our depositors, not necessarily our shareowners or our creditors. Any changes in applicable laws or regulations may materially affect our business and prospects. Proposed legislative or regulatory changes may also affect our operations. The following description summarizes some of the laws and regulations to which we are subject. References to applicable statutes and regulations are brief summaries, do not purport to be complete, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to such statutes and regulations.

Capital City Bank Group, Inc.

We are registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (“BHC Act”) and have also elected to be a financial holding company. As a result, we are subject to supervisory regulation and examination by the Federal Reserve. The BHC Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act (the “GLBA”), and other federal laws subject financial holding companies to restrictions on the types of activities in which they may engage, and to a range of supervisory requirements and activities, including regulatory enforcement actions for violations of laws and regulations.

Permitted Activities

The GLBA reformed the U.S. banking system by: (i) allowing bank holding companies (“BHCs”) that qualify as “financial holding companies,” such as CCBG, to engage in a broad range of financial and related activities; (ii) allowing insurers and other financial service companies to acquire banks; (iii) removing restrictions that applied to bank holding company ownership of securities firms and mutual fund advisory companies; and (iv) establishing the overall regulatory scheme applicable to bank holding companies that also engage in insurance and securities operations. The general effect of the law was to establish a comprehensive framework to permit affiliations among commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, and other financial service providers. Activities that are financial in nature are broadly defined to include not only banking, insurance, and securities activities, but also merchant banking and additional activities that the Federal Reserve, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines to be financial in nature, incidental to such financial activities, or complementary activities that do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally.

In contrast to financial holding companies, bank holding companies are limited to managing or controlling banks, furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries, and engaging in other activities that the Federal Reserve determines by regulation or order to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. In determining whether a particular activity is permissible, the Federal Reserve must consider whether the performance of such an activity reasonably can be expected to produce benefits to the public that outweigh possible adverse effects. Possible benefits include greater convenience, increased competition, and gains in efficiency. Possible adverse effects include undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest, and unsound banking practices. Despite prior approval, the Federal Reserve may order a bank holding company or its subsidiaries to terminate any activity or to terminate ownership or control of any subsidiary when the Federal Reserve has reasonable cause to believe that a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of any bank subsidiary of that bank holding company may result from such an activity.

Changes in Control

Subject to certain exceptions, the BHC Act and the Change in Bank Control Act (“CBCA”), together with the applicable regulations, require Federal Reserve approval (or, depending on the circumstances, no notice of disapproval) prior to any acquisition of “control” of a bank or bank holding company. Under the BHC Act, a company (a broadly defined term that includes partnerships among other things) that acquires the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of an insured depository institution or to vote 25% or more of any class of voting securities of any insured depository institution is deemed to control the institution and to be a bank holding company. A company that acquires less than 5% of any class of voting security (and that does not exhibit the other control factors) is presumed not to have control. For ownership levels between the 5% and 25% thresholds, the Federal Reserve has developed an extensive body of law on the circumstances in which control may or may not exist.

Under the CBCA, if an individual or a company that acquires 10% or more of any class of voting securities of an insured depository institution or its holding company and either that institution or company has registered securities under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or no other person will own a greater percentage of that class of voting securities immediately after the acquisition, then that investor is presumed to have control and may be required to file a change in bank control notice with the institution’s or the holding company’s primary federal regulator. Our common stock is registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, so we are subject to these rules.

As a financial holding company, we are required to obtain prior approval from the Federal Reserve before (i) acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of a bank or bank holding company, (ii) acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock of any bank or bank holding company (unless we own a majority of such bank’s voting shares), or (iii) acquiring, merging or consolidating with any other bank or bank holding company. In determining whether to approve a proposed bank acquisition, federal bank regulators will consider, among other factors, the effect of the acquisition on competition, the public benefits expected to be received from the acquisition, the projected capital ratios and levels on a post-acquisition basis, and the companies’ records of addressing the credit needs of the communities they serve, including the needs of low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of the bank, under the CRA.

Under Florida law, a person or entity proposing to directly or indirectly acquire control of a Florida chartered bank must also obtain permission from the Florida Office of Financial Regulation (the “Florida OFR”). The Florida Statutes define “control” as either (i) indirectly or directly owning, controlling or having power to vote 25% or more of the voting securities of a bank; (ii) controlling the election of a majority of directors of a bank; (iii) owning, controlling, or having power to vote 10% or more of the voting securities as well as directly or indirectly exercising a controlling influence over management or policies of a bank; or (iv) as determined by the Florida OFR. These requirements will affect us because the Bank is chartered under Florida law and changes in control of CCBG are indirect changes in control of CCB.

Prohibitions Against Tying Arrangements

Banks are subject to the prohibitions on certain tying arrangements. We are prohibited, subject to some exceptions, from extending credit to or offering any other service, or fixing or varying the consideration for such extension of credit or service, on the condition that the customer obtain some additional service from the institution or its affiliates or not obtain services of a competitor of the institution.

Capital; Dividends; Source of Strength

The Federal Reserve imposes certain capital requirements on financial holding companies under the BHC Act, including a minimum leverage ratio and a minimum ratio of “qualifying” capital to risk-weighted assets. These requirements are described below under “Capital Regulations.” Subject to these capital requirements and certain other restrictions, we are generally able to borrow money to make a capital contribution to CCB, and such loans may be repaid from dividends paid from CCB to us. We are also able to raise capital for contributions to CCB by issuing securities without having to receive regulatory approval, subject to compliance with federal and state securities laws.

It is the Federal Reserve’s policy that bank holding companies should generally pay dividends on common stock only out of income available over the past year, and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization’s expected future needs and financial condition. It is also the Federal Reserve’s policy that bank holding companies should not maintain dividend levels that undermine their ability to be a source of strength to their banking subsidiaries. Additionally, the Federal Reserve has indicated that bank holding companies should carefully review their dividend policies and has discouraged payment ratios that are at maximum allowable levels unless both asset quality and capital are very strong. The Federal Reserve 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 bank holding companies.

Bank holding companies are expected to consult with the Federal Reserve before redeeming any equity or other capital instrument included in Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital prior to stated maturity, if such redemption could have a material effect on the level or composition of the organization’s capital base. In addition, a bank holding company may not repurchase shares equal to 10% or more of its net worth if it would not be well-capitalized (as defined by the Federal Reserve) after giving effect to such repurchase. Bank holding companies experiencing financial weaknesses, or that are at significant risk of developing financial weaknesses, must consult with the Federal Reserve before redeeming or repurchasing common stock or other regulatory capital instruments.

In accordance with Federal Reserve policy, which has been codified by the Dodd-Frank Act, we are expected to act as a source of financial strength to CCB and to commit resources to support CCB in circumstances in which we might not otherwise do so. In furtherance of this policy, the Federal Reserve may require a financial holding company to terminate any activity or relinquish control of a nonbank subsidiary (other than a nonbank subsidiary of a bank) upon the Federal Reserve’s determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness or stability of any subsidiary depository institution of the financial holding company. Further, federal bank regulatory authorities have additional discretion to require a financial holding company to divest itself of any bank or nonbank subsidiary if the agency determines that divestiture may aid the depository institution’s financial condition.

Safe and Sound Banking Practices

Bank holding companies and their nonbanking subsidiaries are prohibited from engaging in activities that represent unsafe and unsound banking practices or that constitute a violation of law or regulations. Under certain conditions the Federal Reserve may conclude that some actions of a bank holding company, such as a payment of a cash dividend, would constitute an unsafe and unsound banking practice. The Federal Reserve also has the authority to regulate the debt of bank holding companies, including the authority to impose interest rate ceilings and reserve requirements on such debt. The Federal Reserve may also require a bank holding company to file written notice and obtain its approval prior to purchasing or redeeming its equity securities, unless certain conditions are met.

Capital City Bank

Capital City Bank is a state-chartered commercial banking institution that is chartered by and headquartered in the State of Florida and is subject to supervision and regulation by the Florida OFR. The Florida OFR supervises and regulates all areas of our operations including, without limitation, the making of loans, the issuance of securities, the conduct of our corporate affairs, the satisfaction of capital adequacy requirements, the payment of dividends, and the establishment or closing of banking centers. We are also a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, which makes our operations subject to broad federal regulation and oversight by the Federal Reserve. In addition, our deposit accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") up to the maximum extent permitted by law, and the FDIC has certain supervisory enforcement powers over us.

As a Florida state-chartered bank, we are empowered by statute, subject to the limitations contained in those statutes, to take and pay interest on savings and time deposits, to accept demand deposits, to make loans on residential and other real estate, to make consumer and commercial loans, to invest (with certain limitations) in equity securities and in debt obligations of banks and corporations and to provide various other banking services for the benefit of our clients. Various consumer laws and regulations also affect our operations, including state usury laws, laws relating to fiduciaries, consumer credit and equal credit opportunity laws, and fair credit reporting. In addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, or FDICIA, prohibits insured state-chartered institutions from conducting activities as principal that are not permitted for national banks. A bank, however, may engage in certain otherwise prohibited activity if it meets its minimum capital requirements and the FDIC determines that the activity does not present a significant risk to the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF").

Safety and Soundness Standards / Risk Management

The federal banking agencies have adopted guidelines establishing operational and managerial standards to promote the safety and soundness of federally insured depository institutions. The guidelines set forth standards for internal controls, information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, compensation, fees and benefits, asset quality and earnings.

In general, the safety and soundness guidelines prescribe the goals to be achieved in each area, and each institution is responsible for establishing its own procedures to achieve those goals. If an institution fails to comply with any of the standards set forth in the guidelines, the financial institution's primary federal regulator may require the institution to submit a plan for achieving and maintaining compliance. If a financial institution fails to submit an acceptable compliance plan or fails in any material respect to implement a compliance plan that has been accepted by its primary federal regulator, the regulator is required to issue an order directing the institution to cure the deficiency. Until the deficiency cited in the regulator's order is cured, the regulator may restrict the financial institution's rate of growth, require the financial institution to increase its capital, restrict the rates the institution pays on deposits or require the institution to take any action the regulator deems appropriate under the circumstances. Noncompliance with the standards established by the safety and soundness guidelines may also constitute grounds for other enforcement action by the federal bank regulatory agencies, including cease and desist orders and civil money penalty assessments.

The bank regulatory agencies have increasingly emphasized the importance of sound risk management processes and strong internal controls when evaluating the activities of the financial institutions they supervise. Properly managing risks has been identified as critical to the conduct of safe and sound banking activities and has become even more important as new technologies, product innovation and the size and speed of financial transactions have changed the nature of banking markets. The agencies have identified a spectrum of risks facing a banking institution including, but not limited to, credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and reputational risk. A particular area of focus for regulators has been operational risk, which arises from the potential that inadequate information systems, operational problems, breaches in internal controls, fraud or unforeseen catastrophes will result in unexpected losses. New products and services, third party risk management and cybersecurity are critical sources of operational risk that financial institutions are expected to address in the current environment. The Bank is expected to have active board and senior management oversight; adequate policies, procedures and limits; adequate risk measurement, monitoring and management information systems; and comprehensive internal controls.

Reserves

The Federal Reserve requires all depository institutions to maintain reserves against transaction accounts (noninterest bearing and NOW checking accounts). The balances maintained to meet the reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve may be used to satisfy liquidity requirements. An institution may borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank "discount window" as a secondary source of funds, provided that the institution meets the Federal Reserve Bank's credit standards.

Dividends

CCB is subject to legal limitations on the frequency and amount of dividends that can be paid to CCBG. The Federal Reserve may restrict the ability of CCB to pay dividends if such payments would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice. Additionally, financial institutions are now required to maintain a capital conservation buffer of at least 2.5% of risk-weighted assets in order to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and other payments. If a financial institution's capital conservation buffer falls below the minimum requirement, its maximum payout amount for capital distributions and discretionary payments declines to a set percentage of eligible retained income based on the size of the buffer. See "Capital Regulations" below for additional details on this capital requirement.

In addition, Florida law and Federal regulation place restrictions on the declaration of dividends from state-chartered banks to their holding companies. Under the Florida Financial Institutions Code, the board of directors of a state-chartered bank, after it charges off bad debts, depreciation and other worthless assets, if any, and makes provisions for reasonably anticipated future losses on loans and other assets, may quarterly, semi-annually or annually declare a dividend of up to the aggregate net profits of that period combined with the bank's retained net profits for the preceding two years. In addition, with the approval of the Florida OFR and Federal Reserve, the bank's board of directors may declare a dividend from retained net profits which accrued prior to the preceding two years. Before declaring such dividends, 20% of the net profits for the preceding period as is covered by the dividend must be transferred to the surplus fund of the bank until this fund becomes equal to the amount of the bank's common stock then issued and outstanding. However, a Florida state-chartered bank may not declare any dividend if (i) its net income (loss) from the current year combined with the retained net income (loss) for the preceding two years aggregates a loss or (ii) the payment of such dividend would cause the capital account of the bank to fall below the minimum amount required by law, regulation, order or any written agreement with the Florida OFR or a federal regulatory agency. Under Federal Reserve regulations, a state member bank may, without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve, pay a dividend in an amount that, when taken together with all dividends declared during the calendar year, does not exceed the sum of the bank's net income during the current calendar year and the retained net income of the prior two calendar years. The Federal Reserve may approve greater amounts.

Insurance of Accounts and Other Assessments

Deposits at U.S. domiciled banks are insured by the FDIC, subject to limits and conditions of applicable laws and regulations. Our deposit accounts are insured by the DIF generally up to a maximum of \$250,000 per separately insured depositor. In order to fund the DIF, all insured depository institutions are required to pay quarterly assessments to the FDIC that are based on an institution's assignment to one of four risk categories based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors. The FDIC has the discretion to adjust an institution's risk rating and may terminate its insurance of deposits upon a finding that the institution engaged or is engaging in unsafe and unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC or written agreement entered into with the FDIC. The FDIC may also prohibit any FDIC-insured institution from engaging in any activity it determines to pose a serious risk to the DIF.

In October 2022, the FDIC finalized a rule to increase the initial base deposit insurance assessment rate schedules uniformly by 2 basis points beginning with the first quarterly assessment period of 2023. The increased assessment is intended to improve the likelihood that the DIF reserve ratio would reach the statutory minimum of 1.35% by the statutory deadline of September 30, 2028 prescribed under the FDIC's amended restoration plan. In November 2023, the FDIC adopted a final rule with respect to a special assessment to recover the costs associated with protecting uninsured depositors following the closures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank. The final rule does not apply to any banking organization with less than \$5 billion in total consolidated assets and therefore the special assessment did not directly impact the Company.

Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders

Pursuant to Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation W, the authority of CCB to engage in transactions with related parties or "affiliates" or to make loans to insiders is limited. Loan transactions with an affiliate generally must be collateralized and certain transactions between CCB and its affiliates, including the sale of assets, the payment of money or the provision of services, must be on terms and conditions that are substantially the same, or at least as favorable to CCB, as those prevailing for comparable nonaffiliated transactions. In addition, CCB generally may not purchase securities issued or underwritten by affiliates.

Loans to executive officers and directors of an insured depository institution or any of its affiliates or to any person who directly or indirectly, or acting through or in concert with one or more persons, owns, controls or has the power to vote more than 10% of any class of voting securities of a bank, which we refer to as “10% Shareowners,” or to any political or campaign committee the funds or services of which will benefit those executive officers, directors, or 10% Shareowners or which is controlled by those executive officers, directors or 10% Shareowners, are subject to Sections 22(g) and 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act and the corresponding regulations (Regulation O) and Section 13(k) of the Exchange Act relating to the prohibition on personal loans to executives (which exempts financial institutions in compliance with the insider lending restrictions of Section 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act). Among other things, these loans must be made on terms substantially the same as those prevailing on transactions made to unaffiliated individuals and certain extensions of credit to those persons must first be approved in advance by a disinterested majority of the entire board of directors. Section 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act prohibits loans to any of those individuals where the aggregate amount exceeds an amount equal to 15% of an institution’s unimpaired capital and surplus plus an additional 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus in the case of loans that are fully secured by readily marketable collateral, or when the aggregate amount on all of the extensions of credit outstanding to all of these persons would exceed our unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus. Section 22(g) identifies limited circumstances in which we are permitted to extend credit to executive officers.

Community Reinvestment Act

The CRA and its corresponding regulations are intended to encourage banks to help meet the credit needs of the communities they serve, including low- and moderate-income (“LMI”) neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound banking practices. These regulations provide for regulatory assessment of a bank’s record in meeting the credit needs of its market area. Federal banking agencies are required to publicly disclose each bank’s rating under the CRA. The Federal Reserve considers a bank’s CRA rating when the bank submits an application to establish bank branches, merge with another bank, or acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of another bank. In the case of a financial holding company, the CRA performance record of all banks involved in a merger or acquisition are reviewed in connection with the application to acquire ownership or control of shares or assets of a bank or to merge with another bank or bank holding company. An unsatisfactory record can substantially delay or block the transaction. We received a satisfactory rating on our most recent CRA assessment.

In 2023, the Federal Reserve, along with the FDIC and OCC, issued a joint final rule that made significant amendments to the regulations implementing the CRA to “strengthen and modernize” those regulations, including by creating rigorous data-driven performance tests and growing the geographic areas in which a bank’s CRA performance may be evaluated. The final rules were intended to achieve the following key goals, among others:

- strengthen the achievement of the core purpose of the CRA;
- encourage banks to expand access to credit, investment, and banking services in LMI communities;
- adapt to changes in the banking industry, including internet and mobile banking;
- provide greater clarity and consistency in the application of the CRA regulations; and
- tailor CRA evaluations and data collection to bank size and type.

The compliance date for a majority of the rule’s provisions is January 1, 2026. The remaining requirements, including the data reporting requirements, will be applicable on January 1, 2027. We are planning for compliance with the final rules and continue to evaluate the impact of the final rules to our financial condition, results of operations, and liquidity, which cannot be predicted at this time.

Capital Regulations

The federal banking regulators have adopted rules implementing risk-based, capital adequacy guidelines for financial holding companies and their subsidiary banks based on the Basel III standards. Under these guidelines, assets and off-balance sheet items are assigned to specific risk categories each with designated risk weightings. These risk-based capital guidelines were designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banks and bank holding companies, to account for off-balance sheet exposure, to minimize disincentives for holding liquid assets, and to achieve greater consistency in evaluating the capital adequacy of major banks throughout the world. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items.

In computing total risk-weighted assets, bank and bank holding company assets are given risk-weights of 0%, 20%, 50%, 100% and 150%. In addition, certain off-balance sheet items are given similar credit conversion factors to convert them to asset equivalent amounts to which an appropriate risk-weight will apply. Most loans will be assigned to the 100% risk category, except for performing first mortgage loans fully secured by 1-to-4 family and certain multi-family residential property, which carry a 50% risk rating. Most investment securities (including, primarily, general obligation claims on states or other political subdivisions of the United States) will be assigned to the 20% category, except for municipal or state revenue bonds, which have a 50% risk-weight, and direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury or obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, which have a 0% risk-weight. In covering off-balance sheet items, direct credit substitutes, including general guarantees and standby letters of credit backing financial obligations, are given a 100% conversion factor. Transaction-related contingencies such as bid bonds, standby letters of credit backing nonfinancial obligations, and undrawn commitments (including commercial credit lines with an initial maturity of more than one year) have a 50% conversion factor. Short-term commercial letters of credit are converted at 20% and certain short-term unconditionally cancelable commitments have a 0% factor.

The rules implement strict eligibility criteria for regulatory capital instruments and improve the methodology for calculating risk-weighted assets to enhance risk sensitivity. Consistent with the international Basel III framework, the rules include a minimum ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets of 4.5%. The rules provide for a Common Equity Tier 1 Capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. This buffer is added to each of the three risk-based capital ratios to determine whether an institution has established the buffer. The rules provide for a minimum ratio of Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets of 6% and include a minimum leverage ratio of 4% for all banking organizations. If a financial institution's capital conservation buffer falls below 2.5% (e.g., if the institution's Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets is less than 7.0%), then capital distributions and discretionary payments will be limited or prohibited based on the size of the institution's buffer. The types of payments subject to this limitation include dividends, share buybacks, discretionary payments on Tier 1 instruments, and discretionary bonus payments.

The capital regulations may also impact the treatment of accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") for regulatory capital purposes. AOCI generally flows through to regulatory capital; however, community banks and their holding companies were allowed a one-time irrevocable opt-out election to continue to treat AOCI the same as under the old regulations for regulatory capital purposes. This election was required to be made on the first call report or bank holding company annual report (on form FR Y-9C) filed after January 1, 2015. We made the opt-out election. Additionally, the rules also permitted community banks with less than \$15 billion in total assets to continue to count certain non-qualifying capital instruments issued prior to May 19, 2010, as Tier 1 capital, including trust preferred securities and cumulative perpetual preferred stock (subject to a limit of 25% of Tier 1 capital). However, non-qualifying capital instruments issued on or after May 19, 2010, would not qualify for Tier 1 capital treatment.

Commercial Real Estate Concentration Guidelines

The federal banking regulators have implemented guidelines to address increased concentrations in commercial real estate loans. These guidelines describe the criteria regulatory agencies will use as indicators to identify institutions potentially exposed to commercial real estate concentration risk. An institution that has (i) experienced rapid growth in commercial real estate lending, (ii) notable exposure to a specific type of commercial real estate, (iii) total reported loans for construction, land development, and other land representing 100% or more of total risk-based capital, or (iv) total commercial real estate (including construction) loans representing 300% or more of total risk-based capital and the outstanding balance of the institutions commercial real estate portfolio has increased by 50% or more in the prior 36 months, may be identified for further supervisory analysis of a potential concentration risk.

At December 31, 2024, CCB's ratio of construction, land development and other land loans to total risk-based capital was 78%, its ratio of total commercial real estate loans to total risk-based capital was 212% and, therefore, CCB was under the 100% and 300% thresholds, respectively, set forth in clauses (iii) and (iv) above. As a result, we are not deemed to have a concentration in commercial real estate lending under applicable regulatory guidelines.

Prompt Corrective Action

The federal banking agencies are required to take “prompt corrective action” with respect to financial institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. The law establishes five categories for this purpose: “well-capitalized,” “adequately capitalized,” “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized” and “critically undercapitalized.” To be considered “well-capitalized,” an insured depository institution must maintain minimum capital ratios and must not be subject to any order or written directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. An institution that fails to remain well-capitalized becomes subject to a series of restrictions that increase in severity as its capital condition weakens. Such restrictions may include a prohibition on capital distributions, restrictions on asset growth or restrictions on the ability to receive regulatory approval of applications. The regulations apply only to banks and not to BHCs. However, the Federal Reserve is authorized to take appropriate action at the holding company level based on the undercapitalized status of the holding company’s subsidiary banking institutions. In certain instances relating to an undercapitalized banking institution, the BHC would be required to guarantee the performance of the undercapitalized subsidiary’s capital restoration plan and could be liable for civil money damages for failure to fulfill those guarantee commitments.

In addition, failure to meet capital requirements may cause an institution to be directed to raise additional capital. Federal law further mandates that the agencies adopt safety and soundness standards generally relating to operations and management, asset quality and executive compensation, and authorizes administrative action against an institution that fails to meet such standards. Failure to meet capital guidelines may subject a banking organization to a variety of other enforcement remedies, including additional substantial restrictions on its operations and activities, termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC and, under certain conditions, the appointment of a conservator or receiver.

At December 31, 2024, we exceeded the requirements contained in the applicable regulations, policies and directives pertaining to capital adequacy to be classified as “well capitalized” and are unaware of any material violation or alleged violation of these regulations, policies or directives (see table below). Rapid growth, poor loan portfolio performance, or poor earnings performance, or a combination of these factors, could change our capital position in a relatively short period of time, making additional capital infusions necessary. Our capital ratios can be found in Note 17 to the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interstate Banking and Branching

The Dodd-Frank Act relaxed interstate branching restrictions by modifying the federal statute governing de novo interstate branching by state member banks. Consequently, a state member bank may open its initial branch in a state outside of the bank’s home state by way of an interstate bank branch, so long as a bank chartered under the laws of that state would be permitted to open a branch at that location.

Anti-money Laundering

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the “USA Patriot Act”), provides the federal government with additional powers to address terrorist threats through enhanced domestic security measures, expanded surveillance powers, increased information sharing and broadened anti-money laundering requirements. By way of amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act (the “BSA”), the USA Patriot Act puts in place measures intended to encourage information sharing among bank regulatory and law enforcement agencies. In addition, certain provisions of the USA Patriot Act impose affirmative obligations on a broad range of financial institutions.

The USA Patriot Act, BSA, and the related federal regulations require banks to establish anti-money laundering programs that include policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of their customers and of beneficial owners of their legal entity customers.

The Anti-Money Laundering Act (“AMLA”), which amends the BSA, was enacted in early 2021. The AMLA is intended to be a comprehensive reform and modernization of U.S. bank secrecy and anti-money laundering laws. In particular, it codifies a risk-based approach to anti-money laundering compliance for financial institutions, requires the U.S. Department of the Treasury to promulgate priorities for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy, requires the development of standards for testing technology and internal processes for BSA compliance, expands enforcement- and investigation-related authority (including increasing available sanctions for certain BSA violations), and expands BSA whistleblower incentives and protections.

Many AMLA provisions require additional rulemakings, reports, and other measures, and the impact of the AMLA will depend on, among other things, rulemaking and implementation guidance. In June 2021, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, issued the priorities for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy required under the AMLA. The priorities include corruption, cybercrime, terrorist financing, fraud, transnational crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking and proliferation financing.

There is also increased scrutiny of compliance with the sanctions programs and rules administered and enforced by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of Treasury, or “OFAC.” OFAC administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries and regimes, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, those engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the national security, foreign policy or economy of the United States, based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. OFAC issues regulations that restrict transactions by U.S. persons or entities (including banks), located in the U.S. or abroad, with certain foreign countries, their nationals or “specially designated nationals.” OFAC regularly publishes listings of foreign countries and designated nationals that are prohibited from conducting business with any U.S. entity or individual. While OFAC is responsible for promulgating, developing and administering these controls and sanctions, all of the bank regulatory agencies are responsible for ensuring that financial institutions comply with these regulations.

Privacy

A variety of federal and state privacy laws govern the collection, safeguarding, sharing and use of customer information, and require that financial institutions have policies regarding information privacy and security. The GLBA and related regulations require banks and their affiliated companies to adopt and disclose privacy policies, including policies regarding the sharing of personal information with third parties. Some state laws also protect the privacy of information of state residents and require adequate security of such data, and certain state laws may require us to notify affected individuals of security breaches of computer databases that contain their personal information. These laws may also require us to notify law enforcement, regulators or consumer reporting agencies in the event of a data breach, as well as businesses and governmental agencies that own data.

Cybersecurity

The federal banking regulators regularly issue new guidance and standards, and update existing guidance and standards, regarding cybersecurity intended to enhance cyber risk management among financial institutions. Financial institutions are expected to comply with such guidance and standards and to accordingly develop appropriate security controls and risk management processes. If we fail to observe such regulatory guidance or standards, we could be subject to various regulatory sanctions, including financial penalties. In 2023, the SEC issued a final rule that requires disclosure of material cybersecurity incidents, as well as cybersecurity risk management, strategy and governance. Under this rule, banking organizations that are SEC registrants must generally disclose information about a material cybersecurity incident within four business days of determining it is material with periodic updates as to the status of the incident in subsequent filings, as necessary.

Banking organizations are also required to notify their primary banking regulator within 36 hours of determining that a “computer-security incident” has materially disrupted or degraded, or is reasonably likely to materially disrupt or degrade, the banking organization’s ability to carry out banking operations or deliver banking products and services to a material portion of its customer base, its businesses and operations that would result in material loss, or its operations that would impact the stability of the United States.

State regulators have also been increasingly active in implementing privacy and cybersecurity standards and regulations. Recently, several states have adopted regulations requiring certain financial institutions to implement cybersecurity programs and many states have also recently implemented or modified their data breach notification, information security and data privacy requirements. We expect this trend of state-level activity in those areas to continue and are continually monitoring developments in the states in which our customers are located.

Risks and exposures related to cybersecurity attacks, including litigation and enforcement risks, are expected to be elevated for the foreseeable future due to the rapidly evolving nature and sophistication of these threats, as well as due to the expanding use of internet banking, mobile banking, and other technology-based products and services by us and our customers.

See Item 1A. Risk Factors for a further discussion of risks related to cybersecurity and Item 1C. Cybersecurity for a further discussion of risk management strategies and governance processes related to cybersecurity.

Consumer Laws and Regulations

CCB is also subject to other federal and state consumer laws and regulations that are designed to protect consumers in transactions with banks. These laws and regulations, among other things, mandate certain disclosures and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with clients when taking deposits or making loans to clients, provide substantive consumer rights, prohibit discrimination in credit transactions, regulate the use of credit report information, provide financial privacy protections, prohibit unfair, deceptive and abusive practices, restrict our ability to raise interest rates, and subject us to substantial regulatory oversight. CCB must comply with these consumer protection laws and regulations as part of its ongoing client relations. Violations of applicable consumer protection laws can result in significant potential liability from litigation brought by customers, including actual damages, restitution and attorneys' fees. Federal bank regulators, state attorneys general and state and local consumer protection agencies may also seek to enforce consumer protection requirements and obtain these and other remedies, including regulatory sanctions, customer rescission rights, action by the state and local attorneys general in each jurisdiction in which we operate and civil money penalties. Failure to comply with consumer protection requirements may also result in our failure to obtain any required bank regulatory approval for merger or acquisition transactions we may wish to pursue or our prohibition from engaging in such transactions even if approval is not required.

In addition, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") issues regulations and standards under these federal consumer protection laws that affect our consumer businesses. Although the CFPB has jurisdiction over banks with \$10 billion or greater in assets, the regulations and standards issued by the CFPB may also impact CCB or its subsidiaries by virtue of the adoption of the same or similar regulations and standards by the Federal Reserve or FDIC. These include regulations setting "ability to repay" standards for residential mortgage loans and mortgage loan servicing and originator compensation standards, which generally require creditors to make a reasonable, good faith determination of a consumer's ability to repay any consumer credit transaction secured by a dwelling (excluding an open-end credit plan, timeshare plan, reverse mortgage, or temporary loan) and establishes certain protections from liability under this requirement for loans that meet the requirements of the "qualified mortgage" safe harbor. Also, the TILA-RESPA Integrated Disclosure, or TRID, rules for mortgage closings have impacted our loan applications. These rules, including the required loan forms, generally increased the time it takes to approve mortgage loans.

In 2022, certain members of Congress and the leadership of the CFPB expressed a heightened interest in bank consumer overdraft protection programs. In 2022, the CFPB piloted a supervision effort to collect key metrics from some supervised institutions regarding the consumer impact of their overdraft and non-sufficient fund practices, with the intent of using this information to identify institutions for further examination and review. The CFPB indicated, at the time, that it intended to pursue enforcement actions against banking organizations, and their executives, that oversee overdraft practices that were deemed to be unlawful, and indeed took action against a large bank for charging "surprise" overdraft fees known as authorized positive fees. In October of 2022, the CFPB issued guidance to help banks avoid charging illegal surprise overdraft fees. In addition, the Comptroller of the Currency has identified potential options for reform of national bank overdraft protection practices, including providing a grace period before the imposition of a fee, refraining from charging multiple fees in a single day and eliminating fees altogether.

In December 2024, the CFPB issued a final rule that, among other things, will require financial institutions with more than \$10 billion in assets to offer overdraft protection services to either provide customers that receive such services with loan disclosures required under the TILA and Regulation Z, or cap any charges associated with the provision of such services at \$5 or an amount that would allow the institution to cover its costs and losses with respect to the overdraft credit transaction. The CFPB's final rule on overdraft credit is currently scheduled to take effect on October 1, 2025. However, the rule is subject to legal challenges and continued implementation of the final rule under the new leadership of the CFPB is uncertain. While this new rule would not impose direct obligations on CCB, it would directly impact some of CCB's competitors and therefore may influence CCB's policies and practices relating to overdraft protection services.

See Item 1A. Risk Factors under the section captioned "Fee revenues from overdraft protection programs constitute a significant portion of our noninterest income and may continue to be subject to increased supervisory scrutiny" for further discussion related to the impacts of increased scrutiny of overdraft fees on us.

Future Legislative Developments

Various bills are from time to time introduced in the U.S. Congress and the Florida legislature. This legislation may change banking and tax statutes and the environment in which our banking subsidiary and we operate in substantial and unpredictable ways. We cannot determine the ultimate effect that potential legislation, if enacted, or implementing regulations with respect thereto, would have upon our financial condition or results of operations or that of our banking subsidiary.

Effect of Governmental Monetary Policies

The commercial banking business is affected not only by general economic conditions, but also by the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve. Changes in the discount rate on member bank borrowing, availability of borrowing at the “discount window,” open market operations, changes in the Fed Funds target interest rate, changes in interest rates payable on reserve accounts, the imposition of changes in reserve requirements against member banks’ deposits and assets of foreign banking centers and the imposition of and changes in reserve requirements against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates are some of the instruments of monetary policy available to the Federal Reserve. These monetary policies are used in varying combinations to influence overall growth and distributions of bank loans, investments and deposits, which may affect interest rates charged on loans or paid on deposits. The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks and are expected to continue to do so in the future. The Federal Reserve’s policies are primarily influenced by its dual mandate of price stability and full employment, and, to a lesser degree by short-term and long-term changes in the international trade balance and in the fiscal policies of the U.S. Government. Future changes in monetary policy and the effect of such changes on our business and earnings in the future cannot be predicted.

Website Access to Company’s Reports

Our Internet website is www.ccbg.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, including any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d), and reports filed pursuant to Section 16, 13(d), and 13(g) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock contains a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the following risk factors before deciding whether to invest in our common stock. Our business, including our operating results and financial condition, could be harmed by any of these risks. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially and adversely affect our business. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment. In assessing these risks, you should also refer to the other information contained in our filings with the SEC, including our financial statements and related notes.

Market Risks

We may incur losses if we are unable to successfully manage interest rate risk.

Our profitability depends to a large extent on Capital City Bank's net interest income, which is the difference between income on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities, and expense on interest-bearing liabilities such as deposits and borrowings. We are unable to predict changes in market interest rates, which are affected by many factors beyond our control, including inflation, recession, unemployment, federal funds target rate, money supply, domestic and international events and changes in the United States and other financial markets. Our net interest income may be reduced if: (i) more interest-earning assets than interest-bearing liabilities reprice or mature during a time when interest rates are declining or (ii) more interest-bearing liabilities than interest-earning assets reprice or mature during a time when interest rates are rising.

Changes in the difference between short-term and long-term interest rates may also harm our business. We generally use short-term deposits to fund longer-term assets. When interest rates change, assets and liabilities with shorter terms reprice more quickly than those with longer terms, which could have a material adverse effect on our net interest margin. During 2022 and 2023, the Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate 11 times for a cumulative increase of 5.25%. In 2024, the Federal Reserve began lowering the federal funds rate and lowered it three times during the year for a cumulative decrease of 1.00%. In December 2024, the Federal Reserve released its economic projections suggesting that it will reduce the federal funds rate twice in 2025 for a cumulative decrease of 0.50% for the year, but there is no guarantee that the Federal Reserve will further reduce the federal funds rate in the near-term and could maintain the rate at the current level or even increase it.

Although we continuously monitor interest rates and have a number of tools to manage our interest rate risk exposure, changes in market assumptions regarding future interest rates could significantly impact our interest rate risk strategy, our financial position and results of operations. If we do not properly monitor our interest rate risk management strategies, these activities may not effectively mitigate our interest rate sensitivity or have the desired impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

Interest rates and economic conditions affect consumer demand for housing and can create volatility in the mortgage industry. These risks can have a material impact on the volume of mortgage originations and refinancings, adversely affecting mortgage banking revenues and the profitability of our mortgage banking business.

See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the section captioned "Net Interest Income" and "Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity" elsewhere in this report for further discussion related to interest rate sensitivity and our management of interest rate risk.

Inflationary pressures and rising prices may affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Inflation rose sharply at the end of 2021 and continued rising in 2022 at levels not seen for over 40 years. Inflationary pressures eased but remained elevated throughout 2023 and 2024. Small to medium-sized businesses may be impacted more during periods of high inflation as they are not able to leverage economies of scale to mitigate cost pressures compared to larger businesses. Consequently, the ability of our business customers to repay their loans may deteriorate, and in some cases this deterioration may occur quickly, which would adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, a prolonged period of inflation could cause wages and other costs to further increase which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Sustained higher interest rates by the Federal Reserve may be needed to tame persistent inflationary price pressures, which could push down asset prices and weaken economic activity. A deterioration in economic conditions in the United States and our markets could result in an increase in loan delinquencies and non-performing assets, decreases in loan collateral values and a decrease in demand for our products and services, all of which, in turn, would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our profitability depends significantly on economic conditions in the States of Florida and Georgia.

Our profitability and the success of our business depends substantially on the general economic conditions of the States of Florida and, to a lesser extent, Georgia, as well as the specific local markets in which we operate. Unlike larger national or other regional banks that are more geographically diversified, we provide banking and financial services primarily to customers across northern Florida and Georgia. The local economic conditions in these areas have a significant impact on the demand for our products and services as well as the ability of our customers to repay loans, the value of the collateral securing loans and the stability of our deposit funding sources. As a result, a significant decline in general economic conditions in Florida or Georgia, whether caused by recession, inflation, unemployment, in-flows and out-flows of residents, shifts in political landscape, changes in securities markets, acts of terrorism, pandemics, natural disasters, climate change, outbreak of hostilities or other occurrences or other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in customer behavior may have a negative impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Individual, economic, political, industry-specific conditions and other factors outside of our control, such as fuel prices, energy costs, real estate values, inflation, taxes or other factors that affect customer income levels, could alter anticipated customer behavior, including borrowing, repayment, investment and deposit practices. Such a change in these practices could materially adversely affect our ability to anticipate business needs and meet regulatory requirements. Further, difficult economic conditions may negatively affect consumer confidence levels. A decrease in consumer confidence levels would likely aggravate the adverse effects of these difficult market conditions on us and our customers.

The fair value of our investments could decline which would cause a reduction in shareowners' equity.

A portion of our investment securities portfolio (41.5%) at December 31, 2024 has been designated as available-for-sale pursuant to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles relating to accounting for investments. Such principles require that unrealized gains and losses in the estimated value of the available-for-sale portfolio be "marked to market" and reflected as a separate item in shareowners' equity (net of tax) as accumulated other comprehensive income/losses. Shareowners' equity will continue to reflect the unrealized gains and losses (net of tax) of these investments. The fair value of our investment portfolio may decline, causing a corresponding decline in shareowners' equity.

Management believes that several factors will affect the fair values of our investment portfolio. These include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates or expectations of changes in interest rates, the degree of volatility in the securities markets, inflation rates or expectations of inflation and the slope of the interest rate yield curve (the yield curve refers to the differences between short-term and long-term interest rates; a positively sloped yield curve means short-term rates are lower than long-term rates). These and other factors may impact specific categories of the portfolio differently, and we cannot predict the effect these factors may have on any specific category.

The impact of interest rates on our mortgage banking business can have a significant impact on revenues.

Changes in interest rates can impact our mortgage-related revenues and net revenues associated with our mortgage activities. A decline in mortgage rates generally increases the demand for mortgage loans as borrowers refinance, but also generally leads to accelerated payoffs. Conversely, in a constant or increasing rate environment, we would expect fewer loans to be refinanced and a decline in payoffs. Although we use models to assess the impact of interest rates on mortgage-related revenues, the estimates of revenues produced by these models are dependent on estimates and assumptions of future loan demand, prepayment speeds and other factors which may differ from actual subsequent experience.

Shares of our common stock are not an insured deposit and may lose value.

The shares of our common stock are not a bank deposit and will not be insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Your investment will be subject to investment risk, and you must be capable of affording the loss of your entire investment.

Limited trading activity for shares of our common stock may contribute to price volatility.

While our common stock is listed and traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, there has historically been limited trading activity in our common stock. The average daily trading volume of our common stock over the 12-month period ending December 31, 2024 was approximately 31,390 shares. Due to the limited trading activity of our common stock, relatively small trades may have a significant impact on the price of our common stock. Similarly, significant sales of our common stock, or the expectation of these sales, could cause our stock prices to fall.

Securities analysts may not initiate coverage or continue to cover our common stock, and this may have a negative impact on its market price.

The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities analysts publish about us and our business. We do not have any control over securities analysts, and they may not initiate coverage or continue to cover our common stock. If any securities analysts covering our common stock publishes an unfavorable report, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of analysts covering our common stock ceases to cover our Company or fails to publish regular reports on us, the lack of research coverage and loss of visibility in the financial markets may cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Credit Risks

Our loan portfolio includes loans with a higher risk of loss which could lead to higher loan losses and nonperforming assets.

We originate commercial real estate loans, commercial loans, construction loans, vacant land loans, consumer loans, and residential mortgage loans primarily within our market area. Commercial real estate, commercial, construction, vacant land, and consumer loans may expose a lender to greater credit risk than traditional fixed-rate fully amortizing loans secured by residential real estate because the collateral securing these loans may not be sold as easily as residential real estate. In addition, these loan types tend to involve larger loan balances to a single borrower or groups of related borrowers and are more susceptible to a risk of loss during a downturn in the business cycle. These loans also have historically had greater credit risk than other loans for the following reasons:

- **Commercial Real Estate Loans.** Repayment is dependent on income being generated in amounts sufficient to cover operating expenses and debt service. These loans also involve greater risk because they are generally not fully amortizing over the loan period, but rather have a balloon payment due at maturity. A borrower's ability to make a balloon payment typically will depend on the borrower's ability to either refinance the loan or timely sell the underlying property. Further, these loans generally are more affected by adverse conditions in the economy. Because payments on loans secured by commercial real estate often depend upon the successful operation and management of the properties and the businesses which operate from within them, repayment of such loans may be affected by factors outside the borrower's control, such as adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy or changes in government regulations. At December 31, 2024, commercial mortgage loans comprised approximately 29.4% of our total loan portfolio.
- **Commercial Loans.** Repayment is generally dependent upon the successful operation of the borrower's business. In addition, the collateral securing the loans may depreciate over time, be difficult to appraise, be illiquid, or fluctuate in value based on the success of the business. At December 31, 2024, commercial loans comprised approximately 7.1% of our total loan portfolio.
- **Construction Loans.** The risk of loss is largely dependent on our initial estimate of whether the property's value at completion equals or exceeds the cost of property construction and the availability of take-out financing. During the construction phase, a number of factors can result in delays or cost overruns. If our estimate is inaccurate or if actual construction costs exceed estimates, the value of the property securing our loan may be insufficient to ensure full repayment when completed through a permanent loan, sale of the property, or by seizure of collateral. At December 31, 2024, construction loans comprised approximately 8.3% of our total loan portfolio.
- **Vacant Land Loans.** Because vacant or unimproved land is generally held by the borrower for investment purposes or future use, payments on loans secured by vacant or unimproved land will typically rank lower in priority to the borrower than a loan the borrower may have on their primary residence or business. These loans are susceptible to adverse conditions in the real estate market and local economy. At December 31, 2024, vacant land loans comprised approximately 3.7% of our total loan portfolio.
- **HELOCs.** Our open-ended home equity loans have an interest-only draw period followed by a five-year repayment period of 0.75% of the principal balance monthly and a balloon payment at maturity. Upon the commencement of the repayment period, the monthly payment can increase significantly, thus, there is a heightened risk that the borrower will be unable to pay the increased payment. Further, these loans also involve greater risk because they are generally not fully amortizing over the loan period, but rather have a balloon payment due at maturity. A borrower's ability to make a balloon payment may depend on the borrower's ability to either refinance the loan or timely sell the underlying property. At December 31, 2024, HELOCs comprised approximately 8.3% of our total loan portfolio.

- **Consumer Loans.** Consumer loans (such as automobile loans and personal lines of credit) are collateralized, if at all, with assets that may not provide an adequate source of payment of the loan due to depreciation, damage, or loss. At December 31, 2024, consumer loans comprised approximately 7.6% of our total loan portfolio, with indirect auto loans making up a majority of this portfolio at approximately 87.9% of the total balance.

The increased risks associated with these types of loans result in a correspondingly higher probability of default on such loans (as compared to fixed-rate fully amortizing single-family real estate loans). Loan defaults would likely increase our loan losses and nonperforming assets and could adversely affect our allowance for credit losses and our results of operations.

Our loan portfolio is heavily concentrated in mortgage loans secured by properties in Florida and Georgia which causes our risk of loss to be higher than if we had a more geographically diversified portfolio.

Our interest-earning assets are heavily concentrated in mortgage loans secured by real estate, particularly real estate located in Florida and Georgia. At December 31, 2024, approximately 85.3% of our loans included real estate as a primary, secondary, or tertiary component of collateral. The real estate collateral in each case provides an alternate source of repayment in the event of default by the borrower; however, the value of the collateral may decline during the time the credit is extended. If we are required to liquidate the collateral securing a loan during a period of reduced real estate values to satisfy the debt, our earnings and capital could be adversely affected.

Additionally, at December 31, 2024, a significant number of our loans secured by real estate are secured by commercial and residential properties located in Florida and Georgia. The concentration of our loans in these areas subjects us to risk that a downturn in the economy or recession in these areas could result in a decrease in loan originations and increases in delinquencies and foreclosures, which would more greatly affect us than if our lending were more geographically diversified. In addition, since a large portion of our portfolio is secured by properties located in Florida and Georgia, the occurrence of a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, or a man-made disaster could result in a decline in loan originations, a decline in the value or destruction of mortgaged properties and an increase in the risk of delinquencies, foreclosures or loss on loans originated by us. We may suffer further losses due to the decline in the value of the properties underlying our mortgage loans, which would have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our concentration in loans secured by real estate may increase our credit losses, which would negatively affect our financial results.

Due to the lack of diversified industry within some of the markets served by CCB and the relatively close proximity of our geographic markets, we have both geographic concentrations as well as concentrations in the types of loans funded. Specifically, due to the nature of our markets, a significant portion of the portfolio has historically been secured with real estate. At December 31, 2024, approximately 29.4% and 47.6% of our \$2.652 billion loan portfolio was secured by commercial real estate and residential real estate, respectively. As of this same date, approximately 8.3% was secured by property under construction. Due to the exposure in these concentrations, disruptions in markets, economic conditions, changes in laws or regulations or other events could cause a significant impact on the ability of borrowers to repay and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In weak economies, or in areas where real estate market conditions are distressed, we may experience a higher than normal level of nonperforming real estate loans. The collateral value of the portfolio and the revenue stream from those loans could come under stress, and additional provisions for the allowance for credit losses could be necessitated. In the event we are required to foreclose on a property securing one of our mortgage loans or otherwise pursue our remedies in order to protect our investment, we may be unable to recover funds in an amount equal to our projected return on our investment or in an amount sufficient to prevent a loss to us due to prevailing economic conditions, real estate values and other factors associated with the ownership of real property. As a result, the market value of the real estate or other collateral underlying our loans may not, at any given time, be sufficient to satisfy the outstanding principal amount of the loans, and consequently, we would sustain loan losses.

An inadequate allowance for credit losses would reduce our earnings.

We are exposed to the risk that our clients may be unable to repay their loans according to their terms and that any collateral securing the payment of their loans may not be sufficient to assure full repayment. This could result in credit losses that are inherent in the lending business. We evaluate the collectability of our loan portfolio and provide an allowance for credit losses that we believe is adequate based upon such factors as:

- the risk characteristics of various classifications of loans;
- previous loan loss experience;
- specific loans that have loss potential;
- delinquency trends;
- estimated fair market value of the collateral;

- current and future economic conditions; and
- geographic and industry loan concentrations.

At December 31, 2024, our allowance for credit losses for loans held for investment was \$29.3 million, which represented approximately 1.10% of our total loans held for investment. We had \$6.3 million in nonaccruing loans at December 31, 2024. The allowance is based on management's reasonable estimate and may not prove sufficient to cover future loan losses. Although management uses the best information available to make determinations with respect to the allowance for credit losses, future adjustments may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used or adverse developments arise with respect to our nonperforming or performing loans. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review our estimated losses on loans. Our regulators may require us to recognize additional losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Accordingly, the allowance for credit losses may not be adequate to cover all future loan losses and significant increases to the allowance may be required in the future if, for example, economic conditions worsen. A material increase in our allowance for credit losses would adversely impact our net income and capital in future periods, while having the effect of overstating our current period earnings.

Failures in the analytical and forecasting models relied upon for our accounting estimates and risk management processes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The processes we use to estimate our expected credit losses and to measure the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the processes used to estimate the effects of changing interest rates and other market measures on our financial condition and results of operations, depends upon the use of analytical and forecasting models. These models reflect assumptions that may not be accurate, particularly in times of market stress or other unforeseen circumstances. Even if these assumptions are adequate, the models may prove to be inadequate or inaccurate because of other flaws in their design or their implementation, including flaws caused by failures in controls, data management, human error or from the reliance on technology. If the models we use for interest rate risk and asset-liability management are inadequate, we may incur increased or unexpected losses upon changes in market interest rates or other market measures. If the models we use for estimating our expected credit losses are inadequate, the allowance for credit losses may not be sufficient to support future charge-offs. If the models we use to measure the fair value of financial instruments are inadequate, the fair value of such financial instruments may fluctuate unexpectedly or may not accurately reflect what we could realize upon sale or settlement of such financial instruments. Any such failure in our analytical or forecasting models could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may incur significant costs associated with the ownership of real property as a result of foreclosures, which could reduce our net income.

Since we originate loans secured by real estate, we may have to foreclose on the collateral property to protect our investment and may thereafter own and operate such property, in which case we would be exposed to the risks inherent in the ownership of real estate.

The amount that we, as a mortgagee, may realize after a foreclosure is dependent upon factors outside of our control, including, but not limited to:

- general or local economic conditions;
- environmental cleanup liability;
- neighborhood values;
- interest rates;
- real estate tax rates;
- operating expenses of the mortgaged properties;
- supply of and demand for rental units or properties;
- ability to obtain and maintain adequate occupancy of the properties;
- zoning laws;
- governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies; and
- acts of God.

Certain expenditures associated with the ownership of real estate, including real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs, may adversely affect the income from the real estate. Furthermore, we may need to advance funds to continue to operate or to protect these assets. As a result, the cost of operating real property assets may exceed the rental income earned from such properties or we may be required to dispose of the real property at a loss.

Reliance on inaccurate or misleading financial statements, credit reports, or other financial information could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In deciding whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions, we rely on information furnished by or on behalf of customers and counterparties, including financial statements, credit reports, and other financial information. We also rely on representations of those customers, counterparties, or other third parties, such as independent auditors, as to the accuracy and completeness of that information. Reliance on inaccurate or misleading financial statements, credit reports, or other financial information could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Liquidity and Capital Risks

Liquidity risk could impair our ability to fund operations and jeopardize our financial condition.

Effective liquidity management is essential for the operation of our business. We require sufficient liquidity to meet client loan requests, client deposit maturities and withdrawals, payments on our debt obligations as they come due and other cash commitments under both normal operating conditions and other unpredictable circumstances causing industry or general financial market stress. If we are unable to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, earnings and other sources, it could have a substantial negative effect on our liquidity. In particular, a majority of our liabilities during 2024 were checking accounts and other liquid deposits, which are generally payable on demand or upon short notice. By comparison, a substantial majority of our assets were loans, which cannot generally be called or sold in the same time frame. Although we have historically been able to replace maturing deposits and advances as necessary, we might not be able to replace such funds in the future, especially if a large number of our depositors seek to withdraw their accounts at the same time, regardless of the reason. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities on terms that are acceptable to us could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry or economy in general. Factors that could negatively impact our access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of our business activity as a result of a downturn in the markets in which our loans are concentrated, adverse regulatory action against us, or our inability to attract and retain deposits. Our access to deposits may be negatively impacted by, among other factors, periods of low interest rates or high interest rates. Periods of high interest rates could promote increased competition for deposits, including from new financial technology competitors, or provide customers with alternative investment options. Our ability to borrow could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as a disruption in the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry. If we are unable to maintain adequate liquidity, it could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

A significant decrease in our public fund deposit balances as a result of increased competition in the current higher interest-rate environment and seasonal nature of these deposits could materially and adversely affect our liquidity.

The Company has many long-standing relationships with municipal entities throughout its markets and the deposits held by these customers have provided a relatively attractive and stable (although seasonal) funding source for the Company over an extended period of time. Public fund deposits from local government entities such as universities, counties, school districts, and other municipalities generally have higher average balances and historically been more volatile than nonpublic deposits because they are heavily impacted by the seasonality of tax collection, changes in competitive and market forces, and fiscal spending patterns, as well as the longer-term financial position of local government entities, which can change from year to year. Such public fund deposits are often subject to competitive bidding and in many cases must be secured by pledging a portion of our investment securities. The Company's inability to retain public fund deposit balances due to increased competition in the current higher interest-rate environment and seasonal nature of these deposits could materially and adversely affect our liquidity or result in the use of higher-cost funding sources, which, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Unrealized losses in our securities portfolio could materially and adversely affect our liquidity.

We have experienced significant unrealized losses on our available-for-sale securities portfolio as a result of increases in market interest rates. Unrealized losses related to available-for-sale securities are reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income in our consolidated statements of financial condition and reduce the level of our book capital and tangible common equity. However, such unrealized losses do not affect our regulatory capital ratios. We actively monitor our available-for-sale securities portfolio and we do not currently anticipate the need to realize material losses from the sale of securities for liquidity purposes. Furthermore, we believe it is unlikely that we would be required to sell any such securities before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity. Nonetheless, our access to liquidity sources could be affected by unrealized losses if securities must be sold at a loss, tangible capital ratios decline from an increase in unrealized losses or realized credit losses, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (“FHLB”) or other funding sources reduce capacity, or bank regulators impose restrictions on us that impact the level of interest rates we may pay on deposits or our ability to access federal funds lines or brokered deposits. Additionally, significant unrealized losses could negatively impact market and customer perceptions of the Company, which could lead to a loss of depositor confidence and an increase in deposit withdrawals, particularly among those with uninsured deposits.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future, and such capital may not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future to provide us with sufficient capital resources and liquidity to meet our commitments and business needs, particularly if our asset quality or earnings were to deteriorate significantly. Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on, among other things, conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside of our control, and our financial condition. Economic conditions and the loss of confidence in financial institutions may increase our cost of funding and limit access to certain customary sources of capital, including inter-bank borrowings, repurchase agreements and borrowings from the discount window of the Federal Reserve.

Further, as a result of our failure to timely file our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended March 31, 2024, we are currently ineligible to file new short form registration statements on Form S-3 and, absent a waiver of the Form S-3 eligibility requirements, we are not currently permitted to use our existing registration statement on Form S-3D. If we seek to access the capital markets through a registered offering during the period of time that we are unable to use Form S-3, we may be required to publicly disclose the proposed offering and the material terms thereof before the offering commences and we will be required to use a registration statement on Form S-1 to register securities with the SEC, which would hinder our ability to act quickly in raising capital to take advantage of market conditions in our capital raising activities and would increase our cost of raising capital.

As a result, we may be unable to raise capital on terms favorable to us, in a timely manner or at all, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity, business, results of operations, or financial condition. Moreover, if we need to raise capital in the future, we may have to do so when many other financial institutions are also seeking to raise capital and would have to compete with those institutions for investors.

We may be unable to pay dividends in the future.

In 2024, our Board of Directors declared four quarterly cash dividends. Declarations of any future dividends will be contingent on our ability to earn sufficient profits and to remain well capitalized, including our ability to hold and generate sufficient capital to comply with the Common Equity Tier 1 (“CET1”) Capital conservation buffer requirement. In addition, due to our contractual obligations with the holders of our trust preferred securities, if we defer the payment of accrued interest owed to the holders of our trust preferred securities, we may not make dividend payments to our shareowners.

Further, under applicable statutes and regulations, CCB’s board of directors, after charging-off bad debts, depreciation and other worthless assets, if any, and making provisions for reasonably anticipated future losses on loans and other assets, may quarterly, semi-annually, or annually declare and pay dividends to CCBG of up to the aggregate net income of that period combined with the CCB’s retained net income for the preceding two years and, with the approval of the Florida OFR, declare a dividend from retained net income which accrued prior to the preceding two years. The prior approval of the Federal Reserve is required if the total of all dividends declared by a state-chartered member bank in any calendar year would exceed the sum of the bank’s net income for that year and its retained net income for the preceding two calendar years, less any required transfers to surplus or to fund the retirement of preferred stock. Additional state laws generally applicable to Florida corporations and guidelines of the Federal Reserve may also limit our ability to declare and pay dividends. Thus, our ability to fund future dividends may be restricted by state and federal laws and regulations.

Regulatory and Compliance Risks

We are subject to extensive regulation, which could restrict our activities and impose financial requirements or limitations on the conduct of our business.

We are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by our regulators, including the Florida OFR, the Federal Reserve, and the FDIC. Our compliance with these industry regulations is costly and restricts certain of our activities, including payment of dividends, mergers and acquisitions, investments, lending and interest rates charged on loans, interest rates paid on deposits, the fees we can charge for certain products or transactions, access to capital and brokered deposits, and locations of banking offices. If we are unable to meet these regulatory requirements, our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Our activities are also regulated under consumer protection laws applicable to our lending, deposit, and other activities. Many of these regulations are intended primarily for the protection of our depositors, the DIF, and the banking system as a whole, and not for the benefit of our shareowners. In addition to the regulations of the bank regulatory agencies, as a member of the FHLB of Atlanta, we must also comply with applicable regulations of the Federal Housing Finance Agency and the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Regulators have continued to focus on compliance with AMLA and BSA obligations and the rules enforced by OFAC. If our policies, procedures and systems are deemed deficient or the policies, procedures are deficient, we would be subject to liability, including fines and regulatory actions such as restrictions on our ability to pay dividends and the necessity to obtain regulatory approvals to proceed with certain aspects of our business plan, including any acquisition plans.

Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations could subject us to the loss of FDIC insurance, reputational damage, the revocation of our banking charter, enforcement actions, sanctions, or other legal actions by regulatory agencies, restrictions on our business activities, fines, and other penalties, any of which could adversely affect our results of operations, capital base, and the price of our securities. Changes to any new laws, rules, regulations, policies, and supervisory guidance (including changes in interpretation and implementation) have and could make compliance more difficult or expensive and could otherwise adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Government authorities, including the bank regulatory agencies, are pursuing aggressive enforcement actions with respect to compliance and other legal matters involving financial activities, which heightens the risks associated with actual and perceived compliance failures. Directives issued to enforce such actions may be confidential and thus, in some instances, we are not permitted to publicly disclose these actions. Litigation challenging actions or regulations by federal or state authorities could, depending on the outcome, significantly affect the regulatory and supervisory framework affecting our operations. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, we face increased regulatory scrutiny, in the course of routine examinations and otherwise, and new regulations in response to negative developments in the banking industry, which may increase our cost of doing business and reduce our profitability. Among other things, there may be increased focus by both regulators and investors on deposit composition, the level of uninsured deposits, brokered deposits, unrealized losses in securities portfolios, liquidity, commercial real estate loan composition and concentrations, and capital as well as general oversight and control of the foregoing. We could face increased scrutiny or be viewed as higher risk by regulators and the investor community, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

U.S. federal banking agencies may require us to increase our regulatory capital, long-term debt or liquidity requirements, which could result in the need to issue additional qualifying securities or to take other actions, such as to sell company assets.

We are subject to U.S. regulatory capital and liquidity rules. These rules, among other things, establish minimum requirements to qualify as a well-capitalized institution. If CCB fails to maintain its status as well capitalized under the applicable regulatory capital rules, the Federal Reserve will require us to agree to bring the bank back to well-capitalized status. For the duration of such an agreement, the Federal Reserve may impose restrictions on our activities. If we were to fail to enter into or comply with such an agreement or fail to comply with the terms of such agreement, the Federal Reserve may impose more severe restrictions on our activities, including requiring us to cease and desist activities permitted under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. Additionally, if our CET1 to Risk Weighted Assets ratio does not exceed the minimum required plus the additional CET1 conservation buffer, we may be restricted in our ability to pay dividends or make other distributions of capital to our shareowners.

Capital and liquidity requirements are frequently introduced and amended. It is possible that regulators may increase regulatory capital requirements, change how regulatory capital is calculated or increase liquidity requirements. Requirements to maintain higher levels of capital may lower our return on equity.

Further changes to and compliance with the regulatory capital and liquidity requirements may impact our operations by requiring us to liquidate assets, increase borrowings, issue additional equity or other securities, cease or alter certain operations, sell company assets or hold highly liquid assets, which may adversely affect our results of operations. We may be prohibited from taking capital actions such as paying or increasing dividends or repurchasing securities.

Changes in accounting standards or assumptions in applying accounting policies could adversely affect us.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. Some of these policies require use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported value of our assets or liabilities and results of operations and are critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. If those assumptions, estimates or judgments were incorrectly made, we could be required to correct and restate prior-period financial statements. Accounting standard-setters and those who interpret the accounting standards, the SEC, banking regulators and our independent registered public accounting firm may also amend or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how various standards should be applied. These changes may be difficult to predict and could impact how we prepare and report our financial statements. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retrospectively, resulting in us revising prior-period financial statements.

We are subject to government regulation and oversight relating to data and privacy protection.

Our business requires the collection and retention of large volumes of customer data, including personally identifiable information in various information systems that we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract. We also maintain important internal company data such as personally identifiable information about our associates and information relating to our operations. The integrity and protection of that customer and company data is important to us.

We are subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations relating to the privacy of the information of our customers, associates and others, and any failure to comply with these laws and regulations, or any misuse or mismanagement of such information, could expose us to liability and reputational damage, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. As new privacy-related laws and regulations are implemented, the time and resources needed for us to comply with such laws and regulations, as well as our potential liability for non-compliance and reporting obligations in the case of data breaches, may significantly increase. It is possible that these laws may be interpreted and applied by various jurisdictions in a manner inconsistent with our current or future practices, or that is inconsistent with one another.

Fee revenues from overdraft protection programs constitute a significant portion of our noninterest income and may continue to be subject to increased supervisory scrutiny.

Revenues derived from transaction fees associated with overdraft protection programs offered to consumers represent a significant portion of our noninterest income. In 2024, the Company collected approximately \$9.5 million in net consumer overdraft transaction fees.

In response to increased congressional and regulatory scrutiny (See Item 1. Business under the section captioned “Consumer Laws and Regulations”), and in anticipation of enhanced supervision and enforcement of overdraft protection practices in the future, certain banking organizations have begun to modify their overdraft protection programs, including by discontinuing the imposition of overdraft transaction fees, lowering their overdraft transaction fees, and amending their payment priority policies and procedures. These competitive pressures from our peers, as well as any adoption by our regulators of new rules or supervisory guidance or more aggressive examination and enforcement policies in respect of banks’ overdraft protection practices, could cause us to modify our program and practices in ways that may have a negative impact on our revenue and earnings, which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Operational Risks

Many types of operational risks can affect our earnings negatively.

We regularly assess and monitor operational risk in our businesses. Despite our efforts to assess and monitor operational risk, our risk management framework may not be effective in all cases. Factors that can impact operations and expose us to risks varying in size, scale and scope include:

- failures of technological systems or breaches of security measures, including, but not limited to, those resulting from computer viruses or cyber-attacks;
- unsuccessful or difficult implementation of computer systems upgrades;
- human errors or omissions, including failures to comply with applicable laws or corporate policies and procedures;
- theft, fraud or misappropriation of assets, whether arising from the intentional actions of internal personnel or external third parties;
- breakdowns in processes, breakdowns in internal controls or failures of the systems and facilities that support our operations;
- deficiencies in services or service delivery;
- negative developments in relationships with key counterparties, third-party vendors, or associates in our day-to-day operations; and

- external events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, such as pandemics, geopolitical events, political unrest, natural disasters or acts of terrorism.

While we have in place many controls and business continuity plans designed to address these factors and others, these plans may not operate successfully to mitigate these risks effectively. If our controls and business continuity plans do not mitigate the associated risks successfully, such factors may have a negative impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, an important aspect of managing our operational risk is creating a risk culture in which all associates fully understand that there is risk in every aspect of our business and the importance of managing risk as it relates to their job functions. We continue to enhance our risk management program to support our risk culture. Nonetheless, if we fail to provide the appropriate environment that sensitizes all of our associates to managing risk, our business could be impacted adversely.

We are subject to certain operational risks, including, but not limited to risk arising from failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures.

Our internal controls, including fraud detection and controls, disclosure controls and procedures, and corporate governance procedures are based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the controls and procedures are met. Notwithstanding the proliferation of technology and technology-based risk and control systems, we rely on the ability of our associates and systems to process a high number of transactions, and we are subject to the risk that our associates may make mistakes or engage in violations of applicable policies, laws, rules, or procedures that in the past have not, and in the future may not, always be prevented by our technological processes or by our controls and other procedures intended to prevent and detect such errors or violations. Any failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures, failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures, failure to comply with our corporate governance procedures, fraud by associates or persons outside our Company, the execution of unauthorized transactions by associates, or errors relating to transaction processing and technology could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations, including subjecting us to litigation, customer attrition, regulatory fines, penalties, or other sanctions. Insurance coverage may not be available for losses relating to such event, or where available, such losses may exceed insurance limits.

We are subject to credit and/or settlement risk arising from the soundness of other financial institutions and counterparties which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including commercial banks, brokers and dealers, investment banks, other institutional clients, and certain vendors. Many of these transactions expose us to credit or settlement risk in the event of a default or other failure to adhere to contractual obligations by a counterparty or client. In addition, our credit or settlement risk may be exacerbated when any collateral held by us cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the credit or derivative exposure due to us. Increased interconnectivity amongst financial institutions also increases the risk of cyber-attacks and information system failures for financial institutions. Any such losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Cybersecurity incidents, including security breaches and failures of our information systems could significantly disrupt our business, result in the unintended disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, increase our costs, and cause losses.

In the ordinary course of business, we rely on electronic communications and information systems to conduct our operations and to store sensitive data, including our proprietary business information and that of our clients, and personally identifiable information of our clients and associates. The secure processing, maintenance, and transmission of this information is critical to our operations. Our systems, or those of our clients, could be vulnerable to cybersecurity-related incidents, which include breaches of information systems, attempts to access information, including customer and company information, malicious code, computer viruses and denial of service attacks that could result in unauthorized access, theft, misuse, loss, release, or destruction of data (including confidential customer information), account takeovers, unavailability of service, or other events. These types of threats may derive from human error, fraud, or malice on the part of external or internal parties or may result from accidental technological failure. Further, these types of threats may be exacerbated by recent developments in artificial intelligence and its increased use to produce sophisticated malware, phishing schemes, and other fraudulent activities. Any failure, interruption, or breach in security of these systems could result in significant disruption to our operations.

Financial institutions and companies engaged in data processing have increasingly reported breaches in the security of their websites or other systems, some of which have involved sophisticated and targeted attacks intended to obtain unauthorized access to confidential information, destroy data, disrupt or degrade service, sabotage systems, or cause other damage. Our technologies, systems, networks, and software have been and continue to be subject to cybersecurity threats and attacks, which range from uncoordinated individual attempts to sophisticated and targeted measures directed at us. Our customers, associates, and third parties that we do business with have been, and will likely continue to be, targeted in cybersecurity-related incidents by parties using fraudulent e-mails, artificial intelligence, and other communications in attempts to misappropriate passwords, bank account information, or other personal information or to introduce viruses or other malware programs to our information systems, the information systems of our third-party service providers and our customers' personal devices, which are beyond our security control systems. Though we endeavor to mitigate these threats through product improvements, use of encryption and authentication technology and customer and employee education, such cyber-attacks against us, our third-party service providers and our customers remain a serious issue and have been successful in the past.

We may be required to spend significant capital and other resources to protect against the threat of cybersecurity-related incidents or to alleviate problems caused by such incidents. Any failures related to upgrades and maintenance of our technology and information systems could increase our information and system security risk. Our increased use of cloud and other technologies, such as remote work technologies, and the increased connectivity of third parties and electronic devices to our systems also increases our risk of being subject to a cyber-related incident. The risk of a cybersecurity-related incident has increased as the number, intensity, and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. A cybersecurity-related incident or other significant disruption of our information systems or those of our customers or third-party vendors could (i) disrupt the proper functioning of our networks and systems and therefore our operations and those of our customers; (ii) result in the unauthorized access to, and destruction, loss, theft, misappropriation, or release of confidential, sensitive, or otherwise valuable information of ours or our customers; (iii) result in a violation of applicable privacy, data protection, and other laws, subjecting us to additional regulatory scrutiny and exposing us to civil litigation, enforcement actions, governmental fines, and possible financial liability; (iv) require significant management attention and resources to remedy the damages that result; or (v) harm our reputation or cause a decrease in the number of customers that choose to do business with us, damaging our ability to generate deposits. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, in the event of a cyber-related incident, we may be delayed in identifying or responding to the incident, which could increase the negative impact of the incident on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. While we maintain "cyber" insurance coverage, which would apply in the event of certain cyber-related incidents, the amount of coverage may not be adequate depending on the magnitude of the incident. Furthermore, because cyber-related incidents are inherently difficult to predict and can take many forms, some incidents may not be covered under our cyber insurance coverage.

Increased fraudulent activity may cause losses to us or our clients, damage to our brand, and increases in our costs, in turn, materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Additionally, fraud losses have risen in recent years due in large part to growing and evolving schemes. Fraudulent activity has taken many forms, ranging from wire fraud, debit card fraud, credit card fraud, check fraud, mechanical devices attached to ATMs, social engineering, and phishing attacks to obtain personal information, business email compromise, or impersonation of clients through the use of falsified or stolen credentials. Many financial institutions have suffered significant losses in recent years due to the theft of cardholder data that has been illegally exploited for personal gain. The potential for debit and credit card fraud, as well as check fraud, against us or our clients and our third-party service providers is a serious issue. Debit and credit card fraud and check fraud are pervasive, and the risks of cybercrime are complex and continue to evolve. While we have policies and procedures, as well as fraud detection tools, designed to prevent fraud losses, such policies, procedures, and tools may be insufficient to accurately detect and prevent fraud. A significant increase in fraudulent activities could lead us to take additional steps to reduce fraud risk, which could increase our costs. Fraud losses could cause losses to us or our clients, damage to our brand, and an increase in our costs, in turn, materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may not be able to attract and retain skilled people, which may have a negative impact on our business and operations.

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key people. Competition for the best people in many activities engaged in by us is intense, including with respect to compensation and emerging workplace practices and accommodations, and, as a result, we may not be able to sufficiently hire or to retain key people. We do not currently have employment agreements or non-competition agreements with any of our senior officers. The unexpected loss of service of key personnel could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations because of their customer relationships, skills, knowledge of our market, years of industry experience, and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel. In addition, the scope and content of U.S. banking regulators' policies on incentive compensation, as well as changes to these policies, could adversely affect our ability to hire, retain, and motivate our key associates.

Issues we encounter with respect to external vendors upon which we rely could have a material adverse effect on our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on certain external vendors to provide products and services necessary to maintain our day-to-day operations. These third-party vendors are sources of operational, cybersecurity and informational security risk to us, including risks associated with operational errors, coding errors, information system failures, interruptions or breaches, and unauthorized disclosures of sensitive or confidential client or customer information. If we encounter any of these issues in connection with our external vendors, or if we have difficulty communicating with these vendors, we could be exposed to disruption of operations, loss of service, or connectivity to customers, reputational damage, and litigation risk that could have a material adverse effect on our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our operations are exposed to risk that these vendors will not perform in accordance with the contracted arrangements under service level agreements. Although we have selected these external vendors carefully, we do not control their actions. The failure of an external vendor to perform in accordance with the contracted arrangements under service level agreements could be disruptive to our operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations. Replacing these external vendors could also entail significant delay and expense.

Severe weather, natural disasters, global climate change, widespread health emergencies (including pandemics), acts of terrorism and global conflicts may have a negative impact on our business and operations.

Severe weather, natural disasters, global climate change, widespread health emergencies (including pandemics), acts of terrorism, global conflicts, or other similar events have in the past, and may in the future have, a negative impact on our business and operations. These events impact us negatively to the extent that they result in reduced capital markets activity, lower asset price levels, or disruptions in general economic activity in the United States or abroad, or in financial market settlement functions. In addition, such events could affect the stability of our deposit base, impair the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans, impair the value of collateral securing loans, cause significant property damage, result in loss of revenue, cause us to incur additional expenses, and impact economic growth negatively. If any of these risks materialized, they could have an adverse effect on our business and operations and may have other adverse effects on us in ways that we are unable to predict.

Litigation may adversely affect our results.

We are subject to litigation in the ordinary course of business. Claims and legal actions, including claims pertaining to our performance of our fiduciary responsibilities as well as supervisory actions by our regulators, could involve large monetary claims and significant defense costs. The outcome of litigation and regulatory matters as well as the timing of ultimate resolution are inherently difficult to predict. Actual legal and other costs of resolving claims may be greater than our legal reserves. The ultimate resolution of a pending legal proceeding, depending on the remedy sought and granted, could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, governmental authorities have, at times, sought criminal penalties against companies in the financial services sector for violations, and, at times, have required an admission of wrongdoing from financial institutions in connection with resolving such matters. Criminal convictions or admissions of wrongdoing in a settlement with the government can lead to greater exposure in civil litigation and reputational harm.

Substantial legal liability or significant regulatory action against us could have material adverse financial effects or cause significant reputational harm, which adversely impact our business prospects. Further, we may be exposed to substantial uninsured liabilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, prevent fraud, or file our periodic reports in a timely manner, which may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and may lead to a decline in our stock price.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal control. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment requires disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm also needs to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, is designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to maintain or implement required new or improved controls (as we had recently discussed in Item 9A), or difficulties encountered in implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, which could subject the Company to litigation, investigations, or breach of contract claims, require management resources, increase costs, negatively affect investor confidence, and adversely impact its stock price.

Strategic Risks

Our future success is dependent on our ability to compete effectively in the highly competitive banking and financial services industry.

We face vigorous competition for deposits, loans and other financial services in our market area from other banks and financial institutions, including savings and loan associations, savings banks, finance companies and credit unions. A number of our competitors are significantly larger than we are and have greater access to capital and other resources. Many of our competitors also have higher lending limits, more expansive branch networks, and offer a wider array of financial products and services.

We also compete with other non-bank providers of financial services, such as money market mutual funds, brokerage firms, consumer finance companies, insurance companies, governmental organizations, and non-bank financial technology providers, including digital asset service providers. Many of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same extensive regulations that govern our activities. As a result, these non-bank competitors have advantages over us in providing certain services, including the ability to offer financial products and services on more favorable terms than we are able to offer. Technology and other changes have lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for non-banks to offer products and services traditionally provided by banks. In particular, the activity of financial technology companies has grown significantly over recent years and is expected to continue to grow. The emergence, adoption and evolution of new technologies that do not require intermediation, including distributed ledgers such as digital assets and blockchain, as well as advances in robotic process automation, could significantly affect the competition for financial services.

The effect of this competition may reduce or limit our net income, margins or our market share and may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Further, the process of eliminating banks as intermediaries for financial transactions could result in the loss of fee income, as well as the loss of customer deposits and the related income generated from those deposits. The foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Increased competition may negatively affect our earnings by creating pressure to lower prices or credit standards on our products and services requiring additional investment to improve the quality and delivery of our technology, reducing our market share, or affecting the willingness of our clients to do business with us.

Our inability to adapt our business strategies, products, and services could harm our business.

We rely on a diversified mix of financial products and services through multiple distribution channels. Our success depends on our and our third-party providers' of products and services abilities to adapt our business strategies, products, and services and their respective features in a timely manner, including available payment processing services and technology to rapidly evolving industry standards and consumer preferences.

The widespread adoption and rapid evolution of emerging technologies in the financial services industry, including artificial intelligence, analytic capabilities, cloud technologies, self-service digital trading platforms and automated trading markets, internet services, and digital assets, such as central bank digital currencies, cryptocurrencies (including stablecoins and memecoins), tokens, and other cryptoassets that utilize blockchain and distributed ledger technology (DLT), as well as DLT in payment, clearing, and settlement processes creates additional risks, could negatively impact our ability to compete, and require substantial expenditures to the extent we were to modify or adapt our existing products and services to keep pace with such new technologies.

We may not be timely or successful in developing or introducing new products and services, integrating new products or services into our existing offerings, responding, managing, or adapting to changes in consumer behavior, preferences, spending, investing and saving habits, achieving market acceptance of our products and services, or reducing costs in response to pressures to deliver products and services at lower prices. There are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with these efforts, particularly in instances where the markets are not fully developed. In developing and marketing new products and services, we invest significant time and resources. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of new products or services may not be achieved, and price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. External factors, such as compliance with regulations, competitive alternatives, and shifting market preferences, may also impact the successful implementation of new products or services. The Company's, or its third-party providers', inability or resistance to timely innovate or adapt its operations, products, and services to evolving industry standards and consumer preferences could result in service disruptions and harm our business, and materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, and reputation.

Furthermore, our implementation of new products, services, or technology could have unintended negative consequences, including a significant impact on the effectiveness of our system of internal controls. Failure to successfully manage these risks in the development and implementation of new products or services could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our directors, executive officers, and principal shareowners, if acting together, have substantial control over all matters requiring shareowner approval, including changes of control. Because Mr. William G. Smith, Jr. is a principal shareowner and our Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of CCB, he has substantial control over all matters on a day-to-day basis.

Our directors, executive officers, and principal shareowners beneficially owned approximately 19.5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock at December 31, 2024. William G. Smith, Jr., our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer beneficially owned 17.3% of our shares as of that date. Accordingly, these directors, executive officers, and principal shareowners, if acting together, may be able to influence or control matters requiring approval by our shareowners, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers, acquisitions or other extraordinary transactions. Moreover, because William G. Smith, Jr. is the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of CCBG and Chairman of CCB, he has substantial control over all matters on a day-to-day basis, including the nomination and election of directors.

These directors, executive officers, and principal shareowners may also have interests that differ from yours and may vote in a way with which you disagree, and which may be adverse to your interests. The concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change of control of our Company, could deprive our shareowners of an opportunity to receive a premium for their common stock as part of a sale of our Company and might ultimately affect the market price of our common stock. You may also have difficulty changing management, the composition of the Board of Directors, or the general direction of our Company.

Our Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, and certain laws and regulations may prevent or delay transactions you might favor, including a sale or merger of CCBG.

CCBG is registered with the Federal Reserve as a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act, or BHC Act. As a result, we are subject to supervisory regulation and examination by the Federal Reserve. The GLBA, the Dodd-Frank Act, the BHC Act, and other federal laws subject financial holding companies to restrictions on the types of activities in which they may engage, and to a range of supervisory requirements and activities, including regulatory enforcement actions for violations of laws and regulations.

Provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, certain laws and regulations and various other factors may make it more difficult and expensive for companies or persons to acquire control of us without the consent of our Board of Directors. It is possible, however, that you would want a takeover attempt to succeed because, for example, a potential buyer could offer a premium over the then prevailing price of our common stock.

For example, our Articles of Incorporation permit our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock without shareowner action. The ability to issue preferred stock could discourage a company from attempting to obtain control of us by means of a tender offer, merger, proxy contest or otherwise. We are also subject to certain provisions of the Florida Business Corporation Act and our Articles of Incorporation that relate to business combinations with interested shareowners. Other provisions in our Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws that may discourage takeover attempts or make them more difficult include:

- Supermajority voting requirements to remove a director from office;
- Provisions regarding the timing and content of shareowner proposals and nominations;
- Supermajority voting requirements to amend Articles of Incorporation unless approval is received by a majority of “disinterested directors”;
- Absence of cumulative voting; and
- Inability for shareowners to take action by written consent.

Potential acquisitions by us, or our inability to complete acquisitions, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may seek to acquire other banks, businesses, or branches, which involves various risks, including, among other things, (i) potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the target company; (ii) exposure to potential asset quality issues of the target company; (iii) potential disruption to our business; (iv) potential diversion of our management’s time and attention; (v) the possible loss of key employees and customers of the target company; (vi) difficulty in estimating the value of the target company; and (vii) potential changes in banking or tax laws or regulations that may affect the target company.

Acquisitions by financial institutions, including us, are subject to approval by a variety of regulatory agencies and, therefore, dependent on the regulators' views at the time as to, among other things, our capital levels, quality of management, compliance with laws, and overall condition, in addition to their assessment of a variety of other factors. Regulatory approvals could be delayed, impeded, restrictively conditioned, or denied due to existing or new regulatory issues we have, or may have, with regulatory agencies. We may fail to pursue, evaluate or complete strategic and competitively significant acquisition opportunities as a result of our inability, or perceived or anticipated inability, to obtain regulatory approvals in a timely manner, under reasonable conditions or at all. Difficulties associated with potential acquisitions that may result from these and other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Acquisitions typically involve the payment of a premium over book and market values, and, therefore, some dilution of our tangible book value and net income per common share may occur in connection with any future transaction. Acquisitions may also result in potential dilution to existing shareowners of our earnings per share if we issue common stock in connection with the acquisition. Furthermore, failure to realize the expected revenue increases, cost savings, increases in geographic or product presence, and/or other projected benefits from an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Reputational Risks

Damage to our reputation could harm our businesses, including our competitive position and business prospects.

Reputation risk, or the risk to our earnings, liquidity, and capital from negative public opinion, is inherent in our business. Negative public opinion could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain customers, clients, investors and associates and expose us to adverse legal and regulatory consequences. Negative public opinion could result from our actual or alleged conduct and can arise from various sources, including (a) officer, director or associate fraud, misconduct, and unethical behavior; (b) security breaches; (c) litigation or regulatory outcomes; (d) compensation practices; (e) lending practices; (f) branching strategy; (g) the suitability or reasonableness of recommending particular trading or investment strategies, including the reliability of our research and models; (h) prohibiting clients from engaging in certain transactions; (i) associate sales practices; (j) failure to deliver products and services; (k) subpar standards of service and quality expected by our customers, clients, and the community; (l) compliance failures; (m) mergers and acquisitions; (n) the inability to manage technology change or maintain effective data management; (o) cyber incidents; (p) internal and external fraud (including check fraud and debit card and credit card fraud); (q) inadequacy of responsiveness to internal controls; (r) unintended disclosure of personal, proprietary or confidential information; (s) failure (or perceived failure) to identify and manage actual and potential conflicts of interest; (t) breach of fiduciary obligations; (u) the handling of health emergencies or pandemics; (v) the activities of our clients, customers, counterparties, and third parties, including vendors; (w) our environmental, social, and governance practices and disclosures, including practices and disclosures related to climate change; (x) our response (or lack of response) to social and sustainability concerns; and (y) actions by the financial services industry generally or by certain members or individuals in the industry.

There has been an increased focus by investors and other stakeholders on topics related to corporate policies and approaches regarding ESG and diversity, equity and inclusion matters. Due to divergent stakeholder views on these matters, we are at increased risk that any action, or lack thereof, concerning these matters will be perceived negatively by some stakeholders, which could negatively affect our business and reputation. In addition, adverse publicity or negative information posted on social media by associates, the media or otherwise, whether or not factually correct, may adversely impact our reputation or future prospects. Harm to our reputation may adversely and materially affect our competitive position, business prospects, and financial results. Further, events that result in damage to our reputation may also increase our litigation risk, increase regulatory scrutiny, affect our ability to attract and retain customers and employees and have other consequences that we may not be able to predict.

Tax Risks

Changes in the Federal, State or Local Tax Laws May Negatively Impact Our Financial Performance and We are Subject to Examinations and Challenges by Tax Authorities

We are subject to federal and applicable state tax laws and regulations. Changes in these tax laws and regulations, some of which may be retroactive to previous periods, could increase our effective tax rates and, as a result, could negatively affect our current and future financial performance. Furthermore, tax laws and regulations are often complex and require interpretation. In the normal course of business, we are routinely subject to examinations and challenges from federal and applicable state tax authorities regarding the amount of taxes due in connection with investments we have made and the businesses in which we have engaged. Recently, federal and state taxing authorities have become increasingly aggressive in challenging tax positions taken by financial institutions. These tax positions may relate to tax compliance, sales and use, franchise, gross receipts, payroll, property and income tax issues, including tax base, apportionment and tax credit planning. The challenges made by tax authorities may result in adjustments to the timing or amount of taxable income or deductions or the allocation of income among tax jurisdictions. If any such challenges are made and are not resolved in our favor, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Risk Management and Strategy

Our enterprise risk management program is designed to identify, assess, and mitigate risks across various aspects of our Company, including financial, operational, market, regulatory, technology, legal, and reputational. Cybersecurity risk is a critical component of our technology risk management program, specifically our information security program given the increasing reliance on technology and potential of cyber risk threats. Our Chief Information Security Officer (“CISO”) is primarily responsible for coordinating the various aspects of the information security program with cross-functional support teams. The Chief Operating Officer (“COO”), management risk committees, and the Board of Directors provide oversight of the program and its activities.

Our objective for managing cybersecurity risk is to avoid or minimize the impacts of external threat events or other efforts to penetrate, disrupt or misuse systems or information. Our cybersecurity risk management infrastructure is designed around regulatory guidance, other industry standards and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (“NIST”) Cybersecurity Framework, although this does not imply that we meet all technical standards, specification, or requirements under the NIST. Our CISO and Information Security Officer (“ISO”) along with key members of their respective teams, regularly collaborate with peer banks, industry groups, and policymakers to discuss cybersecurity trends and issues and identify best practices. Our information security program and cyber risk management policies and procedures are periodically reviewed by the CISO and ISO with the goal of addressing changing threats and conditions.

The parts of our information security program relating to cybersecurity are built on a multi-layered and integrated defense model and include the following processes:

- **Risk-based controls for information systems and information on our networks:** We maintain risk management processes designed to identify, assess, and manage cybersecurity risks associated with external service providers and the services we provide to our clients. We leverage people, processes, and technology as part of our efforts to manage and maintain cybersecurity controls. We also employ a variety of preventative and detective tools designed to monitor, block, and provide alerts regarding suspicious activity, as well as to report on suspected advanced persistent threats. We seek to maintain a risk management infrastructure that implements physical, administrative and technical controls that are designed, based on risk, to protect our information systems and the information stored on our networks, including personal information, intellectual property and proprietary information of our Company and our clients.
- **Incident response program:** We have an incident response program and dedicated teams to respond to cybersecurity, physical and administrative incidents. When a cybersecurity incident occurs, we have cross-functional teams that are responsible for leading the initial assessment of priority and severity and communicating material cybersecurity incidents to the appropriate members of management and the Board of Directors.
- **Training and testing:** We have established processes and systems designed to mitigate cybersecurity risk, including regular and on-going education and training for associates, preparedness simulations and tabletop exercises, and recovery and resilience tests. We also actively monitor our email gateways for malicious phishing email campaigns and monitor remote connections.
- **Internal and external risk assessments:** We engage in regular assessments of our infrastructure, software systems, and network architecture using internal experts and third-party specialists. Our internal auditor and other independent external partners will periodically review our processes, systems, and controls, including with respect to our information security program, to assess their design and operating effectiveness and make recommendations to strengthen our risk management processes.

Notwithstanding our defensive measures and processes, the threat posed by cyber-attacks is severe. Our internal systems, processes, and controls are designed to mitigate loss from cyber-attacks and, while we have experienced cybersecurity incidents in the past, to date, risks from cybersecurity threats have not materially affected our Company. For further discussion of risks from cybersecurity threats, see Item 1A. Risk Factors under the section captioned “Cybersecurity incidents, including security breaches and failures of our information systems could significantly disrupt our business, result in the unintended disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, increase our costs, and cause losses.”

Governance

Our CISO is responsible for managing our Corporate Security Department and overseeing our information security program, including cybersecurity risks. The CISO reports the day-to-day status of the program to the COO who in turn reports to our Bank President. On a quarterly basis, and as needed, the CISO reports the status of the program, notable threats or incidents, and other developments related to information security and cybersecurity risks to our Operations Risk Oversight Committee (“OROC”) and to our Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee (“ROC”). The CISO also provides reports to our Board of Directors at least annually on the status of the information security program and risks, notable threats and incidents, and other developments related to cybersecurity. In addition, the CISO provides more frequent reports to the Audit Committee on the aforementioned activities, including remediation efforts and the status of incident response, as needed.

Item 2. Properties

We are headquartered in Tallahassee, Florida. Our executive office is in the Capital City Bank building located on the corner of Tennessee and Monroe Streets in downtown Tallahassee. The building is owned by CCB, but is located on land leased under a long-term agreement.

At December 31, 2024, Capital City Bank had 62 banking offices. Of these locations, we lease the land, buildings, or both at 11 locations and own the land and buildings at the remaining 51. CCHL had 27 loan production offices, 26 of which were leased. Capital City Strategic Wealth, LLC maintained five offices, all of which were leased.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are party to lawsuits and claims arising out of the normal course of business. In management’s opinion, there are no known pending claims or litigation, the outcome of which would, individually or in the aggregate, have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareowner Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Common Stock Market Prices and Dividends

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "CCBG." We had a total of 1,027 shareowners of record at January 31, 2025.

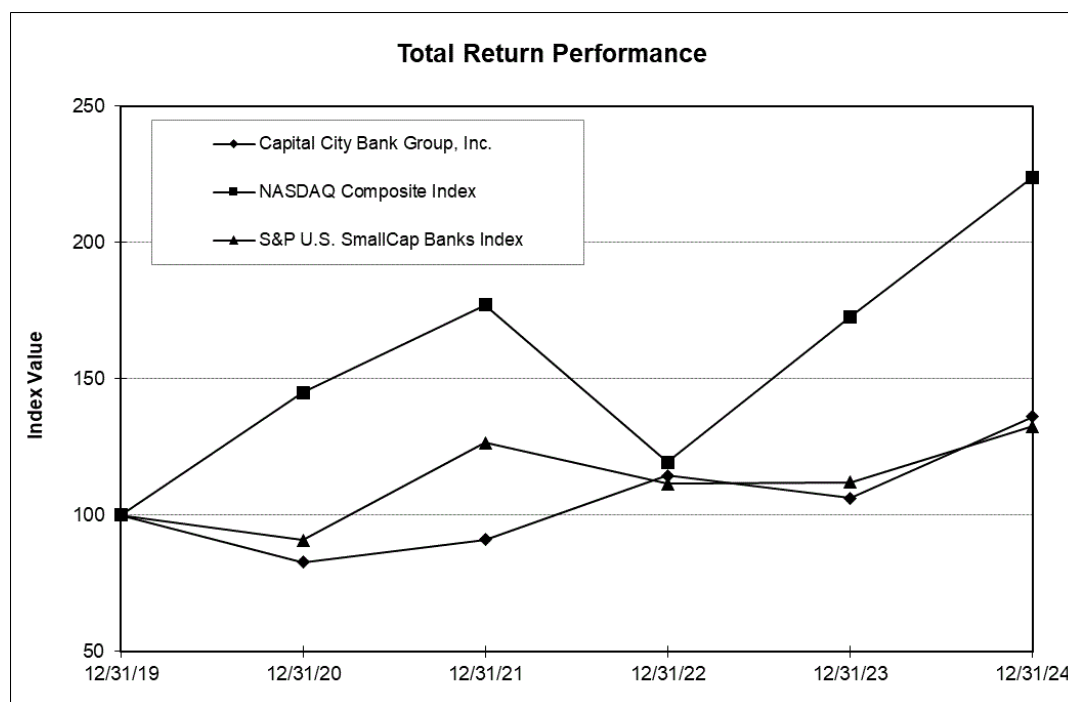
The following table presents the range of high and low closing sales prices reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and cash dividends declared for each quarter during the past two years.

| | 2024 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Fourth Quarter | Third Quarter | Second Quarter | First Quarter | Fourth Quarter | Third Quarter | Second Quarter | First Quarter |
| Common stock price: | | | | | | | | |
| High | \$ 40.86 | \$ 36.67 | \$ 28.58 | \$ 31.34 | \$ 32.56 | \$ 33.44 | \$ 34.16 | \$ 36.86 |
| Low | 33.00 | 26.72 | 25.45 | 26.59 | 26.12 | 28.64 | 28.03 | 28.18 |
| Close | 36.65 | 35.29 | 28.44 | 27.7 | 29.43 | 29.83 | 30.64 | 29.31 |
| Cash dividends per share | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.18 |

Florida law and Federal regulations impose restrictions on our ability to pay dividends and limitations on the amount of dividends that the Bank can pay annually to us. See Item 1. "Capital; Dividends; Sources of Strength" and "Dividends" in the Business section on page 14 and 16, Item 1A. "Market Risks" in the Risk Factors section on page 22, Item 7. "Liquidity and Capital Resources – Dividends" – in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Operating Results on page 66 and Note 17 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Performance Graph

This performance graph compares the cumulative total shareowner return on our common stock with the cumulative total shareowner return of the Nasdaq Composite Index and the S&P U.S. Small Cap Banks Index for the past five years. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2019 in our common stock and each of the above indices, and that all dividends were reinvested. The shareowner return shown below represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future performance.



| Index | Period Ending | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 12/31/19 | 12/31/20 | 12/31/21 | 12/31/22 | 12/31/23 | 12/31/24 |
| Capital City Bank Group, Inc. | \$ 100.00 | \$ 82.66 | \$ 90.84 | \$ 114.42 | \$ 106.25 | \$ 136.06 |
| Nasdaq Composite | 100.00 | 144.92 | 177.06 | 119.45 | 172.77 | 223.87 |
| SNL \$1B-\$5B Bank Index | 100.00 | 90.82 | 126.43 | 111.47 | 112.03 | 132.44 |

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Interest Income | \$ 194,657 | \$ 181,068 | \$ 131,910 |
| Net Interest Income | 158,938 | 158,988 | 125,022 |
| Provision for Credit Losses | 4,031 | 9,714 | 7,494 |
| Noninterest Income | 75,976 | 71,610 | 75,181 |
| Noninterest Expense ⁽¹⁾ | 165,315 | 157,023 | 151,634 |
| Pre-Tax Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests ⁽²⁾ | 1,271 | 1,437 | 135 |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | 52,915 | 52,258 | 33,412 |
| Per Common Share: | | | |
| Basic Net Income | \$ 3.12 | \$ 3.08 | \$ 1.97 |
| Diluted Net Income | 3.12 | 3.07 | 1.97 |
| Cash Dividends Declared | 0.88 | 0.76 | 0.66 |
| Diluted Book Value | 29.11 | 25.92 | 22.73 |
| Diluted Tangible Book Value ⁽³⁾ | 23.65 | 20.45 | 17.27 |
| Performance Ratios: | | | |
| Return on Average Assets | 1.25 % | 1.22 % | 0.77 % |
| Return on Average Equity | 11.18 | 12.40 | 8.81 |
| Net Interest Margin (FTE) | 4.08 | 4.05 | 3.14 |
| Noninterest Income as % of Operating Revenues | 32.34 | 31.05 | 37.55 |
| Efficiency Ratio | 70.30 | 67.99 | 75.62 |
| Asset Quality: | | | |
| Allowance for Credit Losses ("ACL") | \$ 29,251 | \$ 29,941 | \$ 25,068 |
| ACL to Loans Held for Investment ("HFI") | 1.10 % | 1.10 % | 0.98 % |
| Nonperforming Assets ("NPAs") | 6,669 | 6,243 | 2,728 |
| NPAs to Total Assets | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.06 |
| NPAs to Loans HFI plus OREO | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.11 |
| ACL to Non-Performing Loans | 464.14 | 479.70 | 1091.33 |
| Net Charge-Offs to Average Loans HFI | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| Capital Ratios: | | | |
| Tier 1 Capital | 17.46 % | 15.37 % | 14.27 % |
| Total Capital | 18.64 | 16.57 | 15.30 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 Capital | 15.54 | 13.52 | 12.38 |
| Tangible Common Equity ⁽³⁾ | 9.51 | 8.26 | 6.65 |
| Leverage | 11.05 | 10.30 | 8.91 |
| Equity to Assets | 11.45 | 10.24 | 8.57 |
| Dividend Pay-Out | 28.21 | 24.76 | 33.50 |
| Averages for the Year: | | | |
| Loans Held for Investment | \$ 2,706,461 | \$ 2,656,394 | \$ 2,189,440 |
| Earning Assets | 3,897,580 | 3,933,800 | 3,989,248 |
| Total Assets | 4,234,603 | 4,278,686 | 4,332,302 |
| Deposits | 3,597,438 | 3,669,612 | 3,763,336 |
| Shareowners' Equity | 473,216 | 421,482 | 379,290 |
| Year-End Balances: | | | |
| Loans Held for Investment | \$ 2,651,550 | \$ 2,733,918 | \$ 2,547,685 |
| Earning Assets | 3,974,431 | 3,957,452 | 4,177,177 |
| Total Assets | 4,324,932 | 4,304,477 | 4,519,223 |
| Deposits | 3,671,977 | 3,701,822 | 3,939,317 |
| Shareowners' Equity | 495,317 | 440,625 | 387,281 |
| Other Data: | | | |
| Basic Average Shares Outstanding | 16,942,788 | 16,987,167 | 16,950,810 |
| Diluted Average Shares Outstanding | 16,968,623 | 17,022,922 | 16,984,740 |
| Shareowners of Record ⁽⁴⁾ | 1,027 | 1,080 | 1,124 |
| Banking Locations ⁽⁴⁾ | 63 | 63 | 59 |
| Full-Time Equivalent Associates ⁽⁵⁾ | 940 | 970 | 992 |

⁽¹⁾ For 2023 and 2022, includes pension settlement gain of \$0.3 million and charge of \$2.3 million, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Acquired 51% membership interest in Brand Mortgage Group, LLC, re-named as Capital City Home Loans, LLC, on March 1, 2020 - fully consolidated.

⁽³⁾ Diluted tangible book value and tangible common equity ratio are non-GAAP financial measures. For additional information, including a reconciliation to GAAP, refer to page 42.

⁽⁴⁾ As of January 31st of the following year.

⁽⁵⁾ As of December 31, 2024.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

We present a tangible common equity ratio and a tangible book value per diluted share that, in each case, removes the effect of goodwill that resulted from merger and acquisition activity. We believe these measures are useful to investors because it allows investors to more easily compare our capital adequacy to other companies in the industry. The generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") to non-GAAP reconciliation for selected year-to-date financial data is provided below.

Non-GAAP Reconciliation - Selected Financial Data

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands, except per share data)</i> | | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Shareowners' Equity (GAAP) | | \$ 495,317 | \$ 440,625 | \$ 387,281 |
| Less: Goodwill and Other Intangibles (GAAP) | | 92,773 | 92,933 | 93,093 |
| Tangible Shareowners' Equity (non-GAAP) | A | 402,544 | 347,692 | 294,188 |
| Total Assets (GAAP) | | 4,324,932 | 4,304,477 | 4,519,223 |
| Less: Goodwill and Other Intangibles (GAAP) | | 92,773 | 92,933 | 93,093 |
| Tangible Assets (non-GAAP) | B | \$ 4,232,159 | \$ 4,211,544 | \$ 4,426,130 |
| Tangible Common Equity Ratio (non-GAAP) | A/B | 9.51% | 8.26% | 6.65% |
| Actual Diluted Shares Outstanding (GAAP) | C | 17,018,122 | 17,000,758 | 17,039,401 |
| Tangible Book Value per Diluted Share (non-GAAP) | A/C | 23.65 | 20.45 | 17.27 |

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

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") provides supplemental information, which sets forth the major factors that have affected our financial condition and results of operations and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K. The MD&A is divided into subsections entitled "Business Overview," "Executive Overview," "Results of Operations," "Financial Condition," "Liquidity and Capital Resources," "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements," and "Accounting Policies." The following information should provide a better understanding of the major factors and trends that affect our earnings performance and financial condition, and how our performance during 2024 compares with prior years. Throughout this section, Capital City Bank Group, Inc., and its subsidiaries, collectively, are referred to as "CCBG," "Company," "we," "us," or "our."

CAUTION CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including this MD&A section, contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements about our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, estimates and intentions that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, many of which are beyond our control. The words "may," "could," "should," "would," "believe," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "target," "vision," "goal," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results may differ materially from those set forth in our forward-looking statements. Please see the Introductory Note and *Item 1A Risk Factors* of this Annual Report for a discussion of factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements.

However, other factors besides those listed in *Item 1A Risk Factors* or discussed in this Annual Report also could adversely affect our results, and you should not consider any such list of factors to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties. Any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, except as required by applicable law.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our Business

We are a financial holding company headquartered in Tallahassee, Florida, and we are the parent of our wholly owned subsidiary, Capital City Bank (the "Bank" or "CCB"). We provide a full range of banking services, including traditional deposit and credit services, mortgage banking, asset management, trust, merchant services, bankcards, securities brokerage services and financial advisory services, including the sale of life insurance, risk management, and asset protection services. The Bank has 62 banking offices and 104 ATMs/ITMs in Florida, Georgia and Alabama. Through Capital City Home Loans, LLC ("CCHL"), we have 27 additional offices in the Southeast for our mortgage banking business. Please see the section captioned "About Us" beginning on page 6 for more detailed information about our business.

Our profitability, like most financial institutions, is dependent, to a large extent upon net interest income, which is the difference between the interest and fees received on interest earning assets, such as loans and securities, and the interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities, principally deposits and borrowings. Results of operations are also affected by the provision for credit losses, operating expenses such as salaries and employee benefits, occupancy, and other operating expenses including income taxes, and noninterest income such as mortgage banking revenues, wealth management fees, deposit fees, and bank card fees.

Strategic Review

Operating Philosophy. Our philosophy is to build long-term client relationships based on quality service, high ethical standards, and safe and sound banking practices. We maintain a locally oriented, community-based focus, which is augmented by experienced, centralized support in select specialized areas. Our local market orientation is reflected in our network of banking office locations, experienced community executives with a dedicated President for each market, and community boards which support our focus on responding to local banking needs. We strive to offer a broad array of sophisticated products and to provide quality service by empowering associates to make decisions in their local markets.

Strategic Initiatives. Our five-year strategic plan “2025 In Focus” guides us in the areas of client experience, channel optimization, market expansion, and culture. As part of the strategic plan, we aim to take our brand of relationship banking to the next level, further deepen relationships within our communities, expand into new higher growth markets, diversify our revenue sources, invest in new technology that will support the expansion of client relationships, scale within our lines of business, and drive higher profitability. We have implemented initiatives in support of the strategic plan, including the implementation of an integrated marketing software aimed at deepening client relationships, the continuation of our comprehensive review of our banking office network, and expansion into new markets and further diversification of revenues by expanding our residential mortgage banking and wealth businesses.

Markets. We maintain a blend of large and small markets in Florida and Georgia, all in close proximity to major interstate thoroughfares such as Interstates 10 and 75. Our larger markets include Tallahassee (Leon County, Florida), Gainesville (Alachua County, Florida), Macon (Bibb County, Georgia), and Suncoast (Hernando/Pasco/Citrus Counties, Florida). The larger employers in these markets are state and local governments, healthcare providers, educational institutions, and small businesses, providing stability and good growth dynamics that have historically grown in excess of the national average. We serve an additional 15 smaller, less competitive, rural markets located on the outskirts of, and centered between, our larger markets where we are positioned as a market leader. In 7 of 12 markets in Florida and one of three Georgia markets (excluding Northern Arc of Atlanta markets entered into in 2022 and 2023), we frequently rank within the top three banks in terms of deposit market share. Furthermore, in the counties in which we operate, we maintain an 8.3% deposit market share in the Florida counties and 5.2% in the Georgia counties (excluding Northern Arc of Atlanta). Our markets provide for a strong core deposit funding base, a key differentiator and driver of our profitability and franchise value.

Recent Acquisition/Expansion Activity. We expanded into the Northern Arc of Atlanta, Georgia by opening full-service offices in Marietta (Cobb County) in the fourth quarter of 2022 and Duluth (Gwinnett County) in the second quarter of 2023. Additionally, we expanded our presence in the Florida Panhandle by opening a full-service office in Watersound, Florida in the first quarter of 2023, Panama City, Florida (Lynn Haven) in the first quarter of 2024, and Panama City, Florida (West Bay) in the first quarter of 2025. To expand our presence and commitment to our Gainesville market, we opened a third full-service banking office in the area in early 2023. During 2022 and 2023, we hired leadership and banking teams in the Northern Arc and Walton County office markets, including commercial bankers, retail delivery support, private banking, wealth advisors, and treasury professionals. Further, CCHL loan originators reside in the Northern Arc and Walton County offices.

On March 1, 2020, CCB acquired from BMGBMG, LLC (“BMG”) an initial 51% membership interest in CCHL (formerly known as Brand Mortgage Group, LLC), which became a consolidated entity in the Company’s financial statements. As part of the transaction, CCHL’s operating agreement included put and call options for CCB to purchase from BMG the remaining 49% of CCHL’s membership interests (the “49% Interest”). On November 15, 2024, CCB entered into an agreement with BMG to transfer the 49% Interest to CCB, effective January 1, 2025. BMG initiated the buyout by exercising its put option in CCHL’s operating agreement.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

For 2024, net income attributable to common shareowners totaled \$52.9 million, or \$3.12 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$52.3 million, or \$3.07 per diluted share, for 2023, and \$33.4 million, or \$1.97 per diluted share, for 2022.

For 2024, the increase in net income attributable to common shareowners reflected a \$5.7 million decrease in provision for credit losses and a \$4.4 million increase in noninterest income, that were partially offset by a \$8.3 million increase in noninterest expense, a \$0.9 million increase in income taxes, and a \$0.1 million decrease in net interest income. Net income attributable to common shareowners included a \$0.2 million decrease in the deduction to record the non-controlling interest in the earnings of CCHL.

For 2023, the increase in net income attributable to common shareowners reflected a \$34 million increase in net interest income that was partially offset by a \$5.4 million increase in noninterest expense, a \$5.2 million increase in income taxes, a \$3.6 million decrease in noninterest income of \$3.6 million, and a \$2.2 million increase in the provision for credit losses. Net income attributable to common shareowners included a \$1.3 million increase in the deduction to record the 49% non-controlling interest in the earnings of CCHL.

Below are **Summary Highlights** of our 2024 financial performance:

Income Statement

- *Tax-equivalent net interest income totaled \$159.2 million for 2024 compared to \$159.4 million for 2023 driven by higher yields across our earning assets, partially offset by higher deposit cost which was well controlled at 89 basis points for the year – net interest margin was 4.08% for 2024 compared to 4.05% for 2023*
- *Credit quality metrics remained strong throughout the year – allowance coverage ratio remained stable at 1.10% - net loan charge-offs were 21 basis points of average loans for 2024 versus 18 basis points for 2023*
- *Noninterest income increased \$4.4 million, or 6.1%, driven by higher mortgage banking revenues and wealth management fees*

- *Noninterest expense increased \$8.3 million, or 5.3%, primarily due to higher compensation expense reflective of higher incentive compensation, merit raises, and higher health insurance costs*

Balance Sheet

- *Loan balances increased \$50.1 million, or 1.9% (average), and decreased \$82.4 million, or 3.0% (end of period)*
- *Deposit balances decreased \$72.2 million, or 2.0% (average), and decreased \$29.8 million, or 0.8% (end of period)*
- *Tangible book value per share increased \$3.20, or 15.6%, driven by strong earnings and favorable investment security and pension plan accumulated other comprehensive loss adjustments*

For more detailed information, refer to the following additional sections of the MD&A “Results of Operations” and “Financial Condition”.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

A condensed earnings summary for the last three fiscal years is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1
CONDENSED SUMMARY OF EARNINGS

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Interest Income | \$ 194,657 | \$ 181,068 | \$ 131,910 |
| Taxable Equivalent Adjustments | 241 | 367 | 325 |
| Total Interest Income (FTE) | 194,898 | 181,435 | 132,235 |
| Interest Expense | 35,719 | 22,080 | 6,888 |
| Net Interest Income (FTE) | 159,179 | 159,355 | 125,347 |
| Provision for Credit Losses | 4,031 | 9,714 | 7,494 |
| Taxable Equivalent Adjustments | 241 | 367 | 325 |
| Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses | 154,907 | 149,274 | 117,528 |
| Noninterest Income | 75,976 | 71,610 | 75,181 |
| Noninterest Expense | 165,315 | 157,023 | 151,634 |
| Income Before Income Taxes | 65,568 | 63,861 | 41,075 |
| Income Tax Expense | 13,924 | 13,040 | 7,798 |
| Pre-Tax Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests | 1,271 | 1,437 | 135 |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | \$ 52,915 | \$ 52,258 | \$ 33,412 |
| Basic Net Income Per Share | \$ 3.12 | \$ 3.08 | \$ 1.97 |
| Diluted Net Income Per Share | \$ 3.12 | \$ 3.07 | \$ 1.97 |

Net Interest Income and Margin

Net interest income represents our single largest source of earnings and is equal to interest income and fees generated by earning assets, less interest expense paid on interest bearing liabilities. We provide an analysis of our net interest income, including average yields and rates in Tables 2 and 3 below. We provide this information on a “taxable equivalent” basis to reflect the tax-exempt status of income earned on certain loans and investments.

For 2024, our taxable equivalent net interest income totaled \$159.2 million compared to \$159.4 million for 2023 and \$125.3 million for 2022. The \$0.2 million, or 0.1%, decrease in 2024 was primarily attributable to higher deposit interest expense, which was substantially offset by higher loan interest income and to a lesser extent higher overnight funds interest income. The \$34.1 million, or 27.2%, increase in 2023 reflected loan growth and higher interest rates across a majority of our earning assets, partially offset by higher deposit interest expense.

For 2024, our taxable equivalent interest income totaled \$194.9 million compared to \$181.4 million in 2023 and \$132.2 million in 2022. The \$13.5 million, or 7.4%, increase in 2024 was primarily attributable to loan growth and favorable loan repricing. The \$49.2 million, or 37.2%, increase in 2023 reflected an overall improved earning asset mix driven by loan growth, and higher interest rates on earning assets.

For 2024, interest expense totaled \$35.7 million compared to \$22.1 million for 2023 and \$6.9 million for 2022. The \$13.6 million, or 61.5% increase in 2024 was primarily attributable to increased deposit interest expense, including a \$6.3 million increase attributable to money market accounts, a \$4.5 million increase attributable to NOW accounts, and a \$3.7 million increase attributable to certificates of deposit, all reflective of a shift in balances from noninterest bearing to interest bearing products driven by the higher interest rate environment and clients seeking higher yield deposit products. The \$15.2 million, or 220.3%, increase in 2023 was also driven by increased deposit interest expense, primarily a \$9.6 million increase attributable to NOW accounts and a \$3.5 million increase attributable to money market accounts. The increase in NOW account expense reflected higher interest rates for our commercial accounts that have a managed rate that were increased during the year. A shift in balances from the noninterest bearing to NOW product also contributed to the increase. The increase in the expense for money market accounts reflected adjustments to our board and managed rates for this product also reflective of higher interest rates.

Our cost of interest bearing deposits was 142 basis points for 2024, 81 basis points for 2023, and 17 basis points for 2022. Our total cost of deposits (including noninterest bearing accounts) was 89 basis points for 2024, 48 basis points for 2023, and 9 basis points for 2022. Our total cost of funds (interest expense/average earning assets) was 92 basis points for 2024, 56 basis points for 2023, and 17 basis points for 2022.

Our net interest margin (defined as taxable-equivalent interest income less interest expense divided by average earning assets) was 4.08% for 2024, 4.05% for 2023, and 3.14% for 2022. The increase in the net interest margin for 2024 and 2023 reflected a combination of earning assets repricing at higher interest rates and an improved earning asset mix driven by loan growth, partially offset by a higher, but well controlled cost of deposits.

The Federal Open Market Committee decreased the Federal Funds Rate during 2024. The Federal Funds Rate is currently in a target range of 4.25% to 4.50%, with the Effective Federal Funds Rate at 4.33% at December 31, 2024, and 5.33% at December 31, 2023. Management actively manages its balance sheet mix and volume and will make loan and deposit product pricing changes to help mitigate interest rate risk. See section titled “Financial Condition - Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information regarding this risk.

Table 2
AVERAGE BALANCES AND INTEREST RATES

| (Taxable Equivalent Basis - Dollars in Thousands) | 2024 | | | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Average Balance | Interest | Average Rate | Average Balance | Interest | Average Rate | Average Balance | Interest | Average Rate |
| ASSETS | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans Held for Sale | \$ 27,306 | \$ 2,776 | 6.72 % | \$ 55,510 | \$ 3,232 | 5.82 % | \$ 48,502 | \$ 2,175 | 4.49 % |
| Loans Held for Investment ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | 2,706,461 | 162,385 | 6.03 | 2,656,394 | 149,366 | 5.62 | 2,189,440 | 104,578 | 4.78 |
| Investment Securities | | | | | | | | | |
| Taxable Investment Securities | 923,253 | 17,073 | 1.85 | 1,016,550 | 18,652 | 1.83 | 1,098,876 | 15,917 | 1.45 |
| Tax-Exempt Investment Securities ⁽²⁾ | 848 | 37 | 4.34 | 2,199 | 59 | 2.68 | 2,668 | 54 | 2.03 |
| Total Investment Securities | 924,101 | 17,110 | 1.85 | 1,018,749 | 18,711 | 1.83 | 1,101,544 | 15,971 | 1.45 |
| Fed Funds Sold & Int Bearing Dep | 239,712 | 12,627 | 5.27 | 203,147 | 10,126 | 4.98 | 649,762 | 9,511 | 1.46 |
| Total Earning Assets | 3,897,580 | 194,898 | 5.00 % | 3,933,800 | 181,435 | 4.61 % | 3,989,248 | 132,235 | 3.32 % |
| Cash & Due From Banks | 73,881 | | | 75,786 | | | 76,929 | | |
| Allowance for Credit Losses | (29,902) | | | (28,190) | | | (21,688) | | |
| Other Assets | 293,044 | | | 297,290 | | | 287,813 | | |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ 4,234,603 | | | \$ 4,278,686 | | | \$ 4,332,302 | | |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Noninterest Bearing Deposits | \$ 1,336,601 | | | \$ 1,507,657 | | | \$ 1,691,132 | | |
| NOW Accounts | 1,183,962 | 16,835 | 1.42 % | 1,172,861 | 12,375 | 1.06 % | 1,065,838 | 2,799 | 0.26 % |
| Money Market Accounts | 400,664 | 9,957 | 2.49 | 299,581 | 3,670 | 1.22 | 283,407 | 203 | 0.07 |
| Savings Accounts | 518,869 | 723 | 0.14 | 592,033 | 598 | 0.10 | 628,313 | 309 | 0.05 |
| Time Deposits | 157,342 | 4,647 | 2.95 | 97,480 | 939 | 0.96 | 94,646 | 133 | 0.14 |
| Total Interest Bearing Deposits | 2,260,837 | 32,162 | 1.42 % | 2,161,955 | 17,582 | 0.81 % | 2,072,204 | 3,444 | 0.17 % |
| Total Deposits | 3,597,438 | 32,162 | 0.89 | 3,669,612 | 17,582 | 0.48 | 3,763,336 | 3,444 | 0.09 |
| Repurchase Agreements | 26,970 | 838 | 3.11 | 19,917 | 513 | 2.57 | 8,095 | 14 | 0.17 |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 4,882 | 242 | 4.94 | 24,146 | 1,538 | 6.37 | 32,388 | 1,747 | 5.40 |
| Subordinated Notes Payable | 52,887 | 2,449 | 4.56 | 52,887 | 2,427 | 4.53 | 52,887 | 1,652 | 3.08 |
| Other Long-Term Borrowings | 534 | 28 | 5.31 | 408 | 20 | 4.77 | 665 | 31 | 4.62 |
| Total Interest Bearing Liabilities | 2,346,110 | 35,719 | 1.52 % | 2,259,313 | 22,080 | 0.98 % | 2,166,239 | 6,888 | 0.32 % |
| Other Liabilities | 71,964 | | | 81,842 | | | 85,684 | | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 3,754,675 | | | 3,848,812 | | | 3,943,055 | | |
| Temporary Equity | 6,712 | | | 8,392 | | | 9,957 | | |
| TOTAL SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY | 473,216 | | | 421,482 | | | 379,290 | | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY EQUITY AND SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY | \$ 4,234,603 | | | \$ 4,278,686 | | | \$ 4,332,302 | | |
| Interest Rate Spread | | | 3.47 % | | | 3.63 % | | | 3.00 % |
| Net Interest Income | | \$ 159,179 | | | \$ 159,355 | | | \$ 125,347 | |
| Net Interest Margin ⁽³⁾ | | | 4.08 % | | | 4.05 % | | | 3.14 % |

⁽¹⁾ Average balances include net loan fees, discounts and premiums, and nonaccrual loans. Interest income includes net loan cost of \$0.7 million for 2024, and net loan fees of \$0.05 million for 2023 and \$0.5 million for 2022.

⁽²⁾ Interest income includes the effects of taxable equivalent adjustments using a 21% tax rate.

⁽³⁾ Taxable equivalent net interest income divided by average earning assets.

Table 3
RATE/VOLUME ANALYSIS ⁽¹⁾

| (Taxable Equivalent Basis - Dollars in Thousands) | 2024 vs. 2023 | | | | 2023 vs. 2022 | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Increase (Decrease) Due to Change In | | | | Increase (Decrease) Due to Change | | |
| | Total | Calendar ⁽³⁾ | Volume | Rate | Total | Volume | Rate |
| Earnings Assets: | | | | | | | |
| Loans Held for Sale ⁽²⁾ | \$ (456) | 9 | \$ (1,651) | \$ 1,186 | \$ 1,057 | \$ 315 | \$ 742 |
| Loans Held for Investment ⁽²⁾ | 13,019 | 409 | 2,406 | 10,204 | 44,788 | 22,304 | 22,484 |
| Taxable Investment Securities | (1,579) | 51 | (1,763) | 133 | 2,735 | (1,192) | 3,927 |
| Tax-Exempt Investment Securities ⁽²⁾ | (22) | - | (36) | 14 | 5 | (10) | 15 |
| Funds Sold | 2,501 | 28 | 1,795 | 678 | 615 | (6,537) | 7,152 |
| Total | \$ 13,463 | 497 | \$ 751 | \$ 12,215 | 49,200 | \$ 14,880 | \$ 34,320 |
| Interest Bearing Liabilities: | | | | | | | |
| NOW Accounts | \$ 4,460 | 34 | \$ 83 | \$ 4,343 | 9,576 | \$ 281 | \$ 9,295 |
| Money Market Accounts | 6,287 | 10 | 1,228 | 5,049 | 3,467 | 12 | 3,455 |
| Savings Accounts | 125 | 2.00 | (76) | 199 | 289 | (18) | 307 |
| Time Deposits | 3,708 | 3 | 574 | 3,131 | 806 | 4 | 802 |
| Short-Term Borrowings | (971) | 6 | (574) | (403) | 290 | 156 | 134 |
| Subordinated Notes Payable | 22 | 7 | (7) | 22 | 775 | - | 775 |
| Other Long-Term Borrowings | 8 | - | 6 | 2 | (11) | (12) | 1 |
| Total | \$ 13,639 | 62 | \$ 1,234 | \$ 12,343 | 15,192 | \$ 423 | \$ 14,769 |
| Changes in Net Interest Income | \$ (176) | 435 | (483) | \$ (128) | \$ 34,008 | \$ 14,457 | \$ 19,551 |

⁽¹⁾ This table shows the change in taxable equivalent net interest income for comparative periods based on either changes in average volume or changes in average rates for interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. Changes which are not solely due to volume changes or solely due to rate changes have been attributed to rate changes.

⁽²⁾ Interest income includes the effects of taxable equivalent adjustments using a 21% tax rate to adjust on tax-exempt loans and securities and securities to a taxable equivalent basis.

⁽³⁾ Reflects one extra calendar day in 2024.

Provision for Credit Losses

For 2024, we recorded a provision for credit loss expense of \$4.0 million (\$5.0 million expense for loans held for investment ("HFI") and \$1.0 million benefit for unfunded loan commitments) compared to a provision expense of \$9.7 million for 2023 (\$9.5 million expense for loans HFI and \$0.2 million expense for unfunded loan commitments), and a provision expense of \$7.5 million for 2022 (\$7.4 million expense for loans HFI and \$0.1 million expense for unfunded loan commitments). The decrease in the provision for loans HFI in 2024 was primarily due to lower new loan volume and loan balances in 2024 and favorable loan grade migration. The decrease in the provision for unfunded loan commitments reflected a lower level of loan commitments. The increased provision in 2023 was driven by loan growth. We discuss the various factors that have impacted our provision expense in more detail under the heading Allowance for Credit Losses.

Noninterest Income

For 2024, noninterest income totaled \$76.0 million, a \$4.4 million, or 6.1%, increase over 2023, primarily attributable to a \$3.9 million increase in mortgage banking revenues and a \$2.8 million increase in wealth management fees, partially offset by a \$2.2 million decrease in other income. The increase in mortgage banking revenues was due to a higher gain on sale margin. The increase in wealth management fees was primarily driven by higher retail brokerage fees and to a lesser extent trust fees, primarily attributable to both new account growth and higher account values driven by higher market returns. The decrease in other income was primarily attributable to a \$1.4 million gain from the sale of mortgage servicing rights in 2023, and to a lesser extent a decrease in vendor bonus income and miscellaneous income.

For 2023, noninterest income totaled \$71.6 million, a \$3.6 million, or 4.7%, decrease from 2022 and reflected decreases in wealth management fees of \$1.7 million, mortgage banking revenues of \$1.5 million, deposit fees of \$0.8 million, and bank card fees of \$0.5 million, partially offset by a \$0.9 million increase in other income. The decrease in wealth management fees reflected lower insurance commissions of \$2.7 million due to the sale of large policies in 2022 and was partially offset by higher trust fees of \$0.5 million and retail brokerage fees of \$0.5 million. The decrease in mortgage banking revenues was primarily driven by lower production volume in 2023, reflective of the rapid increase in interest rates and lower market driven gain on sale margins. Steady best efforts adjustable-rate production by CCHL during 2023 contributed to the Bank's loan growth and earnings. The decline in deposit fees reflected lower commercial account analysis fees and account service charge fees, and the reduction in bank card fees was generally due to lower card volume reflective of slower consumer spending. The increase in other income was primarily due to a \$1.4 million gain from the sale of mortgage servicing rights that was partially offset by lower loan servicing income.

Noninterest income as a percent of total operating revenues (net interest income plus noninterest income) was 32.34% in 2024, 31.05% in 2023, and 37.55% in 2022. The variance in 2024 was primarily attributable to higher mortgage banking revenues and wealth management fees. The variances for both 2023 and 2022 reflected strong growth in net interest income and lower mortgage banking revenues. The table below reflects the major components of noninterest income.

Table 4
NONINTEREST INCOME

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Deposit Fees | \$ 21,346 | \$ 21,325 | \$ 22,121 |
| Bank Card Fees | 14,707 | 14,918 | 15,401 |
| Wealth Management Fees | 19,113 | 16,337 | 18,059 |
| Mortgage Banking Revenues | 14,343 | 10,400 | 11,909 |
| Other | 6,467 | 8,630 | 7,691 |
| Total Noninterest Income | <u>\$ 75,976</u> | <u>\$ 71,610</u> | <u>\$ 75,181</u> |

Significant components of noninterest income are discussed in more detail below.

Deposit Fees. For 2024, deposit fees (service charge fees, insufficient fund/overdraft fees, and business account analysis fees) totaled \$21.3 million compared to \$21.3 million in 2023 and \$22.1 million in 2022. Deposit fees for 2024 reflected a \$0.2 million increase in commercial account analysis fees that was offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in overdraft fees. A lower earnings credit rate and increased transaction volume drove the increase in commercial account analysis fees and the decrease in overdraft fees generally reflected lower consumer spend. The \$0.8 million, or 3.6%, decrease in 2023 was attributable to lower commercial account analysis fees of \$0.5 million and account service charge fees of \$0.3 million. The reduction in commercial account analysis fees reflected a higher earnings credit rate for commercial deposit accounts. The decrease in account service charge fees was attributable to higher debit card utilization which allows the client to forego the service charge fee if a certain number of debit card transactions is achieved.

Bank Card Fees. Bank card fees totaled \$14.7 million in 2024 compared to \$14.9 million in 2023 and \$15.4 million in 2022. The decreases in 2024 and 2023 were generally due to lower card volume reflective of overall slower consumer spending.

Wealth Management Fees. Wealth management fees including both trust fees (i.e., managed accounts and trusts/estates) and retail brokerage fees (i.e., investment, insurance products, and retirement accounts) totaled \$19.1 million in 2024 compared to \$16.3 million in 2023 and \$18.1 million in 2022. The increase in 2024 was attributable to a \$2.1 million increase in retail brokerage fees and a \$0.9 million increase in trust fees, that were partially offset by a \$0.3 million decrease in insurance commission revenue. The increase in retail brokerage fees was driven by increased fixed income and annuity product sales and new account growth, and the increase in trust fees reflected new account growth, higher account values reflective of improved market returns, and a mid-year fee increase. The decrease in 2023 reflected lower insurance revenues of \$2.7 million that was partially offset by a \$0.5 million decrease in trust fees and \$0.5 million decrease in retail brokerage fees. The sale of large policies in 2022 drove the decline in insurance revenues. At December 31, 2024, total assets under management ("AUM") were approximately \$3.049 billion compared to \$2.588 billion at December 31, 2023 and \$2.273 billion at December 31, 2022. The increases in AUM in 2024 and 2023 reflected a combination of new account growth and higher account values due to improved market returns.

Mortgage Banking Revenues. Mortgage banking revenues totaled \$14.3 million in 2024 compared to \$10.4 million in 2023 and \$11.9 million in 2022. The increase in 2024 was attributable to a higher gain on sale margin which reflected a higher percentage of secondary market/mandatory delivery loan sales. The decrease in 2023 was primarily driven by lower production volume reflective of the rapid increase in interest rates and lower market driven gain on sale margins which were under pressure in 2023. We provide a detailed overview of our mortgage banking operation, including a detailed break-down of mortgage banking revenues, mortgage servicing activity, and warehouse funding within Note 4 - Mortgage Banking Activities in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other. Other noninterest income totaled \$6.5 million in 2024 compared to \$8.6 million in 2023 and \$7.7 million in 2022. The decrease in 2024 was primarily attributable to a \$1.4 million gain from the sale of mortgage servicing rights realized in 2023, and to a lesser extent a decrease in vendor bonus income and miscellaneous income. The \$0.9 million increase in 2023 was due to a \$1.4 million gain from the sale of mortgage servicing rights that was partially offset by lower loan servicing income which reflected the aforementioned sale.

Noninterest Expense

For 2024, noninterest expense totaled \$165.3 million, a \$8.3 million, or 5.3%, increase over 2023, primarily attributable to increases in compensation expense of \$6.9 million, occupancy expense of \$0.3 million, and other expense of \$1.1 million. The increase in compensation reflected a \$5.3 million increase in salary expense and a \$1.6 million increase in other associate benefit expense. The increase in salary expense was primarily due to a decrease of \$3.1 million in realized loan cost (credit offset to salary expense - lower new loan volume in 2024), a \$2.2 million increase in base salary expense (primarily annual merit raises), and a \$1.2 million increase in cash incentive compensation that were partially offset by a decrease of \$1.4 million in commission expense (lower residential mortgage volume). The unfavorable variance in other associate benefit expense was due to a \$0.9 million increase in associate insurance cost and a \$0.6 million increase in stock compensation expense. The increase in occupancy expense was attributable to increases in software license and maintenance agreement expenses. The increase in other expense was driven by a \$1.1 million increase in other real estate expense and a \$1.4 million increase in processing expense that were partially offset by a \$1.4 million decrease in miscellaneous expense. The increase in other real estate expense reflected a lower level of gains from the sale of banking offices in 2024. The increase in processing expense reflected both inflationary increases on contract renewals and the outsourcing of our core processing system. The decrease in miscellaneous expense was attributable to lower pension plan expense for the non-service related component of the plan.

For 2023, noninterest expense totaled \$157.0 million, a \$5.4 million, or 3.5%, increase over 2022 and reflected increases in occupancy expense of \$3.1 million and compensation expense of \$2.3 million. The increase in occupancy expense was primarily driven by the addition of four new banking offices in mid-to-late 2022 and early 2023, and, to a lesser extent, higher expense for property insurance (increased premiums) and maintenance agreements (network and security upgrades). The increase in compensation expense reflected a \$4.7 million increase in salary expense that was partially offset by a \$2.4 million decrease in associate benefit expense. The increase in salary expense was primarily due to a \$3.6 million increase in base salaries (primarily the addition of staffing in new markets and annual merit), a \$3.0 million decrease in realized cost (credit offset to salary expense - lower new residential loan originations in 2023), and a \$1.2 million increase in incentive expense that were partially offset by a \$3.3 million decrease in commission expense (lower residential loan originations and insurance policy sales in 2023). The decrease in associate benefit expense reflected a \$2.9 million decrease in pension plan service cost expense that was partially offset by a \$0.5 million increase in associate insurance expense (higher premiums). The net variance in other expense was primarily due to a \$1.6 million decrease in other real estate expense (gain from the sale of a banking office in 2023) and a \$1.2 million decrease in miscellaneous expense (lower mortgage servicing asset amortization of \$1.0 million due to mid-2023 sale of servicing rights). Further, there was no pension settlement expense in 2023 whereas we realized \$2.3 million in total pension settlement expense in 2022. These favorable variances were partially offset by increases in pension – other expense (non-service component) of \$3.0 million, professional fees of \$0.8 million (one-time consulting expense related to our core processor outsourcing contract negotiation), insurance – other (FDIC insurance fees) of \$0.7 million, processing fees of \$0.5 million, and legal fees of \$0.3 million. For comparison purposes, the service cost component of our pension plan expense is reflected in associate benefit expense and the non-service component plus any settlement expenses are reflected in other expense. For 2023, our total pension expense was \$3.3 million compared to \$5.7 million in 2022 which included \$2.3 million in pension settlement expense due to a higher level of retirements.

Our operating efficiency ratio (expressed as noninterest expense as a percent of taxable equivalent net interest income plus noninterest income) was 70.30%, 67.99% and 75.62% in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The increase in this metric for 2024 was attributable to a higher level of noninterest expense and the decrease in this metric for 2023 was primarily driven by higher taxable equivalent net interest income (refer to caption headed Net Interest Income and Margin). Expense management is an important part of our culture and strategic focus. We will continue to review and evaluate opportunities to optimize our delivery operations and invest in technology that provides favorable returns/scale and/or mitigates risk. The table below reflects the major components of noninterest expense.

Table 5
NONINTEREST EXPENSE

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$ 84,639 | \$ 79,278 | \$ 74,590 |
| Associate Benefits | 16,082 | 14,509 | 16,929 |
| Total Compensation | 100,721 | 93,787 | 91,519 |
| Premises | 12,593 | 13,033 | 11,184 |
| Equipment | 15,389 | 14,627 | 13,390 |
| Total Occupancy, net | 27,982 | 27,660 | 24,574 |
| Legal Fees | 1,724 | 1,721 | 1,413 |
| Professional Fees | 6,311 | 6,245 | 5,437 |
| Processing Services | 8,411 | 6,984 | 6,534 |
| Advertising | 3,111 | 3,349 | 3,208 |
| Travel and Entertainment | 1,795 | 1,896 | 1,815 |
| Telephone | 2,857 | 2,729 | 2,851 |
| Insurance – Other | 3,137 | 3,120 | 2,409 |
| Pension - Other | (1,675) | 76 | (3,043) |
| Pension Settlement (Gain) Charge | - | (291) | 2,321 |
| Other Real Estate, Net | (868) | (1,969) | (337) |
| Miscellaneous | 11,809 | 11,716 | 12,933 |
| Total Other Expense | 36,612 | 35,576 | 35,541 |
| Total Noninterest Expense | \$ 165,315 | \$ 157,023 | \$ 151,634 |

Significant components of noninterest expense are discussed in more detail below.

Compensation. Compensation expense totaled \$100.7 million in 2024 compared to \$93.8 million in 2023, and \$91.5 million in 2022. For 2024, the \$6.9 million, or 7.4%, net increase reflected a \$5.3 million increase in salary expense and a \$1.6 million increase in associate benefit expense. The increase in salary expense was primarily due to a \$3.1 million decrease in realized loan cost which is a credit offset to salary expense and reflected lower new loan volume and a \$2.2 million increase in base salary expense, primarily annual merit raises, which were partially offset by a \$1.4 million decrease in commission expense driven by lower residential mortgage volume. The unfavorable variance in other associate benefit expense was due to a \$0.9 million increase in associate insurance cost due to higher health insurance cost and a \$0.6 million increase in stock compensation expense attributable to a higher incentive pay-out.

For 2023, the \$2.3 million, or 2.5%, net increase reflected an increase in salary expense of \$4.7 million that was partially offset by a decrease in associate benefit expense of \$2.4 million. The increase in salary expense was primarily due to a \$3.6 million increase in base salaries, primarily the addition of staffing in new markets and annual merit, a \$3.0 million decrease in realized cost, and a \$1.2 million increase in incentive expense, that were partially offset by a \$3.3 million decrease in commission expense which reflected lower residential loan originations and insurance policy sales in 2023. The decrease in associate benefit expense reflected a \$2.9 million decrease in pension plan service cost expense that was partially offset by a \$0.5 million increase in associate insurance expense attributable to higher premiums.

Occupancy. Occupancy expense (including premises and equipment) totaled \$28.0 million for 2024 compared to \$27.7 million for 2023, and \$24.5 million for 2022. For 2024, the \$0.3 million, or 1.2%, increase was attributable to an increase in maintenance agreement expense, primarily for security upgrades and addition of interactive teller machines.

For 2023, the \$3.1 million, or 12.6%, increase was primarily driven by the addition of four new banking offices in mid-to-late 2022 and early 2023, and, to a lesser extent higher expense for property insurance (increased premiums) and maintenance agreements (network and security upgrades).

Other. Other noninterest expense totaled \$36.6 million in 2024 compared to \$35.6 million in 2023 and \$35.5 million in 2022.

For 2024, the \$1.0 million variance in other expense was driven by a \$1.1 million increase in other real estate expense and a \$1.4 million increase in processing expense that were partially offset by a \$1.4 million decrease in miscellaneous expense. The increase in other real estate expense reflected a lower level of gains from the sale of banking offices in 2024. The increase in processing expense reflected both inflationary increases on contract renewals and the outsourcing of our core processing system. The decrease in miscellaneous expense was attributable to lower pension plan expense for the non-service related component of the plan.

For 2023, the \$0.1 million variance in other expense was primarily due to a \$1.6 million decrease in other real estate expense (gain from the sale of a banking office in 2023) and a \$1.2 million decrease in miscellaneous expense (lower mortgage servicing asset amortization of \$1.0 million due to mid-2023 sale of servicing rights). Further, there was no pension settlement expense in 2023 whereas we realized \$2.3 million in total pension settlement expense in 2022. These favorable variances were partially offset by increases in pension – other expense (non-service component) of \$2.8 million, professional fees of \$0.8 million (one-time consulting expense related to our core processor outsourcing contract negotiation), insurance – other (FDIC insurance fees) of \$0.7 million, processing fees of \$0.5 million, and legal fees of \$0.3 million.

Income Taxes

For 2024, we realized income tax expense of \$13.9 million (effective rate of 21.2%) compared to \$13.0 million (effective rate of 20.4%) for 2023 and \$7.8 million (effective rate of 19.0%) for 2022. The increase in our effective tax rate in 2024 was primarily attributable to a higher than projected Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) limitation related to current and future compensation and lower tax-exempt interest income. The increase in our effective tax rate in 2023 was attributable to a higher level of consolidated income. The effective rate was further increased due to a lower level of pre-tax income from CCHL, in relation to our consolidated income as the non-controlling interest adjustment for CCHL is accounted for as a permanent tax adjustment. However, these increases were offset by additional solar tax credits earned in 2023.

Absent discrete items or new tax credit investments, we expect our annual effective tax rate to approximate 24% for 2025.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Average assets totaled approximately \$4.235 billion for 2024, a decrease of \$44.1 million, or 1.0%, from 2023. Average earning assets were approximately \$3.898 billion for 2024, a decrease of \$36.2 million, or 0.9%, from 2023. Compared to 2023, the change in earning assets was primarily attributable to a \$94.6 million decrease in investment securities that was partially offset by a \$50.1 million increase in loans HFI. We discuss these variances in more detail below.

Table 2 provides information on average balances and rates, Table 3 provides an analysis of rate and volume variances and Table 6 highlights the changing mix of our interest earning assets over the last three fiscal years.

Loans

For 2024, average loans HFI increased \$50.1 million, or 1.9%, compared to an increase of \$467.0 million, or 21.3%, in 2023. Compared to 2023, the growth in average loans was primarily driven by increases in residential real estate loans of \$146.6 million and to a lesser degree, commercial mortgage real estate loans of \$7.2 million, and HELOCs of \$7.7 million, partially offset by declines in other loan categories, with the largest decline occurring in consumer, primarily indirect auto loans, with a decrease of \$63.4 million.

Total loans HFI at December 31, 2024 totaled \$2.652 billion, an \$82.4 million decrease from December 31, 2023 that was largely attributable to decreases in consumer, primarily indirect auto loans of \$72.8 million, commercial mortgage real estate loans of \$46.4 million, and commercial loans of \$36.0 million, partially offset by increases in residential real estate loans of \$38.3 million, construction real estate loans of \$23.9 million, and HELOCs of \$9.1 million. During 2024, indirect auto balances declined gradually as we focused on reducing exposure to this loan segment which totaled \$175.1 million at December 31, 2024 and \$248.0 million at December 31, 2023.

As part of our overall strategy, we will originate 1-4 family real estate secured adjustable-rate loans through CCHL, which provides us a larger pool of loan origination opportunities, and in large part drove the aforementioned growth in residential real estate loans. This loan volume can vary according to the direction of residential mortgage interest rates, and we expect that this volume will remain relatively stable compared to 2024.

Expansion into the Northern Arc of Atlanta, Georgia (Cobb and Gwinnett Counties) and Walton County, Florida drove incremental loan growth of approximately \$34 million in 2024.

In 2024, average loans held for sale ("HFS") decreased \$28.2 million, or 50.8%, from 2023. Loans HFI and HFS as a percentage of average earning assets increased to 70.1% in 2024 compared to 68.9% in 2023, primarily attributable to growth in loans HFI.

Table 6
SOURCES OF EARNING ASSET GROWTH

| | 2023 to 2024 | Percentage of Total | Components of Average Earning Assets | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| <i>(Average Balances – Dollars In Thousands)</i> | Change | Change | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Loans: | | | | | |
| Loans HFS | \$ (28,204) | (77.9) % | 0.7 % | 1.4 % | 1.2 % |
| Loans HFI: | | | | | |
| Commercial, Financial, and Agricultural | (25,337) | (70.0) | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Real Estate – Construction | (21,849) | (60.3) | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 7,167 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 17.6 |
| Real Estate – Residential | 144,028 | 397.6 | 26.3 | 22.5 | 12.3 |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 7,723 | 21.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Consumer | (61,665) | (170.3) | 6.0 | 7.6 | 8.7 |
| Total HFI Loans | 50,067 | 138.2 | 69.4 | 67.7 | 54.9 |
| Total Loans HFS and HFI | \$ 21,863 | 60.3 | 70.1 | 69.1 | 56.1 % |
| Investment Securities: | | | | | |
| Taxable | \$ (93,297) | (257.6) % | 23.7 % | 25.8 % | 27.5 % |
| Tax-Exempt | (1,351) | (3.7) | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total Securities | \$ (94,648) | (261.3) % | 23.7 % | 25.9 % | 27.6 % |
| Federal Funds Sold and Interest Bearing Deposits | 36,565 | 101.0 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 16.3 |
| Total Earning Assets | \$ (36,220) | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % |

Our average total loans (HFS and HFI)-to-deposit ratio was 76.0% in 2024, 73.9% in 2023, and 59.5% in 2022.

The composition of our HFI loan portfolio at December 31 for each of the past three years is shown in Table 7. Table 8 arrays our HFI loan portfolio at December 31, 2024, by maturity period. As a percentage of the HFI loan portfolio, loans with fixed interest rates represented 25.3% at December 31, 2024 compared to 29.1% at December 31, 2023. Higher residential real estate adjustable-rate loan balances and lower commercial real estate mortgage adjustable-rate loan balances at December 31, 2024 drove the decrease in the percentage.

Table 7
LOANS HFI BY CATEGORY

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ 189,208 | \$ 225,190 | \$ 247,362 |
| Real Estate – Construction | 219,994 | 196,091 | 234,519 |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 779,095 | 825,456 | 782,557 |
| Real Estate – Residential | 1,042,504 | 1,004,219 | 749,513 |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 220,064 | 210,920 | 208,217 |
| Consumer | 200,685 | 272,042 | 325,517 |
| Total Loans HFI, Net of Unearned Income | \$ 2,651,550 | \$ 2,733,918 | \$ 2,547,685 |

Table 8
LOANS HFI MATURITIES

| | Maturity Periods | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | One Year or Less | Over One Through Five Years | Five Through Fifteen Years | Over Fifteen Years | Total |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | | |
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ 26,853 | \$ 125,574 | \$ 95,748 | \$ 3,033 | \$ 189,208 |
| Real Estate – Construction | 133,469 | 56,927 | 2,187 | 27,411 | 219,994 |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 52,388 | 110,989 | 330,684 | 285,034 | 779,095 |
| Real Estate – Residential | 26,847 | 17,967 | 124,374 | 873,316 | 1,042,504 |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 1,667 | 9,244 | 45,964 | 163,189 | 220,064 |
| Consumer ⁽¹⁾ | 5,796 | 154,291 | 40,316 | 282 | 200,685 |
| Total | \$ 247,020 | \$ 474,992 | \$ 577,273 | \$ 1,352,265 | \$ 2,651,550 |
| Total Loans HFI with Fixed Rates | \$ 96,292 | \$ 354,785 | \$ 177,610 | \$ 43,366 | \$ 672,053 |
| Total Loans HFI with Floating or Adjustable-Rates | 150,728 | 120,207 | 399,663 | 1,308,899 | 1,979,497 |
| Total | \$ 247,020 | \$ 474,992 | \$ 577,273 | \$ 1,352,265 | \$ 2,651,550 |

⁽¹⁾Demand loans and overdrafts are reported in the category of one year or less.

Credit Quality

Table 9 provides the components of nonperforming assets and various other credit quality and risk metrics at December 31 for the last three fiscal years. Information regarding our accounting policies related to nonaccruals, past due loans, and financial difficulty modifications is provided in Note 3 – Loans Held for Investment and Allowance for Credit Losses.

Nonperforming assets (nonaccrual loans and other real estate) totaled \$6.7 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$6.2 million at December 31, 2023. At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, nonperforming assets as a percent of total assets equaled 0.15%. Nonaccrual loans totaled \$6.3 million at December 31, 2024, a \$0.1 million increase over December 31, 2023. Further, classified loans totaled \$19.9 million at December 31, 2024, a \$2.3 million decrease from December 31, 2023.

Table 9
CREDIT QUALITY

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nonaccruing Loans: | | | |
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ 37 | \$ 311 | \$ 41 |
| Real Estate – Construction | - | 322 | 17 |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 566 | 909 | 645 |
| Real Estate – Residential | 3,127 | 2,990 | 239 |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 1,782 | 999 | 771 |
| Consumer | 790 | 711 | 584 |
| Total Nonaccruing Loans | <u>6,302</u> | <u>6,242</u> | <u>2,297</u> |
| Other Real Estate Owned | 367 | 1 | 431 |
| Total Nonperforming Assets | <u>\$ 6,669</u> | <u>\$ 6,243</u> | <u>\$ 2,728</u> |
| Past Due Loans 30 – 89 Days | \$ 4,311 | \$ 6,855 | \$ 7,829 |
| Classified Loans | \$ 19,896 | \$ 22,203 | \$ 19,342 |
| | | | |
| Nonaccruing Loans/Loans | 0.24 % | 0.23 % | 0.09 % |
| Nonperforming Assets/Total Assets | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.06 |
| Nonperforming Assets/Loans Plus OREO | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.11 |
| Allowance/Nonaccruing Loans | 464.14 % | 479.70 % | 1091.33 % |

Nonaccrual Loans. Nonaccrual loans totaled \$6.3 million at December 31, 2024, a \$0.1 million increase over December 31, 2023. Generally, loans are placed on nonaccrual status if principal or interest payments become 90 days past due or management deems the collectability of the principal and interest to be doubtful. Once a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, all previously accrued and uncollected interest is reversed against interest income. Interest income on nonaccrual loans is recognized when the ultimate collectability is no longer considered doubtful. Loans are returned to accrual status when the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current or when future payments are reasonably assured. If interest on our loans classified as nonaccrual during 2024 had been recognized on a fully accruing basis, we would have recorded an additional \$0.3 million of interest income for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Other Real Estate Owned. OREO represents property acquired as the result of borrower defaults on loans or by receiving a deed in lieu of foreclosure. OREO is recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value, less estimated selling costs, at the time of foreclosure. Write-downs occurring at foreclosure are charged against the allowance for credit losses. On an ongoing basis, properties are either revalued internally or by a third-party appraiser as required by applicable regulations. Subsequent declines in value are reflected as other noninterest expense. Carrying costs related to maintaining the OREO properties are expensed as incurred and are also reflected as other noninterest expense.

OREO totaled \$0.4 million at December 31, 2024 versus \$1,000 at December 31, 2023. During 2024, we added properties totaling \$1.0 million and sold properties totaling \$0.6 million. For 2023, we added properties totaling \$1.5 million and sold properties totaling \$1.9 million.

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty. Occasionally, we will modify loans to borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty. Loan modifications to borrowers in financial difficulty are loans in which we will grant an economic concession to the borrower that we would not otherwise consider. In these instances, as part of a work-out alternative, we will make concessions including the extension of the loan term, a principal moratorium, a reduction in the interest rate, or a combination thereof. A modified loan classification can be removed if the borrower's financial condition improves such that the borrower is no longer in financial difficulty, the loan has not had any forgiveness of principal or interest, and the loan is subsequently refinanced or restructured at market terms and qualifies as a new loan. At December 31, 2024, we maintained one loan for \$0.3 million that we modified due to the borrower experiencing financial difficulty.

Past Due Loans. A loan is defined as a past due loan when one full payment is past due or a contractual maturity is over 30 days past due. Past due loans at December 31, 2024 totaled \$4.3 million compared to \$6.9 million at December 31, 2023. Indirect auto loans represented a large portion of the past due balances representing 56% and 76%, respectively, of the total dollars past due at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Potential Problem Loans. Potential problem loans are defined as those loans which are now current but where management has doubt as to the borrower's ability to comply with present loan repayment terms. At December 31, 2024, we had \$2.8 million in loans of this type which were not included in either of the nonaccrual or 90 days past due loan categories compared to \$3.4 million at December 31, 2023. Management monitors these loans closely and reviews their performance on a regular basis.

Loan Concentrations. Loan concentrations exist when there are amounts loaned to multiple borrowers engaged in similar activities which cause them to be similarly impacted by economic or other conditions and such amount exceeds 10% of our total loans. Due to the lack of diversified industry within our markets and the relatively close proximity of the markets, we have both geographic concentrations as well as concentrations in the types of loans funded. Specifically, due to the nature of our markets, a significant portion of our HFI loan portfolio has historically been secured with real estate, approximately 85% at December 31, 2024 and 82% at December 31, 2023, with the increase driven by lower loan volume in 2024 for commercial and consumer (indirect auto) loans and a higher volume of 1-4 family residential real estate loans originated in 2023 in comparison to other loan types. The primary types of real estate collateral are commercial properties and 1-4 family residential properties.

We review our loan portfolio segments and concentration limits on an ongoing basis and will make adjustments as needed to mitigate/reduce risk to segments that reflect decline or stress.

We have established an internal lending limit of \$10 million for the total aggregate amount of credit that will be extended to a client and any related entities within our Board approved policies. This compares to our legal lending limit of approximately \$101 million.

The following table summarizes our real estate loan category as segregated by the type of property. Property type concentrations are stated as a percentage of total real estate loans at December 31.

Table 10
REAL ESTATE LOANS BY PROPERTY TYPE

| | 2024 | | | | | 2023 | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------|--------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | Investor Real Estate | | | Owner Occupied Real Estate | | Investor Real Estate | | | Owner Occupied Real Estate | |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vacant Land, Construction, and Land Development | \$ | 317,881 | 14.1 % | - | - | \$ | 294,751 | 13.3 % | - | - |
| Improved Property | | 542,858 | 24.2 % | \$ 1,386,912 | 61.7 % | | 604,993 | 27.2 % | \$ 1,333,981 | 59.5 % |
| | \$ | 860,739 | 38.3 % | | 61.7 % | \$ | 899,744 | 40.5 % | | 59.5 % |

A major portion of our real estate loan segment is centered in the owner occupied category which carries a lower risk of non-collection than certain segments of the investor category. The owner occupied category was approximately 62% of total real estate loans at December 31, 2024 and 60% of total real estate loans at December 31, 2023. Further, investor real estate totaled 38% and 41% of total real estate loans at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

The table below further segments the investor real estate category for improved property.

Table 11
REAL ESTATE LOANS IMPROVED PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|--|------|---------|------|---|------|---------|------|---|
| Hotel/Motel | \$ | 74,400 | 13.7 | % | \$ | 83,108 | 13.7 | % |
| Gas Station/C-Store | | 7,628 | 1.4 | | | 9,640 | 1.6 | |
| Industrial/Warehouse | | 30,427 | 5.6 | | | 31,710 | 5.3 | |
| Multi-Family | | 49,295 | 9.1 | | | 72,677 | 12.0 | |
| Office | | 45,541 | 8.4 | | | 49,245 | 8.1 | |
| Retail & Shopping Centers | | 116,402 | 21.4 | | | 119,873 | 19.8 | |
| Commercial Condos | | 867 | 0.2 | | | 2,204 | 0.4 | |
| Other | | 32,022 | 5.9 | | | 35,766 | 5.9 | |
| Total Improved Property | | 356,582 | 65.7 | | | 404,223 | 66.8 | |
| Non-Owner Occupied 1-4 Residential | \$ | 186,276 | 34.3 | % | \$ | 200,770 | 33.2 | % |
| Total Investor Real Estate Improved Property | \$ | 542,858 | 100 | % | \$ | 604,993 | 100 | % |

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the loans' amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. The allowance for credit losses is adjusted by a credit loss provision which is reported in earnings and reduced by the charge-off of loan amounts, net of recoveries. Loans are charged off against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Expected recoveries do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously charged-off and expected to be charged-off. Expected credit loss inherent in non-cancellable off-balance sheet credit exposures is provided through the credit loss provision, but recorded separately in other liabilities.

Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical loan default and loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information incorporate management's view of current conditions and forecasts.

Detailed information regarding the methodology for estimating the amount reported in the allowance for credit losses is provided in Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies/Allowance for Credit Losses in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 – Loans Held for Investment and Allowance for Credit Losses in the Consolidated Financial Statements provides the activity in the allowance and the allocation by loan type for each of the past three fiscal years.

At December 31, 2024, the allowance for credit losses for HFI loans totaled \$29.2 million compared to \$29.9 million at December 31, 2023 and \$25.1 million at December 31, 2022. The \$0.7 million decrease in the allowance in 2024 reflected a credit loss provision of \$5.0 million and net loan charge-offs of \$5.7 million. The \$4.8 million increase in the allowance in 2023 reflected a credit loss provision of \$9.6 million and net loan charge-offs of \$4.7 million. The decrease in the allowance in 2024 was primarily attributable to lower new loan volume and loan balances and favorable loan migration. The increase in the allowance in 2023 was primarily attributable to incremental allowance related to loan growth, primarily residential real estate, and slower prepayment speeds (due to higher interest rates).

For 2024, we realized net loan charge-offs of \$5.7 million, or 0.21%, of average HFI loans, compared to net loan charge-offs of \$4.7 million, or 0.18%, for 2023, and net loan recoveries of \$3.9 million, or 0.18%, for 2022. Consumer (indirect auto) net loan charge-offs represented 62%, 76%, and 43% of total net loan charge-offs for the same respective years. Further, indirect auto net loan charge-offs represented approximately 1.68% of average indirect auto loans in 2024, 1.31% in 2023, and 0.53% in 2022. Beginning in 2022 we began reducing our exposure to this loan segment.

At December 31, 2024, the allowance for credit losses represented 1.10% of HFI loans and provided coverage of 464% of nonperforming loans compared to 1.10% and 480%, respectively, at December 31, 2023 and 0.98% and 1,091%, respectively, at December 31, 2022.

Table 11 further segments the allocation of allowance for credit losses at December 31 for each of the last three fiscal years.

Table 11

ALLOCATION OF ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

| | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | ACL Amount | Percent of Loans to Total Loans | ACL Amount | Percent of Loans to Total Loans | ACL Amount | Percent of Loans to Total Loans |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | | | |
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ 1,514 | 7.1 % | \$ 1,482 | 8.2 % | \$ 1,506 | 9.7 % |
| Real Estate: | | | | | | |
| Construction | 2,384 | 8.3 | 2,502 | 7.2 | 2,654 | 9.2 |
| Commercial | 5,867 | 29.4 | 5,782 | 30.2 | 4,815 | 30.7 |
| Residential | 14,568 | 39.3 | 15,056 | 36.7 | 10,741 | 29.4 |
| Home Equity | 1,952 | 8.3 | 1,818 | 7.7 | 1,864 | 8.2 |
| Consumer | 2,966 | 7.6 | 3,301 | 10.0 | 3,488 | 12.8 |
| Total | \$ 29,251 | 100 % | \$ 29,941 | 100 % | \$ 25,068 | 100 % |

Investment Securities

Our average investment portfolio balance was \$924 million in 2024, \$1.019 billion in 2023, and \$1.102 billion in 2022. As a percentage of average earning assets, our investment portfolio represented 23.7% in 2024, compared to 25.9% in 2023, and 27.6% in 2022. For both year-over-year comparisons, the decline in the investment portfolio was attributable to a portion of our investment cash flow not being reinvested to support loan growth. In 2025, we plan to reinvest cash flow from the investment portfolio as appropriate given loan demand and other liquidity management strategies.

For 2024, average taxable investments decreased \$93.3 million, or 9.2%, while tax-exempt investments decreased \$1.4 million, or 61.4%. Both taxable and non-taxable bonds decreased as part of our overall investment strategy to allow a majority of our investments to run off in order to fund loan growth. At December 31, 2024, municipal securities (taxable and non-taxable) comprised 4.0% of the portfolio.

Our investment portfolio is a significant component of our operations and, as such, it functions as a key element of liquidity and asset/liability management. Two types of classifications are approved for investment securities which are Available-for-Sale ("AFS") and Held-to-Maturity ("HTM"). For 2024 and 2023, we maintained securities under both the AFS and HTM designations. At December 31, 2024, \$403.3 million, or 41.5%, of our investment portfolio was classified as AFS, with \$567.2 million, or 58.3%, classified as HTM, and \$2.4 million, or 0.2%, classified as equity securities. At December 31, 2023, \$337.9 million, or 35.1%, of our investment portfolio was classified as AFS, with \$625.0 million, or 64.7%, classified as HTM and \$3.5 million, or 0.2%, classified as equity securities. In the third quarter of 2022, U.S. Treasury obligations totaling \$168.4 million with unrealized losses of \$9.4 million were transferred from AFS to HTM. At December 31, 2024, \$1.3 million was remaining in unrealized losses for these securities.

Table 12 provides the composition of our investment securities portfolio at December 31 for each of the last three fiscal years.

Table 12
INVESTMENT SECURITIES COMPOSITION

| | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Carrying Amount | Percent | Carrying Amount | Percent | Carrying Amount | Percent |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | | | |
| Available for Sale | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 105,801 | 10.9 % | \$ 24,679 | 2.6 % | \$ 22,050 | 2.1 % |
| U.S. Government Agency | 143,127 | 14.8 | 145,034 | 15.0 | 186,052 | 17.3 |
| States and Political Subdivisions | 39,382 | 4.0 | 39,083 | 4.0 | 40,329 | 3.8 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 55,477 | 5.7 | 63,303 | 6.6 | 69,405 | 6.5 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | 51,462 | 5.3 | 57,552 | 6.0 | 88,236 | 8.2 |
| Other Securities | 8,096 | 0.8 | 8,251 | 0.9 | 7,222 | 0.6 |
| Total | 403,345 | 41.5 | 337,902 | 35.1 | 413,294 | 38.5 |
| Held to Maturity | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | 368,005 | 37.8 | 457,681 | 47.4 | 457,374 | 42.6 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 199,150 | 20.5 | 167,341 | 17.3 | 203,370 | 18.9 |
| Total | 567,155 | 58.3 | 625,022 | 64.7 | 660,744 | 61.5 |
| Other Equity Securities | 2,399 | 0.2 | 3,450 | 0.2 | 10 | - |
| Total Investment Securities | \$ 972,899 | 100 % | \$ 966,374 | 100 % | \$ 1,074,048 | 100 % |

The classification of a security is determined upon acquisition based on how the purchase will affect our asset/liability strategy and future business plans and opportunities. Classification determinations will also factor in regulatory capital requirements, volatility in earnings or other comprehensive income, and liquidity needs. Securities in the AFS portfolio are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses associated with these securities recorded net of tax, in the accumulated other comprehensive loss component of shareowners' equity. Securities designated as HTM are those acquired or owned with the intent of holding them to maturity (final payment date). HTM investments are measured at amortized cost. It is neither management's current intent nor practice to participate in the trading of investment securities for the purpose of recognizing gains and therefore we do not maintain a trading portfolio.

At December 31, 2024, there were 856 positions (combined AFS and HTM) with pre-tax unrealized losses totaling \$48.4 million. The Government National Mortgage Association mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Treasuries, and SBA securities held carry the full faith and credit guarantee of the U.S. Government and are deemed to be 0% risk-weighted assets. Other mortgage-backed securities held (Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) are issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities. Direct obligations of U.S. Government agencies (Federal Farm Credit Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta) are also owned. We believe the long history of no credit losses on government securities indicates that the expectation of nonpayment of the amortized cost basis is zero. A large portion of the SBA securities float monthly or quarterly with the prime rate and are uncapped. The remaining positions owned are municipal and corporate bonds. At December 31, 2024, 48 corporate bond positions had a total allowance for credit loss of \$64,000 and 31 municipal bond positions had a total allowance for credit loss of \$3,000. All of these positions maintain an overall rating of at least "BBB+", and all are expected to mature at par.

The average maturity of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2024 was 2.54 years, with a duration of 2.19 compared to 2.91 years and 2.53, respectively, at December 31, 2023. The average life of our investment portfolio decreased primarily due to the natural aging of the portfolio in conjunction with a portion of the cash flow from the investment portfolio not being reinvested in order to fund loan growth.

The weighted average taxable equivalent yield of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2024 was 2.41% versus 2.02% in 2023. This increase in yield reflected a favorable reinvestment rate on securities purchased in 2024. Our bond portfolio contained no investments in obligations, other than U.S. Governments, of any state, municipality, political subdivision, or any other issuer that exceeded 10% of our shareowners' equity at December 31, 2024.

Table 13 and Note 2 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements present a detailed analysis of our investment securities as to type, maturity, unrealized losses, and yield at December 31.

Table 13
MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES

| | Within 1 year | | 1 - 5 years | | 5 - 10 years | | After 10 years | | Total | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (Dollars in Thousands) | Amount | WAY ⁽³⁾ | Amount | WAY ⁽³⁾ | Amount | WAY ⁽³⁾ | Amount | WAY ⁽³⁾ | Amount | WAY ⁽³⁾ |
| Available for Sale | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 11,776 | 1.73 % | \$ 94,025 | 3.80 % | \$ - | - % | \$ - | - % | \$ 105,801 | 3.65 % |
| U.S. Government Agency | 15,894 | 0.98 | 114,961 | 3.06 | 12,272 | 5.41 | - | - | 143,127 | 3.03 |
| States and Political Subdivisions | 6,463 | 0.92 | 23,248 | 1.51 | 9,671 | 1.97 | - | - | 39,382 | 1.54 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities ⁽¹⁾ | 1 | 3.83 | 10,735 | 1.49 | 44,741 | 2.43 | - | - | 55,477 | 2.26 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | 3,645 | 1.49 | 35,370 | 1.76 | 12,447 | 2.01 | - | - | 51,462 | 1.81 |
| Other Securities ⁽²⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,096 | 6.51 | 8,096 | 6.51 |
| Total | \$ 37,779 | 1.48 % | \$ 278,339 | 2.98 % | \$ 79,131 | 2.77 % | \$ 8,096 | 6.51 % | \$ 403,345 | 2.83 % |
| Held to Maturity | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 238,506 | 1.68 % | \$ 129,499 | 1.79 % | \$ - | - % | \$ - | - % | \$ 368,005 | 1.72 % |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities ⁽¹⁾ | 3,574 | 2.54 | 171,426 | 2.68 | 24,150 | 3.97 | - | - | 199,150 | 2.84 |
| Total | \$ 242,080 | 1.69 % | \$ 300,925 | 2.30 % | \$ 24,150 | 3.97 % | \$ - | - % | \$ 567,155 | 2.11 % |
| Equity Securities | \$ - | - % | \$ - | - % | \$ - | - % | \$ 2,399 | 0.35 % | \$ 2,399 | 0.35 % |
| Total Investment Securities | \$ 279,859 | 1.66 % | \$ 579,264 | 2.63 % | \$ 103,281 | 3.05 % | \$ 10,495 | 6.51 % | \$ 972,899 | 2.41 % |

⁽¹⁾ Based on weighted-average maturity.

⁽²⁾ Federal Home Loan Bank Stock and Federal Reserve Bank Stock are included in this category for weighted average yield, but do not have stated maturities.

⁽³⁾ Weighted average yield ("WAY") calculated based on current amortized cost balances – not presented on a tax equivalent basis.

Deposits

Average total deposits for 2024 were \$3.597 billion, a decrease of \$72.2 million, or 2.0%, from 2023. Average deposits decreased \$93.7 million, or 2.5%, in 2023. For both year-over-year periods, the decline was experienced in noninterest bearing deposits and savings accounts, partially offset by increases in balances of NOW accounts, money market accounts and certificates of deposit. Our public funds balances have historically realized growth in the fourth quarter of the year when municipalities collect tax receipts and will be at a seasonal low in the third quarter. At December 31, 2024, public funds balances totaled \$660.9 million and at December 31, 2023, totaled \$709.8 million.

At December 31, 2024, total deposits were \$3.672 billion, a decrease of \$29.8 million, or 0.8%, from December 31, 2023. The decrease from December 31, 2023 was driven by lower noninterest bearing, NOW, and savings account balances that were partially offset by higher money market accounts and certificate of deposit balances which reflected the re-mix in balances during 2024. Core deposit balances (total deposits less public funds) increased \$21.9 million over December 31, 2023.

Although the overnight funds rate was lowered in the second half of 2024 by 100 basis points to a target range of 4.25%-4.50%, the overall rate environment remains higher than early 2022 when the overnight funds rate was 0.00%-0.25%. As a result in 2024, we continued to see a shift in mix out of noninterest bearing accounts into interest bearing accounts, primarily money market accounts and certificates of deposit. We have several strategies in place to protect core deposits and mitigate deposit run-off, and we will continue to closely monitor several metrics such as the sensitivity of our clients to our deposit rates, our overall liquidity position, and competitor rates when pricing deposits. This strategy is consistent with previous rate cycles and allows us to manage the mix of our deposits as well as the overall client relationship rather than competing solely on rate.

Table 2 provides an analysis of our average deposits, by category, and average rates paid thereon for each of the last three fiscal years. Table 14 reflects the shift in our deposit mix over the last year and Table 15 provides a maturity distribution of time deposits in denominations of \$250,000 and over at December 31, 2024. For 2024, noninterest bearing deposits represented 37.2% of total average deposits. This compares to 41.1% in 2023 and 44.9% in 2022.

Table 14
SOURCES OF DEPOSIT GROWTH

| (Average Balances - Dollars in Thousands) | 2023 to 2024 | Percentage of Total | Components of Total Deposits | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Change | Change | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Noninterest Bearing Deposits | \$ (171,056) | (237.0) % | 37.2 % | 41.1 % | 44.9 % |
| NOW Accounts | 11,101 | 15.4 | 32.9 | 32.0 | 28.3 |
| Money Market Accounts | 101,083 | 140.1 | 11.1 | 8.2 | 7.5 |
| Savings Accounts | (73,164) | (101.4) | 14.4 | 16.1 | 16.7 |
| Time Deposits | 59,862 | 82.9 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Total Deposits | <u>\$ (72,174)</u> | <u>100 %</u> | <u>100 %</u> | <u>100 %</u> | <u>100 %</u> |

Table 15
MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS GREATER THAN \$250,000

| (Dollars in Thousands) | 2024 | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Certificates of Deposit | Percent |
| Three months or less | \$ 26,846 | 51.3 % |
| Over three through six months | 15,141 | 28.9 |
| Over six through 12 months | 2,658 | 5.1 |
| Over 12 months | 7,677 | 14.7 |
| Total | <u>\$ 52,322</u> | <u>100 %</u> |

Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity

Overview. Market risk arises from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, and equity prices. We have risk management policies designed to monitor and limit exposure to market risk and we do not participate in activities that give rise to significant market risk involving exchange rates, commodity prices, or equity prices. In asset and liability management activities, our policies are designed to minimize structural interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk Management. Our net income is largely dependent on net interest income. Net interest income is susceptible to interest rate risk to the degree that interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice on a different basis than interest-earning assets. When interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice more quickly than interest-earning assets in a given period, a significant increase in market rates of interest could adversely affect net interest income. Similarly, when interest-earning assets mature or reprice more quickly than interest-bearing liabilities, falling market interest rates could result in a decrease in net interest income. Net interest income is also affected by changes in the portion of interest-earning assets that are funded by interest-bearing liabilities rather than by other sources of funds, such as noninterest-bearing deposits and shareowners' equity.

We have established what we believe to be a comprehensive interest rate risk management policy, which is administered by management's Asset Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"). The policy establishes limits of risk, which are quantitative measures of the percentage change in net interest income (a measure of net interest income at risk) and the fair value of equity capital (a measure of economic value of equity ("EVE") at risk) resulting from a hypothetical change in interest rates for maturities from one day to 30 years. We measure the potential adverse impacts that changing interest rates may have on our short-term earnings, long-term value, and liquidity by employing simulation analysis through the use of computer modeling. The simulation model captures optionality factors such as call features and interest rate caps and floors imbedded in investment and loan portfolio contracts. As with any method of gauging interest rate risk, there are certain shortcomings inherent in the interest rate modeling methodology used by us. When interest rates change, actual movements in different categories of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, loan prepayments, and withdrawals of time and other deposits, may deviate significantly from assumptions used in the model. Finally, the methodology does not measure or reflect the impact that higher rates may have on adjustable-rate loan clients' ability to service their debts, or the impact of rate changes on demand for loan and deposit products.

The statement of financial condition is subject to testing for interest rate shock possibilities to indicate the inherent interest rate risk. We prepare a current base case and several alternative interest rate simulations (+/- 100, 200, 300, and 400 basis points (bp)), at least once per quarter, and report the analysis to ALCO, our Market Risk Oversight Committee ("MROC"), our Risk Oversight Committee ("ROC") and the Board of Directors. We augment our interest rate shock analysis with alternative interest rate scenarios on a quarterly basis that may include ramps, parallel shifts, and a flattening or steepening of the yield curve (non-parallel shift). In addition, more frequent forecasts may be produced when interest rates are particularly uncertain or when other business conditions so dictate.

Our goal is to structure the statement of financial condition so that net interest earnings at risk over 12-month and 24-month periods and the economic value of equity at risk do not exceed policy guidelines at the various interest rate shock levels. We attempt to achieve this goal by balancing, within policy limits, the volume of floating-rate liabilities with a similar volume of floating-rate assets, by keeping the average maturity of fixed-rate asset and liability contracts reasonably matched, by managing the mix of our core deposits, and by adjusting our rates to market conditions on a continuing basis.

Analysis. Measures of net interest income at risk produced by simulation analysis are indicators of an institution's short-term performance in alternative rate environments. These measures are typically based upon a relatively brief period, and do not necessarily indicate the long-term prospects or economic value of the institution.

Table 16
ESTIMATED CHANGES IN NET INTEREST INCOME

| Percentage Change (12-month shock) | +400 bp | +300 bp | +200 bp | +100 bp | -100 bp | -200 bp | -300 bp | -400 bp |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Policy Limit | -15.0 % | -12.5 % | -10.0 % | -7.5 % | -7.5 % | -10.0 % | -12.5 % | -15.0 % |
| December 31, 2024 | 15.4 % | 11.5 % | 7.6 % | 3.9 % | -4.3 % | -9.0 % | -14.3 % | -19.9 % |
| December 31, 2023 | 3.0 % | 2.1 % | 1.3 % | 0.7 % | -1.2 % | -3.6 % | -7.5 % | -12.8 % |

| Percentage Change (24-month shock) | +400 bp | +300 bp | +200 bp | +100 bp | -100 bp | -200 bp | -300 bp | -400 bp |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Policy Limit | -17.5 % | -15.0 % | -12.5 % | -10.0 % | -10.0 % | -12.5 % | -15.0 % | -17.5 % |
| December 31, 2024 | 40.8 % | 32.9 % | 24.8 % | 17.1 % | 0.1 % | -9.8 % | -20.9 % | -31.6 % |
| December 31, 2023 | 29.5 % | 24.4 % | 19.3 % | 14.8 % | 4.1 % | -3.5 % | -12.9 % | -23.6 % |

The Net Interest Income at risk position was more favorable at December 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023 for the 12-month and 24-month shocks for the rising rate scenarios and less favorable in the falling rate scenarios. Further, we are slightly more asset sensitive at December 31, 2024 as compared to December 31, 2023 due to a higher level of variable rate overnight funds and slightly lower loan balances.

Net Interest Income at risk is within our prescribed policy limits over both the 12-month and 24-month periods for all rate scenarios with the exception of the down 300 bps and down 400 bps scenario primarily due to our limited ability to lower our deposit rates relative to the decline in market rate for those scenarios. Given that our average nonmaturity deposit rate is less than 1.00%, a shock down 300 bps or down 400 bps scenario is more impactful to asset yields than deposit rates.

The measures of equity value at risk indicate our ongoing economic value by considering the effects of changes in interest rates on all of our cash flows by discounting the cash flows to estimate the present value of assets and liabilities. The difference between these discounted values of the assets and liabilities is the economic value of equity, which in theory approximates the fair value of our net assets.

Table 17
ESTIMATED CHANGES IN ECONOMIC VALUE OF EQUITY

| Changes in Interest Rates | +400 bp | +300 bp | +200 bp | +100 bp | -100 bp | -200 bp | -300 bp | -400 bp |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Policy Limit | -30.0 % | -25.0 % | -20.0 % | -15.0 % | -15.0 % | -20.0 % | -25.0 % | -30.0 % |
| December 31, 2024 | 30.7 % | 24.4 % | 17.0 % | 9.0 % | -17.2 % | -23.7 % | -35.1 % | -42.2 % |
| December 31, 2023 | 12.9 % | 10.7 % | 7.8 % | 4.4 % | -6.4 % | -14.0 % | -23.6 % | -27.8 % |
| EVE Ratio (policy minimum 5.0%) | 30.6 % | 28.6 % | 26.5 % | 24.3 % | 17.8 % | 16.2 % | 13.5 % | 11.9 % |

At December 31, 2024, the economic value of equity was favorable in all rising rate scenarios and unfavorable in the falling rate scenarios. EVE was within prescribed tolerance levels as the EVE ratio (EVE/EVA) in all rate scenarios is greater than 5.0%. Factors that can impact EVE values include the absolute level of rates, the overall structure of the balance sheet (including liquidity levels), pre-payment speeds, loan floors, and the change of model assumptions.

As the interest rate environment and the dynamics of the economy continue to change, additional simulations will be analyzed to address not only the changing rate environment, but also the changing statement of financial condition mix, measured over multiple years, to help assess the risk to the Company.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

In general terms, liquidity is a measurement of our ability to meet our cash needs. Our objective in managing our liquidity is to maintain our ability to fund loan commitments, purchase securities, accommodate deposit withdrawals or repay other liabilities in accordance with their terms, without an adverse impact on our current or future earnings. Our liquidity strategy is guided by policies that are formulated and monitored by our ALCO and senior management, and which take into account the marketability of assets, the sources and stability of funding and the level of unfunded commitments. We regularly evaluate all of our various funding sources with an emphasis on accessibility, stability, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. For 2024 and 2023, our principal source of funding was client deposits, supplemented by our short-term and long-term borrowings, primarily from our trust-preferred securities, securities sold under repurchase agreements, federal funds purchased, and FHLB borrowings. We believe that the cash generated from operations, our borrowing capacity and our access to capital resources are sufficient to meet our future operating capital and funding requirements.

At December 31, 2024, we had the ability to generate approximately \$1.535 billion (excludes overnight funds position of \$321 million) in additional liquidity through various sources, including various Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, the Federal Reserve Discount Window, federal funds purchased lines, and brokered deposits. We recognize the importance of maintaining liquidity and have developed a Contingent Liquidity Plan, which addresses various liquidity stress levels and our response and action based on the level of severity. We periodically test our credit facilities for access to the funds, but also understand that as the severity of the liquidity level increases certain credit facilities may no longer be available. We conduct quarterly liquidity stress tests and the results are reported to ALCO, MROC, ROC and the Board of Directors. We believe the liquidity available to us is sufficient to meet our ongoing needs.

We also view our investment portfolio as a liquidity source and have the option to pledge securities in our portfolio as collateral for borrowings or deposits, and/or to sell selected securities. Our portfolio consists of debt issued by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. governmental agencies, municipal governments, and corporate entities. At December 31, 2024, the weighted-average maturity and duration of our portfolio were 2.54 years and 2.19, respectively, and the AFS portfolio had a net unrealized tax-effected loss of \$19.2 million.

Our average net overnight funds sold position (defined as funds sold plus interest-bearing deposits with other banks less funds purchased) was \$239.7 million in 2024 compared to an average net overnight funds sold position of \$203.1 million in 2023. The increase was primarily attributable to a decline in investment security balance.

We expect capital expenditures over the next 12 months to be approximately \$10.0 million, which will consist primarily of technology purchases for banking offices, office leasehold improvements, business applications, and information technology security needs as well as furniture and fixtures and banking office remodels. We expect that these capital expenditures will be funded with existing resources without impairing our ability to meet our ongoing obligations.

Borrowings

Average short-term borrowings decreased \$12.2 million compared to 2023 primarily attributable to a \$19.2 million decrease in warehouse line of credit borrowings, which reflected lower utilization of our line to support loans held for sale which was partially offset by a \$7.1 million increase in repurchase agreement balances (business deposit accounts classified as repurchase agreements). Additional detail on these warehouse borrowings is provided in Note 4 – Mortgage Banking Activities in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

At December 31, 2024, advances from the FHLB totaled \$0.1 million comprised of one note. FHLB advances are collateralized by a floating lien on certain 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, commercial real estate mortgage loans, and home equity mortgage loans.

We have issued two junior subordinated deferrable interest notes to wholly owned Delaware statutory trusts. The first note for \$30.9 million was issued to CCBG Capital Trust I in November 2004, of which \$10 million was retired in April 2016. The second note for \$32.0 million was issued to CCBG Capital Trust II in May 2005. The interest payment for the CCBG Capital Trust I borrowing is due quarterly and adjusts quarterly to a variable rate of three-month CME Term SOFR (secured overnight financing rate) plus a margin of 1.90%. This note matures on December 31, 2034. The interest payment for the CCBG Capital Trust II borrowing is due quarterly and adjusts quarterly to a variable interest rate based on three-month CME Term SOFR plus a margin of 1.80%. This note matures on June 15, 2035. The proceeds from these borrowings were used to partially fund acquisitions. Under the terms of each junior subordinated deferrable interest note, in the event of default or if we elect to defer interest on the note, we may not, with certain exceptions, declare or pay dividends or make distributions on our capital stock or purchase or acquire any of our capital stock. In the second quarter of 2020, we entered into a derivative cash flow hedge of our interest rate risk related to our subordinated debt. The notional amount of the derivative is \$30 million (\$10 million of the CCBG Capital Trust I borrowing and \$20 million of the CCBG Capital Trust II borrowing). Under the swap arrangement, CCBG will pay a fixed interest rate of 2.50% and receive a variable interest rate based on three-month CME Term SOFR. Additional detail on the interest rate swap agreement is provided in Note 5 – Derivatives in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

See Note 11 – Short Term Borrowings and Note 12 – Long Term Borrowings in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on borrowings.

In the ordinary course of business, we have entered into contractual obligations and have made other commitments to make future payments. Refer to the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements elsewhere in this report for the expected timing of such payments as of December 31, 2024. These include payments related to (i) long-term borrowings (Note 12 – Long-Term Borrowings), (ii) short-term borrowings (Note 11 – Short-Term Borrowings), (iii) operating leases (Note 7 – Leases), (iv) time deposits with stated maturities (Note 10 – Deposits), and (v) commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit (Note 21 – Commitments and Contingencies).

Capital Resources

Shareowners' equity was \$495.3 million at December 31, 2024 compared to \$440.6 million at December 31, 2023. For 2024, shareowners' equity was positively impacted by net income attributable to common shareowners of \$52.9 million, a net \$15.7 million decrease in the accumulated other comprehensive loss, the issuance of stock of \$3.1 million, and stock compensation accretion of \$1.9 million. The net favorable change in accumulated other comprehensive loss reflected a \$10.1 million decrease in the pension plan loss from the year-end re-measurement of the plan and a \$5.6 million decrease in the investment securities loss. Shareowners' equity was reduced by common stock dividends of \$14.9 million (\$0.88 per share), the repurchase of stock of \$2.3 million (82,540 shares), net adjustments totaling \$1.4 million related to transactions under our stock compensation plans, and a \$0.3 million reclassification from temporary equity.

Additional historical information on capital changes is provided in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareowners' Equity in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We continue to maintain a strong capital position. The ratio of shareowners' equity to total assets at December 31, 2024 was 11.45% compared to 10.24% at December 31, 2023. Further, our tangible common equity ratio was 9.51% (non-GAAP financial measure) at December 31, 2024 compared to 8.26% at December 31, 2023. If our unrealized HTM securities losses of \$16.0 million (after-tax) were recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss, our adjusted tangible capital ratio would be 9.14%. The improvement in the ratios in 2024 was primarily attributable to strong earnings and decreases in the unrealized loss on AFS securities and the unfunded pension liability, both of which are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

We are subject to regulatory risk-based capital requirements that measure capital relative to risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet financial instruments. At December 31, 2024, our total risk-based capital ratio was 18.64% compared to 16.57% at December 31, 2023. Our common equity tier 1 capital ratio was 15.54% and 13.52%, respectively, on these dates. Our leverage ratio was 11.05% and 10.30%, respectively, on these dates. For a detailed discussion of our regulatory capital requirements, refer to the “Regulatory Considerations – Capital Regulations” section on page 17. See Note 17 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information as to our capital adequacy.

At December 31, 2024, our common stock had a book value of \$29.11 per diluted share compared to \$25.92 at December 31, 2023. Book value is impacted by the net unrealized gains and losses on investment securities. At December 31, 2024, the net unrealized loss was \$20.2 million compared to an unrealized loss of \$25.7 million at December 31, 2023. Book value is also impacted by the recording of our unfunded pension liability through other comprehensive income in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 715. At December 31, 2024, the net pension asset reflected in accumulated other comprehensive loss was \$9.7 million compared to a net pension liability of \$0.4 million at December 31, 2023. The favorable adjustment for the pension plan was primarily attributable to a higher than estimated return on plan assets in 2024 and a higher discount rate used to determine the plan liability at December 31, 2024.

In January 2024, our Board of Directors authorized the Capital City Bank Group, Inc. Share Repurchase Program (“the Program”), effective February 1, 2024, which authorizes the repurchase of up to 750,000 shares of our outstanding common stock over a five-year period. Under the Program, shares may be repurchased by the Company from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, as market conditions warrant; however, the Program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any specified number of shares. We purchased (i) 73,349 shares under the Program in 2024 at an average price of \$28.03 per share and (ii) 9,101 shares in January 2024 at an average price of \$29.47 per share under a substantially similar repurchase plan that was authorized in 2019 and expired in 2024. There are 676,561 shares remaining for purchase under the Program.

Dividends

Adequate capital and financial strength are paramount to our stability and the stability of CCB. Cash dividends declared and paid should not place unnecessary strain on our capital levels. When determining the level of dividends, the following factors are considered:

- Compliance with state and federal laws and regulations;
- Our capital position and our ability to meet our financial obligations;
- Projected earnings and asset levels; and
- The ability of the Bank and us to fund dividends.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We are a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our clients. See Note 21 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

If commitments arising from these financial instruments continue to require funding at historical levels, management does not anticipate that such funding will adversely impact our ability to meet on-going obligations. In the event these commitments require funding in excess of historical levels, management believes current liquidity, investment security maturities, available advances from the FHLB and Federal Reserve Bank, and warehouse lines of credit provide a sufficient source of funds to meet these commitments.

In conjunction with the sale and securitization of loans held for sale and their related servicing rights, we may be exposed to liability resulting from recourse, repurchase, and make-whole agreements. If it is determined subsequent to our sale of a loan or its related servicing rights that a breach of the representations or warranties made in the applicable sale agreement has occurred, which may include guarantees that prepayments will not occur within a specified and customary time frame, we may have an obligation to either (a) repurchase the loan for the unpaid principal balance, accrued interest, and related advances; (b) indemnify the purchaser against any loss it suffers; or (c) make the purchaser whole for the economic benefits of the loan and its related servicing rights.

Our repurchase, indemnification and make-whole obligations vary based upon the terms of the applicable agreements, the nature of the asserted breach, and the status of the mortgage loan at the time a claim is made. We establish reserves for estimated losses of this nature inherent in the origination of mortgage loans by estimating the losses inherent in the population of all loans sold based on trends in claims and actual loss severities experienced. The reserve will include accruals for probable contingent losses in addition to those identified in the pipeline of claims received. The estimation process is designed to include amounts based on actual losses experienced from actual activity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The consolidated financial statements and accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require us to make various estimates and assumptions (see Note 1 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). We believe that, of our significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity.

Allowance for Credit Losses. The amount of the allowance for credit losses represents management's best estimate of current expected credit losses considering available information, from internal and external sources, relevant to assessing exposure to credit loss over the contractual term of the instrument. Relevant available information includes historical credit loss experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. While historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses, adjustments to historical loss information may be made for changes in loan risk grades, loss experience trends, loan prepayment trends, differences in current portfolio-specific risk characteristics, environmental conditions, future expectations, or other relevant factors. While management utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of our allowance accounts is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond our control, including the performance of our portfolios, the economy, changes in interest rates, and the view of the regulatory authorities toward classification of assets. Detailed information on the Allowance for Credit Losses valuation, and the assumptions used are provided in Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquired businesses over the fair value of their identifiable net assets. We perform an impairment review on an annual basis or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Adverse changes in the economic environment, declining operations, or other factors could result in a decline in the estimated implied fair value of goodwill. If the estimated implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying amount, a loss would be recognized to reduce the carrying amount to the estimated implied fair value.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis. Accounting Standards Update 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying Accounting for Goodwill Impairment allows for a qualitative assessment of goodwill impairment indicators. If the assessment indicates that impairment has more than likely occurred, the Company must compare the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recorded equal to the excess.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, we performed our annual impairment testing. We proceeded with qualitative assessment by evaluating impairment indicators and concluded there were none that indicated that goodwill impairment had occurred.

Pension Assumptions. We have a defined benefit pension plan for the benefit of a portion of our associates. On December 30, 2019, the plan was amended to remove plan eligibility for new associates hired after December 31, 2019. Our funding policy with respect to the pension plan is to contribute, at a minimum, amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements as set by law. Pension expense is determined by an external actuarial valuation based on assumptions that are evaluated annually as of December 31, the measurement date for the pension obligation. The service cost component of pension expense is reflected as "Compensation Expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. All other components of pension expense are reflected as "Other Expense".

The Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition reflect an accrued pension benefit cost due to funding levels and unrecognized actuarial amounts. The most significant assumptions used in calculating the pension obligation are the weighted-average discount rate used to determine the present value of the pension obligation, the weighted-average expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, and the assumed rate of annual compensation increases. These assumptions are re-evaluated annually with the external actuaries, taking into consideration both current market conditions and anticipated long-term market conditions.

The discount rate is determined by matching the anticipated defined pension plan cash flows to the spot rates of a corporate AA-rated bond index/yield curve and solving for the single equivalent discount rate which would produce the same present value. This methodology is applied consistently from year to year. The discount rate utilized in 2024 was 5.29%. The estimated impact to 2024 pension expense of a 25 basis point increase or decrease in the discount rate would have been an approximate \$0.6 million decrease or increase, respectively. We anticipate using a 5.82% discount rate in 2025.

Based on the balances at the December 31, 2024 measurement date, the estimated impact on accumulated other comprehensive loss of a 25 basis point increase or decrease in the discount rate would have been a decrease or increase of approximately \$3.1 million (after-tax). The estimated impact on accumulated other comprehensive loss of a 1% favorable/unfavorable variance in the actual rate of return on plan assets versus the assumed rate of return on plan assets of 6.75% would have been an approximate \$0.9 million (after-tax) decrease/increase, respectively.

The weighted-average expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is determined based on the current and anticipated future mix of assets in the plan. The assets currently consist of equity securities, U.S. Government and Government agency debt securities, and other securities (typically temporary liquid funds awaiting investment). The weighted-average expected long-term rate of return on plan assets utilized for 2024 was 6.75%. The estimated impact to 2024 pension expense of a 25 basis point increase or decrease in the rate of return would have been an approximate \$0.3 million decrease or increase, respectively. We anticipate using a rate of return on plan assets of 6.75% for 2025.

The assumed rate of annual compensation increases of 4.75% for 2024 was based on an experience study performed for the plan in 2022. It is anticipated that this compensation increase assumption may change based on updates to the actual plan participants remaining in the plan at the end of each plan year.

Detailed information on the pension plan, the actuarially determined disclosures, and the assumptions used are provided in Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

We recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in other expenses.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

See “Financial Condition - Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, above, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

2024 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID 686)

**CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareowners, Board of Directors, and Audit Committee
Capital City Bank Group, Inc.
Tallahassee, Florida

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Capital City Bank Group, Inc. (Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareowners' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America .

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 11, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

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

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company's loans held for investment portfolio totaled \$2.65 billion as of December 31, 2024, and the allowance for credit losses on loans held for investment was \$29.2 million. As more fully described in Notes 1 and 3 to the Company's consolidated financial statements, the Company estimates its exposure to expected credit losses as of the statement of financial condition date for existing financial instruments held at amortized cost.

The determination of the ACL requires management to exercise significant judgment and consider numerous subjective factors, including determining qualitative factors utilized to adjust historical loss rates, loan credit risk grading and identifying loans requiring individual evaluation, among others. As disclosed by management, different assumptions and conditions could result in a materially different amount for the estimate of the ACL.

We identified the process for establishing the qualitative factors at December 31, 2024 as a critical audit matter. Auditing the qualitative factors involved a high degree of subjectivity in evaluating management's estimates.

The primary procedures we performed as of December 31, 2024 to address this critical audit matter included:

- Obtained an understanding of the Company's process for establishing the ACL, including the qualitative factor adjustments of the ACL.
- Tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the establishment of qualitative adjustments.
- Evaluated the qualitative adjustments to the ACL, including assessing the basis for adjustments and the reasonableness of the significant assumptions.
- Evaluated the overall reasonableness of assumptions used by management considering trends identified within peer groups.
- Evaluated credit quality trends in delinquencies, non-accruals, charge-offs, and loan risk ratings.

Forvis Mazars, LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

Little Rock, Arkansas

March 11, 2025

CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | As of December 31, | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash and Due From Banks | \$ 70,543 | \$ 83,118 |
| Federal Funds Sold and Interest Bearing Deposits | 321,311 | 228,949 |
| Total Cash and Cash Equivalents | 391,854 | 312,067 |
| Investment Securities, Available for Sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$ 429,033 and \$367,747) | 403,345 | 337,902 |
| Investment Securities, Held to Maturity (fair value of \$ 544,460 and \$591,751) | 567,155 | 625,022 |
| Equity Securities | 2,399 | 3,450 |
| Total Investment Securities | 972,899 | 966,374 |
| Loans Held For Sale, at fair value | 28,672 | 28,211 |
| Loans, Held for Investment | 2,651,550 | 2,733,918 |
| Allowance for Credit Losses | (29,251) | (29,941) |
| Loans Held for Investment, Net | 2,622,299 | 2,703,977 |
| Premises and Equipment, Net | 81,952 | 81,266 |
| Goodwill and Other Intangibles | 92,773 | 92,933 |
| Other Real Estate Owned | 367 | 1 |
| Other Assets | 134,116 | 119,648 |
| Total Assets | <u>\$ 4,324,932</u> | <u>\$ 4,304,477</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Noninterest Bearing Deposits | \$ 1,306,254 | \$ 1,377,934 |
| Interest Bearing Deposits | 2,365,723 | 2,323,888 |
| Total Deposits | 3,671,977 | 3,701,822 |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 28,304 | 35,341 |
| Subordinated Notes Payable | 52,887 | 52,887 |
| Other Long-Term Borrowings | 794 | 315 |
| Other Liabilities | 75,653 | 66,080 |
| Total Liabilities | 3,829,615 | 3,856,445 |
| Temporary Equity | - | 7,407 |
| SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY | | |
| Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value; 3,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding | - | - |
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value; 90,000,000 shares authorized; 16,974,513 and 16,950,222 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively | 170 | 170 |
| Additional Paid-In Capital | 37,684 | 36,326 |
| Retained Earnings | 463,949 | 426,275 |
| Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax | (6,486) | (22,146) |
| Total Shareowners' Equity | 495,317 | 440,625 |
| Total Liabilities, Temporary Equity, and Shareowners' Equity | <u>\$ 4,324,932</u> | <u>\$ 4,304,477</u> |

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)</i> | For the Years Ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| INTEREST INCOME | | | |
| Loans, including Fees | \$ 164,933 | \$ 152,250 | \$ 106,444 |
| Investment Securities: | | | |
| Taxable | 17,074 | 18,652 | 15,917 |
| Tax Exempt | 23 | 40 | 38 |
| Federal Funds Sold and Interest Bearing Deposits | 12,627 | 10,126 | 9,511 |
| Total Interest Income | <u>194,657</u> | <u>181,068</u> | <u>131,910</u> |
| INTEREST EXPENSE | | | |
| Deposits | 32,162 | 17,582 | 3,444 |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 1,080 | 2,051 | 1,761 |
| Subordinated Notes Payable | 2,449 | 2,427 | 1,652 |
| Other Long-Term Borrowings | 28 | 20 | 31 |
| Total Interest Expense | <u>35,719</u> | <u>22,080</u> | <u>6,888</u> |
| NET INTEREST INCOME | <u>158,938</u> | <u>158,988</u> | <u>125,022</u> |
| Provision for Credit Losses | 4,031 | 9,714 | 7,494 |
| Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses | <u>154,907</u> | <u>149,274</u> | <u>117,528</u> |
| NONINTEREST INCOME | | | |
| Deposit Fees | 21,346 | 21,325 | 22,121 |
| Bank Card Fees | 14,707 | 14,918 | 15,401 |
| Wealth Management Fees | 19,113 | 16,337 | 18,059 |
| Mortgage Banking Revenues | 14,343 | 10,400 | 11,909 |
| Other | 6,467 | 8,630 | 7,691 |
| Total Noninterest Income | <u>75,976</u> | <u>71,610</u> | <u>75,181</u> |
| NONINTEREST EXPENSE | | | |
| Compensation | 100,721 | 93,787 | 91,519 |
| Occupancy, Net | 27,982 | 27,660 | 24,574 |
| Other | 36,612 | 35,576 | 35,541 |
| Total Noninterest Expense | <u>165,315</u> | <u>157,023</u> | <u>151,634</u> |
| INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES | <u>65,568</u> | <u>63,861</u> | <u>41,075</u> |
| Income Tax Expense | 13,924 | 13,040 | 7,798 |
| NET INCOME | <u>\$ 51,644</u> | <u>\$ 50,821</u> | <u>\$ 33,277</u> |
| Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests | <u>1,271</u> | <u>1,437</u> | <u>135</u> |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREOWNERS | <u>\$ 52,915</u> | <u>\$ 52,258</u> | <u>\$ 33,412</u> |
| BASIC NET INCOME PER SHARE | <u>\$ 3.12</u> | <u>\$ 3.08</u> | <u>\$ 1.97</u> |
| DILUTED NET INCOME PER SHARE | <u>\$ 3.12</u> | <u>\$ 3.07</u> | <u>\$ 1.97</u> |
| Average Basic Common Shares Outstanding | 16,943 | 16,987 | 16,951 |
| Average Diluted Common Shares Outstanding | <u>16,969</u> | <u>17,023</u> | <u>16,985</u> |

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | For the Years Ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREOWNERS | \$ 52,915 | \$ 52,258 | \$ 33,412 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax: | | | |
| Investment Securities: | | | |
| Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale | 4,199 | 12,076 | (35,814) |
| Unrealized losses on securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity | - | - | (9,384) |
| Amortization of unrealized losses on securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity | 3,134 | 3,479 | 1,469 |
| Derivative: | | | |
| Change in net unrealized gain on effective cash flow derivative | 2 | (878) | 4,146 |
| Benefit Plans: | | | |
| Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior service cost | (239) | 156 | 292 |
| Reclassification adjustment for amortization of net loss | (116) | 112 | 4,752 |
| Defined benefit plan settlement (gain) charge | - | (291) | 2,321 |
| Current year actuarial gain | 13,948 | 4,905 | 4,223 |
| Total Benefit Plans | 13,593 | 4,882 | 11,588 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax: | 20,928 | 19,559 | (27,995) |
| Deferred tax (expense) benefit related to other comprehensive income | (5,268) | (4,476) | 6,980 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | 15,660 | 15,083 | (21,015) |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | \$ 68,575 | \$ 67,341 | \$ 12,397 |

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Data)</i> | Shares Outstanding | Common Stock | Additional Paid-In Capital | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Taxes | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Balance, January 1, 2022 | 16,892,060 | \$ 169 | \$ 34,423 | \$ 364,788 | \$ (16,214) | \$ 383,166 |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | - | - | - | 33,412 | - | 33,412 |
| Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax | - | - | - | - | (21,015) | (21,015) |
| Cash Dividends (\$0.66 per share) | - | - | - | (11,191) | - | (11,191) |
| Stock Based Compensation | - | - | 1,630 | - | - | 1,630 |
| Stock Compensation Plan Transactions, net | 94,725 | 1 | 1,278 | - | - | 1,279 |
| Balance, December 31, 2022 | 16,986,785 | 170 | 37,331 | 387,009 | (37,229) | 387,281 |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | - | - | - | 52,258 | - | 52,258 |
| Reclassification to Temporary Equity ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | (87) | - | (87) |
| Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax | - | - | - | - | 15,083 | 15,083 |
| Cash Dividends (\$0.76 per share) | - | - | - | (12,905) | - | (12,905) |
| Stock Based Compensation | - | - | 1,237 | - | - | 1,237 |
| Stock Compensation Plan Transactions, net | 85,975 | - | 1,468 | - | - | 1,468 |
| Repurchase of Common Stock | (122,538) | - | (3,710) | - | - | (3,710) |
| Balance, December 31, 2023 | 16,950,222 | 170 | 36,326 | 426,275 | (22,146) | 440,625 |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | - | - | - | 52,915 | - | 52,915 |
| Reclassification to Temporary Equity ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | (751) | - | (751) |
| Reclassification from Temporary Equity ⁽²⁾ | - | - | - | 416 | - | 416 |
| Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax | - | - | - | - | 15,660 | 15,660 |
| Cash Dividends (\$0.88 per share) | - | - | - | (14,906) | - | (14,906) |
| Stock Based Compensation | - | - | 1,802 | - | - | 1,802 |
| Stock Compensation Plan Transactions, net | 106,831 | - | 1,886 | - | - | 1,886 |
| Repurchase of Common Stock | (82,540) | - | (2,330) | - | - | (2,330) |
| Balance, December 31, 2024 | 16,974,513 | \$ 170 | \$ 37,684 | \$ 463,949 | \$ (6,486) | \$ 495,317 |

⁽¹⁾Adjustments to redemption value for non-controlling interest in CCHL

⁽²⁾Adjustment reflects the difference between the fair value and the book value of the non-controlling interest in CCHL reclassified from Temporary Equity to Other Liabilities

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | For the Years Ended December 31, | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | \$ 52,915 | \$ 52,258 | \$ 33,412 |
| Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Cash From Operating Activities: | | | |
| Provision for Credit Losses | 4,031 | 9,714 | 7,494 |
| Depreciation | 7,671 | 7,918 | 7,596 |
| Amortization of Premiums, Discounts, and Fees, net | 4,192 | 4,221 | 7,772 |
| Amortization of Intangible Assets | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Gain on Securities Transactions | - | 3 | - |
| Pension Settlement (Gain) Charges | - | (291) | 2,321 |
| Originations of Loans Held for Sale | (485,901) | (406,803) | (390,191) |
| Proceeds From Sales of Loans Held for Sale | 494,825 | 404,332 | 437,907 |
| Mortgage Banking Revenues | (14,343) | (10,400) | (11,909) |
| Net Additions for Capitalized Mortgage Servicing Rights | (102) | 419 | 726 |
| Stock Compensation | 1,802 | 1,237 | 1,630 |
| Net Tax Benefit from Stock Compensation | (5) | (48) | (27) |
| Deferred Income Taxes | (1,032) | (483) | (3,870) |
| Net Change in Operating Leases | 213 | 79 | (108) |
| Net Gain on Sales and Write-Downs of Other Real Estate Owned | (979) | (2,053) | (422) |
| Net (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets | (12,024) | (1,029) | (8,636) |
| Net (Decrease) Increase in Other Liabilities | 12,150 | (4,452) | 8,837 |
| Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities | 63,573 | 54,782 | 92,692 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Securities Held to Maturity: | | | |
| Purchases | (64,031) | (1,483) | (219,865) |
| Payments, Maturities, and Calls | 121,638 | 36,600 | 55,314 |
| Securities Available for Sale: | | | |
| Purchases | (126,783) | (8,379) | (52,238) |
| Proceeds from the Sale of Securities | - | 30,420 | 3,365 |
| Payments, Maturities, and Calls | 63,843 | 62,861 | 81,596 |
| Equity Securities: | | | |
| Purchases | (9,164) | (13,566) | - |
| Net Decrease in Equity Securities | 10,215 | 10,127 | - |
| Purchases of Loans Held for Investment | (848) | (2,488) | (16,753) |
| Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans Held for Investment | 39,258 | (226,896) | (720,670) |
| Proceeds from Sales of Loans | 41,320 | 47,314 | 104,475 |
| Proceeds From Sales of Other Real Estate Owned | 1,592 | 3,995 | 2,406 |
| Purchases of Premises and Equipment, net | (8,688) | (7,046) | (6,322) |
| Noncontrolling Interest Contributions | - | - | 2,867 |
| Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities | 68,352 | (68,541) | (765,825) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Net (Decrease) Increase in Deposits | (29,845) | (237,495) | 226,455 |
| Net (Decrease) Increase in Short-Term Borrowings | (7,236) | (21,452) | 22,114 |
| Repayment of Other Long-Term Borrowings | (116) | (199) | (249) |
| Net Increase in Other Long-Term Borrowings | 794 | - | - |
| Dividends Paid | (14,906) | (12,905) | (11,191) |
| Payments to Repurchase Common Stock | (2,330) | (3,710) | - |
| Issuance of Common Stock Under Compensation Plans | 1,501 | 937 | 1,300 |
| Net Cash (Used in) Provided By Financing Activities | (52,138) | (274,824) | 238,429 |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 79,787 | (288,583) | (434,704) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year | 312,067 | 600,650 | 1,035,354 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year | <u>\$ 391,854</u> | <u>\$ 312,067</u> | <u>\$ 600,650</u> |
| Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures: | | | |
| Interest Paid | \$ 35,017 | \$ 21,775 | \$ 6,586 |
| Income Taxes Paid | <u>\$ 6,137</u> | <u>\$ 9,118</u> | <u>\$ 7,466</u> |
| Supplemental Noncash Items: | | | |
| Loans Transferred from Held for Investment to Held for Sale, net | <u>\$ 36,362</u> | <u>\$ 35,745</u> | <u>\$ 108,798</u> |
| Loans and Premises Transferred to Other Real Estate Owned | <u>\$ 979</u> | <u>\$ 1,512</u> | <u>\$ 2,398</u> |
| Transfer of Temporary Equity to Other Liabilities | <u>\$ 6,472</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Capital City Bank Group, Inc. (“CCBG”) provides a full range of banking and banking-related services to individual and corporate clients through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Capital City Bank (“CCB” or the “Bank” and together with CCBG, the “Company”), with banking offices located in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. The Company is subject to competition from other financial institutions, is subject to regulation by certain government agencies and undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CCBG and CCB. CCBG also maintains an insurance subsidiary, Capital City Strategic Wealth, LLC (“CCSW”). CCB has two primary subsidiaries, which are wholly owned, Capital City Trust Company and Capital City Investments. On March 1, 2020, CCB acquired a 51% membership interest in Brand Mortgage Group, LLC (“Brand”) which is now operated as Capital City Home Loans, LLC (“CCHL”), a consolidated entity in the Company’s financial statements. As part of the transaction, CCHL’s operating agreement included put and call options for CCB to purchase from BMG the remaining 49% of CCHL’s membership interests (the “49% Interest”). On November 15, 2024, CCB entered into an agreement with BMG to transfer the 49% Interest to CCB, effective January 1, 2025. BMG initiated the buyout by exercising its put option in CCHL’s operating agreement.

The Company, which operates a single reportable business segment that is comprised of commercial banking within the states of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and reporting practices applicable to the banking industry. The principles which materially affect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows are summarized below. See Note 24 – Segment Reporting for additional information.

The Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether the entity is a voting interest entity or a variable interest entity under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Voting interest entities are entities in which the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance itself independently and provide the equity holders with the obligation to absorb losses, the right to receive residual returns and the right to make decisions about the entity’s activities. The Company consolidates voting interest entities in which it has all, or at least a majority of, the voting interest. As defined in applicable accounting standards, variable interest entities (“VIEs”) are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A controlling financial interest in an entity is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that will absorb a majority of the entity’s expected losses, receive a majority of the entity’s expected residual returns, or both. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE. Two of CCBG’s wholly owned subsidiaries, CCBG Capital Trust I (established November 1, 2004) and CCBG Capital Trust II (established May 24, 2005) are VIEs for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, the accounts of these entities are not included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation. All material inter-company transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through the date the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K were filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could vary from these estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the near-term relate to the determination of the allowance for credit losses, pension expense, income taxes, loss contingencies, valuation of other real estate owned, and valuation of goodwill and their respective analysis of impairment.

Significant Accounting Principles

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other banks, and federal funds sold. Generally, federal funds are purchased and sold for one-day periods and all other cash equivalents have a maturity of 90 days or less.

The Company maintains certain cash balances that are restricted under warehouse lines of credit and master repurchase agreements. The restricted cash balance at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$ 0.1 million.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are classified as held-to-maturity ("HTM") and carried at amortized cost when the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold them until maturity. Investment securities not classified as HTM are classified as available-for-sale ("AFS") and carried at fair value. The Company does not have trading investment securities. Investment securities classified as equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, are measured at cost and remeasured to fair value when impaired or upon observable transaction prices. The Company determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase. For reporting and risk management purposes, the Company further segments investment securities by the issuer of the security which correlates to its risk profile: U.S. government treasury, U.S. government agency, state and political subdivisions, mortgage-backed securities, and corporate debt securities. Certain equity securities with limited marketability, such as stock in the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank, are classified as AFS and carried at cost.

Interest income includes amortization and accretion of purchase premiums and discounts. Realized gains and losses are derived from the amortized cost of the security sold. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method. Securities transferred from AFS to HTM are recorded at amortized cost plus or minus any unrealized gain or loss at the time of transfer. Any existing unrecognized gain or loss continues to be reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss (net of tax) and amortized as an adjustment to interest income over the remaining life of the security. Any existing allowance for credit loss is reversed at the time of transfer. Subsequent to transfer, the allowance for credit losses on the transferred security is evaluated in accordance with the accounting policy for HTM securities. Additionally, any allowance amounts reversed or established as part of the transfer are presented on a gross basis in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The accrual of interest is generally suspended on securities more than 90 days past due with respect to principal or interest. When a security is placed on nonaccrual status, all previously accrued and uncollected interest is reversed against current income and thus not included in the estimate of credit losses.

Credit losses and changes thereto, are established as an allowance for credit loss through a provision for credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

Certain debt securities in the Company's investment portfolio were issued by a U.S. government entity or agency and are either explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government. The Company considers the long history of no credit losses on these securities indicates that the expectation of nonpayment of the amortized cost basis is zero, even if the U.S. government were to technically default. Further, certain municipal securities held by the Company have been pre-refunded and secured by government guaranteed treasuries. Therefore, for the aforementioned securities, the Company does not assess or record expected credit losses due to the zero loss assumption.

Impairment - Available-for-Sale Securities .

Unrealized gains on AFS securities are excluded from earnings and reported, net of tax, in other comprehensive income. For AFS securities that are in an unrealized loss position, the Company first assesses whether it intends to sell, or whether it is more likely than not 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 securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria or have a zero loss assumption, 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 the assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows 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 allowance for credit losses is recorded through a provision for credit loss expense, limited by the amount that fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any impairment that is not credit related is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Held-to-Maturity Securities.

Management measures expected credit losses on each individual HTM debt security that has not been deemed to have a zero assumption. Each security that is not deemed to have zero credit losses is individually measured based on net realizable value, or the difference between the discounted value of the expected cash flows, based on the original effective rate, and the recorded amortized basis of the security. To the extent a shortfall is related to credit loss, an allowance for credit loss is recorded through a provision for credit loss expense. See Note 2 – Investment Securities for additional information.

Loans Held for Investment

Loans held for investment ("HFI") are stated at amortized cost which includes the principal amount outstanding, net premiums and discounts, and net deferred loan fees and costs. Accrued interest receivable on loans is reported in other assets and is not included in the amortized cost basis of loans. Interest income is accrued on the effective yield method based on outstanding principal balances and includes loan late fees. Fees charged to originate loans and direct loan origination costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan as a yield adjustment.

The Company defines loans as past due when one full payment is past due or a contractual maturity is over 30 days late. The accrual of interest is generally suspended on loans more than 90 days past due with respect to principal or interest. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, all previously accrued and uncollected interest is reversed against current income and thus a policy election has been made to not include accrued interest in the estimate of credit losses. Interest income on nonaccrual loans is recognized when the ultimate collectability is no longer considered doubtful. Loans are returned to accrual status when the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current or when future payments are reasonably assured.

Loan charge-offs on commercial and investor real estate loans are recorded when the facts and circumstances of the individual loan confirm the loan is not fully collectible and the loss is reasonably quantifiable. Factors considered in making these determinations are the borrower's and any guarantor's ability and willingness to pay, the status of the account in bankruptcy court (if applicable), and collateral value. Charge-off decisions for consumer loans are dictated by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's Uniform Retail Credit Classification and Account Management Policy which establishes standards for the classification and treatment of consumer loans, which generally require charge-off after 120 days of delinquency.

The Company has adopted comprehensive lending policies, underwriting standards and loan review procedures designed to maximize loan income within an acceptable level of risk. Reporting systems are used to monitor loan originations, loan ratings, concentrations, loan delinquencies, nonperforming and potential problem loans, and other credit quality metrics. The ongoing review of loan portfolio quality and trends by Management and the Credit Risk Oversight Committee support the process for estimating the allowance for credit losses. See Note 3 – Loans Held for Investment and Allowance for Credit Losses for additional information.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the loans' amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. The allowance for credit losses is adjusted by a credit loss provision which is reported in earnings, and reduced by the charge-off of loan amounts, net of recoveries. Loans are charged off against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Expected recoveries do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously charged-off and expected to be charged-off. Expected credit loss inherent in non-cancellable off-balance sheet credit exposures is provided for through the credit loss provision, but recorded separately in other liabilities.

Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical loan default and loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information incorporate management's view of current conditions and forecasts.

The methodology for estimating the amount of credit losses reported in the allowance for credit losses has two basic components: first, an asset-specific component involving loans that do not share risk characteristics and the measurement of expected credit losses for such individual loans; and second, a pooled component for expected credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics.

Loans That Do Not Share Risk Characteristics (Individually Analyzed)

Loans that do not share similar risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. Loans deemed to be collateral dependent have differing risk characteristics and are individually analyzed to estimate the expected credit loss. A loan is collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment of the loan is dependent on the liquidation and sale of the underlying collateral. For collateral dependent loans where foreclosure is probable, the expected credit loss is measured based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral (less selling cost) and the amortized cost basis of the asset. For collateral dependent loans where foreclosure is not probable, the Company has elected the practical expedient allowed by Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 326-20 to measure the expected credit loss under the same approach as those loans where foreclosure is probable. For loans with balances greater than \$250,000, the fair value of the collateral is obtained through independent appraisal of the underlying collateral. For loans with balances less than \$250,000, the Company has made a policy election to measure expected loss for these individual loans utilizing loss rates for similar loan types.

Loans That Share Similar Risk Characteristics (Pooled Loans)

The general steps in determining expected credit losses for the pooled loan component of the allowance are as follows:

- Segment loans into pools according to similar risk characteristics
- Develop historical loss rates for each loan pool segment
- Incorporate the impact of forecasts
- Incorporate the impact of other qualitative factors
- Calculate and review pool specific allowance for credit loss estimate

A discounted cash flow methodology is utilized to calculate expected cash flows for the life of each individual loan. The discounted present value of expected cash flow is then compared to the loan's amortized cost basis to determine the credit loss estimate. Individual loan results are aggregated at the pool level in determining total reserves for each loan pool.

The primary inputs used to calculate expected cash flows include historical loss rates which reflect probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD"), and prepayment rates. The historical look-back period is a key factor in the calculation of the PD rate and is based on management's assessment of current and forecasted conditions and may vary by loan pool. Loans subject to the Company's risk rating process are further sub-segmented by risk rating in the calculation of PD rates. LGD rates generally reflect the historical average net loss rate by loan pool. Expected cash flows are further adjusted to incorporate the impact of loan prepayments which will vary by loan segment and interest rate conditions. In general, prepayment rates are based on observed prepayment rates occurring in the loan portfolio and consideration of forecasted interest rates.

In developing loss rates, adjustments are made to incorporate the impact of forecasted conditions. Certain assumptions are also applied, including the length of the forecast and reversion periods. The forecast period is the period within which management is able to make a reasonable and supportable assessment of future conditions. The reversion period is the period beyond which management believes it can develop a reasonable and supportable forecast, and bridges the gap between the forecast period and the use of historical default and loss rates. The remainder period reflects the remaining life of the loan. The length of the forecast and reversion periods are periodically evaluated and based on management's assessment of current and forecasted conditions and may vary by loan pool. For purposes of developing a reasonable and supportable assessment of future conditions, management utilizes established industry and economic data points and sources, including the Federal Open Market Committee forecast, with the forecasted unemployment rate being a significant factor. PD rates for the forecast period will be adjusted accordingly based on management's assessment of future conditions. PD rates for the remainder period will reflect the historical mean PD rate. Reversion period PD rates reflect the difference between forecast and remainder period PD rates calculated using a straight-line adjustment over the reversion period.

Loss rates are further adjusted to account for other risk factors that impact loan defaults and losses. These adjustments are based on management's assessment of trends and conditions that impact credit risk and resulting credit losses, more specifically internal and external factors that are independent of and not reflected in the quantitative loss rate calculations. Risk factors management considers in this assessment include trends in underwriting standards, nature/volume/terms of loan originations, past due loans, loan review systems, collateral valuations, concentrations, legal/regulatory/political conditions, and the unforeseen impact of natural disasters.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposures

The Company estimates expected credit losses over the contractual period in which it is exposed to credit risk through a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Company. The allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures is adjusted as a provision for credit loss expense and is recorded in other liabilities. 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 and applies the same estimated loss rate as determined for current outstanding loan balances by segment. Off-balance sheet credit exposures are identified and classified in the same categories as the allowance for credit losses with similar risk characteristics that have been previously mentioned. See Note 21 – Commitments and Contingencies for additional information.

Mortgage Banking Activities

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale and Revenue Recognition

Mortgage loans held for sale ("HFS") are carried at fair value under the fair value option with changes in fair value recorded in mortgage banking revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale committed to investors is calculated using observable market information such as the investor commitment, assignment of trade or other mandatory delivery commitment prices. The Company bases loans committed to Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Agency") investors based on the Agency's quoted mortgage backed security ("MBS") prices. The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale not committed to investors is based on quoted best execution secondary market prices. If no such quoted price exists, the fair value is determined using quoted prices for a similar asset or assets, such as MBS prices, adjusted for the specific attributes of that loan, which would be used by other market participants.

Gains and losses from the sale of mortgage loans held for sale are recognized based upon the difference between the sales proceeds and carrying value of the related loans upon sale and are recorded in mortgage banking revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Sales proceeds reflect the cash received from investors through the sale of the loan and servicing release premium. If the related mortgage loan is sold with servicing retained, the MSR addition is recorded in mortgage banking revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Mortgage banking revenues also includes the unrealized gains and losses associated with the changes in the fair value of mortgage loans held for sale, and the realized and unrealized gains and losses from derivative instruments.

Mortgage loans held for sale are considered sold when the Company surrenders control over the financial assets. Control is considered to have been surrendered when the transferred assets have been isolated from the Company, beyond the reach of the Company and its creditors; the purchaser obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets; and the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through either an agreement that both entitles and obligates the Company to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets before their maturity or the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets. The Company typically considers the above criteria to have been met upon acceptance and receipt of sales proceeds from the purchaser.

GNMA optional repurchase programs allow financial institutions to buy back individual delinquent mortgage loans that meet certain criteria from the securitized loan pool for which the institution provides servicing. At the servicer's option and without GNMA's prior authorization, the servicer may repurchase such a delinquent loan for an amount equal to 100 percent of the remaining principal balance of the loan. Under FASB ASC Topic 860, "Transfers and Servicing," this buy-back option is considered a conditional option until the delinquency criteria are met, at which time the option becomes unconditional. When the Company is deemed to have regained effective control over these loans under the unconditional buy-back option, the loans can no longer be reported as sold and must be brought back onto the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, regardless of whether there is intent to exercise the buy-back option. These loans are reported in other assets with the offsetting liability being reported in other liabilities.

Derivative Instruments (IRLC/Forward Commitments)

The Company holds and issues derivative financial instruments such as interest rate lock commitments ("IRLCs") and other forward sale commitments. IRLCs are subject to price risk primarily related to fluctuations in market interest rates. To hedge the interest rate risk on certain IRLCs, the Company uses forward sale commitments, such as to-be-announced securities ("TBAs") or mandatory delivery commitments with investors. Management expects these forward sale commitments to experience changes in fair value opposite to the changes in fair value of the IRLCs thereby reducing earnings volatility. Forward sale commitments are also used to hedge the interest rate risk on mortgage loans held for sale that are not committed to investors and still subject to price risk. If the mandatory delivery commitments are not fulfilled, the Company pays a pair-off fee. Best effort forward sale commitments are also executed with investors, whereby certain loans are locked with a borrower and simultaneously committed to an investor at a fixed price. If the best effort IRLC does not fund, there is no obligation to fulfill the investor commitment.

The Company considers various factors and strategies in determining what portion of the IRLCs and uncommitted mortgage loans held for sale to economically hedge. All derivative instruments are recognized as other assets or other liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments are recognized in mortgage banking revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Income in the period in which they occur. Gains and losses resulting from the pairing-out of forward sale commitments are recognized in mortgage banking revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The Company accounts for all derivative instruments as free-standing derivative instruments and does not designate any for hedge accounting.

Mortgage Servicing Rights ("MSRs") and Revenue Recognition

The Company sells residential mortgage loans in the secondary market and may retain the right to service the loans sold. Upon sale, an MSR asset is capitalized, which represents the then current fair value of future net cash flows expected to be realized for performing servicing activities. As the Company has not elected to subsequently measure any class of servicing assets under the fair value measurement method, the Company follows the amortization method. MSRs are amortized to noninterest income (other income) in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income, and are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. MSRs are carried at the lower of the initial capitalized amount, net of accumulated amortization, or estimated fair value, and included in other assets, net, on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

The Company periodically evaluates its MSRs asset for impairment. Impairment is assessed based on fair value at each reporting date using estimated prepayment speeds of the underlying mortgage loans serviced and stratifications based on the risk characteristics of the underlying loans (predominantly loan type and note interest rate). As mortgage interest rates fall, prepayment speeds are usually faster and the value of the MSRs asset generally decreases, requiring additional valuation reserve. Conversely, as mortgage interest rates rise, prepayment speeds are usually slower and the value of the MSRs asset generally increases, requiring less valuation reserve. A valuation allowance is established, through a charge to earnings, to the extent the amortized cost of the MSRs exceeds the estimated fair value by stratification. If it is later determined that all or a portion of the temporary impairment no longer exists for a stratification, the valuation is reduced through a recovery to earnings. An other-than-temporary impairment (i.e., recoverability is considered remote when considering interest rates and loan pay off activity) is recognized as a write-down of the MSRs asset and the related valuation allowance (to the extent a valuation allowance is available) and then against earnings. A direct write-down permanently reduces the carrying value of the MSRs asset and valuation allowance, precluding subsequent recoveries. See Note 4 – Mortgage Banking Activities for additional information.

Derivative/Hedging Activities

At the inception of a derivative contract, the Company designates the derivative as one of three types based on the Company's intentions and belief as to the likely effectiveness as a hedge. These three types are (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment ("fair value hedge"), (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow hedge"), or (3) an instrument with no hedging designation ("standalone derivative"). For a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item, are recognized in current earnings as fair values change. For a cash flow hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative is reported in other comprehensive income and is reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. For both types of hedges, changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not highly effective in hedging the changes in fair value or expected cash flows of the hedged item are recognized immediately in current earnings. Net cash settlements on derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded in interest income or interest expense, based on the item being hedged. Net cash settlements on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are reported in non-interest income. Cash flows on hedges are classified in the cash flow statement the same as the cash flows of the items being hedged.

The Company formally documents the relationship between derivatives and hedged items, as well as the risk-management objective and the strategy for undertaking hedge transactions at the inception of the hedging relationship. This documentation includes linking fair value or cash flow hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. The Company also formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivative instruments that are used are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged items. The Company discontinues hedge accounting when it determines that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, the derivative is settled or terminates, a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable, a hedged firm commitment is no longer firm, or treatment of the derivative as a hedge is no longer appropriate or intended. When hedge accounting is discontinued, subsequent changes in fair value of the derivative are recorded as non-interest income. When a fair value hedge is discontinued, the hedged asset or liability is no longer adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortized or accreted over the remaining life of the asset or liability. When a cash flow hedge is discontinued but the hedged cash flows or forecasted transactions are still expected to occur, gains or losses that were accumulated in other comprehensive income are amortized into earnings over the same periods, in which the hedged transactions will affect earnings. See Note 5 – Derivatives for additional information.

Long-Lived Assets

Premises and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives for each type of asset with premises being depreciated over a range of 10 to 40 years, and equipment being depreciated over a range of 3 to 10 years. Additions, renovations and leasehold improvements to premises are capitalized and depreciated over the lesser of the useful life or the remaining lease term. Repairs and maintenance are charged to noninterest expense as incurred.

Long-lived assets are evaluated for impairment if circumstances suggest that their carrying value may not be recoverable, by comparing the carrying value to estimated undiscounted cash flows. If the asset is deemed impaired, an impairment charge is recorded equal to the carrying value less the fair value. See Note 6 – Premises and Equipment for additional information.

Leases

The Company has entered into various operating leases, primarily for banking offices. Generally, these leases have initial lease terms from one to ten years. Many of the leases have one or more lease renewal options. The exercise of lease renewal options is at the Company's sole discretion. The Company does not consider exercise of any lease renewal options reasonably certain. Certain leases contain early termination options. No renewal options or early termination options have been included in the calculation of the operating right-of-use assets or operating lease liabilities. Certain lease agreements provide for periodic adjustments to rental payments for inflation. At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments not yet paid, discounted using the discount rate for the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. As the majority of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The incremental borrowing rate is based on the term of the lease. At the commencement date, the Company also recognizes a right-of-use asset measured at (i) the initial measurement of the lease liability; (ii) any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received; and (iii) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. For these short-term leases, lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has no leases classified as finance leases. See Note 7 – Leases for additional information.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

The Company, through its subsidiary bank, has purchased life insurance policies on certain key officers. Bank owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the statement of financial condition date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of businesses acquired over the fair value of the net assets acquired. In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 350, the Company determined it has one goodwill reporting unit. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually during the fourth quarter or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value. Other intangible assets relate to customer intangibles purchased as part of a business acquisition. Intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually or whenever changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. See Note 8 – Goodwill and Other Intangibles for additional information.

Other Real Estate Owned

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. The valuation of foreclosed assets is subjective in nature and may be adjusted in the future because of changes in economic conditions. Revenue and expenses from operations and changes in value are included in noninterest expense. See Note 9 – Other Real Estate for additional information.

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. See Note 21 – Commitments and Contingencies for additional information.

Noncontrolling Interest

To the extent the Company's interest in a consolidated entity represents less than 100% of the entity's equity, the Company recognizes noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries. In the case of the CCHL acquisition, the noncontrolling interest represents equity which is redeemable or convertible for cash at the option of the equity holder and is classified within temporary equity in the mezzanine section of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The subsidiary's net income or loss and related dividends are allocated to CCBG and the noncontrolling interest holder based on their relative ownership percentages. The noncontrolling interest carrying value is adjusted on a quarterly basis to the higher of the carrying value or current redemption value, at the Statement of Financial Condition date, through a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings. The redemption value is calculated quarterly and is based on the higher of a predetermined book value or pre-tax earnings multiple. To the extent the redemption value exceeds the fair value of the noncontrolling interest, the Company's earnings per share attributable to common shareowners is adjusted by that amount. The Company uses an independent valuation expert to assist in estimating the fair value of the noncontrolling interest using: (1) the discounted cash flow methodology under the income approach, and (2) the guideline public company methodology under the market approach. The estimated fair value is derived from equally weighting the result of each of the two methodologies. The estimation of the fair value includes significant assumptions concerning: (1) projected loan volumes; (2) projected pre-tax profit margins; (3) tax rates and (4) discount rates. Concurrent with the agreement to assign the minority membership interest (49%) in CCHL, temporary equity was reclassified to other liabilities and recorded at the fair value of the minority interest of \$6.5 million at December 31, 2024.

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 (excluding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to business combinations or components of other comprehensive income). 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 expected amount most likely to be realized. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of a sufficient level of future taxable income and recoverable taxes paid in prior years. The income tax effects related to settlements of share-based payment awards are reported in earnings as an increase or decrease in income tax expense. See Note 13 – Income Taxes for additional information.

The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return and a separate federal tax return for CCHL. Each subsidiary files a separate state income tax return.

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is based on net income divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period excluding non-vested stock. Diluted earnings per common share include the dilutive effect of stock options and non-vested stock awards granted using the treasury stock method. A reconciliation of the weighted-average shares used in calculating basic earnings per common share and the weighted average common shares used in calculating diluted earnings per common share for the reported periods is provided in Note 16 — Earnings Per Share.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes all changes in shareowners' equity during a period, except those resulting from transactions with shareowners. Besides net income, other components of the Company's comprehensive income include the after tax effect of changes in the net unrealized gain/loss on securities AFS, unrealized gain/loss on cash flow derivatives, and changes in the funded status of defined benefit and supplemental executive retirement plans. Comprehensive income is reported in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Shareowners' Equity.

Stock Based Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for share-based awards issued to employees, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of grant. Compensation cost is recognized over the requisite service period, generally defined as the vesting period. The market price of the Company's common stock at the date of the grant is used for restricted stock awards. For stock purchase plan awards, a Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of the award. The impact of forfeitures of share-based awards on compensation expense is recognized as forfeitures occur. See Note 14 – Stock-based Compensation for additional information.

Revenue Recognition

FASB ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606"), establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts to provide goods or services to customers. The core principle requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that it expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for those goods or services recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

The majority of the Company's revenue-generating transactions are not subject to ASC 606, including revenue generated from financial instruments, such as our loans, letters of credit, and investment securities, and revenue related to the sale of residential mortgages in the secondary market, as these activities are subject to other GAAP discussed elsewhere within our disclosures. The Company recognizes revenue from these activities as it is earned based on contractual terms, as transactions occur, or as services are provided and collectability is reasonably assured. Descriptions of the major revenue-generating activities that are within the scope of ASC 606, which are presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income as components of non-interest income are as follows:

Deposit Fees - these represent general service fees for monthly account maintenance and activity- or transaction-based fees and consist of transaction-based revenue, time-based revenue (service period), item-based revenue or some other individual attribute-based revenue. Revenue is recognized when the Company's performance obligation is completed which is generally monthly for account maintenance services or when a transaction has been completed. Payment for such performance obligations are generally received at the time the performance obligations are satisfied.

Wealth Management - trust fees and retail brokerage fees – trust fees represent monthly fees due from wealth management clients as consideration for managing the client's assets. Trust services include custody of assets, investment management, fees for trust services and similar fiduciary activities. Revenue is recognized when the Company's performance obligation is completed each month or quarter, which is the time that payment is received. Also, retail brokerage fees are received from a third-party broker-dealer, for which the Company acts as an agent, as part of a revenue-sharing agreement for fees earned from customers that are referred to the third party. These fees are for transactional and advisory services and are paid by the third party on a monthly basis and recognized ratably throughout the quarter as the Company's performance obligation is satisfied.

Bank Card Fees – bank card related fees primarily includes interchange income from client use of consumer and business debit cards. Interchange income is a fee paid by a merchant bank to the card-issuing bank through the interchange network. Interchange fees are set by the credit card associations and are based on cardholder purchase volumes. The Company records interchange income as transactions occur.

Gains and Losses from the Sale of Bank Owned Property – the performance obligation in the sale of other real estate owned typically will be the delivery of control over the property to the buyer. If the Company is not providing the financing of the sale, the transaction price is typically identified in the purchase and sale agreement. However, if the Company provides seller financing, the Company must determine a transaction price, depending on if the sale contract is at market terms and taking into account the credit risk inherent in the arrangement.

Insurance Commissions – insurance commissions recorded by the Company are received from various insurance carriers based on contractual agreements to sell policies to customers on behalf of the carriers. The performance obligation for the Company is to sell life and health insurance policies to customers. This performance obligation is met when a new policy is sold (effective date) or when an existing policy renews. New policies and renewals generally have a one-year term. In the agreements with the insurance carriers, a commission rate is agreed upon. The commission is recognized at the time of the sale of the policy (effective date) or when a policy renews, which is the time that payment is received. Insurance commissions are recorded within other noninterest income.

Other non-interest income primarily includes items such as mortgage banking fees (gains from the sale of residential mortgage loans held for sale), bank-owned life insurance, and safe deposit box fees, none of which are subject to the requirements of ASC 606.

The Company has made no significant judgments in applying the revenue guidance prescribed in ASC 606 that affects the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from the above-described contracts with clients.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

ASU No. 2023-01, "Leases (Topic 842): Common Control Arrangements." ASU 2023-01 requires entities to amortize leasehold improvements associated with common control leases over the useful life to the common control group. ASU 2023-01 also provides certain practical expedients applicable to private companies and not-for-profit organizations. The standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2024. As the Company does not have any such common control leases, adoption of this standard did not have any immediate impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

ASU No. 2023-02, "Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method." ASU 2023-02 is intended to improve the accounting and disclosures for investments in tax credit structures. ASU 2023-02 allows entities to elect to account for qualifying tax equity investments using the proportional amortization method, regardless of the program giving rise to the related income tax credits. Previously, this method was only available for qualifying tax equity investments in low-income housing tax credit structures. The standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2024. As the Company does not have any such investments in tax credit structures that are accounted for using the proportional amortization method, adoption of this standard did not have any immediate impact on its consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

ASU 2023-07, "Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures." ASU 2023-07 requires disclosure of significant segment expenses and other segment items on an interim and annual basis. The standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2024. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 24 – Segment Reporting.

Issued But Not Yet Effective Accounting Standards

ASU No. 2023-06, "Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments in Response to the SEC's Disclosure Update and Simplification Initiative." ASU 2023-06 is intended to clarify or improve disclosure and presentation requirements of a variety of topics, which will allow users to more easily compare entities subject to the SEC's existing disclosures with those entities that were not previously subject to the requirements and align the requirements in the FASB accounting standard codification with the SEC's regulations. ASU 2023-06 is to be applied prospectively, and early adoption is prohibited. For reporting entities subject to the SEC's existing disclosure requirements, the effective dates of ASU 2023-06 will be the date on which the SEC's removal of that related disclosure requirement from Regulation S-X or Regulation S-K becomes effective. If by June 30, 2027, the SEC has not removed the applicable requirement from Regulation S-X or Regulation S-K, the pending content of the related amendment will be removed from the Codification and will not become effective for any entities. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of the amendments and the impact on its future consolidated statements.

ASU No. 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." ASU 2023-09 is intended to enhance transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures. The ASU addresses investor requests for more transparency about income tax information through improvements to income tax disclosures, primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. Retrospective application in all prior periods is permitted. ASU 2023-09 will be effective for the company on January 1, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the incremental income taxes information that will be required to be disclosed as well as the impact to Note 13- Income Taxes.

Note 2
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment Portfolio Composition. The following tables summarize the amortized cost and related fair value of investment securities AFS and securities HTM, the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses, and allowance for credit losses.

| (Dollars in Thousands) | Available for Sale | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Amortized Cost | Unrealized Gains | Unrealized Losses | Allowance for Credit Losses | Fair Value |
| December 31, 2024 | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 106,710 | \$ 25 | \$ 934 | \$ - | \$ 105,801 |
| U.S. Government Agency | 148,666 | 39 | 5,578 | - | 143,127 |
| States and Political Subdivisions | 43,212 | - | 3,827 | (3) | 39,382 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities ⁽¹⁾ | 66,379 | - | 10,902 | - | 55,477 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | 55,970 | - | 4,444 | (64) | 51,462 |
| Other Securities ⁽²⁾ | 8,096 | - | - | - | 8,096 |
| Total | <u>\$ 429,033</u> | <u>\$ 64</u> | <u>\$ 25,685</u> | <u>\$ (67)</u> | <u>\$ 403,345</u> |
| December 31, 2023 | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 25,947 | \$ 1 | \$ 1,269 | \$ - | \$ 24,679 |
| U.S. Government Agency | 152,983 | 104 | 8,053 | - | 145,034 |
| States and Political Subdivisions | 43,951 | 1 | 4,861 | (8) | 39,083 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities ⁽¹⁾ | 73,015 | 2 | 9,714 | - | 63,303 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | 63,600 | - | 6,031 | (17) | 57,552 |
| Other Securities ⁽²⁾ | 8,251 | - | - | - | 8,251 |
| Total | <u>\$ 367,747</u> | <u>\$ 108</u> | <u>\$ 29,928</u> | <u>\$ (25)</u> | <u>\$ 337,902</u> |

| (Dollars in Thousands) | Held to Maturity | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Amortized Cost | Unrealized Gains | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value |
| December 31, 2024 | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 368,005 | \$ - | \$ 6,476 | \$ 361,529 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 199,150 | 16 | 16,235 | 182,931 |
| Total | <u>\$ 567,155</u> | <u>\$ 16</u> | <u>\$ 22,711</u> | <u>\$ 544,460</u> |
| December 31, 2023 | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 457,681 | \$ - | \$ 16,492 | \$ 441,189 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 167,341 | 13 | 16,792 | 150,562 |
| Total | <u>\$ 625,022</u> | <u>\$ 13</u> | <u>\$ 33,284</u> | <u>\$ 591,751</u> |

⁽¹⁾ Comprised of residential mortgage-backed securities.

⁽²⁾ Includes Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank recorded at cost of \$3.0 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2024 and \$3.2 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2023.

At December 31, 2024, and 2023, the investment portfolio had \$2.4 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, in equity securities. These securities do not have a readily determinable fair value and were not credit impaired.

Securities with an amortized cost of \$489.5 million and \$578.5 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. Government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of shareowners' equity.

The Bank, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (“FHLB”), is required to own capital stock in the FHLB based generally upon the balances of residential and commercial real estate loans, and FHLB advances. FHLB stock which is included in other securities is pledged to secure FHLB advances. No ready market exists for this stock, and it has no quoted fair value; however, redemption of this stock has historically been at par value. As a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, the Bank is required to maintain stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta based on a specified ratio relative to the Bank’s capital. Federal Reserve Bank stock is carried at cost.

During the third quarter of 2022, the Company transferred certain securities from the AFS to HTM classification. Transfers are made at fair value on the date of the transfer. The 33 securities had an amortized cost basis and fair value of \$ 168.4 million and \$159.0 million, respectively at the time of the transfer. The net unamortized, unrealized loss on the transferred securities included in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition totaled \$ 1.3 million and \$4.5 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. This amount will be amortized out of accumulated other comprehensive loss over the remaining life of the underlying securities as an adjustment of the yield on those securities.

Investment Sales. During 2023, the Company sold \$30.4 million of investment securities. There were no significant sales of investment securities during 2024 and 2022.

Maturity Distribution. The following table shows the Company’s AFS and HTM investment securities maturity distribution based on contractual maturity at December 31, 2024. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. Mortgage-backed securities and certain amortizing U.S. government agency securities are shown separately since they are not due at a certain maturity date. Equity securities do not have a contractual maturity date.

| | Available for Sale | | Held to Maturity | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Amortized Cost | Fair Value | Amortized Cost | Fair Value |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | |
| Due in one year or less | \$ 37,652 | \$ 36,962 | \$ 238,506 | \$ 235,677 |
| Due after one through five years | 201,126 | 193,798 | 129,499 | 125,852 |
| Due after five through ten years | 25,826 | 22,135 | - | - |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 66,379 | 55,477 | 199,150 | 182,931 |
| U.S. Government Agency | 89,954 | 86,877 | - | - |
| Other Securities | 8,096 | 8,096 | - | - |
| Total | <u>\$ 429,033</u> | <u>\$ 403,345</u> | <u>\$ 567,155</u> | <u>\$ 544,460</u> |

Unrealized Losses. The following table summarizes the investment securities with unrealized losses at December 31, aggregated by major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

| | Less Than 12 Months | | Greater Than 12 Months | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | | | |
| December 31, 2024 | | | | | | |
| Available for Sale | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 81,363 | \$ 318 | \$ 14,510 | \$ 616 | \$ 95,873 | \$ 934 |
| U.S. Government Agency | 33,155 | 184 | 100,844 | 5,394 | 133,999 | 5,578 |
| States and Political Subdivisions | 2,728 | 164 | 36,654 | 3,663 | 39,382 | 3,827 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 54 | - | 55,409 | 10,902 | 55,463 | 10,902 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | 3,093 | 249 | 48,369 | 4,195 | 51,462 | 4,444 |
| Total | <u>120,393</u> | <u>915</u> | <u>255,786</u> | <u>24,770</u> | <u>376,179</u> | <u>25,685</u> |
| Held to Maturity | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | - | - | 361,529 | 6,476 | 361,529 | 6,476 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 58,230 | 1,000 | 119,353 | 15,235 | 177,583 | 16,235 |
| Total | <u>\$ 58,230</u> | <u>\$ 1,000</u> | <u>\$ 480,882</u> | <u>\$ 21,711</u> | <u>\$ 539,112</u> | <u>\$ 22,711</u> |
| December 31, 2023 | | | | | | |
| Available for Sale | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 19,751 | \$ 1,269 | \$ 19,751 | \$ 1,269 |
| U.S. Government Agency | 12,890 | 74 | 121,220 | 7,979 | 134,110 | 8,053 |
| States and Political Subdivisions | 1,149 | 31 | 37,785 | 4,830 | 38,934 | 4,861 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 23 | - | 63,195 | 9,714 | 63,218 | 9,714 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | - | - | 57,568 | 6,031 | 57,568 | 6,031 |
| Total | <u>14,062</u> | <u>105</u> | <u>299,519</u> | <u>29,823</u> | <u>313,581</u> | <u>29,928</u> |
| Held to Maturity | | | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | 153,880 | 3,178 | 287,310 | 13,314 | 441,190 | 16,492 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | 786 | 14 | 148,282 | 16,778 | 149,068 | 16,792 |
| Total | <u>\$ 154,666</u> | <u>\$ 3,192</u> | <u>\$ 435,592</u> | <u>\$ 30,092</u> | <u>\$ 590,258</u> | <u>\$ 33,284</u> |

At December 31, 2024, there were 856 positions (combined AFS and HTM securities) with pre-tax unrealized losses totaling \$48.4 million. At December 31, 2023 there were 878 positions (combined AFS and HTM securities) with pre-tax unrealized losses totaling \$63.2 million. For 2024, 83 of these of these positions were U.S. Treasury bonds and carry the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. 676 of these positions were U.S. government agency and mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government sponsored entities. We believe the long history of no credit losses on government securities indicates that the expectation of nonpayment of the amortized cost basis is zero. The remaining 97 positions (municipal securities and corporate bonds) have a credit component. At December 31, 2024, all collateralized mortgage obligation securities ("CMO"), MBS, Small Business Administration securities ("SBA"), U.S. Agency, and U.S. Treasury bonds held were AAA rated. At December 31, 2024, corporate debt securities had an allowance for credit losses of \$64,000 and municipal securities had an allowance \$3,000. None of the securities held by the Company were past due or in nonaccrual status at December 31, 2024.

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company monitors the credit quality of its investment securities through various risk management procedures, including the monitoring of credit ratings. A large portion of the debt securities in the Company's investment portfolio were issued by a U.S. government entity or agency and are either explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government. The Company believes the long history of no credit losses on these securities indicates that the expectation of nonpayment of the amortized cost basis is zero, even if the U.S. government were to technically default. Further, certain municipal securities held by the Company have been pre-refunded and secured by government guaranteed treasuries. Therefore, for the aforementioned securities, the Company does not assess or record expected credit losses due to the zero loss assumption. The Company monitors the credit quality of its municipal and corporate securities portfolio via credit ratings which are updated on a quarterly basis. On a quarterly basis, municipal and corporate securities in an unrealized loss position are evaluated to determine if the loss is attributable to credit related factors and if an allowance for credit loss is needed.

Note 3
LOANS HELD FOR INVESTMENT AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Loan Portfolio Composition. The composition of the HFI loan portfolio at December 31 was as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ 189,208 | \$ 225,190 |
| Real Estate – Construction | 219,994 | 196,091 |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 779,095 | 825,456 |
| Real Estate – Residential ⁽¹⁾ | 1,042,504 | 1,004,219 |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 220,064 | 210,920 |
| Consumer ⁽²⁾ | 200,685 | 272,042 |
| Loans Held for Investment, Net of Unearned Income | <u>\$ 2,651,550</u> | <u>\$ 2,733,918</u> |

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans in process with outstanding balances of \$13.6 million and \$3.2 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes overdraft balances of \$1.2 million and \$1.0 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Net deferred costs, which include premiums on purchased loans, included in loans were \$8.3 million at December 31, 2024 and \$7.8 million at December 31, 2023.

Accrued interest receivable on loans which is excluded from amortized cost totaled \$10.3 million at December 31, 2024 and \$10.1 million at December 31, 2023, and is reported separately in Other Assets.

The Company has pledged a floating lien on certain 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, commercial real estate mortgage loans, and home equity loans to support available borrowing capacity at the FHLB and has pledged a blanket floating lien on all consumer loans, commercial loans, and construction loans to support available borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Loan Purchases and Sales. The Company will purchase newly originated 1-4 family real estate secured adjustable-rate loans from CCHL. These loan purchases totaled \$158.2 million and \$364.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and were not credit impaired.

Allowance for Credit Losses. The methodology for estimating the amount of credit losses reported in the allowance for credit losses (“ACL”) has two basic components: first, an asset-specific component involving loans that do not share risk characteristics and the measurement of expected credit losses for such individual loans; and second, a pooled component for expected credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics. This methodology is discussed further in Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies.

The following table details the activity in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the years ended December 31. Allocation of a portion of the allowance to one category of loans does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other categories.

Categories:

| | Commercial | | Real Estate | | Real Estate | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| | Financial, | Real Estate | Commercial | Real Estate | Real Estate | | | |
| (Dollars in Thousands) | Agricultural | Construction | Mortgage | Residential | Home Equity | Consumer | Total | |
| 2024 | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning Balance | \$ 1,482 | \$ 2,502 | \$ 5,782 | \$ 15,056 | \$ 1,818 | \$ 3,301 | \$ 29,941 | |
| Provision for Credit Losses | 1,165 | (74) | (173) | (603) | 129 | 4,531 | 4,975 | |
| Charge-Offs | (1,512) | (47) | (3) | (61) | (132) | (7,627) | (9,382) | |
| Recoveries | 379 | 3 | 261 | 176 | 137 | 2,761 | 3,717 | |
| Net (Charge-Offs) Recoveries | (1,133) | (44) | 258 | 115 | 5 | (4,866) | (5,665) | |
| Ending Balance | <u>\$ 1,514</u> | <u>\$ 2,384</u> | <u>\$ 5,867</u> | <u>\$ 14,568</u> | <u>\$ 1,952</u> | <u>\$ 2,966</u> | <u>\$ 29,251</u> | |
| 2023 | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning Balance | \$ 1,506 | \$ 2,654 | \$ 4,815 | \$ 10,741 | \$ 1,864 | \$ 3,488 | \$ 25,068 | |
| Provision for Credit Losses | 210 | (154) | 1,035 | 4,141 | (233) | 4,596 | 9,595 | |
| Charge-Offs | (511) | - | (120) | (79) | (39) | (8,543) | (9,292) | |
| Recoveries | 277 | 2 | 52 | 253 | 226 | 3,760 | 4,570 | |
| Net (Charge-Offs) Recoveries | (234) | 2 | (68) | 174 | 187 | (4,783) | (4,722) | |
| Ending Balance | <u>\$ 1,482</u> | <u>\$ 2,502</u> | <u>\$ 5,782</u> | <u>\$ 15,056</u> | <u>\$ 1,818</u> | <u>\$ 3,301</u> | <u>\$ 29,941</u> | |
| 2022 | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning Balance | \$ 2,191 | \$ 3,302 | \$ 5,810 | \$ 4,129 | \$ 2,296 | \$ 3,878 | \$ 21,606 | |
| Provision for Credit Losses | 316 | (658) | (746) | 6,328 | (422) | 2,579 | 7,397 | |
| Charge-Offs | (1,308) | - | (355) | - | (193) | (6,050) | (7,906) | |
| Recoveries | 307 | 10 | 106 | 284 | 183 | 3,081 | 3,971 | |
| Net (Charge-Offs) Recoveries | (1,001) | 10 | (249) | 284 | (10) | (2,969) | (3,935) | |
| Ending Balance | <u>\$ 1,506</u> | <u>\$ 2,654</u> | <u>\$ 4,815</u> | <u>\$ 10,741</u> | <u>\$ 1,864</u> | <u>\$ 3,488</u> | <u>\$ 25,068</u> | |

The \$0.7 million decrease in the allowance for credit losses in 2024 reflected a credit loss provision of \$5.0 million and net loan charge-offs of \$5.7 million. The \$4.9 million increase in the allowance in 2023 reflected a credit loss provision of \$9.6 million and net loan charge-offs of \$4.7 million. The decrease in the allowance in 2024 was primarily due to lower new loan volume and loan balances and favorable loan grade migration. The increase in the allowance for 2023 was primarily attributable to incremental allowance related to loan growth, primarily residential real estate, and slower prepayment speeds (due to higher interest rates). Four unemployment rate forecast scenarios continue to be utilized to estimate probability of default and are weighted based on management's estimate of probability. See Note 1 – Significant accounting policies for more on the calculation of the provision for credit losses. See Note 21 – Commitments and Contingencies for information on the provision for credit losses related to off-balance sheet commitments.

Loan Portfolio Aging. A loan is defined as a past due loan when one full payment is past due or a contractual maturity is over 30 days past due (“DPD”).

The following table presents the aging of the amortized cost basis in accruing past due loans by class of loans at December 31,

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 30-59 DPD | 60-89 DPD | 90 + DPD | Total Past Due | Total Current | Nonaccrual Loans | Total Loans |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | | | | | | | |
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ 340 | \$ 50 | \$ - | \$ 390 | \$ 188,781 | \$ 37 | \$ 189,208 |
| Real Estate – Construction | - | - | - | - | 219,994 | - | 219,994 |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 719 | 100 | - | 819 | 777,710 | 566 | 779,095 |
| Real Estate – Residential | 185 | 498 | - | 683 | 1,038,694 | 3,127 | 1,042,504 |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 122 | - | - | 122 | 218,160 | 1,782 | 220,064 |
| Consumer | 2,154 | 143 | - | 2,297 | 197,598 | 790 | 200,685 |
| Total | \$ 3,520 | \$ 791 | \$ - | \$ 4,311 | \$ 2,640,937 | \$ 6,302 | \$ 2,651,550 |
| 2023 | | | | | | | |
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ 311 | \$ 105 | \$ - | \$ 416 | \$ 224,463 | \$ 311 | \$ 225,190 |
| Real Estate – Construction | 206 | - | - | 206 | 195,563 | 322 | 196,091 |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 794 | - | - | 794 | 823,753 | 909 | 825,456 |
| Real Estate – Residential | 670 | 34 | - | 704 | 1,000,525 | 2,990 | 1,004,219 |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 268 | - | - | 268 | 209,653 | 999 | 210,920 |
| Consumer | 3,693 | 774 | - | 4,467 | 266,864 | 711 | 272,042 |
| Total | \$ 5,942 | \$ 913 | \$ - | \$ 6,855 | \$ 2,720,821 | \$ 6,242 | \$ 2,733,918 |

Nonaccrual Loans. Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status if principal or interest payments become 90 days past due and/or management deems the collectability of the principal and/or interest to be doubtful. Loans are returned to accrual status when the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current or when future payments are reasonably assured. The Company did not recognize a significant amount of interest income on nonaccrual loans for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of loans in nonaccrual status and loans past due over 90 days and still on accrual by class of loans.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | | | 2023 | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Nonaccrual With No ACL | Nonaccrual With ACL | 90 + Days Still Accruing | Nonaccrual With No ACL | Nonaccrual With ACL | 90 + Days Still Accruing |
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ - | \$ 37 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 311 | \$ - |
| Real Estate – Construction | - | - | - | - | 322 | - |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 427 | 139 | - | 781 | 128 | - |
| Real Estate – Residential | 2,046 | 1,081 | - | 1,705 | 1,285 | - |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 509 | 1,273 | - | - | 999 | - |
| Consumer | - | 790 | - | - | 710 | - |
| Total Nonaccrual Loans | \$ 2,982 | \$ 3,320 | \$ - | \$ 2,486 | \$ 3,756 | \$ - |

Collateral Dependent Loans. The following table presents the amortized cost basis of collateral dependent loans at December 31:

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | Real Estate Secured | Non Real Estate Secured | Real Estate Secured | Non Real Estate Secured |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | |
| Commercial, Financial and Agricultural | \$ - | \$ 39 | \$ - | \$ 30 |
| Real Estate – Construction | - | - | 275 | - |
| Real Estate – Commercial Mortgage | 427 | - | 1,296 | - |
| Real Estate – Residential | 2,476 | - | 1,706 | - |
| Real Estate – Home Equity | 651 | - | - | - |
| Consumer | - | 55 | - | - |
| Total | \$ 3,554 | \$ 94 | \$ 3,277 | \$ 30 |

A loan is collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment of the loan is dependent on the sale or operation of the underlying collateral.

The Bank's collateral dependent loan portfolio is comprised primarily of real estate secured loans, collateralized by either residential or commercial collateral types. The loans are carried at fair value based on current values determined by either independent appraisals or internal evaluations, adjusted for selling costs or other amounts to be deducted when estimating expected net sales proceeds.

Residential Real Estate Loans In Process of Foreclosure. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had \$0.5 million in 1-4 family residential real estate loans for which formal foreclosure proceedings were in process.

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty. Occasionally, the Company may modify loans to borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty. Loan modifications to borrowers in financial difficulty are loans in which the Company has granted an economic concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. In these instances, as part of a work-out alternative, the Company will make concessions including the extension of the loan term, a principal moratorium, a reduction in the interest rate, or a combination thereof. The impact of the modifications and defaults are factored into the allowance for credit losses on a loan-by-loan basis. Thus, specific reserves are established based upon the results of either a discounted cash flow analysis or the underlying collateral value, if the loan is deemed to be collateral dependent. A modified loan classification can be removed if the borrower's financial condition improves such that the borrower is no longer in financial difficulty, the loan has not had any forgiveness of principal or interest, and the loan is subsequently refinanced or restructured at market terms and qualifies as a new loan.

The financial effects of the loan modifications made to borrowers during the 12 months ended December 31, 2024 were not significant. At December 31, 2024, the Company maintained one commercial mortgage loan due to the borrower experiencing financial difficulty. The balance of the loan at December 31, 2024 was \$0.3 million. The loan is on non-accrual status at December 31, 2024 and did not have a payment delay as of December 31, 2024. The Company reduced the interest rate on the loan by 1% in addition to extending the term of the loan from 5 to 20 years.

Credit Risk Management. The Company has adopted comprehensive lending policies, underwriting standards and loan review procedures designed to maximize loan income within an acceptable level of risk. Management and the Board of Directors of the Company review and approve these policies and procedures on a regular basis (at least annually).

Reporting systems are used to monitor loan originations, loan quality, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies and nonperforming loans and potential problem loans. Management and the Credit Risk Oversight Committee periodically review our lines of business to monitor asset quality trends and the appropriateness of credit policies. In addition, total borrower exposure limits are established and concentration risk is monitored. As part of this process, the overall composition of the loan portfolio is reviewed to gauge diversification of risk, client concentrations, industry group, loan type, geographic area, or other relevant classifications of loans. Specific segments of the loan portfolio are monitored and reported to the Board on a quarterly basis and have strategic plans in place to supplement board-approved credit policies governing exposure limits and underwriting standards. Detailed below are the types of loans within the Company's loan portfolio and risk characteristics unique to each.

Commercial, Financial, and Agricultural – Loans in this category are primarily made based on identified cash flows of the borrower with consideration given to underlying collateral and personal or other guarantees. Lending policy establishes debt service coverage ratio limits that require a borrower's cash flow to be sufficient to cover principal and interest payments on all new and existing debt. The majority of these loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable, inventory, or equipment. Collateral values are determined based upon third-party appraisals and evaluations. Loan to value ratios at origination are governed by established policy guidelines.

Real Estate Construction – Loans in this category consist of short-term construction loans, revolving and non-revolving credit lines and construction/permanent loans made to individuals and investors to finance the acquisition, development, construction or rehabilitation of real property. These loans are primarily made based on identified cash flows of the borrower or project and generally secured by the property being financed, including 1-4 family residential properties and commercial properties that are either owner-occupied or investment in nature. These properties may include either vacant or improved property. Construction loans are generally based upon estimates of costs and value associated with the completed project. Collateral values are determined based upon third-party appraisals and evaluations. Loan to value ratios at origination are governed by established policy guidelines. The disbursement of funds for construction loans is made in relation to the progress of the project and as such these loans are closely monitored by on-site inspections.

Real Estate Commercial Mortgage – Loans in this category consist of commercial mortgage loans secured by property that is either owner-occupied or investment in nature. These loans are primarily made based on identified cash flows of the borrower or project with consideration given to underlying real estate collateral and personal guarantees. Lending policy establishes debt service coverage ratios and loan to value ratios specific to the property type. Collateral values are determined based upon third-party appraisals and evaluations.

Real Estate Residential – Residential mortgage loans held in the Company's loan portfolio are made to borrowers that demonstrate the ability to make scheduled payments with full consideration to underwriting factors such as current income, employment status, current assets, other financial resources, credit history, and the value of the collateral. Collateral consists of mortgage liens on 1-4 family residential properties. Collateral values are determined based upon third party appraisals and evaluations. The Company does not originate sub-prime loans.

Real Estate Home Equity – Home equity loans and lines are made to qualified individuals for legitimate purposes generally secured by senior or junior mortgage liens on owner-occupied 1-4 family homes or vacation homes. Borrower qualifications include favorable credit history combined with supportive income and debt ratio requirements and combined loan to value ratios within established policy guidelines. Collateral values are determined based upon third-party appraisals and evaluations.

Consumer Loans – This loan category includes personal installment loans, direct and indirect automobile financing, and overdraft lines of credit. The majority of the consumer loan category consists of indirect and direct automobile loans. Lending policy establishes maximum debt to income ratios, minimum credit scores, and includes guidelines for verification of applicants' income and receipt of credit reports.

Credit Quality Indicators. As part of the ongoing monitoring of the Company's loan portfolio quality, management categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment performance, credit documentation, and current economic and market trends, among other factors. Risk ratings are assigned to each loan and revised as needed through established monitoring procedures for individual loan relationships over a predetermined amount and review of smaller balance homogenous loan pools. The Company uses the definitions noted below for categorizing and managing its criticized loans. Loans categorized as "Pass" do not meet the criteria set forth below and are not considered criticized.

Special Mention – Loans in this category are presently protected from loss, but weaknesses are apparent which, if not corrected, could cause future problems. Loans in this category may not meet required underwriting criteria and have no mitigating factors. More than the ordinary amount of attention is warranted for these loans.

Substandard – Loans in this category exhibit well-defined weaknesses that would typically bring normal repayment into jeopardy. These loans are no longer adequately protected due to well-defined weaknesses that affect the repayment capacity of the borrower. The possibility of loss is much more evident and above average supervision is required for these loans.

Doubtful – Loans in this category have all the weaknesses inherent in a loan categorized as Substandard, with the characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Performing/Nonperforming – Loans within certain homogenous loan pools (home equity and consumer) are not individually reviewed, but are monitored for credit quality via the aging status of the loan and by payment activity. The performing or nonperforming status is updated on an on-going basis dependent upon improvement and deterioration in credit quality.

The following tables summarize gross loans held for investment at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and current period gross write-offs for each of the 12 month periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31 2023 by years of origination and internally assigned credit risk ratings (refer to Credit Risk Management section for detail on risk rating system).

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | Term Loans by Origination Year | | | | | | Revolving | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| As of December 31, 2024 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | Prior | Loans | Total | |
| Commercial, Financial, Agricultural: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 35,596 | \$ 36,435 | \$ 37,506 | \$ 18,433 | \$ 4,610 | \$ 9,743 | \$ 41,720 | \$ 184,043 | |
| Special Mention | 435 | 3,979 | 261 | 9 | - | - | 76 | 4,760 | |
| Substandard | - | - | 193 | 12 | 58 | 71 | 71 | 405 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 36,031</u> | <u>\$ 40,414</u> | <u>\$ 37,960</u> | <u>\$ 18,454</u> | <u>\$ 4,668</u> | <u>\$ 9,814</u> | <u>\$ 41,867</u> | <u>\$ 189,208</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ 9</u> | <u>\$ 548</u> | <u>\$ 500</u> | <u>\$ 111</u> | <u>\$ 160</u> | <u>\$ 1</u> | <u>\$ 183</u> | <u>\$ 1,512</u> | |
| Real Estate - Construction: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 105,148 | \$ 73,615 | \$ 29,821 | \$ 53 | \$ - | \$ 185 | \$ 8,288 | \$ 217,110 | |
| Special Mention | 1,555 | - | 1,329 | - | - | - | - | 2,884 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 106,703</u> | <u>\$ 73,615</u> | <u>\$ 31,150</u> | <u>\$ 53</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 185</u> | <u>\$ 8,288</u> | <u>\$ 219,994</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 47</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 47</u> | |
| Real Estate - Commercial Mortgage: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 77,561 | \$ 110,183 | \$ 207,574 | \$ 109,863 | \$ 87,369 | \$ 122,272 | \$ 26,324 | \$ 741,146 | |
| Special Mention | 171 | 2,913 | 17,031 | - | 2,253 | 4,402 | 530 | 27,300 | |
| Substandard | - | 2,463 | 3,403 | 869 | 2,508 | 1,305 | 101 | 10,649 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 77,732</u> | <u>\$ 115,559</u> | <u>\$ 228,008</u> | <u>\$ 110,732</u> | <u>\$ 92,130</u> | <u>\$ 127,979</u> | <u>\$ 26,955</u> | <u>\$ 779,095</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 3</u> | <u>\$ 3</u> | |
| Real Estate - Residential: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 165,050 | \$ 316,521 | \$ 358,851 | \$ 71,423 | \$ 31,169 | \$ 76,921 | \$ 11,872 | \$ 1,031,807 | |
| Special Mention | - | 265 | - | 1,104 | 468 | 534 | 521 | 2,892 | |
| Substandard | - | 528 | 1,450 | 1,446 | 1,295 | 2,918 | 168 | 7,805 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 165,050</u> | <u>\$ 317,314</u> | <u>\$ 360,301</u> | <u>\$ 73,973</u> | <u>\$ 32,932</u> | <u>\$ 80,373</u> | <u>\$ 12,561</u> | <u>\$ 1,042,504</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 13</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 48</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 61</u> | |
| Real Estate - Home Equity: | | | | | | | | | |
| Performing | \$ 801 | \$ 521 | \$ 30 | \$ 119 | \$ 9 | \$ 821 | \$ 215,981 | \$ 218,282 | |
| Nonperforming | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,782 | 1,782 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 801</u> | <u>\$ 521</u> | <u>\$ 30</u> | <u>\$ 119</u> | <u>\$ 9</u> | <u>\$ 821</u> | <u>\$ 217,763</u> | <u>\$ 220,064</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 132</u> | <u>\$ 132</u> | |
| Consumer: | | | | | | | | | |
| Performing | \$ 32,293 | \$ 44,995 | \$ 55,942 | \$ 42,002 | \$ 10,899 | \$ 4,116 | \$ 9,648 | \$ 199,895 | |
| Nonperforming | 10 | 174 | 321 | 156 | 58 | 71 | - | 790 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 32,303</u> | <u>\$ 45,169</u> | <u>\$ 56,263</u> | <u>\$ 42,158</u> | <u>\$ 10,957</u> | <u>\$ 4,187</u> | <u>\$ 9,648</u> | <u>\$ 200,685</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ 2,562</u> | <u>\$ 1,605</u> | <u>\$ 2,088</u> | <u>\$ 897</u> | <u>\$ 237</u> | <u>\$ 76</u> | <u>\$ 162</u> | <u>\$ 7,627</u> | |

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | Term Loans by Origination Year | | | | | | Revolving | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| As of December 31, 2023 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | Prior | Loans | Total | |
| Commercial, Financial, Agricultural: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 57,320 | \$ 66,671 | \$ 28,933 | \$ 10,610 | \$ 7,758 | \$ 7,502 | \$ 44,350 | \$ 223,144 | |
| Special Mention | 168 | 608 | 356 | 10 | 9 | - | 76 | 1,227 | |
| Substandard | 164 | 177 | 98 | 77 | 20 | 122 | 161 | 819 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 57,652</u> | <u>\$ 67,456</u> | <u>\$ 29,387</u> | <u>\$ 10,697</u> | <u>\$ 7,787</u> | <u>\$ 7,624</u> | <u>\$ 44,587</u> | <u>\$ 225,190</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ 6</u> | <u>\$ 252</u> | <u>\$ 65</u> | <u>\$ 31</u> | <u>\$ 41</u> | <u>\$ 19</u> | <u>\$ 97</u> | <u>\$ 511</u> | |
| Real Estate - Construction: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 101,684 | \$ 68,265 | \$ 18,181 | \$ - | \$ 188 | \$ - | \$ 4,617 | \$ 192,935 | |
| Special Mention | 631 | 500 | 539 | 212 | - | - | - | 1,882 | |
| Substandard | - | 47 | 576 | 651 | - | - | - | 1,274 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 102,315</u> | <u>\$ 68,812</u> | <u>\$ 19,296</u> | <u>\$ 863</u> | <u>\$ 188</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 4,617</u> | <u>\$ 196,091</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | |
| Real Estate - Commercial Mortgage: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 117,840 | \$ 275,079 | \$ 135,663 | \$ 101,210 | \$ 43,878 | \$ 109,878 | \$ 18,367 | \$ 801,915 | |
| Special Mention | 3,266 | 5,684 | - | 229 | 1,358 | 573 | - | 11,110 | |
| Substandard | - | 1,226 | 6,695 | 1,637 | 605 | 1,574 | 694 | 12,431 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 121,106</u> | <u>\$ 281,989</u> | <u>\$ 142,358</u> | <u>\$ 103,076</u> | <u>\$ 45,841</u> | <u>\$ 112,025</u> | <u>\$ 19,061</u> | <u>\$ 825,456</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 120</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 120</u> | |
| Real Estate - Residential: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | \$ 372,394 | \$ 400,437 | \$ 83,108 | \$ 35,879 | \$ 24,848 | \$ 68,685 | \$ 8,252 | \$ 993,603 | |
| Special Mention | 268 | 89 | 83 | 502 | - | 313 | - | 1,255 | |
| Substandard | 570 | 1,110 | 1,906 | 1,626 | 1,007 | 3,142 | - | 9,361 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 373,232</u> | <u>\$ 401,636</u> | <u>\$ 85,097</u> | <u>\$ 38,007</u> | <u>\$ 25,855</u> | <u>\$ 72,140</u> | <u>\$ 8,252</u> | <u>\$ 1,004,219</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 79</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 79</u> | |
| Real Estate - Home Equity: | | | | | | | | | |
| Performing | \$ 890 | \$ 48 | \$ 127 | \$ 11 | \$ 386 | \$ 950 | \$ 207,509 | \$ 209,921 | |
| Nonperforming | - | - | - | - | - | - | 999 | 999 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 890</u> | <u>\$ 48</u> | <u>\$ 127</u> | <u>\$ 11</u> | <u>\$ 386</u> | <u>\$ 950</u> | <u>\$ 208,508</u> | <u>\$ 210,920</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 39</u> | <u>\$ 39</u> | |
| Consumer: | | | | | | | | | |
| Performing | \$ 68,496 | \$ 90,031 | \$ 70,882 | \$ 21,314 | \$ 10,210 | \$ 4,258 | \$ 5,431 | \$ 270,622 | |
| Nonperforming | 293 | 355 | 58 | 4 | - | - | 710 | 1,420 | |
| Total | <u>\$ 68,789</u> | <u>\$ 90,386</u> | <u>\$ 70,940</u> | <u>\$ 21,318</u> | <u>\$ 10,210</u> | <u>\$ 4,258</u> | <u>\$ 6,141</u> | <u>\$ 272,042</u> | |
| Current-Period Gross Writeoffs | <u>\$ 3,137</u> | <u>\$ 3,224</u> | <u>\$ 1,362</u> | <u>\$ 329</u> | <u>\$ 230</u> | <u>\$ 99</u> | <u>\$ 162</u> | <u>\$ 8,543</u> | |

Note 4
MORTGAGE BANKING ACTIVITIES

The Company's mortgage banking activities include mandatory delivery loan sales, forward sales contracts used to manage residential loan pipeline price risk, utilization of warehouse lines to fund secondary market residential loan closings, and residential mortgage servicing.

Residential Mortgage Loan Production

The Company originates, markets, and services conventional and government-sponsored residential mortgage loans. Generally, conforming fixed rate residential mortgage loans are held for sale in the secondary market and non-conforming and adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans may be held for investment. The volume of residential mortgage loans originated for sale and secondary market prices are the primary drivers of origination revenue.

Residential mortgage loan commitments are generally outstanding for 30 to 90 days, which represents the typical period from commitment to originate a residential mortgage loan to when the closed loan is sold to an investor. Residential mortgage loan commitments are subject to both credit and price risk. Credit risk is managed through underwriting policies and procedures, including collateral requirements, which are generally accepted by the secondary loan markets. Price risk is primarily related to interest rate fluctuations and is partially managed through forward sales of residential mortgage-backed securities (primarily TBAs) or mandatory delivery commitments with investors.

The unpaid principal balance of residential mortgage loans held for sale, notional amounts of derivative contracts related to residential mortgage loan commitments and forward contract sales and their related fair values are set forth below.

| | December 31, 2024 | | December 31, 2023 | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | Unpaid Principal Balance/Notional | Fair Value | Unpaid Principal Balance/Notional | Fair Value |
| Residential Mortgage Loans Held for Sale | \$ 28,117 | \$ 28,672 | \$ 27,944 | \$ 28,211 |
| Residential Mortgage Loan Commitments ⁽¹⁾ | 15,000 | 248 | 23,545 | 523 |
| Forward Sales Contracts ⁽²⁾ | 16,000 | 96 | 24,500 | 209 |
| | <u>\$ 29,016</u> | | <u>\$ 28,943</u> | |

⁽¹⁾Recorded in other assets at fair value

⁽²⁾Recorded in other assets and other liabilities at fair value at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively

At December 31, 2024, the Company had no residential mortgage loans held for sale 30-89 days past due or on nonaccrual status. At December 31, 2023, the Company had no residential mortgage loans held for sale 30-89 days past due and \$0.7 million of loans were on nonaccrual status.

Mortgage banking revenues for the year ended December 31, was as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Net realized gain on sales of mortgage loans | \$ 11,492 | \$ 5,297 | \$ 5,565 |
| Net change in unrealized gain on mortgage loans held for sale | (384) | (252) | (1,164) |
| Net change in the fair value of mortgage loan commitments | (275) | (296) | (439) |
| Net change in the fair value of forward sales contracts | 305 | (395) | 192 |
| Pair-Offs on net settlement of forward sales contracts | 331 | 367 | 4,956 |
| Mortgage servicing rights additions | 303 | 651 | 565 |
| Net origination fees | 2,571 | 5,028 | 2,234 |
| Total mortgage banking revenues | <u>\$ 14,343</u> | <u>\$ 10,400</u> | <u>\$ 11,909</u> |

Residential Mortgage Servicing

The Company may retain the right to service residential mortgage loans sold. The unpaid principal balance of loans serviced for others is the primary driver of servicing revenue.

The following represents a summary of mortgage servicing rights.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Number of residential mortgage loans serviced for others | 504 | 450 |
| Outstanding principal balance of residential mortgage loans serviced for others | \$ 135,416 | \$ 108,897 |
| Weighted average interest rate | 5.86% | 5.37% |
| Remaining contractual term (in months) | 348 | 309 |

Conforming conventional loans serviced by the Company are sold to the FNMA on a non-recourse basis, whereby foreclosure losses are generally the responsibility of FNMA and not the Company. The government loans serviced by the Company are secured through the GNMA, whereby the Company is insured against loss by the Federal Housing Administration or partially guaranteed against loss by the Veterans Administration. At December 31, 2024, the servicing portfolio balance consisted of the following loan types: FNMA (52.4%), GNMA (3.8%), and private investor (43.8%). FNMA and private investor loans are structured as actual/actual payment remittance.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have delinquent residential mortgage loans currently in GNMA pools serviced by the Company. The right to repurchase these loans and the corresponding liability has been recorded in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The Company had no repurchases for the 12 months ended December 31, 2024, and \$0.3 million for the 12 months ended December 31, 2023, of GNMA delinquent or defaulted mortgage loans with the intention to modify their terms and include the loans in new GNMA pools.

Activity in the capitalized mortgage servicing rights for the year ended December 31, was as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------|----------|----------|
| Beginning balance | \$ 831 | \$ 2,599 | \$ 3,774 |
| Additions due to loans sold with servicing retained | 303 | 651 | 565 |
| Deletions and amortization | (201) | (232) | (1,291) |
| Sale of Servicing Rights ⁽¹⁾ | - | (2,187) | (449) |
| Ending balance | \$ 933 | \$ 831 | \$ 2,599 |

⁽¹⁾In 2023, the Company sold an MSR portfolio with an unpaid principal balance of \$334 million for a sales price of \$4.0 million, recognizing a \$1.38 million gain on sale, recorded in other noninterest income on the Consolidated Statement of Income. In 2022, the Company sold an MSR portfolio with an unpaid principal balance of \$50 million for a sales price of \$0.6 million recognizing a \$0.2 million gain on sale, recorded in other noninterest income on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The Company did not record any permanent impairment losses on mortgage servicing rights for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The key unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value of the Company's mortgage servicing rights at December 31, was as follows:

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum |
| Discount rates | 9.50% | 12.00% | 9.50% | 12.00% |
| Annual prepayment speeds | 9.14% | 18.88% | 11.23% | 17.79% |
| Cost of servicing (per loan) | \$ 85 | 95 | \$ 85 | 95 |

Changes in residential mortgage interest rates directly affect the prepayment speeds used in valuing the Company's mortgage servicing rights. A separate third-party model is used to estimate prepayment speeds based on interest rates, housing turnover rates, estimated loan curtailment, anticipated defaults, and other relevant factors. The weighted average annual prepayment speed was 13.44% at December 31, 2024 and 14.22% at December 31, 2023.

Warehouse Line Borrowings

The Company has the following warehouse lines of credit and master repurchase agreements with various financial institutions at December 31, 2024:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | Amounts Outstanding |
|---|--------------------------------|
| \$25 million master repurchase agreement without defined expiration. Interest is at the SOFR rate plus 2.00% to plus 3.00%, with a floor rate of 3.25% to 4.25%. A cash pledge deposit of \$ 0.1 million is required by the lender. | \$ 1,948 |
| \$25 million warehouse line of credit agreement expiring in March 2025. Interest is at the SOFR plus 2.75% to 3.25%. | - |
| | <u>\$ 1,948</u> |

Warehouse line borrowings are classified as short-term borrowings. At December 31, 2023, warehouse line borrowings totaled \$8.4 million. At December 31, 2024, the Company had mortgage loans held for sale pledged as collateral under the above warehouse lines of credit and master repurchase agreements. The above agreements also contain covenants which include certain financial requirements, including maintenance of minimum tangible net worth, minimum liquid assets and maximum debt to net worth ratio, as defined in the agreements. The Company was in compliance with all significant debt covenants at December 31, 2024.

The Company intends to renew the warehouse lines of credit and master repurchase agreements when they mature.

The Company has extended a \$50 million warehouse line of credit to CCHL. Balances and transactions under this line of credit are eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial statements and thus not included in the total short-term borrowings noted on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The balance of this line of credit at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was \$32.8 million and \$31.4 million, respectively.

Note 5 DERIVATIVES

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the receipt or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. The Company's derivative financial instruments are used to manage differences in the amount, timing, and duration of the Company's known or expected cash receipts and its known or expected cash payments principally related to the Company's subordinated debt.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$30 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were designated as a cash flow hedge for subordinated debt. Under the swap arrangement, the Company will pay a fixed interest rate of 2.50% and receive a variable interest rate based on three-month CME Term SOFR (secured overnight financing rate).

For derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk, the gain or loss on the derivative is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss ("AOCI") and subsequently reclassified into interest expense in the same period(s) during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate subordinated debt.

The following table reflects the cash flow hedges included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | Statement of Financial Condition Location | Notional Amount | Fair Value | Weighted Average Maturity (Years) |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Interest rate swaps related to subordinated debt: | | | | |
| December 31, 2024 | Other Assets | \$ 30,000 | \$ 5,319 | 5.5 |
| December 31, 2023 | Other Assets | \$ 30,000 | \$ 5,317 | 6.5 |

The following table presents the net gains (losses) recorded in AOCI and the Consolidated Statement of Income related to the cash flow derivative instruments (interest rate swaps related to subordinated debt).

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | Category | Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI | Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Income |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| December 31, 2024 | Interest Expense | \$ 3,971 | \$ 1,459 |
| December 31, 2023 | Interest Expense | \$ 3,969 | \$ 1,395 |
| December 31, 2022 | Interest Expense | \$ 4,625 | \$ 337 |

The Company estimates there will be approximately \$ 1.1 million reclassified as a decrease to interest expense within the next 12 months.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had a collateral liability of \$5.5 million.

Note 6 PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The composition of the Company's premises and equipment at December 31 was as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Land | \$ 22,251 | \$ 22,393 |
| Buildings | 111,313 | 110,472 |
| Fixtures and Equipment | 64,528 | 61,051 |
| Total Premises and Equipment | 198,092 | 193,916 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | (116,140) | (112,650) |
| Premises and Equipment, Net | \$ 81,952 | \$ 81,266 |

Depreciation expense for the above premises and equipment was approximately \$7.7 million, \$7.9 million, and \$7.6 million in 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

Note 7
LEASES

Operating leases in which the Company is the lessee are recorded as operating lease right of use (“ROU”) assets and operating liabilities, included in other assets and liabilities, respectively, on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Operating lease ROU assets represent the Company’s right to use an underlying asset during the lease term and operating lease liabilities represent the Company’s obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized at lease commencement based on the present value of the remaining lease payments using a discount rate that represents the Company’s incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. Operating lease expense, which is comprised of amortization of the ROU asset and the implicit interest accreted on the operating lease liability, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and is recorded in occupancy expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The Company’s operating leases primarily relate to banking offices with remaining lease terms from one to forty-two years. The Company’s leases are not complex and do not contain residual value guarantees, variable lease payments, or significant assumptions or judgments made in applying the requirements of ASC Topic 842. Operating leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and the related lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. At December 31, 2024, the operating lease ROU assets and liabilities were \$ 24.9 million and \$25.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2023, the operating lease ROU assets and liabilities were \$ 27.0 million and \$27.4 million, respectively. The Company recognized \$0.7 million of rental income during the 12 months ended December 31, 2024 for a lease that terminated in February 2025. The Company does not have any finance leases.

The table below summarizes our lease expense and other information at December 31, related to the Company’s operating leases:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Operating lease expense | \$ 3,347 | \$ 2,919 | \$ 1,719 |
| Short-term lease expense | 838 | 622 | 658 |
| Total lease expense | <u>\$ 4,185</u> | <u>\$ 3,541</u> | <u>\$ 2,377</u> |
| Other information: | | | |
| Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities: | | | |
| Operating cash flows from operating leases | \$ 3,147 | \$ 2,847 | \$ 1,937 |
| Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities | 395 | 6,748 | 12,475 |
| Weighted-average remaining lease term — operating leases (in years) | | | |
| | 16.4 | 16.9 | 19.5 |
| Weighted-average discount rate — operating leases | | | |
| | 3.6 % | 3.5 % | 3.1 % |

The table below summarizes the maturity of remaining lease liabilities:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | December 31, 2024 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2025 | \$ 3,263 |
| 2026 | 3,121 |
| 2027 | 2,888 |
| 2028 | 2,633 |
| 2029 | 2,467 |
| 2030 and thereafter | 18,223 |
| Total | <u>\$ 32,595</u> |
| Less: Interest | (7,056) |
| Present Value of Lease Liability | <u>\$ 25,539</u> |

A related party is the lessor in an operating lease with the Company. The terms of this lease agreement are further described in Note 19 – Related Party Transactions.

In December 2024, the Company entered into a sale leaseback agreement related to the sale of an office location. This agreement contained a two-year operating lease which resulted in the recognition of a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Further, the sale resulted in a gain on sale of \$0.7 million included in other noninterest income.

Note 8
GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had goodwill of \$ 91.8 million. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more often if impairment indicators exist. Testing allows for a qualitative assessment of goodwill impairment indicators. If the assessment indicates that impairment has more than likely occurred, the Company must compare the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recorded equal to the excess.

On April 30, 2021, CCSW acquired substantially all of the assets of Strategic Wealth Group, LLC (“SWG”), including advisory, service, and insurance carrier agreements, and the assignment of all related revenues thereof. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, SWG principles became officers of CCSW and will continue the operation of their five offices in South Georgia offering wealth management services and comprehensive risk management and asset protection services for individuals and businesses. CCBG paid \$4.5 million in cash consideration and recorded goodwill of \$2.8 million and a customer relationship intangible asset (10 year life) of \$1.6 million. Amortization expense related to the customer relationship intangible totaled \$0.2 million in each of 2024 and 2023. The intangible asset balance as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was \$ 1.0 million and \$ 1.2 million, respectively. The estimated amortization expense for each of the seven succeeding fiscal years is \$0.2 million per year.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company performed its annual goodwill impairment testing and determined that no goodwill impairment existed at December 31, 2024 and no goodwill impairment existed at December 31, 2023. The Company will continue to evaluate goodwill for impairment as defined by ASC Topic 350.

Note 9
OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

The following table presents other real estate owned activity at December 31,

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Beginning Balance | \$ 1 | \$ 431 | \$ 17 |
| Additions | 979 | 1,512 | 2,398 |
| Valuation Write-Downs | - | (16) | (11) |
| Sales | (613) | (1,926) | (1,973) |
| Ending Balance | <u>\$ 367</u> | <u>\$ 1</u> | <u>\$ 431</u> |

Net expenses applicable to other real estate owned for the three years ended December 31, was as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Gains from the Sale of Properties | \$ (980) | \$ (2,072) | \$ (480) |
| Losses from the Sale of Properties | 1 | 3 | 47 |
| Rental Income from Properties | (5) | - | (21) |
| Property Carrying Costs | 116 | 84 | 106 |
| Valuation Adjustments | - | 16 | 11 |
| Total | <u>\$ (868)</u> | <u>\$ (1,969)</u> | <u>\$ (337)</u> |

Note 10
DEPOSITS

The composition of the Company’s interest bearing deposits at December 31 was as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| NOW Accounts | \$ 1,285,281 | \$ 1,327,420 |
| Money Market Accounts | 404,396 | 319,319 |
| Savings Deposits | 506,766 | 547,634 |
| Time Deposits | 169,280 | 129,515 |
| Total Interest Bearing Deposits | <u>\$ 2,365,723</u> | <u>\$ 2,323,888</u> |

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, \$ 1.2 million and \$1.0 million in overdrawn deposit accounts were reclassified as loans, respectively.

The amount of time deposits that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit of \$250,000 totaled \$56.8 million and \$14.7 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | 2024 |
|-------------------------------|----|----------------|
| 2025 | \$ | 149,244 |
| 2026 | | 9,696 |
| 2027 | | 7,099 |
| 2028 | | 1,755 |
| 2029 | | 1,486 |
| Total | \$ | <u>169,280</u> |

Interest expense on deposits for the three years ended December 31, was as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| NOW Accounts | \$ 16,835 | \$ 12,375 | \$ 2,800 |
| Money Market Accounts | 9,957 | 3,670 | 203 |
| Savings Deposits | 723 | 598 | 309 |
| Time Deposits < \$250,000 | 3,579 | 117 | 129 |
| Time Deposits > \$250,000 | 1,068 | 822 | 3 |
| Total Interest Expense | <u>\$ 32,162</u> | <u>\$ 17,582</u> | <u>\$ 3,444</u> |

Note 11 **SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**

Short-term borrowings included the following:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | Federal Funds Purchased | Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements ⁽¹⁾ | Other Short-Term Borrowings ⁽²⁾ |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| 2024 | | | |
| Balance at December 31 | \$ - | \$ 26,240 | \$ 2,064 |
| Maximum indebtedness at any month end | - | 29,339 | 10,003 |
| Daily average indebtedness outstanding | 1 | 26,970 | 4,881 |
| Average rate paid for the year | 5.55 % | 3.11 % | 4.94 % |
| Average rate paid on period-end borrowings | - % | 2.72 % | 3.00 % |
| 2023 | | | |
| Balance at December 31 | \$ - | \$ 26,957 | \$ 8,384 |
| Maximum indebtedness at any month end | - | 32,426 | 42,345 |
| Daily average indebtedness outstanding | 12 | 19,917 | 24,134 |
| Average rate paid for the year | 7.03 % | 2.57 % | 6.37 % |
| Average rate paid on period-end borrowings | - % | 2.81 % | 9.51 % |
| 2022 | | | |
| Balance at December 31 | \$ - | \$ 6,582 | \$ 50,211 |
| Maximum indebtedness at any month end | - | 9,452 | 50,211 |
| Daily average indebtedness outstanding | 2 | 8,095 | 32,386 |
| Average rate paid for the year | 3.39 % | 0.17 % | 5.40 % |
| Average rate paid on period-end borrowings | - % | 0.40 % | 7.61 % |

⁽¹⁾ Balances are fully collateralized by government treasury or agency securities held in the Company's investment portfolio.

⁽²⁾ Comprised of warehouse lines of credit totaling \$1.9 million and \$8.4 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note 12

LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances. The Company had one FHLB long-term advance for \$0.3 million at December 31, 2023. This outstanding balance was reclassified to Short-Term Borrowings in 2024, matures in 2025, and has a rate of 4.80%. FHLB advances are collateralized by a floating lien on certain 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, commercial real estate mortgage loans, and home equity mortgage loans. Interest on the FHLB advances is paid on a monthly basis.

Long-term Notes Payable. During 2024, the Company entered into two notes payable totaling \$0.8 million with the third-party vendor for its retail brokerage platform. The notes mature in 2031 and accrue interest at the minimum federal rate per annum published by the Internal Revenue Service. The notes are forgivable in annual installments commencing one year after the issuance date.

Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Notes. The Company has issued two junior subordinated deferrable interest notes to wholly owned Delaware statutory trusts. The first note for \$30.9 million was issued to CCBG Capital Trust I. The second note for \$32.0 million was issued to CCBG Capital Trust II. The two trusts are considered variable interest entities for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, the accounts of the trusts are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies for additional information about the Company's consolidation policy. Details of the Company's transaction with the two trusts are provided below.

In November 2004, CCBG Capital Trust I issued \$30.0 million of trust preferred securities which represent interest in the assets of the trust. The interest payments are due quarterly and adjust quarterly to a variable rate of 3-month CME Term SOFR plus a margin of 1.90%. The trust preferred securities will mature on December 31, 2034, and are redeemable upon approval of the Federal Reserve in whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time after December 31, 2009 and in whole at any time upon occurrence of certain events affecting their tax or regulatory capital treatment. Distributions on the trust preferred securities are payable quarterly on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year. CCBG Capital Trust I also issued \$0.9 million of common equity securities to CCBG. The proceeds of the offering of trust preferred securities and common equity securities were used to purchase a \$30.9 million junior subordinated deferrable interest note issued by the Company, which has terms similar to the trust preferred securities. On April 12, 2016, the Company retired \$10 million in face value of trust preferred securities that were auctioned as part of a liquidation of a pooled collateralized debt obligation fund. The trust preferred securities were originally issued through CCBG Capital Trust I.

In May 2005, CCBG Capital Trust II issued \$31.0 million of trust preferred securities which represent interest in the assets of the trust. The interest payments are due quarterly and adjust quarterly to a variable rate of 3-month CME Term SOFR plus a margin of 1.80%. The trust preferred securities will mature on June 15, 2035, and are redeemable upon approval of the Federal Reserve in whole or in part at the option of the Company and in whole at any time upon occurrence of certain events affecting their tax or regulatory capital treatment. Distributions on the trust preferred securities are payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of each year. CCBG Capital Trust II also issued \$0.9 million of common equity securities to CCBG. The proceeds of the offering of trust preferred securities and common equity securities were used to purchase a \$32.0 million junior subordinated deferrable interest note issued by the Company, which has terms substantially similar to the trust preferred securities.

The Company has the right to defer payments of interest on the two notes at any time or from time to time for a period of up to twenty consecutive quarterly interest payment periods. Under the terms of each note, in the event that under certain circumstances there is an event of default under the note or the Company has elected to defer interest on the note, the Company may not, with certain exceptions, declare or pay any dividends or distributions on its capital stock or purchase or acquire any of its capital stock. At December 31, 2024, the Company has paid all interest payments in full.

The Company has entered into agreements to guarantee the payments of distributions on the trust preferred securities and payments of redemption of the trust preferred securities. Under these agreements, the Company also agrees, on a subordinated basis, to pay expenses and liabilities of the two trusts other than those arising under the trust preferred securities. The obligations of the Company under the two junior subordinated notes, the trust agreements establishing the two trusts, the guarantee and agreement as to expenses and liabilities, in aggregate, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the two trusts' obligations under the two trust preferred security issuances.

Despite the fact that the accounts of CCBG Capital Trust I and CCBG Capital Trust II are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements, the \$20.0 million and \$31.0 million, respectively, in trust preferred securities issued by these subsidiary trusts are included in the Tier 1 Capital of Capital City Bank Group, Inc. as allowed by Federal Reserve guidelines.

Note 13
INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income is comprised of the following components:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Current: | | | |
| Federal | \$ 13,388 | \$ 11,630 | \$ 10,646 |
| State | 1,568 | 1,893 | 1,022 |
| | <u>14,956</u> | <u>13,523</u> | <u>11,668</u> |
| Deferred: | | | |
| Federal | (877) | (391) | (2,994) |
| State | (116) | (351) | (899) |
| Change in Valuation Allowance | (39) | 259 | 23 |
| | <u>(1,032)</u> | <u>(483)</u> | <u>(3,870)</u> |
| Total: | | | |
| Federal | 12,511 | 11,239 | 7,652 |
| State | 1,452 | 1,542 | 123 |
| Change in Valuation Allowance | (39) | 259 | 23 |
| Total | <u>\$ 13,924</u> | <u>\$ 13,040</u> | <u>\$ 7,798</u> |

Income taxes provided were different than the tax expense computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 21% to pre-tax income as a result of the following:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Tax Expense at Federal Statutory Rate | \$ 13,769 | \$ 13,411 | \$ 8,625 |
| Increases (Decreases) Resulting From: | | | |
| Tax-Exempt Interest Income | (161) | (259) | (248) |
| Other | (929) | (1,695) | (546) |
| State Taxes, Net of Federal Benefit | 1,145 | 1,218 | 94 |
| Change in Valuation Allowance | (39) | 259 | 23 |
| Tax-Exempt Cash Surrender Value Life Insurance Benefit | (201) | (187) | (175) |
| Noncontrolling Interest | 340 | 293 | 25 |
| Actual Tax Expense | <u>\$ 13,924</u> | <u>\$ 13,040</u> | <u>\$ 7,798</u> |

Deferred income tax liabilities and assets result from differences between assets and liabilities measured for financial reporting purposes and for income tax return purposes. These assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are currently in effect.

The net deferred tax asset and the temporary differences comprising that balance at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Deferred Tax Assets Attributable to: | | |
| Allowance for Credit Losses | \$ 7,168 | \$ 7,236 |
| Accrued Pension/SERP | - | 144 |
| State Net Operating Loss and Tax Credit Carry-Forwards | 1,976 | 2,069 |
| Other Real Estate Owned | 964 | 887 |
| Accrued SERP Liability | 2,548 | 2,594 |
| Lease Liability | 5,639 | 5,911 |
| Net Unrealized Losses on Investment Securities | 6,779 | 8,601 |
| Other | 2,808 | 2,665 |
| Investment in Partnership | 4,404 | 3,241 |
| Total Deferred Tax Assets | \$ 32,286 | \$ 33,348 |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities Attributable to: | | |
| Depreciation on Premises and Equipment | \$ 3,538 | \$ 3,733 |
| Deferred Loan Fees and Costs | 3,543 | 2,614 |
| Intangible Assets | 3,378 | 3,344 |
| Accrued Pension/SERP | 3,302 | - |
| Accrued Pension Liability | 1,217 | 1,688 |
| Right of Use Asset | 5,510 | 5,829 |
| Investments | 469 | 469 |
| Other | 1,784 | 1,851 |
| Total Deferred Tax Liabilities | 22,741 | 19,528 |
| Valuation Allowance | 1,891 | 1,930 |
| Net Deferred Tax Asset | \$ 7,654 | \$ 11,890 |

In the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets, with the exception of certain state net operating loss carry-forwards and certain state tax credit carry-forwards expected to expire prior to utilization, will be realized. Accordingly, a valuation allowance of \$1.9 million is recorded at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. At December 31, 2024, the Company had state loss and tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$2.0 million, which expire at various dates from 2025 through 2037.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Balance at January 1, | \$ 233 | \$ 136 | \$ 52 |
| Additions Based on Tax Positions Related to Current Year | 83 | 97 | 84 |
| Balance at December 31 | \$ 316 | \$ 233 | \$ 136 |

Of this total, \$0.3 million represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate in future periods. The Company does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease in the next 12 months.

It is the Company's policy to recognize interest and penalties accrued relative to unrecognized tax benefits in their respective federal or state income taxes accounts. There were no penalties and interest related to income taxes recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022. There were no amounts accrued in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition for penalties and interest as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Company files a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and a separate U.S. federal income tax return for CCHL. Each subsidiary files various returns in states where its banking offices are located. The Company is generally no longer subject to U.S. federal or state tax examinations for years before 2021.

Note 14
STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

At December 31, 2024, the Company had three stock-based compensation plans, consisting of the 2021 Associate Incentive Plan ("AIP"), the 2021 Associate Stock Purchase Plan ("ASPP"), and the 2021 Director Stock Purchase Plan ("DSPP"). These plans, which were approved by the shareowners in April 2021, replaced substantially similar plans approved by the shareowners in 2011. Total compensation expense associated with these plans for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was \$2.7 million, \$2.1 million, and \$2.3 million, respectively.

AIP. The AIP allows key associates and directors to earn various forms of equity-based incentive compensation. Under the AIP, there were 700,000 shares reserved for issuance. On an annual basis, the Company, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the AIP, will create an annual incentive plan ("Plan"), under which all participants are eligible to earn performance shares. Awards to associates under the 2021 Plan were tied to internally established goals. At base level targets, the grant-date fair value of the shares eligible to be awarded in 2024 was approximately \$0.9 million. For 2024, a total of 33,037 shares were eligible for issuance, but additional shares could be earned if performance exceeded established goals. A total of 51,676 shares were earned for 2024 that were issued in January 2025. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, Directors earned 10,870, 8,840 and 11,847 shares, respectively, under the Plan. The Company recognized expense of \$1.8 million, \$1.1 million, and \$1.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, related to the AIP.

Executive Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). The Company has established a Performance Share Unit Plan under the provisions of the AIP that allows William G. Smith, Jr., the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of CCBG, Inc. and Thomas A. Barron, the President of CCB to earn shares based on the compound annual growth rate in diluted earnings per share over a three-year period. The Company recognized expense of \$0.7 million, \$0.9 million, and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Shares issued under the plan were 17,334, 4,909, and 6,849 for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. A total of 15,092 shares were earned in 2024 that were issued in January 2025.

After deducting the shares earned, but not issued, in 2024 under the AIP and LTIP, 414,609 shares remain eligible for issuance under the 2021 AIP.

DSPP. The Company's DSPP allows the directors to purchase the Company's common stock at a price equal to 90% of the closing price on the date of purchase. Stock purchases under the DSPP are limited to the amount of the directors' annual retainer and meeting fees. Under the DSPP, there were 300,000 shares reserved for issuance. The Company recognized \$0.1 million in expense under the DSPP for each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. The Company issued shares under the DSPP totaling 14,969, 13,090 and 14,977 for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. At December 31, 2024, there were 237,602 shares eligible for issuance under the DSPP.

ASPP. Under the Company's ASPP, substantially all associates may purchase the Company's common stock through payroll deductions at a price equal to 90% of the lower of the fair market value at the beginning or end of each six-month offering period. Stock purchases under the ASPP are limited to 10% of an associate's eligible compensation, up to a maximum of \$25,000 (fair market value on each enrollment date) in any plan year. Under the ASPP, there were 400,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance. The Company recognized \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million in expense under the ASPP for each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company issued shares under the ASPP totaling 37,019, 17,651 and 31,101 for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. At December 31, 2024, 292,103 shares remained eligible for issuance under the ASPP.

Based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the weighted average estimated fair value of each of the purchase rights granted under the ASPP was \$4.74 for 2024. For 2023 and 2022, the weighted average fair value purchase right granted was \$5.32 and \$4.03, respectively. In calculating compensation, the fair value of each stock purchase right was estimated on the date of grant using the following weighted average assumptions:

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dividend yield | 3.0 % | 2.3 % | 2.4 % |
| Expected volatility | 21.1 % | 22.5 % | 17.6 % |
| Risk-free interest rate | 4.8 % | 5.1 % | 1.4 % |
| Expected life (in years) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Note 15
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Pension Plan

The Company sponsors a noncontributory pension plan covering a portion of its associates. On December 30, 2019, the plan was amended to remove plan eligibility for new associates hired after December 31, 2019. There were no amendments to the Plan in 2020 or 2021. The Plan was also amended in December 2022, effective January 1, 2020, increasing the required minimum distribution age to 72, per the SECURE Act 1.0. During 2023 and effective January 1, 2023, the Plan was amended increasing the required minimum distribution age to 73, per the SECURE Act 2.0. Benefits under this plan generally are based on the associate's total years of service and average of the five highest years of compensation during the ten years immediately preceding their departure. The Company's general funding policy is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements as set by law and to ensure deductibility for federal income tax purposes.

The following table details on a consolidated basis the changes in benefit obligation, changes in plan assets, the funded status of the plan, components of pension expense, amounts recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, and major assumptions used to determine these amounts.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Change in Projected Benefit Obligation: | | | |
| Benefit Obligation at Beginning of Year | \$ 120,287 | \$ 108,151 | \$ 172,508 |
| Service Cost | 3,715 | 3,488 | 6,289 |
| Interest Cost | 6,097 | 5,831 | 4,665 |
| Actuarial (Gain) Loss | (1,974) | 6,936 | (39,962) |
| Benefits Paid | (4,829) | (3,843) | (2,139) |
| Expenses Paid | (277) | (276) | (416) |
| Settlements | - | - | (32,794) |
| Projected Benefit Obligation at End of Year | <u>\$ 123,019</u> | <u>\$ 120,287</u> | <u>\$ 108,151</u> |
| Change in Plan Assets: | | | |
| Fair Value of Plan Assets at Beginning of Year | \$ 125,295 | \$ 104,276 | \$ 165,274 |
| Actual Return on Plan Assets | 20,288 | 19,138 | (25,649) |
| Employer Contributions | - | 6,000 | - |
| Benefits Paid | (4,829) | (3,843) | (2,139) |
| Expenses Paid | (277) | (276) | (416) |
| Settlements | - | - | (32,794) |
| Fair Value of Plan Assets at End of Year | <u>\$ 140,477</u> | <u>\$ 125,295</u> | <u>\$ 104,276</u> |
| Funded Status of Plan and Accrued Liability Recognized at End of Year: | | | |
| Other (Assets) Liabilities | \$ (17,458) | \$ (5,008) | \$ 3,875 |
| Accumulated Benefit Obligation at End of Year | <u>\$ 105,201</u> | <u>\$ 102,642</u> | <u>\$ 91,770</u> |
| Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs: | | | |
| Service Cost | \$ 3,715 | \$ 3,488 | \$ 6,289 |
| Interest Cost | 6,097 | 5,831 | 4,665 |
| Expected Return on Plan Assets | (8,117) | (6,805) | (10,701) |
| Amortization of Prior Service Costs | - | 5 | 15 |
| Net Loss Amortization | 165 | 934 | 1,713 |
| Net Loss Settlements | - | - | 2,321 |
| Net Periodic Benefit Cost | <u>\$ 1,860</u> | <u>\$ 3,453</u> | <u>\$ 4,302</u> |
| Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Obligation: | | | |
| Discount Rate | 5.82% | 5.29% | 5.63% |
| Rate of Compensation Increase ⁽¹⁾ | 4.75% | 5.10% | 5.10% |
| Measurement Date | 12/31/24 | 12/31/23 | 12/31/22 |
| Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Cost: | | | |
| Discount Rate | 5.29% | 5.63% | 3.11% |
| Expected Return on Plan Assets | 6.75% | 6.75% | 6.75% |
| Rate of Compensation Increase ⁽¹⁾ | 4.75% | 5.10% | 4.40% |
| Amortization Amounts from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss: | | | |
| Net Actuarial Gain | \$ (14,145) | \$ (5,397) | \$ (3,612) |
| Prior Service Cost | - | (5) | (15) |
| Net Loss | (165) | (934) | (4,034) |
| Deferred Tax Expense | 3,628 | 1,606 | 1,942 |
| Other Comprehensive Gain, net of tax | <u>\$ (10,682)</u> | <u>\$ (4,730)</u> | <u>\$ (5,719)</u> |
| Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Gain) Loss: | | | |
| Net Actuarial (Gain) Loss | \$ (12,988) | \$ 1,322 | \$ 7,653 |
| Prior Service Cost | - | - | 5 |
| Deferred Tax Expense (Benefit) | 3,293 | (335) | (1,941) |
| Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Gain) Loss, net of tax | <u>\$ (9,695)</u> | <u>\$ 987</u> | <u>\$ 5,717</u> |

⁽¹⁾ The Company utilized an age-graded approach that varies the rate based on the age of the participants.

During 2022, lump sum payments made under the Company's defined benefit pension plan triggered settlement accounting, which resulted in \$2.3 million of settlement losses during 2022 in accordance with applicable accounting guidance for defined benefit plans. The Company recorded no settlement losses during 2024 and 2023.

The service cost component of net periodic benefit cost is reflected in compensation expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. The other components of net periodic cost are included in “other” within the noninterest expense category in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies for additional information.

The Company expects to recognize \$ 1.7 million of the net actuarial gain reflected in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2024 as a component of net periodic benefit cost during 2025.

Plan Assets. The Company’s pension plan asset allocation at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the target asset allocation for 2024 are as follows:

| | Target Allocation | Percentage of Plan Assets at December 31 ⁽¹⁾ | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 |
| Equity Securities | 68 % | 73 % | 70 % |
| Debt Securities | 27 % | 20 % | 18 % |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 5 % | 7 % | 12 % |
| Total | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % |

(1) Represents asset allocation at December 31 which may differ from the average target allocation for the year due to the year-end cash contribution to the plan.

The Company’s pension plan assets are overseen by the CCBG Retirement Committee. Capital City Trust Company acts as the investment manager for the plan. The investment strategy is to maximize return on investments while minimizing risk. The Company believes the best way to accomplish this goal is to take a conservative approach to its investment strategy by investing in mutual funds that include various high-grade equity securities and investment-grade debt issuances with varying investment strategies. The target asset allocation will periodically be adjusted based on market conditions and will operate within the following investment policy statement allocation ranges: equity securities ranging from 55% and 75%, debt securities ranging from 17% and 37%, and cash and cash equivalents ranging from 0% and 10%. The overall expected long-term rate of return on assets is a weighted-average expectation for the return on plan assets. The Company considers historical performance data and economic/financial data to arrive at expected long-term rates of return for each asset category.

The major categories of assets in the Company’s pension plan at December 31 are presented in the following table. Assets are segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy established by ASC Topic 820 utilized to measure fair value (see Note 22 – Fair Value Measurements).

| (Dollars in Thousands) | 2024 | 2023 |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Level 1: | | |
| U.S. Treasury Securities | \$ 17,039 | \$ 16,126 |
| Mutual Funds | 111,426 | 92,991 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 9,010 | 15,717 |
| Level 2: | | |
| Corporate Notes/Bonds | 3,002 | 461 |
| Total Fair Value of Plan Assets | \$ 140,477 | \$ 125,295 |

Expected Benefit Payments. At December 31, expected benefit payments related to the defined benefit pension plan were as follows:

| (Dollars in Thousands) | 2024 |
|------------------------|------------|
| 2025 | \$ 12,571 |
| 2026 | 11,522 |
| 2027 | 10,958 |
| 2028 | 9,503 |
| 2029 | 9,430 |
| 2030 through 2034 | 48,260 |
| Total | \$ 102,244 |

Contributions. The following table details the amounts contributed to the pension plan in 2024 and 2023, and the expected amount to be contributed in 2025.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2023 | 2024 | Expected Contribution 2025 ⁽¹⁾ |
|-------------------------------|----------|------|---|
| Actual Contributions | \$ 6,000 | \$ - | \$ 5,000 |

⁽¹⁾ For 2025, the Company will have the option to make a cash contribution to the plan or utilize pre-funding balances.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The Company has a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (“SERP”) and a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan II (“SERP II”) covering selected executive officers. Benefits under this plan generally are based on the same service and compensation as used for the pension plan, except the benefits are calculated without regard to the limits set by the Internal Revenue Code on compensation and benefits. The net benefit payable from the SERP is the difference between this gross benefit and the benefit payable by the pension plan. The SERP II was adopted by the Company’s Board on May 21, 2020 and covers certain executive officers that were not covered by the SERP.

The following table details on a consolidated basis the changes in benefit obligation, the funded status of the plan, components of pension expense, amounts recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, and major assumptions used to determine these amounts.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Change in Projected Benefit Obligation: | | | |
| Benefit Obligation at Beginning of Year | \$ 9,204 | \$ 10,948 | \$ 13,534 |
| Service Cost | 37 | 18 | 31 |
| Interest Cost | 454 | 501 | 315 |
| Actuarial (Gain) Loss | 198 | 201 | (2,932) |
| Plan Amendments | 239 | - | - |
| Net Settlements | - | (2,464) | - |
| Projected Benefit Obligation at End of Year | <u>\$ 10,132</u> | <u>\$ 9,204</u> | <u>\$ 10,948</u> |
| Funded Status of Plan and Accrued Liability Recognized at End of Year: | | | |
| Other Liabilities | \$ 10,132 | \$ 9,204 | \$ 10,948 |
| Accumulated Benefit Obligation at End of Year | <u>\$ 9,580</u> | <u>\$ 8,943</u> | <u>\$ 10,887</u> |
| Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs: | | | |
| Service Cost | \$ 37 | \$ 18 | \$ 31 |
| Interest Cost | 454 | 501 | 315 |
| Amortization of Prior Service Cost | - | 151 | 277 |
| Net Loss Amortization | (281) | (531) | 718 |
| Net Gain Settlements | - | (291) | - |
| Net Periodic Benefit Cost | <u>\$ 210</u> | <u>\$ (152)</u> | <u>\$ 1,341</u> |
| Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Obligation: | | | |
| Discount Rate | 5.57% | 5.11% | 5.45% |
| Rate of Compensation Increase ⁽¹⁾ | 4.75% | 5.10% | 5.10% |
| Measurement Date | 12/31/24 | 12/31/23 | 12/31/22 |
| Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Cost: | | | |
| Discount Rate | 5.11% | 5.45% | 2.80% |
| Rate of Compensation Increase ⁽¹⁾ | 4.75% | 5.10% | 4.40% |
| Amortization Amounts from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss: | | | |
| Net Actuarial Loss (Gain) | \$ 198 | \$ 201 | \$ (2,932) |
| Prior Service (Benefit) Cost | 239 | (151) | (277) |
| Net Gain (Loss) | 281 | 531 | (718) |
| Settlement Gain | - | 291 | - |
| Deferred Tax (Benefit) Expense | (183) | (222) | 995 |
| Other Comprehensive Loss (Gain), net of tax | <u>\$ 535</u> | <u>\$ 650</u> | <u>\$ (2,932)</u> |
| Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Gain: | | | |
| Net Actuarial Gain | \$ (275) | \$ (753) | \$ (1,775) |
| Prior Service Cost | 239 | - | 151 |
| Deferred Tax Benefit | 9 | 191 | 412 |
| Accumulated Other Comprehensive Gain, net of tax | <u>\$ (27)</u> | <u>\$ (562)</u> | <u>\$ (1,212)</u> |

⁽¹⁾ The Company utilized an age-graded approach that varies the rate based on the age of the participants.

The Company expects to recognize approximately \$ 15,000 of the net actuarial gain reflected in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2024 as a component of net periodic benefit cost during 2025.

In June 2023, lump sum retirement distributions to two plan participants required the application of settlement accounting. The amount of the settlement gain was \$0.3 million.

Expected Benefit Payments. As of December 31, expected benefit payments related to the SERP were as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2025 | \$ 9,351 |
| 2026 | 95 |
| 2027 | 116 |
| 2028 | 137 |
| 2029 | 129 |
| 2030 through 2034 | 1,121 |
| Total | <u>\$ 10,949</u> |

401(k) Plan

The Company has a 401(k) Plan which enables CCB and CCBG associates to defer a portion of their salary on a pre-tax basis. The plan covers substantially all associates of the Company who meet minimum age requirements. The plan is designed to enable participants to contribute any amount, up to the maximum annual limit allowed by the IRS, of their compensation withheld in any plan year placed in the 401(k) Plan trust account. Matching contributions of 50% from the Company are made for up to 6% of the participant's compensation for eligible associates. Further, in addition to the 50% match, all associates hired after December 31, 2019 will receive annually a contribution by the Company equal to 3% of their compensation. For 2024, the Company made annual matching contributions of \$ 1.9 million. For 2023 and 2022, the Company made annual matching contributions of \$1.7 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. The participant may choose to invest their contributions into thirty-four investment options available to 401(k) participants, including the Company's common stock. A total of 50,000 shares of CCBG common stock have been reserved for issuance. Shares issued to participants have historically been purchased in the open market.

CCHL has a 401(k) Plan available to all CCHL associates who are employed. The plan allows participants to contribute any amount, up to the maximum annual limit allowed by the IRS, of their compensation withheld in any plan year placed in the 401(k) Plan trust account. A discretionary matching contribution is determined annually by CCHL. For 2024, 2023, and 2022, matching contributions were made by CCHL up to 3% of eligible participant's compensation totaling \$0.4 million for each respective year.

Other Plans

The Company has an Amended and Restated Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "DRIP"). The DRIP is an "Open Market Only" plan, which means that shares that participants receive under the DRIP will only be purchased by the plan agent in the open market. The Company did not issue any new shares under the DRIP in 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Note 16

EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

| <i>(Dollars and Per Share Data in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | <u>\$ 52,915</u> | <u>\$ 52,258</u> | <u>\$ 33,412</u> |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Denominator for Basic Earnings Per Share Weighted-Average Shares | 16,943 | 16,987 | 16,951 |
| Effects of Dilutive Securities Stock Compensation Plans | <u>26</u> | <u>36</u> | <u>34</u> |
| Denominator for Diluted Earnings Per Share Adjusted Weighted-Average Shares and Assumed Conversions | <u>16,969</u> | <u>17,023</u> | <u>16,985</u> |
| Basic Earnings Per Share | <u>\$ 3.12</u> | <u>\$ 3.08</u> | <u>\$ 1.97</u> |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share | <u>\$ 3.12</u> | <u>\$ 3.07</u> | <u>\$ 1.97</u> |

Note 17
REGULATORY MATTERS

Regulatory Capital Requirements . The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company and Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies. A detailed description of these regulatory capital requirements is provided in the section captioned "Regulatory Considerations – Capital Regulations" section on page 17.

Management believes, at December 31, 2024 and 2023, that the Company and the Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. At December 31, 2024, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, an institution must maintain minimum common equity Tier 1, total risk-based, Tier 1 risk based and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the following tables. There are not conditions or events since the notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category. The Company and Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented in the following table.

| | Actual | | Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes | | To Be Well- Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions | |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------|--|-------|---|--------|
| | Amount | Ratio | Amount | Ratio | Amount | Ratio |
| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | | | | | | |
| 2024 | | | | | | |
| Common Equity Tier 1: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | \$ 412,445 | 15.54% | \$ 119,437 | 4.50% | * | * |
| CCB | 405,313 | 15.24% | 119,708 | 4.50% | \$ 172,912 | 6.50% |
| Tier 1 Capital: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | 463,445 | 17.46% | 159,249 | 6.00% | * | * |
| CCB | 405,313 | 15.24% | 159,611 | 6.00% | 212,814 | 8.00% |
| Total Capital: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | 494,851 | 18.64% | 212,332 | 8.00% | * | * |
| CCB | 436,719 | 16.42% | 212,814 | 8.00% | 266,018 | 10.00% |
| Tier 1 Leverage: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | 463,445 | 11.05% | 167,764 | 4.00% | * | * |
| CCB | 405,313 | 9.67% | 167,627 | 4.00% | 209,533 | 5.00% |
| 2023 | | | | | | |
| Common Equity Tier 1: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | \$ 373,206 | 13.52% | \$ 124,192 | 4.50% | * | * |
| CCB | 383,211 | 13.89% | 124,158 | 4.50% | \$ 179,340 | 6.50% |
| Tier 1 Capital: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | 424,206 | 15.37% | 165,589 | 6.00% | * | * |
| CCB | 383,211 | 13.89% | 165,545 | 6.00% | 220,726 | 8.00% |
| Total Capital: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | 457,339 | 16.57% | 220,785 | 8.00% | * | * |
| CCB | 416,343 | 15.09% | 220,726 | 8.00% | 275,908 | 10.00% |
| Tier 1 Leverage: | | | | | | |
| CCBG | 424,206 | 10.30% | 164,691 | 4.00% | * | * |
| CCB | 383,211 | 9.31% | 164,680 | 4.00% | 205,850 | 5.00% |

* Not applicable to bank holding companies.

Dividend Restrictions. In the ordinary course of business, the Company is dependent upon dividends from its banking subsidiary to provide funds for the payment of dividends to shareholders and to provide for other cash requirements. Banking regulations may limit the amount of dividends that may be paid. Approval by regulatory authorities is required if the effect of dividends declared would cause the regulatory capital of the Company's banking subsidiary to fall below specified minimum levels. Approval is also required if dividends declared exceed the net profits of the banking subsidiary for that year combined with the retained net profits for proceeding two years. In 2025, the bank subsidiary may declare dividends without regulatory approval of \$50.2 million plus an additional amount equal to net profits of the Company's subsidiary bank for 2025 up to the date of any such dividend declaration.

Note 18
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

FASB Topic ASC 220, "Comprehensive Income" requires that certain transactions and other economic events that bypass the Consolidated Statements of Income be displayed as other comprehensive income. Total comprehensive income is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (net of tax) and Changes in Shareowners' Equity (net of tax).

The following table shows the amounts allocated to accumulated other comprehensive loss.

| (Dollars in Thousands) | Securities Available for Sale | Interest Rate Swap | Retirement Plans | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| Balance as of January 1, 2024 | \$ (25,691) | \$ 3,970 | \$ (425) | \$ (22,146) |
| Other comprehensive income during the period | 5,512 | 1 | 10,147 | 15,660 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ (20,179)</u> | <u>\$ 3,971</u> | <u>\$ 9,722</u> | <u>\$ (6,486)</u> |
| Balance as of January 1, 2023 | \$ (37,349) | \$ 4,625 | \$ (4,505) | \$ (37,229) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) during the period | 11,658 | (655) | 4,080 | 15,083 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2023 | <u>\$ (25,691)</u> | <u>\$ 3,970</u> | <u>\$ (425)</u> | <u>\$ (22,146)</u> |
| Balance as of January 1, 2022 | \$ (4,588) | \$ 1,530 | \$ (13,156) | \$ (16,214) |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income during the period | (32,761) | 3,095 | 8,651 | (21,015) |
| Balance as of December 31, 2022 | <u>\$ (37,349)</u> | <u>\$ 4,625</u> | <u>\$ (4,505)</u> | <u>\$ (37,229)</u> |

Note 19
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, certain officers and directors were indebted to the Bank in the aggregate amount of \$ 4.8 million and \$6.3 million, respectively. During 2024 and 2023, \$0.7 million and \$1.7 million in new loans were made, respectively, and repayments totaled \$2.2 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. These loans were all current at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Deposits from certain directors, executive officers, and their related interests totaled \$42.7 million and \$36.9 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company leases land from a partnership (Smith Interests General Partnership L.L.P.) in which William G. Smith, Jr. has an interest. The Company made lease payments totaling \$0.1 million in 2024 and \$0.2 million in 2023. In December 2023 the lease payments adjusted to \$0.1 million annually due to a reduction in the size of the parcel leased by the Company. The payments under the lease agreement provide for annual lease payments of approximately \$0.1 million annually through December 2033, and thereafter, increase by 5% every 10 years until 2053 at which time the rent amount will adjust based on reappraisal of the parcel rental value. The Company then has four successive options to extend the lease for five years each with rental increases of 5% at each extension. Further, in accordance with this lease agreement, the Company made a \$0.5 million payment in May 2024 to the lessor as reimbursement for a portion of the costs related to the development of subject property to support the construction of a new banking office by the Company.

William G. Smith, III, the son of our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, William G. Smith, Jr., is employed as Chief Lending Officer at Capital City Bank. In 2024, William G. Smith, III's total compensation (consisting of annual base salary, annual bonus, and stock-based compensation) was determined in accordance with the Company's standard employment and compensation practices applicable to associates with similar responsibilities and positions.

Note 20
OTHER NONINTEREST EXPENSE

Components of other noninterest expense in excess of 1% of the sum of total interest income and noninterest income, which are not disclosed separately elsewhere, are presented below for each of the respective years.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Legal Fees | \$ 1,724 | \$ 1,721 | \$ 1,413 |
| Professional Fees | 6,311 | 6,245 | 5,437 |
| Telephone | 2,857 | 2,729 | 2,851 |
| Advertising | 3,111 | 3,349 | 3,208 |
| Processing Services | 8,411 | 6,984 | 6,534 |
| Insurance – Other | 3,137 | 3,120 | 2,409 |
| Pension – Other | (1,675) | 76 | (3,043) |
| Pension – Settlement | - | (291) | 2,321 |
| Other | 12,736 | 11,643 | 14,411 |
| Total | <u>\$ 36,612</u> | <u>\$ 35,576</u> | <u>\$ 35,541</u> |

Note 21
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lending Commitments. The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its clients. These financial instruments consist of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit loss under standby letters of credit and commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in establishing commitments and issuing letters of credit as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. At December 31, the amounts associated with the Company's off-balance sheet obligations were as follows:

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | | | 2023 | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Fixed | Variable | Total | Fixed | Variable | Total |
| Commitments to Extend Credit ⁽¹⁾ | \$ 184,223 | \$ 479,191 | \$ 663,414 | \$ 207,605 | \$ 534,745 | \$ 742,350 |
| Standby Letters of Credit | 7,287 | - | 7,287 | 6,094 | - | 6,094 |
| Total | <u>\$ 191,510</u> | <u>\$ 479,191</u> | <u>\$ 670,701</u> | <u>\$ 213,699</u> | <u>\$ 534,745</u> | <u>\$ 748,444</u> |

⁽¹⁾ Commitments include unfunded loans, revolving lines of credit, and off-balance sheet residential loan commitments.

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

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a client to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities. In general, management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of participating in these types of transactions. However, any potential losses arising from such transactions are reserved for in the same manner as management reserves for its other credit facilities.

For both on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments, the Company requires collateral to support such instruments when it is deemed necessary. The Company evaluates each client's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies, but may include deposits held in financial institutions; U.S. Treasury securities; other marketable securities; real estate; accounts receivable; property, plant and equipment; and inventory.

The allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet credit commitments that are not unconditionally cancellable by the Bank is adjusted as a provision for credit loss expense and is recorded in other liabilities. The following table shows the activity in the allowance.

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Beginning Balance | \$ 3,191 | \$ 2,989 | \$ 2,897 |
| Provision for Credit Losses | (1,036) | 202 | 92 |
| Ending Balance | <u>\$ 2,155</u> | <u>\$ 3,191</u> | <u>\$ 2,989</u> |

Other Commitments. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into lease commitments which are classified as operating leases. See Note 7 – Leases for additional information on the maturity of the Company’s operating lease commitments.

The Company has an outstanding commitment of up to \$ 1.0 million in a bank tech venture capital fund focused on finding and funding technology solutions for community banks. At December 31, 2024, the amount remaining to be funded for the bank tech venture capital commitment was \$0.4 million.

Contingencies. The Company is a party to lawsuits and claims arising out of the normal course of business. In management’s opinion, there are no known pending claims or litigation, the outcome of which would, individually or in the aggregate, have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations, financial position, or cash flows of the Company.

Indemnification Obligation. The Company is a member of the Visa U.S.A. network. Visa U.S.A believes that its member banks are required to indemnify it for potential future settlement of certain litigation (the “Covered Litigation”) that relates to several antitrust lawsuits challenging the practices of Visa and MasterCard International. In 2008, the Company, as a member of the Visa U.S.A. network, obtained Class B shares of Visa, Inc. upon its initial public offering. Since its initial public offering, Visa, Inc. has funded a litigation reserve for the Covered Litigation resulting in a reduction in the Class B shares held by the Company. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company sold its remaining Class B shares. Associated with this sale, the Company entered into a swap contract with the purchaser of the shares that requires a payment to the counterparty in the event that Visa, Inc. makes subsequent revisions to the conversion ratio for its Class B shares. Fixed charges included in the swap liability are payable quarterly until the litigation reserve is fully liquidated and at which time the aforementioned swap contract will be terminated. Conversion ratio payments and ongoing fixed quarterly charges are reflected in earnings in the period incurred. Quarterly fixed payments totaled \$0.7 million for 2024, \$0.8 million for 2023, and \$0.9 million for 2022. Conversion ratio payments totaled \$0.5 million in 2024 due to a revision to the share conversion rate related to additional funding by VISA of the merchant litigation reserve. At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, there was no amounts payable. There was \$0.1 million payable at December 31, 2022.

Note 22

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of an asset or liability is the exchange price that would be received were the Bank to sell that asset or paid to transfer that liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction occurring in the principal market (or most advantageous market in the absence of a principal market) for such asset or liability. In estimating fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. Such valuation techniques are consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques include the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- *Level 1 Inputs* - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- *Level 2 Inputs* - Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated, by market data by correlation or other means.
- *Level 3 Inputs* - Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity’s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Securities Available for Sale. U.S. Treasury securities are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs. Other securities classified as AFS are reported at fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs. For these securities, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, credit information and the bond's terms and conditions, among other things.

In general, the Company does not purchase securities that have a complicated structure. The Company's entire portfolio consists of traditional investments, nearly all of which are U.S. Treasury obligations, federal agency bullet or mortgage pass-through securities, or general obligation or revenue based municipal bonds. Pricing for such instruments is easily obtained. At least annually, the Company will validate prices supplied by the independent pricing service by comparing them to prices obtained from an independent third-party source.

Equity Securities. Investments securities classified as equity securities are carried at cost and the share of earnings or losses is reported through net income as an adjustment to the investment balance. These securities are not readily marketable and therefore are classified as a Level 3 input within the fair value hierarchy.

Loans Held for Sale. The fair value of residential mortgage loans held for sale based on Level 2 inputs is determined, when possible, using either quoted secondary-market prices or investor commitments. If no such quoted price exists, the fair value is determined using quoted prices for a similar asset or assets, adjusted for the specific attributes of that loan, which would be used by other market participants. The Company has elected the fair value option accounting for its held for sale loans.

Mortgage Banking Derivative Instruments. The fair values of IRLCs are derived by valuation models incorporating market pricing for instruments with similar characteristics, commonly referred to as best execution pricing, or investor commitment prices for best effort IRLCs which have unobservable inputs, such as an estimate of the fair value of the servicing rights expected to be recorded upon sale of the loans, net estimated costs to originate the loans, and the pull-through rate, and are therefore classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of forward sale commitments is based on observable market pricing for similar instruments and are therefore classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Interest Rate Swap. The Company's derivative positions are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy and are valued using models generally accepted in the financial services industry and that use actively quoted or observable market input values from external market data providers. The fair value derivatives are determined using discounted cash flow models.

Fair Value Swap. The Company entered into a stand-alone derivative contract with the purchaser of its Visa Class B shares. The valuation represents the amount due and payable to the counterparty based upon the revised share conversion rate, if any, during the period. There were no amounts payable at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

A summary of fair values for assets and liabilities at December 31 consisted of the following:

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total Fair |
|--|------------|---------|---------|------------|
| (Dollars in Thousands) | Inputs | Inputs | Inputs | Value |
| 2024 | | | | |
| ASSETS: | | | | |
| Securities Available for Sale: | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 105,801 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 105,801 |
| U.S. Government Agency | - | 143,127 | - | 143,127 |
| States and Political Subdivisions | - | 39,382 | - | 39,382 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | - | 55,477 | - | 55,477 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | - | 51,462 | - | 51,462 |
| Equity Securities | - | - | 2,399 | 2,399 |
| Loans Held for Sale | - | 28,672 | - | 28,672 |
| Interest Rate Swap Derivative | - | 5,319 | - | 5,319 |
| Forward Sales Contracts | - | 96 | - | 96 |
| Residential Mortgage Loan Commitments ("IRLC") | - | - | 248 | 248 |
| 2023 | | | | |
| ASSETS: | | | | |
| Securities Available for Sale: | | | | |
| U.S. Government Treasury | \$ 24,679 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 24,679 |
| U.S. Government Agency | - | 145,034 | - | 145,034 |
| State and Political Subdivisions | - | 39,083 | - | 39,083 |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities | - | 63,303 | - | 63,303 |
| Corporate Debt Securities | - | 57,552 | - | 57,552 |
| Equity Securities | - | - | 3,450 | 3,450 |
| Loans Held for Sale | - | 28,211 | - | 28,211 |
| Interest Rate Swap Derivative | - | 5,317 | - | 5,317 |
| Residential Mortgage Loan Commitments ("IRLC") | - | - | 523 | 523 |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | |
| Forward Sales Contracts | \$ - | \$ 209 | \$ - | \$ 209 |

Mortgage Banking Activities. The Company had Level 3 issuances and transfers related to mortgage banking activities of \$7.1 million and \$14.1 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company had Level 3 issuances and transfers related to mortgage banking activities of \$13.2 million and \$11.6 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023. Issuances are valued based on the change in fair value of the underlying mortgage loan from inception of the IRLC to the statement of financial condition date, adjusted for pull-through rates and costs to originate. IRLCs transferred out of Level 3 represent IRLCs that were funded and moved to mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis (i.e., the assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances). An example would be assets exhibiting evidence of impairment. The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets measured on a non-recurring basis.

Collateral Dependent Loans. Impairment for collateral dependent loans is measured using the fair value of the collateral less selling costs. The fair value of collateral is determined by an independent valuation or professional appraisal in conformance with banking regulations. Collateral values are estimated using Level 3 inputs due to the volatility in the real estate market, and the judgment and estimation involved in the real estate appraisal process. Collateral dependent loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly. Valuation techniques are consistent with those techniques applied in prior periods. Collateral dependent loans had a carrying value of \$3.6 million with a valuation allowance of \$0.1 million at December 31, 2024. Collateral dependent loans had a carrying value of \$3.3 million with a valuation allowance of \$0.1 million at December 31, 2023.

Other Real Estate Owned. During 2024 and 2023, certain foreclosed assets, upon initial recognition, were measured and reported at fair value through a charge-off to the allowance for credit losses based on the fair value of the foreclosed asset less estimated cost to sell. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, these assets were recorded at fair value, which is determined by an independent valuation or professional appraisal in conformance with banking regulations. On an ongoing basis, we obtain updated appraisals on foreclosed assets and record valuation adjustments as necessary. The fair value of foreclosed assets is estimated using Level 3 inputs due to the judgment and estimation involved in the real estate valuation process.

Mortgage Servicing Rights. Residential mortgage loan servicing rights are evaluated for impairment at each reporting period based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to the carrying amount. Fair value is determined by a third-party valuation model using estimated prepayment speeds of the underlying mortgage loans serviced and stratifications based on the risk characteristics of the underlying loans (predominantly loan type and note interest rate). The fair value is estimated using Level 3 inputs, including a discount rate, weighted average prepayment speed, and the cost of loan servicing. Further detail on the key inputs utilized are provided in Note 4 – Mortgage Banking Activities. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no valuation allowance for mortgage servicing rights.

Other Fair Value Disclosures

The Company is required to disclose the estimated fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, for which it is practical to estimate fair value and the following is a description of valuation methodologies used for those assets and liabilities.

Cash and Short-Term Investments. The carrying amount of cash and short-term investments is used to approximate fair value, given the short time frame to maturity and as such assets do not present unanticipated credit concerns.

Securities Held to Maturity. Securities held to maturity are valued in accordance with the methodology previously noted in the caption “Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis – Securities Available for Sale”.

Other Equity Securities. Other equity securities are accounted for under the equity method (Topic 323) and recorded at cost. These securities are not readily marketable securities and are reflected in Other Assets on the Statement of Financial Condition.

Loans. The loan portfolio is segregated into categories and the fair value of each loan category is calculated using present value techniques based upon projected cash flows and estimated discount rates. Pursuant to the adoption of ASU 2016-01, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, the values reported reflect the incorporation of a liquidity discount to meet the objective of “exit price” valuation.

Deposits. The fair value of Noninterest Bearing Deposits, NOW Accounts, Money Market Accounts and Savings Accounts are the amounts payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using present value techniques and rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Subordinated Notes Payable. The fair value of each note is calculated using present value techniques, based upon projected cash flows and estimated discount rates as well as rates being offered for similar obligations.

Short-Term and Long-Term Borrowings. The fair value of each note is calculated using present value techniques, based upon projected cash flows and estimated discount rates as well as rates being offered for similar debt.

A summary of estimated fair values of significant financial instruments at December 31 consisted of the following:

| 2024 | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (Dollars in Thousands) | Carrying Value | Level 1 Inputs | Level 2 Inputs | Level 3 Inputs |
| ASSETS: | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 70,543 | \$ 70,543 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Fed Funds Sold and Interest Bearing Deposits | 321,311 | 321,311 | - | - |
| Investment Securities, Held to Maturity | 567,155 | 361,529 | 182,931 | - |
| Other Equity Securities ⁽¹⁾ | 2,848 | - | 2,848 | - |
| Mortgage Servicing Rights | 933 | - | - | 1,616 |
| Loans, Net of Allowance for Credit Losses | 2,622,299 | - | - | 2,457,883 |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | |
| Deposits | \$ 3,671,977 | \$ - | \$ 3,046,926 | \$ - |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 28,304 | - | 28,304 | - |
| Subordinated Notes Payable | 52,887 | - | 42,530 | - |
| Long-Term Borrowings | 794 | - | 794 | - |
| | | | | |
| 2023 | | | | |
| (Dollars in Thousands) | Carrying Value | Level 1 Inputs | Level 2 Inputs | Level 3 Inputs |
| ASSETS: | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 83,118 | \$ 83,118 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Short-Term Investments | 228,949 | 228,949 | - | - |
| Investment Securities, Held to Maturity | 625,022 | 441,189 | 150,562 | - |
| Other Equity Securities ⁽¹⁾ | 2,848 | - | 2,848 | - |
| Mortgage Servicing Rights | 831 | - | - | 1,280 |
| Loans, Net of Allowance for Credit Losses | 2,703,977 | - | - | 2,510,529 |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | |
| Deposits | \$ 3,701,822 | \$ - | \$ 3,243,896 | \$ - |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 35,341 | - | 35,341 | - |
| Subordinated Notes Payable | 52,887 | - | 44,323 | - |
| Long-Term Borrowings | 315 | - | 315 | - |

⁽¹⁾ Accounted for under the equity method – not readily marketable securities – reflected in other assets.

All non-financial instruments are excluded from the above table. The disclosures also do not include goodwill. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

Note 23
PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following are condensed statements of financial condition of the parent company at December 31:

Parent Company Statements of Financial Condition

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)</i> | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash and Due From Subsidiary Bank | \$ 70,721 | \$ 54,004 |
| Equity Securities | 622 | 569 |
| Investment in Subsidiary Bank | 483,632 | 445,441 |
| Goodwill and Other Intangibles | 3,678 | 3,838 |
| Other Assets | 4,072 | 10,758 |
| Total Assets | <u>\$ 562,725</u> | <u>\$ 514,610</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Subordinated Notes Payable | \$ 52,887 | \$ 52,887 |
| Other Liabilities | 14,521 | 21,098 |
| Total Liabilities | <u>67,408</u> | <u>73,985</u> |
| SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY | | |
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value; 90,000,000 shares authorized; 16,974,513 and 16,950,222 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively | 170 | 170 |
| Additional Paid-In Capital | 37,684 | 36,326 |
| Retained Earnings | 463,949 | 426,275 |
| Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax | (6,486) | (22,146) |
| Total Shareowners' Equity | <u>495,317</u> | <u>440,625</u> |
| Total Liabilities and Shareowners' Equity | <u>\$ 562,725</u> | <u>\$ 514,610</u> |

The operating results of the parent company for the three years ended December 31 are shown below:

Parent Company Statements of Operations

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| OPERATING INCOME | | | |
| Income Received from Subsidiary Bank: | | | |
| Administrative Fees | \$ 6,334 | \$ 6,367 | \$ 5,396 |
| Dividends | 35,000 | 30,000 | 23,000 |
| Other Income | 306 | 453 | 253 |
| Total Operating Income | <u>41,640</u> | <u>36,820</u> | <u>28,649</u> |
| OPERATING EXPENSE | | | |
| Salaries and Associate Benefits | 5,433 | 4,257 | 5,034 |
| Interest on Subordinated Notes Payable | 2,450 | 2,427 | 1,652 |
| Professional Fees | 1,842 | 859 | 616 |
| Advertising | 234 | 214 | 232 |
| Legal Fees | 794 | 683 | 370 |
| Other | 1,667 | 1,670 | 2,186 |
| Total Operating Expense | <u>12,420</u> | <u>10,110</u> | <u>10,090</u> |
| Earnings Before Income Taxes and Equity in Undistributed | | | |
| Earnings of Subsidiary Bank | 29,220 | 26,710 | 18,559 |
| Income Tax Benefit | (828) | (650) | (661) |
| Earnings Before Equity in Undistributed Earnings of Subsidiary Bank | <u>30,048</u> | <u>27,360</u> | <u>19,220</u> |
| Equity in Undistributed Earnings of Subsidiary Bank | 22,867 | 24,898 | 14,192 |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | <u>\$ 52,915</u> | <u>\$ 52,258</u> | <u>\$ 33,412</u> |

The cash flows for the parent company for the three years ended December 31 were as follows:

Parent Company Statements of Cash Flows

| <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Net Income Attributable to Common Shareowners | \$ 52,915 | \$ 52,258 | \$ 33,412 |
| Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities: | | | |
| Equity in Undistributed Earnings of Subsidiary Bank | (22,867) | (24,898) | (14,192) |
| Stock Compensation | 1,801 | 1,468 | 1,278 |
| Amortization of Intangible Asset | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Increase in Other Assets | 6,686 | (117) | (336) |
| Increase in Other Liabilities | (6,191) | (1,557) | 5,847 |
| Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities | <u>\$ 32,504</u> | <u>\$ 27,314</u> | <u>\$ 26,169</u> |
| CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Purchase of Equity Securities | \$ (52) | \$ (369) | \$ (79) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Investment in Subsidiaries | - | - | 770 |
| Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities | <u>\$ (52)</u> | <u>\$ (369)</u> | <u>\$ 691</u> |
| CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Dividends Paid | (14,906) | (12,905) | (11,191) |
| Issuance of Common Stock Under Compensation Plans | 1,501 | 937 | 1,300 |
| Payments to Repurchase Common Stock | (2,330) | (3,710) | - |
| Net Cash Used In Financing Activities | <u>\$ (15,735)</u> | <u>\$ (15,678)</u> | <u>\$ (9,891)</u> |
| Net Increase in Cash and Due from Subsidiary Bank | 16,717 | 11,267 | 16,969 |
| Cash and Due from Subsidiary Bank at Beginning of Year | 54,004 | 42,737 | 25,768 |
| Cash and Due from Subsidiary Bank at End of Year | <u>\$ 70,721</u> | <u>\$ 54,004</u> | <u>\$ 42,737</u> |

**Note 24
SEGMENT REPORTING**

The Company operates a single reportable business segment that is comprised of commercial banking within the states of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. The Company's CEO is deemed the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM evaluates the financial performance of the Company by evaluating revenue streams, significant expenses, and budget to actual results in assessing the Company's single reporting segment and in the determination of allocating resources. The CODM uses consolidated net income to benchmark the Company against peers and to evaluate performance and allocate resources. Significant revenue and expense categories evaluated by the CODM are consistent with the presentation of the Consolidated Statement of Income and components of other noninterest expense as presented in Note 20.

**Note 25
SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

On January 1, 2025, CCB completed its acquisition from BMG of the remaining 49% membership interest in CCHL, and CCHL became a wholly owned subsidiary of CCB (See Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies). CCHL has been consolidated into CCBG's financial statements since March 1, 2020. In accordance with the Assignment of Membership Interests, dated November 15, 2024, CCB paid \$4.5 million on January 13, 2025 as part of the purchase price. BMG may earn additional payments for the three-year period (2025-2027) in the form of annual earnout payments in accordance with CCHL's operating agreement.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures for 2024. At December 31, 2024, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer each concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2024.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting can also be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management is also responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in this report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and include, as necessary, best estimates and judgments by management.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). Based on this evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), was effective as of December 31, 2024.

Forvis Mazars, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and opined as to the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2024, as stated in its report, which is included herein on page 129.

Remediation of Previously Reported Material Weakness

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, as amended (the "2023 Form 10-K"), we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 as a result of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting for the review of significant inter-company mortgage loan sales and servicing transactions was not designed effectively. Further, financial information obtained for certain construction/permanent loan activity was not in sufficient detail to appropriately classify this activity within the Statements of Cash Flows. For more information regarding the previously identified material weakness, please see Item 9A in the 2023 Form 10-K under the section captioned "Existence of Material Weakness as of December 31, 2023."

With oversight from the Audit Committee and input from the Board of Directors, we devoted substantial resources to implement the controls as previously disclosed in the 2023 Form 10-K under the caption "Remediation Plan." We have implemented and completed our testing of the operating effectiveness of the Remediation Plan controls and have concluded that the material weakness was remediated as of December 31, 2024.

Change in Internal Control. There have been no changes in our internal control during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareowners, Board of Directors, and Audit Committee
Capital City Bank Group, Inc.
Tallahassee, Florida

Opinion on the Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Capital City Bank Group, Inc.'s (Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework: (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework: (2023)* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and our report dated March 11, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definitions and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of reliable consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Forvis Mazars, LLP
Little Rock, Arkansas
March 11, 2025

Item 9B. Other Information

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of our securities that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act or any “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” as defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

None.

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareowners, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2024.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareowners, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2024.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareowners Matters.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareowners, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2024.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareowners, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2024.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareowners, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2024.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The following documents are filed as part of this report

1. Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at the End of Fiscal Years 2024 and 2023
Consolidated Statements of Income for Fiscal Years 2024, 2023, and 2022
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for Fiscal Years 2024, 2023, and 2022
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareowners' Equity for Fiscal Years 2024, 2023, and 2022
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Fiscal Years 2024, 2023, and 2022
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Other schedules and exhibits are omitted because the required information either is not applicable or is shown in the financial statements or the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits Required to be Filed by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

Reg. S-K
Exhibit
Table

Item No.

Description of Exhibit

- | | |
|------|---|
| 3.1 | <u>Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K (filed 5/3/21) (No. 0-13358).</u> |
| 3.2 | <u>Amended and Restated Bylaws - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K (filed 12/20/2024) (No. 0-13358).</u> |
| 4.1 | See Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2 for provisions of Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws, which define the rights of the Registrant's shareowners. |
| 4.2 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. 2021 Director Stock Purchase Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Registrant's Form S-8 (filed 5/14/21) (No. 333-256134).</u> |
| 4.3 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. 2021 Associate Stock Purchase Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Registrant's Form S-8 (filed 5/14/21) (No. 333-256134).</u> |
| 4.4 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. 2021 Associate Incentive Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 of the Registrant's Form S-8 (filed 5/14/21) (No. 333-256134).</u> |
| 4.5 | In accordance with Regulation S-K, Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) certain instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of Capital City Bank Group, Inc. not exceeding 10% of the total assets of Capital City Bank Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries have been omitted. The Registrant agrees to furnish a copy of any such instruments to the Commission upon request. |
| 10.1 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Dividend Reinvestment Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K (filed 3/21/2024) (No. 0-13358).</u> |
| 10.2 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(d) of the Registrant's Form 10-K (filed 3/27/03) (No. 0-13358).</u> |
| 10.3 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of Registrant's Form S-8. (filed 09/30/97) (No. 333-36693).</u> |
| 10.4 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan II - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q (filed 8/3/2020) (No. 0-13358).</u> |
| 10.5 | <u>Form of Participant Agreement for Long-Term Incentive Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Form 10-K (filed 3/1/2023) (No. 0-13358).</u> |

| | |
|---------|--|
| 10.6 | <u>Assignment of Membership Interests, dated as of November 15, 2024, by and between Capital City Bank and BMGBMG, LLC – incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant’s Form 8-K (filed 11/19/2024) (No. 0-13358).</u> |
| 19 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. Insider Trading Policy.*</u> |
| 21 | <u>Capital City Bank Group, Inc. Subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2024.*</u> |
| 23 | <u>Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.*</u> |
| 31.1 | <u>Certification of CEO pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*</u> |
| 31.2 | <u>Certification of CFO pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*</u> |
| 32.1 | <u>Certification of CEO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*</u> |
| 32.2 | <u>Certification of CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*</u> |
| 97 | <u>Clawback Policy – incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 97 of the Registrant’s Form 10-K (filed 3/13/2024)(No.0-13358).</u> |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document* |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document* |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document* |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document* |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document* |
| 104 | Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101) |

* Filed electronically herewith.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on March 11, 2025, on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CAPITAL CITY BANK GROUP, INC.

/s/ William G. Smith, Jr.
William G. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed on March 11, 2025 by the following persons in the capacities indicated.

/s/ William G. Smith, Jr.
William G. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Jephtha E. Larkin
Jephtha E. Larkin
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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 March 11, 2025, on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Directors:

/s/ Robert Antoine
Robert Antoine

/s/ Thomas A. Barron
Thomas A. Barron

/s/ William F. Butler
William F. Butler

/s/ Stanley W. Connally, Jr.
Stanley W. Connally, Jr

/s/ Marshall M. Criser III
Marshall M. Criser III

/s/ Kimberly A. Crowell
Kimberly A. Crowell

/s/ Bonnie J. Davenport
Bonnie J. Davenport

/s/ William Eric Grant
William Eric Grant

/s/ Laura L. Johnson
Laura L. Johnson

/s/ John G. Sample, Jr.
John G. Sample, Jr

/s/ William G. Smith, Jr.
William G. Smith, Jr.

/s/ Ashbel C. Williams
Ashbel C. Williams

**Capital City Bank Group, Inc.
Insider Trading Policy**

August 27, 2024

Why We Have an Insider Trading Policy

From time to time, our directors, officers, associates and agents may become aware of **material nonpublic information** relating to Capital City Bank Group, Inc., our subsidiaries or our affiliates (collectively, “CCBG”) or companies with which we do business. Under federal and state securities laws, it may be illegal for any person to buy or sell a company’s securities at a time when that person possesses **material nonpublic information**. We have adopted this Insider Trading Policy to help prevent you, as well as CCBG, from violating these laws.

You may not deal on a regular basis with matters of the type discussed in this Policy, and some of these matters may be unfamiliar. If and when questions arise about this Policy, please direct them to our Investor Relations Officer. Our Investor Relations Officer will discuss all inquiries with our legal counsel (Gunster, Yoakley & Stewart, P.A.), the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer.

While we have tried to keep this Policy simple and clear, it does contain some legal terms and describes some legal concepts that may be complicated. As a result, you should carefully review the Policy and contact our Investor Relations Officer with any questions.

What is “Material Nonpublic Information?”

Information about CCBG is “material” if it could reasonably be expected to affect the investment or voting decisions of a shareholder or investor, or if the disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to significantly alter the total mix of information in the marketplace about CCBG. In simple terms, material information is any type of information that could reasonably be expected to affect, or has previously affected, the market price of CCBG’s common stock. Both positive and negative information may be material. While it is not possible to identify all information that would be deemed “material,” the following items are types of information that should be considered carefully to determine whether they are material:

- financial results for the current quarter or year;
- projections of future earnings or losses, or other earnings guidance;
- changes in control or in management;
- proposals, plans or agreements, even if preliminary in nature, involving significant mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, joint ventures, strategic alliances, licensing arrangements, or purchases or divestitures of assets;
- significant changes in assets (such as write-downs or increases in reserves);
- offerings of securities;
- defaults on borrowings;
- extraordinary borrowings (*i.e.*, borrowings that could indicate financial distress for CCBG);
- changes in dividends;
- new products or discoveries, or developments regarding customers or suppliers, such as the acquisition or loss of an important contract;
- a change in auditors or an auditor’s notification that a company may no longer rely on its reports;
- events affecting securities, such as defaults on senior securities, calls of securities for redemption, repurchase plans, stock splits or changes in dividends, changes in rights of security holders, and public or private sales of additional securities;
- bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency or other liquidity issues;
- significant changes in CCBG’s prospects;
- major changes in accounting methods or policies;
- cybersecurity risks and incidents, including vulnerabilities and breaches; and
- significant litigation or government agency investigations.

This list is not exhaustive. Moreover, material information is not limited to historical facts but may also include projections and forecasts. With respect to a future event, such as a merger or acquisition, the point at which negotiations are determined to be material is determined by balancing the probability that the event will occur against the magnitude of the effect the event would have on a company’s operations or stock price should it occur. Thus, information concerning an event that would have a large effect on stock price may be material even if the probability that the event will occur is relatively low.

Information is “nonpublic” if it has not been disseminated in a manner reasonably designed to make it generally available to investors and other interested parties, after investors and the market generally have had the opportunity to absorb the information. Nonpublic information may include:

- information available to a select group of analysts, brokers, or institutional investors;
- undisclosed facts that are the subject of rumors, even if the rumors are widely circulated; and
- information that has been provided to CCBG on a confidential basis until a public announcement of the information has been made and enough time has elapsed for the market to respond to the public announcement.

Unless you know that information has been disclosed to the public in a press release or another broad-based communication, you should assume that it is nonpublic. Information about a company is considered to be available to the public and no longer nonpublic only when (1) it has been released to the public through appropriate channels by means of a press release or a statement from an authorized officer, and (2) enough time has elapsed to permit the investment market to absorb the information (normally 48 hours).

If you are not sure whether information is “material” or “nonpublic,” you should either consult with our Investor Relations Officer or assume that the information is material and/or nonpublic.

Potential Liability for Violating Federal Insider Trading Laws

The federal securities laws may impose substantial civil penalties (up to three times the profit gained or the loss avoided by the use of inside information) and criminal penalties (up to a \$5,000,000 fine, 20 years in jail, or both) on anyone who purchases or sells securities while in possession of material nonpublic information. Passing material nonpublic information to another person who then purchases or sells securities - known as “tipping” - is also illegal, and subject to the same penalties, even if you do not benefit from the trade or even know about the trade. The federal securities laws also may impose substantial civil penalties (generally equal to the higher of three times the trader’s illicit gain or loss avoided or \$2,301,065 (subject to adjustment for inflation)) and criminal penalties (generally up to a \$25,000,000 fine on entities; up to a \$5 million fine, 20 years in jail, or both on individuals)) on anyone “controlling” the person who commits a violation, such as an employer or supervisor. The SEC vigorously enforces the insider trading laws against both individuals and institutions.

Given the significant liabilities for violations of the laws governing insider trading, we have a vital interest in ensuring that information about our business and affairs is disclosed in the proper way and at the proper time, and that trading in our securities – and the securities of companies with which we do business – occurs in a fair and honest manner. For these reasons, we require that you conduct any trading in securities and handle material nonpublic information in strict compliance with our Policy.

If you violate this Policy, in addition to your legal exposure under relevant federal and state securities laws, you may be subject to disciplinary action by us, including dismissal for cause. Any exceptions to this Policy, if permitted, may be granted only by our Investor Relations Officer and must be provided before any activity contrary to this Policy takes place.

Our Insider Trading Policy

1. You are prohibited from purchasing or selling - or agreeing to buy or sell - any CCBG securities (whether or not issued by CCBG), which includes common stock and any other securities that may be issued, such as preferred stock, options, notes, bonds and convertible securities, and other derivative securities (such as puts and calls), at any time when you are aware of material nonpublic information about CCBG. If, at any time you have any limit order for CCBG securities outstanding with a broker, you become aware of material nonpublic information, you should suspend your order until the information has been disclosed to the public. Otherwise, your broker might execute a trade for you that is prohibited by this Policy.
2. If you are aware of material nonpublic information, you may not trade - or agree to trade - any CCBG securities or exercise any option to purchase CCBG securities (other than options granted directly by CCBG) until at least the close of business on the second trading day after CCBG has released that material nonpublic information to the public.
3. For purposes of this Policy, transactions in your 401(k) are no different than transactions for your own account. Therefore, at any time when you are aware of material nonpublic information, you may not switch amounts currently in your 401(k) account into or out of CCBG common stock or enter into any transaction or agreement concerning your 401(k) account that would have the effect of profiting from or avoiding a loss due to your knowledge of material nonpublic information.
4. Federal law prohibits officers and members of our Board of Directors from engaging in “short sales” of CCBG securities. Because short sales represent a bet that CCBG’s stock price will decline, this Policy prohibits you and all other CCBG personnel from shorting CCBG stock.

5. Certain directors and officers of CCBG (collectively, “Covered Persons”), as set forth in Exhibit A, are subject to additional requirements and special prohibitions against trading in CCBG securities as set forth below.

(a) Covered Persons are *prohibited* from trading - or agreeing to trade - in CCBG securities during the period beginning the earlier of (i) the day on which Board materials containing two months of financial statements or similar information for each fiscal quarter are sent to the directors, or (ii) the close of business on the 15th day of the third month of each fiscal quarter (*i.e.*, March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15), and ending at the close of business on the second trading day after the results for that quarter (or year, if applicable) are publicly released (any such period shall be referred to as a “blackout period”). If you are a Covered Person, you generally possess or are presumed to possess material non-public information about our financial results during these blackout periods.

(b) From time to time, other types of material non-public information regarding us (such as possible significant mergers, acquisitions, dispositions, or new product developments) may be pending and not publicly disclosed. At such times, we may impose special blackout periods during which Covered Persons are prohibited from trading in our securities. If we impose a special blackout period, we will notify all Covered Persons.

(c) The trading restrictions described in Sections 5(a) and 5(b) above do not apply to transactions under a pre-existing written plan, contract, instruction, or arrangement under Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (a “10b5-1 Plan”) that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) It has been reviewed and approved by the Investor Relations Officer at least five days before it is entered into (or, if revised or amended, such proposed revisions or amendments have been reviewed and approved by the Investor Relations Officer at least five days before it is into).

(ii) It provides that no trades may occur until expiration of the applicable cooling-off period specified in Rule 10b5-1(c)(ii)(B), and no trades occur until after that time. The appropriate cooling-off period will vary based on the status of the Covered Person. For directors and officers, the cooling-off period ends on the later of (x) ninety days after adoption or certain modifications of the 10b5-1 Plan; or (y) two business days following disclosure of CCBG’s financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the quarter in which the 10b5-1 Plan was adopted. For all other Covered Persons, the cooling-off period ends 30 days after adoption or modification of the 10b5-1 Plan. This required cooling-off period will apply to the entry into a new 10b5-1 Plan and any revision or modification of an existing 10b5-1 Plan.

(iii) It is entered into (A) in good faith by the Covered Person, (B) not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5-1, and (C) at a time when the Covered Person is not in possession of material nonpublic information about CCBG; and if the Covered Person is a director or officer, the 10b5-1 Plan must include representations by the Covered Person certifying to the foregoing.

(iv) It gives a third party the discretionary authority to execute such purchases and sales, outside the control of the Covered Person, so long as such third party does not possess any material nonpublic information about CCBG; or explicitly specifies the security or securities to be purchased or sold, the number of shares, the prices and/or dates of transactions, or other formula(s) describing such transactions.

(iv) It is the only outstanding 10b5-1 Plan entered into by the Covered Person (subject to the exceptions set out in Rule 10b5-1(c)(ii)(D)).

(v) The 10b5-1 Plan otherwise complies with Rule 10b5-1(c).

No 10b5-1 Plan may be adopted during a blackout period described in Sections 5(a) and 5(b) above.

If you are considering entering into, modifying or terminating a 10b5-1 Plan or have any questions regarding 10b5-1 Plans, please contact the Investor Relations Officer. You should consult your own legal and tax advisors before entering into, or modifying or terminating, a 10b5-1 Plan. A trading plan, contract, instruction or arrangement will not qualify as a 10b5-1 Plan without the prior review and approval of the Investor Relations Officer as described above. With respect to any purchase or sale under a 10b5-1 Plan, the third party effecting transactions on behalf of the Company Insider should be instructed to send duplicate confirmations of all such transactions to the Investor Relations Officer.

(d) Because Covered Persons are likely to obtain material non-public information on a regular basis, Covered Persons (as well as any Covered Person's spouse or minor children, other persons living in a Covered Person's household, and any entities over which a Covered Person exercises control) are *prohibited* from trading or engaging in other transactions in any CCBG security, directly or indirectly, even outside of a blackout period, without first pre-clearing any such trading or other transactions with our Investor Relations Officer. Any preclearance so granted will be on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be approved by our Investor Relations Officer, provided that, unless otherwise specified by our Investor Relations Officer, (i) a preclearance will remain valid until the close of trading two business days following the day on which it was granted, unless earlier revoked, and (ii) if the transaction does not occur during such two-day period, such preclearance will terminate and a new preclearance will need to be requested. Notwithstanding the foregoing in this Section 5(d), pre-clearance is not required for purchases and sales of securities under a 10b5-1 Plan once the applicable cooling-off period has expired. No trades may be made under a 10b5-1 Plan until expiration of the applicable cooling-off period.

6. All personnel are required to maintain the confidentiality of all nonpublic information regarding CCBG, whether or not material. Except as provided below in "Need-to-Know Distribution of Nonpublic Information," disclosure of nonpublic information to *any* person, whether directly, in the form of a recommendation to purchase or sell CCBG securities, or in any other manner or for any other purpose, violates this Policy and is strictly prohibited.

7. All personnel who, in the course of their employment with CCBG, have access to material nonpublic information about other companies, must observe the same restrictions, and adhere to the same laws regarding insider trading, with respect to that information and with respect to trading in the securities of those companies as they do with respect to trading in CCBG securities.

8. All personnel with access to material nonpublic information about CCBG or any other company must take protective measures appropriate and consistent with the level of confidentiality reasonably called for in the particular circumstances to prevent the misappropriation or other misuse of the information. In addition, all personnel with access to material nonpublic information must cooperate with, assist in and abide by the protective measures we institute to prevent misappropriation or other misuse of the information.

9. Except as permitted by law, such as by means of a plan adopted under Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, CCBG itself will not engage in transactions in CCBG Securities while aware of material nonpublic information relating to CCBG or CCBG Securities.

10. This Policy supplements, but does not supersede or otherwise modify, the provisions of existing employment, confidentiality and/or non-competition agreements and other standard procedures and agreements intended to protect confidential information and materials.

20/20 Hindsight. Remember, if your securities transactions or those of your immediate family members or others you know become the subject of scrutiny, they will be viewed after the fact, with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. As a result, always err on the side of caution when trading or communicating sensitive information.

Specific Situations and Guidelines

Applicability of this Policy

This Policy applies to all trading or other transactions in CCBG's securities as well as securities of the companies with which CCBG does business. Note that "trading or other transactions" includes not only buying and selling, but may also include donating, gifting and any other transfer of ownership.

This Policy also applies to your family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household, and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in CCBG securities are directed by you or are subject to your control or your involvement in the decision to purchase or sell (such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in CCBG securities). You are responsible for the transactions of these other persons and therefore should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in CCBG securities.

Communications on Behalf of CCBG

Communications with and inquiries from the media, securities analysts and investors relating to our financial performance must be handled by or referred to our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer, or the Capital City Bank President. Likewise, only those individuals are authorized to speak for CCBG regarding filings with the SEC and reports to shareowners and in preparing and reviewing press releases.

Need-to-Know Distribution of Nonpublic Information

As previously discussed, the disclosure of material nonpublic information to others can lead to significant legal difficulties, fines, and punishment. You should not discuss or distribute material nonpublic information about CCBG, including documents containing such information, with anyone, including other associates, except as required in the performance of your regular duties on a “need-to-know” basis. In addition, you should also avoid discussing such information in elevators, hallways or other places where you may be overheard by others who do not have a “need to know.”

Document Retention and Destruction Schedules

With respect to sensitive projects, the Investor Relations Officer, together with legal counsel, will establish a document retention and destruction schedule in appropriate circumstances.

Stock Options

If CCBG were to issue options, anyone who desires to exercise the options is reminded that this Policy applies to transactions in the stock underlying the options, as well as other CCBG securities.

Prospective Associates

At the time of hiring, new associates who are deemed to be Covered Persons will be required to execute a Compliance Statement with respect to this Policy. We may also require ongoing educational and training sessions and video presentations for associates on related topics.

Post-Termination Transactions

This Policy continues to apply to your transactions in CCBG securities even after you have terminated employment or engagement with us. If you are in possession of material nonpublic information when your employment or engagement with us terminates, you may not trade in CCBG securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

This Policy **does not apply** to purchases of CCBG stock under our dividend reinvestment plan resulting from your reinvestment of dividends paid on CCBG securities. The Policy **does apply**, however, to voluntary purchases of CCBG stock resulting from additional contributions you choose to make to the plan, and to your election to participate in the plan or increase your level of participation in the plan. The Policy **also applies** to your sale of any CCBG stock purchased pursuant to the plan.

Stock Purchase Plan

This Policy **does not apply** to purchases of CCBG stock in the associate or director stock purchase plans resulting from your periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to the election you made at a time when you were not in possession of material nonpublic information (*e.g.*, at the time of your enrollment in the plan). The Policy also **does not apply** to (i) purchases of CCBG stock resulting from lump-sum contributions to the plan, provided that you elected to participate by lump-sum payment at the beginning of the applicable enrollment period and at a time when you were not in possession of material nonpublic information, or (ii) optional purchases of CCBG stock pursuant to the associate or director stock purchase plans, provided that you are not in possession of material nonpublic information at the time of any such optional purchase. The Policy **does apply** to (i) your election to withdraw all funds contributed to the plan during the enrollment period, (ii) your election to increase or decrease contributions to the plan for subsequent enrollment periods, and (iii) your sales of CCBG stock purchased pursuant to the plans.

Taking Messages

When you are out of the office, anyone taking messages for you generally should not advise outside inquirers where you are or provide phone numbers (other than a cell phone number) where you may be reached. Instead, the person receiving the message should record the inquirer’s name and telephone number and then relay the message to you.

* * * *

You are responsible for following this Policy and ensuring that anyone you supervise adheres to this Policy.

Capital City Bank Group, Inc.
Insider Trading Policy
Compliance Statement

By signing below, I hereby certify that:

1. I have read and understand the CCBG Insider Trading Policy, dated August 27, 2024.
2. I have been given and instructed to retain a copy of the Policy for my future reference.
3. I agree to abide by the Policy, as amended from time to time by written notice. I also agree to abide by any other guidelines adopted by CCBG regarding the confidentiality of corporate information and trading in CCBG securities and the securities of certain other companies.
4. I understand that my duties regarding the confidentiality of corporate information continue so long as the information has not been made public, regardless of whether I continue my employment or affiliation with CCBG.
5. I will assume that corporate information is material nonpublic information unless I am told otherwise by a person I reasonably believe to be authorized to do so. I will not leave material nonpublic information unattended or in a public place, including public areas of CCBG. If I have access to material nonpublic information, I will ensure that it is disseminated only on a "need-to-know" basis and otherwise properly handled. I will refer all media, shareowner and securities analyst inquiries to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or Capital City Bank President.

Signature

Date

Print Name

EXHIBIT A

COVERED PERSONS

1. Directors of Capital City Bank Group, Inc.
2. Directors of Capital City Bank
3. Officers on the Senior Management Council
4. Officers in the Strategic Planning Group
5. Certain other directors or offices that are sent blackout notices

Exhibit 21. Capital City Bank Group, Inc. Subsidiaries, at December 31, 2024.

Direct Subsidiaries:

Capital City Bank
Capital City Strategic Wealth, LLC (Florida)
CCBG Capital Trust I (Delaware)
CCBG Capital Trust II (Delaware)

Indirect Subsidiaries:

Capital City Banc Investments, Inc. (Florida)
Capital City Trust Company (Florida)
Capital City Home Loans, LLC (Georgia)
FNB Financial Services, LLC (Florida)
Southeastern Oaks, LLC (Florida)
Capital City Wealth Advisors, Inc. (Florida)
Southern Live Oak Investments, Inc. (Delaware)
Red Hills REIT, Inc. (Florida)

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Registration Nos. 333-36693 and 333-256134) of Capital City Bank Group, Inc. (the Company) of our report dated March 11, 2025, on our audits of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We also consent to the incorporation by reference of our report dated March 11, 2025, on our audit of the internal control over financial reporting of the Company as of December 31, 2024, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Forvis Mazars, LLP

**Little Rock, Arkansas
March 11, 2025**

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act
Rule 13a-14(a) / 15d-14(a) as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, William G. Smith, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Capital City Bank Group, 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.

/s/ William G. Smith, Jr.
William G. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 11, 2025

Certification of CFO Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act
Rule 13a-14(a) / 15d-14(a) as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Jephtha E. Larkin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Capital City Bank Group, 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.

/s/ Jephtha E. Larkin
Jephtha E. Larkin
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 11, 2025

Exhibit 32.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906
of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned certifies that, to the undersigned's knowledge, (1) this Annual Report of Capital City Bank Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (this "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and (2) the information contained in this Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition of the Company and its results of operations as of and for the periods covered therein.

/s/ William G. Smith, Jr.
William G. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 11, 2025

Exhibit 32.2

Certification of CFO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906
of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned certifies that, to the undersigned's knowledge, (1) this Annual Report of Capital City Bank Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (this "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and (2) the information contained in this Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition of the Company and its results of operations as of and for the periods covered therein.

/s/ Jephtha E. Larkin
Jephtha E. Larkin
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 11, 2025