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

FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2024**

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from _____ to _____**

Commission file number 000-18911

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Montana	**81-0519541**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(IRS Employer Identification No.)**
49 Commons Loop Kalispell, Montana	**59901**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

(406) 756-4200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, $0.01 par value	GBCI	The New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

The number of shares of Registrant's common stock outstanding on April 14, 2024 was 113,388,590. No preferred shares are issued or outstanding.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACL or allowance – allowance for credit losses
ALCO – Asset Liability Committee
ASC – Accounting Standards Codification™
ASU – Accounting Standards Update
ATM – automated teller machine
Bank – Glacier Bank
BTFP - Bank Term Funding Program of the Federal Reserve Bank
CDE – Certified Development Entity
CDFI Fund – Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
CECL – current expected credit losses
CEO – Chief Executive Officer
CFO – Chief Financial Officer
CFGW – Community Financial Group, Inc.
Company – Glacier Bancorp, Inc.
COVID-19 – coronavirus disease of 2019
DDA – demand deposit account
Fannie Mae – Federal National Mortgage Association
FASB – Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDIC – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHLB – Federal Home Loan Bank
Final Rules – final rules implemented by the federal banking agencies that established a new comprehensive regulatory capital framework
FRB – Federal Reserve Bank
Freddie Mac – Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
GAAP – accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GDP – gross domestic product
Ginnie Mae – Government National Mortgage Association
Interest rate locks - residential real estate derivatives for commitments
LIBOR – London Interbank Offered Rate
LIHTC – Low Income Housing Tax Credit
MBFD - Modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty
NMTC – New Markets Tax Credit
NOW – negotiable order of withdrawal
NRSRO – Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations
OCI – other comprehensive income
OREO – other real estate owned
PCD – purchased credit-deteriorated
PPP – Paycheck Protection Program
Repurchase agreements – securities sold under agreements to repurchase
ROU – right-of-use
S&P – Standard and Poor's
SBA – United States Small Business Administration
SEC – United States Securities and Exchange Commission
TBA – to-be-announced
TDR – troubled debt restructuring
VIE – variable interest entity
Wheatland – Wheatland Bank

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 232,064	246,525
Interest bearing cash deposits	556,596	1,107,817
Cash and cash equivalents	788,660	1,354,342
Debt securities, available-for-sale	4,629,073	4,785,719
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,451,583	3,502,411
Total debt securities	8,080,656	8,288,130
Loans held for sale, at fair value	27,035	15,691
Loans receivable	16,732,502	16,198,082
Allowance for credit losses	(198,779)	(192,757)
Loans receivable, net	16,533,723	16,005,325
Premises and equipment, net	443,273	421,791
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets	891	1,503
Accrued interest receivable	106,063	94,526
Deferred tax asset	161,327	159,070
Core deposit intangible, net	46,046	31,870
Goodwill	1,023,762	985,393
Non-marketable equity securities	111,129	12,755
Bank-owned life insurance	186,625	171,101
Other assets	312,980	201,132
Total assets	$ 27,822,170	27,742,629
Liabilities		
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 6,055,069	6,022,980
Interest bearing deposits	14,372,454	13,906,187
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,540,008	1,486,850
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,140,157	—
FRB Bank Term Funding	—	2,740,000
Other borrowed funds	88,814	81,695
Subordinated debentures	132,984	132,943
Accrued interest payable	32,584	125,907
Other liabilities	349,393	225,786
Total liabilities	24,711,463	24,722,348
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	—	—
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred shares, $0.01 par value per share, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, $0.01 par value per share, 234,000,000 shares authorized at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	1,134	1,109
Paid-in capital	2,443,584	2,350,104
Retained earnings - substantially restricted	1,038,294	1,043,181
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(372,305)	(374,113)
Total stockholders' equity	3,110,707	3,020,281
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 27,822,170	27,742,629
Number of common stock shares issued and outstanding	113,388,590	110,888,942

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income		
Investment securities	56,218	43,642
Residential real estate loans	20,764	15,838
Commercial loans	181,472	155,682
Consumer and other loans	20,948	16,726
Total interest income	279,402	231,888
Interest Expense		
Deposits	67,196	12,545
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	12,598	4,606
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	4,249	23,605
FRB Bank Term Funding	27,097	3,032
Other borrowed funds	344	496
Subordinated debentures	1,438	1,412
Total interest expense	112,922	45,696
Net Interest Income	166,480	186,192
Provision for credit losses	8,249	5,470
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	158,231	180,722
Non-Interest Income		
Service charges and other fees	18,563	17,771
Miscellaneous loan fees and charges	4,362	3,967
Gain on sale of loans	3,362	2,400
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	16	(114)
Other income	3,686	3,871
Total non-interest income	29,989	27,895
Non-Interest Expense		
Compensation and employee benefits	85,789	81,477
Occupancy and equipment	11,883	11,665
Advertising and promotions	3,983	4,235
Data processing	9,159	8,109
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets	25	12
Regulatory assessments and insurance	7,761	4,903
Core deposit intangibles amortization	2,760	2,449
Other expenses	30,483	22,132
Total non-interest expense	151,843	134,982
Income Before Income Taxes	36,377	73,635
Federal and state income tax expense	3,750	12,424
Net Income	32,627	61,211
Basic earnings per share	0.29	0.55
Diluted earnings per share	0.29	0.55
Dividends declared per share	0.33	0.33
Average outstanding shares - basic	112,492,142	110,824,648
Average outstanding shares - diluted	112,554,402	110,881,708

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net Income	$ 32,627	61,211
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax		
Available-For-Sale and Transferred Securities:		
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	2,037	77,466
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(29)	31
Reclassification adjustment for securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity	1,008	1,881
Tax effect	(757)	(20,059)
Net of tax amount	2,259	59,319
Cash Flow Hedge:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives used for cash flow hedges	657	(36)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(1,260)	(974)
Tax effect	152	255
Net of tax amount	(451)	(755)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	1,808	58,564
Total Comprehensive Income	$ 34,435	119,775

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Three Months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings-Substantially Restricted	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	110,777,780	$ 1,108	2,344,005	966,984	(468,792)	2,843,305
Net income	—	—	—	61,211	—	61,211
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	58,564	58,564
Cash dividends declared ($0.33 per share)	—	—	—	(36,686)	—	(36,686)
Stock issuances under stock incentive plans	90,933	1	(1)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation and related taxes	—	—	510	—	—	510
Balance at March 31, 2023	110,868,713	$ 1,109	2,344,514	991,509	(410,228)	2,926,904
Balance at January 1, 2024	110,888,942	$ 1,109	2,350,104	1,043,181	(374,113)	3,020,281
Net income	—	—	—	32,627	—	32,627
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1,808	1,808
Cash dividends declared ($0.33 per share)	—	—	—	(37,514)	—	(37,514)
Stock issued in connection with acquisitions	2,389,684	24	92,361	—	—	92,385
Stock issuances under stock incentive plans	109,964	1	(1)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation and related taxes	—	—	1,120	—	—	1,120
Balance at March 31, 2024	113,388,590	$ 1,134	2,443,584	1,038,294	(372,305)	3,110,707

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 32,627	61,211
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	8,249	5,470
Net amortization of debt securities	3,210	3,098
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments and deferred loan fees and costs	436	(554)
Origination of loans held for sale	(111,561)	(79,714)
Proceeds from loans held for sale	104,592	115,825
Gain on sale of loans	(3,362)	(2,400)
(Gain) loss on sale of securities	(16)	114
Bank-owned life insurance income, net	(1,076)	(961)
Stock-based compensation, net of tax benefits	1,615	1,740
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	7,092	6,812
Gain on sale and write-downs of other real estate owned, net	(91)	(1)
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	2,760	2,449
Amortization of investments in variable interest entities	7,425	5,633
Net increase in accrued interest receivable	(8,014)	(7,105)
Net decrease (increase) in other assets	2,356	(4,118)
Net (decrease) increase in accrued interest payable	(93,924)	4,637
Net decrease in other liabilities	(9,047)	(13,957)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(56,729)	98,179
Investing Activities		
Sales of available-for-sale debt securities	160,558	29,972
Maturities, prepayments and calls of available-for-sale debt securities	166,314	153,048
Maturities, prepayments and calls of held-to-maturity debt securities	49,821	50,918
Principal collected on loans	755,069	750,400
Loan originations	(843,257)	(1,059,597)
Net additions to premises and equipment	(4,290)	(8,161)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	720	10
Proceeds from redemption of non-marketable equity securities	12,383	559,201
Purchases of non-marketable equity securities	(106,892)	(500,600)
Proceeds from bank-owned life insurance	193	1,787
Investments in variable interest entities	(12,154)	(6,844)
Net cash received from acquisitions	30,903	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	209,368	(29,866)

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	Three Months ended March 31, 2023
Financing Activities		
Net decrease in deposits	$ (118,419)	(458,062)
Net increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	53,158	245,407
Net increase (decrease) in short-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	281,657	(1,465,000)
Proceeds from short-term FRB Bank Term Funding advances	—	2,740,000
Repayments of short-term FRB Bank Term Funding	(2,740,000)	—
Proceeds from long-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,800,000	—
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowed funds	6,967	(1,108)
Cash dividends paid	(314)	(292)
Tax withholding payments for stock-based compensation	(1,370)	(1,719)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(718,321)	1,059,226
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(565,682)	1,127,539
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	1,354,342	401,995
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 788,660	1,529,534
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid during the period for interest	$ 206,846	41,059
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	5	—
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	$ 16	8
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	152	276
Equity investments obtained in exchange for delayed equity contributions	7,148	17,113
Dividends declared during the period but not paid	37,514	36,686
Acquisitions		
Fair value of common stock shares issued	92,385	—
Cash consideration	771	—
Fair value of assets acquired	777,659	—
Liabilities assumed	684,503	—

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

Glacier Bancorp, Inc. ("Company") is a Montana corporation headquartered in Kalispell, Montana. The Company provides a full range of banking services to individuals and businesses in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada through its wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Glacier Bank ("Bank"). The Company offers a wide range of banking products and services, including: 1) retail banking; 2) business banking; 3) real estate, commercial, agriculture and consumer loans; and 4) mortgage origination and loan servicing. The Company serves individuals, small to medium-sized businesses, community organizations and public entities.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. These interim financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for complete financial statements and they should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2024 are not necessarily indicative of the results anticipated for the year ending December 31, 2024. The condensed consolidated statement of financial condition of the Company as of December 31, 2023 has been derived from the audited consolidated statements of the Company as of that date.

The Company is a defendant in legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the disposition of pending litigation will not have a material affect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change include: 1) the determination of the allowance for credit losses ("ACL" or "allowance") on loans; 2) the valuation of debt securities; 3) the valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans; and 4) the evaluation of goodwill impairment. For the determination of the ACL on loans and real estate valuation estimates, management obtains independent appraisals (new or updated) for significant items. Estimates relating to the investment valuations are obtained from independent third parties. Estimates relating to the evaluation of goodwill for impairment are determined based on internal calculations using independent party inputs.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the parent holding company and the Bank, which consists of seventeen bank divisions and a corporate division. The corporate division includes the Bank's investment portfolio, wholesale borrowings and other centralized functions. The Bank divisions operate under separate names, management teams and advisory directors. The Company considers the Bank to be its sole operating segment as the Bank 1) engages in similar bank business activity from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses; 2) the operating results of the Bank are regularly reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") (i.e., the chief operating decision maker) who makes decisions about resources to be allocated to the Bank; and 3) financial information is available for the Bank. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Bank has subsidiary interests in variable interest entities ("VIE") for which the Bank has both the power to direct the VIE's significant activities and the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. These subsidiary interests are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Bank also has subsidiary interests in VIEs for which the Bank does not have a controlling financial interest and is not the primary beneficiary. These subsidiary interests are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. For additional information on the Bank's interest in VIEs, see Note 7.

The parent holding company owns non-bank subsidiaries that have issued trust preferred securities. The trust subsidiaries are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company's investments in the trust subsidiaries are included in other assets on the Company's statements of financial condition.

On January 31, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of Community Financial Group, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Wheatland Bank ("Wheatland"), a community bank based in Spokane, Washington. The business combination was accounted for using the acquisition method, with the results of operations included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date. For additional information relating to mergers and acquisitions, see Note 14.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash held as demand deposits at various banks and the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB"), interest bearing deposits, federal funds sold, and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Interest bearing deposits are maintained at other financial institutions as collateral for certain derivative contracts and are considered restricted cash. The Company had $19,250,000 and $17,440,000 of restricted cash held as collateral for derivative contracts as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The Bank is required to maintain an average reserve balance with either the FRB or in the form of cash on hand at a reserve rate determined by the FRB. Effective March 26, 2020, the FRB Board reduced the reserve requirement ratio to zero percent. The required reserve balance at March 31, 2024 was $0.

Debt Securities

Debt securities for which the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and are carried at amortized cost. Debt securities held primarily for the purpose of selling in the near term are classified as trading securities and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in income. Debt securities not classified as held-to-maturity or trading are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of income taxes, as a separate component of other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Premiums and discounts on debt securities are amortized or accreted into income using a method that approximates the interest method. The objective of the interest method is to calculate periodic interest income at a constant effective yield. The Company does not have any debt securities classified as trading securities. When the Company acquires another entity, it records the debt securities at fair value.

The Company reviews and analyzes the various risks that may be present within the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is the risk to an entity's financial condition resulting from adverse changes in the value of its holdings arising from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices or commodity prices. The Company assesses the market risk of individual debt securities as well as the investment portfolio as a whole. Credit risk, broadly defined, is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to perform on an obligation. The credit rating of a security is considered the primary credit quality indicator for debt securities. Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a security will not have an active and efficient market in which the security can be sold.

A debt security is investment grade if the issuer has adequate capacity to meet its commitment over the expected life of the investment, i.e., the risk of default is low and full and timely repayment of interest and principal is expected. To determine investment grade status for debt securities, the Company conducts due diligence of the creditworthiness of the issuer or counterparty prior to acquisition and ongoing thereafter consistent with the risk characteristics of the security and the overall risk of the investment portfolio. Credit quality due diligence takes into account the extent to which a security is guaranteed by the U.S. government and other agencies of the U.S. government. The depth of the due diligence is based on the complexity of the structure, the size of the security, and takes into account material positions and specific groups of securities or stratifications for analysis and review of similar risk positions. The due diligence includes consideration of payment performance, collateral adequacy, internal analyses, third party research and analytics, external credit ratings and default statistics.

The Company has acquired debt securities through acquisitions and if the securities have more than insignificant credit deterioration since origination, they are designated as purchased credit-deteriorated ("PCD") securities. An ACL is determined using the same methodology as with other debt securities. The sum of a PCD security's fair value and associated ACL becomes its initial amortized cost basis. The difference between the initial amortized cost basis and the par value of the debt security is a noncredit discount or premium, which is amortized into interest income over the life of the security. Subsequent changes to the ACL are recorded through provision for credit losses.

For additional information relating to debt securities, see Note 2.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Available-for-Sale Debt Securities

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

The Company has elected to exclude accrued interest from the estimate of credit losses for available-for-sale debt securities. As part of its non-accrual policy, the Company charges-off uncollectable interest at the time it is determined to be uncollectable.

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

For estimating the allowance for held-to-maturity ("HTM") debt securities that share similar risk characteristics with other securities, such securities are pooled based on major security type. For pools of such securities with similar risk characteristics, the historical lifetime probability of default and severity of loss in the event of default is derived or obtained from external sources and adjusted for the expected effects of reasonable and supportable forecasts over the expected lives of the securities on those historical credit losses. Expected credit losses on securities in the held-to-maturity portfolio that do not share similar risk characteristics with any of the pools of debt securities are individually measured based on net realizable value, or the difference between the discounted value of the expected future cash flows, based on the original effective interest rate, and the recorded amortized cost basis of the securities.

The Company has elected to exclude accrued interest from the estimate of credit losses for held-to-maturity debt securities. As part of its non-accrual policy, the Company charges off uncollectable interest at the time it is determined to be uncollectable.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale generally consist of long-term, fixed rate, conforming, single-family residential real estate loans intended to be sold on the secondary market. Loans held for sale are recorded at fair value and may or may not be sold with servicing rights released. Changes in fair value are recognized in non-interest income. Fair value elections are made at the time of origination based on the Company's fair value election policy.

Loans Receivable

The Company's loan segments or classes are based on the purpose of the loan and consist of residential real estate, commercial real estate, other commercial, home equity, and other consumer loans. Loans that are intended at origination to be held-to-maturity are reported at the unpaid principal balance less net charge-offs and adjusted for deferred fees and costs on originated loans and unamortized premiums or discounts on acquired loans. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Fees and costs on originated loans and premiums or discounts on acquired loans are deferred and subsequently amortized or accreted as a yield adjustment over the expected life of the loan utilizing the interest or straight-line methods. The interest method is utilized for loans with scheduled payment terms and the objective is to calculate periodic interest income at a constant effective yield. The straight-line method is utilized for revolving lines of credit or loans with no scheduled payment terms. When a loan is paid off prior to maturity, the remaining unamortized fees and costs on originated loans and unamortized premiums or discounts on acquired loans are immediately recognized as interest income.

Loans that are 30 days or more past due based on payments received and applied to the loan are considered delinquent. Loans are designated non-accrual and the accrual of interest is discontinued when the collection of the contractual principal or interest is unlikely. A loan is typically placed on non-accrual when principal or interest is due and has remained unpaid for 90 days or more. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period interest income. Subsequent payments on non-accrual loans are applied to the outstanding principal balance if doubt remains as to the ultimate collectability of the loan. Interest accruals are not resumed on partially charged-off impaired loans. For other loans on non-accrual, interest accruals are resumed on such loans only when they are brought fully current with respect to interest and principal and when, in the judgment of management, the loans are estimated to be fully collectible as to both principal and interest.

The Company has acquired loans through acquisitions, some of which have experienced more than insignificant credit deterioration since origination. The Company considers all acquired non-accrual loans to be PCD loans. In addition, the Company considers loans accruing 90 days or more past due or substandard loans to be PCD loans. An ACL is determined using the same methodology as other loans held for investment. The ACL determined on a collective basis is allocated to individual loans. The sum of a loan's fair value and ACL becomes the initial amortized cost basis. The difference between the initial amortized cost basis and the par value of the loan is a noncredit discount or premium, which is amortized into interest income over the life of the loan. Subsequent changes to the ACL are recorded through provision for credit losses.

For additional information relating to loans, see Note 3.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans Receivable

The ACL for loans receivable represents management's estimate of credit losses over the expected contractual life of the loan portfolio. The estimate is determined based on the amortized cost of the loan portfolio including the loan balance adjusted for charge-offs, recoveries, deferred fees and costs, and loan discount and premiums. Recoveries are included only to the extent that such amounts were previously charged-off. The Company has elected to exclude accrued interest from the estimate of credit losses for loans. Determining the adequacy of the allowance is complex and requires a high degree of judgment by management about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Subsequent evaluations of the then-existing loan portfolio, in light of the factors then prevailing, may result in significant changes in the allowance in those future periods.

The allowance is increased for estimated credit losses which are recorded as expense. The portion of loans and overdraft balances determined by management to be uncollectable are charged-off as a reduction to the allowance and recoveries of amounts previously charged-off increase the allowance. The Company's charge-off policy is consistent with bank regulatory standards. Consumer loans generally are charged-off when the loan becomes over 120 days delinquent. Real estate acquired as a result of foreclosure or by deed-in-lieu of foreclosure is classified as other real estate owned ("OREO") until such time as it is sold.

The expected credit loss estimate process involves procedures to consider the unique characteristics of each of the Company's loan portfolio segments, which consist of residential real estate, commercial real estate, other commercial, home equity, and other consumer loans. When computing the allowance levels, credit loss assumptions are estimated using a model that categorizes loan pools based on loss history, credit and risk characteristics, including current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts about the future. The Company has determined a four consecutive quarter forecasting period is a reasonable and supportable period. Expected credit loss for periods beyond reasonable and supportable forecast periods are determined based on a reversion method which reverts back to historical loss estimates over a four consecutive quarter period on a straight-line basis.

Credit quality is assessed and monitored by evaluating various attributes and the results of those evaluations are utilized in underwriting new loans and the process for estimating the expected credit losses. The following paragraphs describe the risk characteristics relevant to each portfolio segment.

Residential Real Estate. Residential real estate loans are secured by owner-occupied 1-4 family residences. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income and credit rating of the borrowers. Credit risk in these loans is impacted by economic conditions within the Company's market areas that affect the value of the residential property securing the loans and affect the borrowers' personal incomes. Mitigating risk factors for this loan segment include a large number of borrowers, geographic dispersion of market areas and the loans are originated for relatively smaller amounts.

Commercial Real Estate. Commercial real estate loans typically involve larger principal amounts, and repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan and/or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Credit risk in these loans is impacted by the creditworthiness of a borrower, valuation of the property securing the loan and conditions within the local economies in the Company's diverse geographic market areas.

Commercial. Commercial loans consist of loans to commercial customers for use in financing working capital needs, equipment purchases and business expansions. The loans in this category are repaid primarily from the cash flow of a borrower's principal business operation. Credit risk in these loans is driven by creditworthiness of a borrower and the economic conditions that impact the cash flow stability from business operations across the Company's diverse geographic market areas.

Home Equity. Home equity loans consist of junior lien mortgages and first and junior lien lines of credit (revolving open-end and amortizing closed-end) secured by owner-occupied 1-4 family residences. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income and credit rating of the borrowers. Credit risk in these loans is impacted by economic conditions within the Company's market areas that affect the value of the residential property securing the loans and affect the borrowers' personal incomes. Mitigating risk factors for this loan segment are a large number of borrowers, geographic dispersion of market areas and the loans are originated for terms that range from 10 to 15 years.

Other Consumer. The other consumer loan portfolio consists of various short-term loans such as automobile loans and loans for other personal purposes. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers. Credit risk is driven by consumer economic factors (such as unemployment and general economic conditions in the Company's diverse geographic market areas) and the creditworthiness of a borrower.

The allowance is impacted by loan volumes, delinquency status, credit ratings, historical loss experiences, estimated prepayment speeds, weighted average lives and other conditions influencing loss expectations, such as reasonable and supportable forecasts of economic conditions. The methodology for estimating the amount of expected credit losses reported in the allowance has two basic components: 1) individual loans that do not share similar risk characteristics with other loans and the measurement of expected credit losses for such individual loans; and 2) the expected credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics.

Loans that do not Share Similar Risk Characteristics with Other Loans. For a loan that does not share similar risk characteristics with other loans, expected credit loss is measured based on the net realizable value, that is, the difference between the discounted value of the expected future cash flows, based on the original effective interest rate, and the amortized cost basis of the loan. For these loans, the expected credit loss is equal to the amount by which the net realizable value of the loan is less than the amortized cost basis of the loan (which is net of previous charge-offs and deferred loan fees and costs), except when the loan is collateral-dependent, that is, when foreclosure is probable or the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. In these cases, expected credit loss is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis of the loan and the fair value of the collateral. The fair value of the collateral is adjusted for the estimated cost to sell if repayment or satisfaction of a loan is dependent on the sale (rather than only on the operation) of the collateral. The Company has determined that non-accrual loans do not share similar risk characteristics with other loans and these loans are individually evaluated for estimated allowance for credit losses. The Company, through its credit monitoring process, may also identify other loans that do not share similar risk characteristics and individually evaluate such loans. The starting point for determining the fair value of collateral is to obtain external appraisals or evaluations (new or updated). The valuation techniques used in preparing appraisals or evaluations (new or updated) include the cost approach, income approach, sales comparison approach, or a combination of the preceding valuation techniques. The Company's credit department reviews appraisals, giving consideration to the highest and best use of the collateral. The appraisals or evaluations (new or updated) are reviewed at least quarterly and more frequently based on current market conditions, including deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and when property values may be subject to significant volatility. Adjustments may be made to the fair value of the collateral after review and acceptance of the collateral appraisal or evaluation (new or updated).

Loans that Share Similar Risk Characteristics with other Loans. For estimating the allowance for loans that share similar risk characteristics with other loans, such loans are segregated into loan segments. Loans are designated into loan segments based on loans pooled by product types and similar risk characteristics or areas of risk concentration. In determining the ACL, the Company derives an estimated credit loss assumption from a model that categorizes loan pools based on loan type which is further segregated by the credit quality indicators. This model calculates an expected loss percentage for each loan segment by considering the non-discounted simple annual average historical loss rate of each loan segment (calculated through an "open pool" method), multiplying the loss rate by the amortized loan balance and incorporating that segment's internally generated prepayment speed assumption and contractually scheduled remaining principal pay downs on a loan level basis. The annual historical loss rates are adjusted over a reasonable economic forecast period by a multiplier that is calculated based upon current national economic forecasts as a proportion of each segment's historical average loss levels. The Company will then revert from the economic forecast period back to the historical average loss rate in a straight-line basis. After the reversion period, the loans will be assumed to experience their historical loss rate for the remainder of their contractual lives. The model applies the expected loss rate over the projected cash flows at the individual loan level and then aggregates the losses by loan segment in determining their quantitative allowance. The Company will also include qualitative adjustments to adjust the ACL on loan segments to the extent the current or future market conditions are believed to vary substantially from historical conditions in regards to:

- lending policies and procedures;
- international, national, regional and local economic business conditions, developments, or environmental conditions that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various markets;
- the nature and volume of the loan portfolio including the terms of the loans;
- the experience, ability, and depth of the lending management and other relevant staff;
- the volume and severity of past due and adversely classified or graded loans and the volume of non-accrual loans;
- the quality of our loan review system;
- the value of underlying collateral for collateralized loans;
- the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of concentrations; and
- the effect of external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the existing portfolio.

The Company regularly reviews loans in the portfolio to assess credit quality indicators and to determine the appropriate loan classification and grading in accordance with applicable bank regulations. The primary credit quality indicator for residential, home equity and other consumer loans is the days past due status, which consists of the following categories: 1) performing loans; 2) 30 to 89 days past due loans; and 3) non-accrual and 90 days or more past due loans. The primary credit quality indicator for commercial real estate and commercial loans is the Company's internal risk rating system, which includes the following categories: 1) pass loans; 2) special mention loans; 3) substandard loans; and 4) doubtful or loss loans. Such credit quality indicators are regularly monitored and incorporated into the Company's allowance estimate. The following paragraphs further define the internal risk ratings for commercial real estate and commercial loans.

Pass Loans. These ratings represent loans that are of acceptable, good or excellent quality with very limited to no risk. Loans that do not have one of the following ratings are considered pass loans.

Special Mention Loans. These ratings represent loans that are designated as special mention per the regulatory definition. Special mention loans are currently protected but are potentially weak. The credit risk may be relatively minor yet constitute an undue and unwarranted risk in light of the circumstances surrounding a specific loan. The rating may be used to identify credit with potential weaknesses that if not corrected may weaken the loan to the point of inadequately protecting the Bank's credit position. Examples include a lack of supervision, inadequate loan agreement, condition, or control of collateral, incomplete, or improper documentation, deviations from lending policy, and adverse trends in operations or economic conditions.

Substandard Loans. This rating represents loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged. A loan so classified must have a well-defined weakness that jeopardizes the liquidation of the debt. These loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregated amount of substandard loans, does not have to exist in an individual loan classified substandard.

Doubtful/Loss Loans. A loan classified as doubtful has the characteristics that make collection in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of pending factors, which may work to the advantage and strengthening of the loan, its classification as loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined. Pending factors include proposed merger, acquisition, or liquidation procedures, capital injection, perfecting liens on additional collateral and refinancing plans. Loans are classified as loss when they are deemed to be not collectible and of such little value that continuance as an active asset of the Bank is not warranted. Loans classified as loss must be charged-off. Assignment of this classification does not mean that an asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but that it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off a basically worthless asset, even though partial recovery may be attained in the future.

Modifications

On January 1, 2023, the Company adopted FASB ASU 2022-02, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses, Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures,* which eliminated the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") by creditors in Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") Subtopic 310-40, and enhanced the disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancing and restructures by creditors when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. The company identifies modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty ("MBFD") as a loan that has been modified for the borrower that is experiencing financial difficulties. The Company considers some of the indicators that a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty to be: currently in payment default on any of their debt, declaring bankruptcy, going concern, borrower's securities have been delisted, and other indicators of inability to meet obligations. This list does not include all potential indicators of a borrower's financial difficulties. The allowance for credit losses on a loans that are considered MBFD's are measured using the same method as all other loans held for investment.

Prior to the adoption of this guidance, restructured loans were considered to be a TDR if the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would have not otherwise considered. The allowance for credit losses on a TDR were measured using the same method as all other loans held for investment.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposures

The Company maintains a separate allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet credit exposures, including unfunded loan commitments. Such ACL is included in other liabilities on the Company's statements of financial condition. The Company estimates the amount of expected losses by calculating a commitment usage factor over the contractual period for exposures and applying the loss factors used in the allowance for credit loss methodology to the results of the usage calculation to estimate the liability for credit losses related to unfunded commitments for each loan segment. No credit loss estimate is reported for off-balance sheet credit exposures that are unconditionally cancellable by the Bank or for unfunded amounts under such arrangements that may be drawn prior to the cancellation of the arrangement.

Provision for Credit Losses

The Company recognizes provision for credit losses on the allowance for off-balance sheet credit exposures (e.g., unfunded loan commitments) together with provision for credit losses on the loan portfolio in the income statement line item provision for credit losses.

The following table presents the provision for credit losses on the loan portfolio and off-balance sheet exposures:

	Three Months ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for credit loss loans	$ 9,091	6,260
Provision for credit loss unfunded	(842)	(790)
Total provision for credit losses	$ 8,249	5,470

There was no provision for credit losses on debt securities for the three months ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are accounted for at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or the term of the related lease. The estimated useful life for office buildings is 15 to 40 years and the estimated useful life for furniture, fixtures, and equipment is 3 to 10 years. Interest is capitalized for any significant building projects.

Leases

The Company leases certain land, premises and equipment from third parties. A lessee lease is classified as an operating lease unless it meets certain criteria (e.g., lease contains option to purchase that Company is reasonably certain to exercise), in which case it is classified as a finance lease. These leases are included in net premises and equipment as right-of-use ("ROU") assets. The operating leases have other liabilities on the Company's statements of financial condition and lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The finance leases have liabilities that are included in other borrowed funds on the Company's statements of financial condition. ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. An ROU asset represents the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term and also includes any direct costs and payments made prior to lease commencement and excludes lease incentives. When an implicit rate is not available, an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date is used in determining the present value of the lease payments. A lease term may include an option to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain the option will be exercised. The Company accounts for lease and non-lease components (e.g., common-area maintenance) together as a single combined lease component for all asset classes. The Company has elected to recognize payments for short-term leases of 12 months or less on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and exclude these leases from the Company's statements of financial condition. Renewal and termination options are considered when determining short-term leases. Leases are accounted for on an individual lease level.

Lease improvements incurred at the inception of the lease are recorded as an asset and depreciated over the initial term of the lease and lease improvements incurred subsequently are depreciated over the remaining term of the lease.

The Company also leases certain premises and equipment to third parties. A lessor lease is classified as an operating lease unless it meets certain criteria that would classify it as either a sales-type lease or a direct financing lease. For additional information relating to leases, see Note 4.

Other Real Estate Owned

Property acquired by foreclosure or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure is initially recorded at fair value, less estimated selling cost, at acquisition date (i.e., cost of the property). The Company is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan upon the occurrence of either the Company obtaining legal title to the property or the borrower conveying all interest in the property through a deed-in-lieu or similar agreement. Fair value is determined as the amount that could be reasonably expected in a current sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Subsequent to the initial acquisition, if the fair value of the asset, less estimated selling cost, is less than the cost of the property, a loss is recognized in other expense and the asset carrying value is reduced. Gain or loss on disposition of OREO is recorded in non-interest income or non-interest expense, respectively. In determining the fair value of the properties on the date of transfer and any subsequent estimated losses of net realizable value, the fair value of other real estate acquired by foreclosure or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure is determined primarily based upon appraisal or evaluation of the underlying property value.

Business Combinations and Intangible Assets

Acquisition accounting requires the total purchase price to be allocated to the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including certain intangible assets. Goodwill is recorded if the purchase price exceeds the net fair value of assets acquired and a bargain purchase gain is recorded in other income if the net fair value of assets acquired exceeds the purchase price.

Adjustment of the allocated purchase price may be related to fair value estimates for which all information has not been obtained of the acquired entity known or discovered during the allocation period, the period of time required to identify and measure the fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired in the business combination. The allocation period is generally limited to one year following consummation of a business combination.

Core deposit intangible represents the intangible value of depositor relationships resulting from deposit liabilities assumed in acquisitions and is amortized using an accelerated method based on an estimated runoff of the related deposits. The core deposit intangible is evaluated for impairment and recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable, with any changes in estimated useful life accounted for prospectively over the revised remaining life.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level annually during the third quarter. The Company has identified that each of the Bank divisions are reporting units (i.e., components of the Bank's operating segment) given that each division has a separate management team that regularly reviews its respective division financial information; however, the reporting units are aggregated into a single reporting unit due to the reporting units having similar economic characteristics.

The goodwill of a reporting unit is tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Examples of events and circumstances that could trigger the need for interim impairment testing include:

- a significant change in legal factors or in the business climate;
- an adverse action or assessment by a regulator;
- unanticipated competition;
- a loss of key personnel;
- a more-likely-than-not expectation that a reporting unit or a significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed of; and
- the testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

For the goodwill impairment assessment, the Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. The Company elected to bypass the qualitative assessment for its 2023 and 2022 annual goodwill impairment testing and proceed directly to the goodwill impairment assessment. The goodwill impairment process requires the Company to make assumptions and judgments regarding fair value. The Company calculates an implied fair value and if the implied fair value is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference. For additional information relating to goodwill, see Note 5.

Loan Servicing Rights
For residential real estate loans that are sold with servicing retained, servicing rights are initially recorded at fair value in other assets and gain on sale of loans. Fair value is based on market prices for comparable mortgage servicing contracts. The servicing asset is subsequently measured using the amortization method which requires the servicing rights to be amortized into non-interest income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying loans.

Loan servicing rights are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the servicing rights compared to the carrying value. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance, to the extent that fair value is less than the carrying value. If the Company later determines that all or a portion of the impairment no longer exists, a reduction in the valuation allowance may be recorded. Changes in the valuation allowance are recorded in other income. The fair value of the servicing assets are subject to significant fluctuations as a result of changes in estimated actual prepayment speeds and default rates and losses.

Servicing fee income is recognized in other income for fees earned for servicing loans. The fees are based on contractual percentage of the outstanding principal; or a fixed amount per loan and is recorded when earned. The amortization of loan servicing fees is netted against loan servicing fee income. For additional information relating to loan servicing rights, see Note 6.

Equity Securities
Non-marketable equity securities primarily consist of Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") stock. FHLB stock is restricted because such stock may only be sold to FHLB at its par value. Due to restrictive terms, and the lack of a readily determinable fair value, FHLB stock is carried at cost and evaluated for impairment. The investments in FHLB stock are required investments related to the Company's borrowings from FHLB. FHLB obtains its funding primarily through issuance of consolidated obligations of the FHLB system. The U.S. government does not guarantee these obligations, and each of the regional FHLBs is jointly and severally liable for repayment of each other's debt.

The Company also has an insignificant amount of equity securities that are included in other assets on the Company's statements of financial condition. Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other income. Equity securities without readily determinable fair values are carried at cost, minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment.

Federal Reserve Bank Term Funding Program
During the first quarter 2023, the FRB offered a new Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP") for eligible depository institutions. The BTFP offered loans of up to one year in length to institutions pledging collateral eligible for purchase by the FRB in open market operations such as U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agency securities, and U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities. The assets were valued at par for pledging purposes. The Company paid off the BTFP loans in the first quarter of 2024.

Other Borrowings
Borrowings of the Company's consolidated variable interest entities and finance lease arrangements are included in other borrowings. For additional information relating to VIE's, see Note 7.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance
The Company maintains bank-owned life insurance policies on certain current and former employees and directors, which are recorded at their cash surrender values as determined by the insurance carriers. The appreciation in the cash surrender value of the policies is recognized as a component of other non-interest income in the Company's statements of operations.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities
The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing operations. The primary risk managed by using derivative instruments is interest rate risk. Interest rate cap contracts have been entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with variable rate borrowings and were designated as cash flow hedges. Interest rate swap contracts have been entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with fixed rate debt securities and were designated as fair value hedges. The Company does not enter into derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The fair value hedges and cash flow hedges were recognized as other assets or other liabilities on the Company's statements of financial condition and were measured at fair value. For the fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, 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. Cash flows resulting from the fair

value hedges and cash flow hedges were classified in the Company's cash flow statement in the same category 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 balance sheet 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 designated are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged items. The Company has elected not to offset the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments and the fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral arising from derivative instruments recognized at fair value executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement.

For additional information relating to the derivatives and hedging activity, see Note 9.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when services or products are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. The Company's principal source of revenue is interest income from debt securities and loans. Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of ASC Topic 606 was $22,151,000 and $20,879,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and largely consisted of revenue from service charges and other fees from deposits (e.g., overdraft fees, ATM fees, debit card fees). Due to the short-term nature of the Company's contracts with customers, an insignificant amount of receivables related to such revenue was recorded at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and there were no impairment losses recognized. Policies specific to revenue from contracts with customers include the following:

Service Charges. Revenue from service charges consists of service charges and fees on deposit accounts under depository agreements with customers to provide access to deposited funds and, when applicable, pay interest on deposits. Service charges on deposit accounts may be transactional or non-transactional in nature. Transactional service charges occur in the form of a service or penalty and are charged upon the occurrence of an event (e.g., overdraft fees, ATM fees, wire transfer fees). Transactional service charges are recognized as services are delivered to and consumed by the customer, or as penalty fees are charged. Non-transactional service charges are charges that are based on a broader service, such as account maintenance fees and dormancy fees, and are recognized on a monthly basis.

Debit Card Fees. Revenue from debit card fees includes interchange fee income from debit cards processed through card association networks. Interchange fees represent a portion of a transaction amount that the Company and other involved parties retain to compensate themselves for giving the cardholder immediate access to funds. Interchange rates are generally set by the card association networks and are based on purchase volumes and other factors. The Company records interchange fees as services are provided.

Accounting Guidance Adopted in 2024

The ASC is the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") officially recognized source of authoritative GAAP applicable to all public and non-public non-governmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the authority of the federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for the Company as an SEC registrant. All other accounting literature is non-authoritative. The following provides a description of a recently adopted Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") that could have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

ASU 2023-02 - Investments Equity Method and Joint Ventures. In March 2023, FASB amended Topic ASC 323 relating to accounting for investments in tax credit structures using the proportional amortization method. The amendments in this Update allow reporting entities to consistently account for equity investments made primarily for the purpose of receiving income tax credits and other income tax benefits. Previously, the accounting standards limited the proportional amortization method to account for qualifying investment in low-income-housing tax credit structures. The proportional amortization method results in the cost of the investment being amortized in proportion to the income tax credits and other income tax benefits received, with the amortization of the investment and the tax credits being presented net in the income statement as a component of income tax expense (benefit). The amendments in this Update permit an entity to elect to account for their tax equity investments, regardless of the tax credit program from which the income tax credits are received, using the proportional amortization method if certain conditions are met. The amendments are effective for public business entities beginning with the first interim and annual reporting periods after December 15, 2023. The Company adopted the amendments beginning January 1, 2024 for each

tax credit program. The Company adjusted its processes and procedures related to the amendments and it did not have a material impact to the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Accounting Guidance Pending Adoption in 2024

The following provides a description of a recently issued but not yet effective ASU that could have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

ASU 2023-09 - Income Tax Disclosures. In December 2023, FASB amended topic 740 related to certain income tax disclosures. The amendment provides updates related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid disclosures to improve transparency of income disclosures by requiring (1) consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the rate reconciliation and (2) income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. Other amendments in the Update improve the effectiveness and comparability of disclosures and remove disclosures that are no longer considered cost beneficial or relevant. The amendments are effective for public business entities beginning with the first annual reporting period after December 15, 2024 with early adoption permitted in any annual period. The amendments in this Update should be applied on a prospective basis and retrospective application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this Update, but does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact to the financial statements, including related disclosures, or significant impact on its current processes.

Note 2. Debt Securities

The following tables present the amortized cost, the gross unrealized gains and losses and the fair value of the Company's debt securities:

	March 31, 2024			
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 484,765	9	(29,957)	454,817
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	329,392	—	(22,766)	306,626
State and local governments	101,090	74	(3,782)	97,382
Corporate bonds	14,881	—	(675)	14,206
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,028,348	3	(350,700)	2,677,651
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,166,124	290	(88,023)	1,078,391
Total available-for-sale	$ 5,124,600	376	(495,903)	4,629,073
Held-to-maturity				
U.S. government and federal agency	854,791	—	(71,911)	782,880
State and local governments	1,641,551	1,344	(205,613)	1,437,282
Residential mortgage-backed securities	955,241	—	(84,209)	871,032
Total held-to-maturity	3,451,583	1,344	(361,733)	3,091,194
Total debt securities	$ 8,576,183	1,720	(857,636)	7,720,267

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023 Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 485,005	11	(29,669)	455,347
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	321,993	—	(22,774)	299,219
State and local governments	101,903	302	(3,273)	98,932
Corporate bonds	27,007	2	(756)	26,253
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,166,589	7	(355,333)	2,811,263
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,180,756	519	(86,570)	1,094,705
Total available-for-sale	$ 5,283,253	841	(498,375)	4,785,719
Held-to-maturity				
U.S. government and federal agency	853,273	—	(65,472)	787,801
State and local governments	1,650,000	2,843	(181,192)	1,471,651
Residential mortgage-backed securities	999,138	—	(78,396)	920,742
Total held-to-maturity	3,502,411	2,843	(325,060)	3,180,194
Total debt securities	$ 8,785,664	3,684	(823,435)	7,965,913

Maturity Analysis

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities by contractual maturity at March 31, 2024. Actual maturities may differ from expected or contractual maturities since some issuers have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

	March 31, 2024			
	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	$ 11,544	11,527	5,212	5,194
Due after one year through five years	846,883	793,437	934,210	860,793
Due after five years through ten years	33,140	32,114	181,452	173,245
Due after ten years	38,561	35,953	1,375,468	1,180,930
	930,128	873,031	2,496,342	2,220,162
Mortgage-backed securities [1]	4,194,472	3,756,042	955,241	871,032
Total	$ 5,124,600	4,629,073	3,451,583	3,091,194

[1] Mortgage-backed securities, which have prepayment provisions, are not assigned to maturity categories due to fluctuations in their prepayment speeds.

Sales and Calls of Debt Securities

Proceeds from sales and calls of debt securities and the associated gains and losses that have been included in earnings are listed below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Available-for-sale		
Proceeds from sales and calls of debt securities	$ 173,268	31,279
Gross realized gains [1]	29	145
Gross realized losses [1]	—	(176)
Held-to-maturity		
Proceeds from calls of debt securities	5,535	4,635
Gross realized gains [1]	—	8
Gross realized losses [1]	(13)	(91)

[1] The gain or loss on the sale or call of each debt security is determined by the specific identification method.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Available-For-Sale Debt Securities

In assessing whether a credit loss existed on available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses, the Company compared the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt securities with the amortized cost basis of the debt securities. In addition, the following factors were evaluated individually and collectively in determining the existence of expected credit losses:

- credit ratings from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSRO" entities such as Standard and Poor's ["S&P"] and Moody's);
- extent to which the fair value is less than cost;
- adverse conditions, if any, specifically related to the impaired securities, including the industry and geographic area;
- the overall deal and payment structure of the debt securities, including the investor entity's position within the structure, underlying obligors, financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including specific events which may affect the issuer's operations or future earnings, and credit support or enhancements; and
- failure of the issuer and underlying obligors, if any, to make scheduled payments of interest and principal.

The following tables summarize available-for-sale debt securities that were in an unrealized loss position for which an ACL has not been recorded, based on the length of time the individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position. The number of available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized position is also disclosed.

	March 31, 2024						
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
(Dollars in thousands)		Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-sale							
U.S. government and federal agency	56	$ 2,512	(42)	449,659	(29,915)	452,171	(29,957)
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	16	6,931	(5)	299,695	(22,761)	306,626	(22,766)
State and local governments	99	14,909	(43)	64,440	(3,739)	79,349	(3,782)
Corporate bonds	2	—	—	13,362	(675)	13,362	(675)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	402	1,040	(28)	2,677,271	(350,672)	2,678,311	(350,700)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	152	31,890	(1,685)	1,024,142	(86,338)	1,056,032	(88,023)
Total available-for-sale	727	$ 57,282	(1,803)	4,528,569	(494,100)	4,585,851	(495,903)

	December 31, 2023						
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
(Dollars in thousands)		Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-sale							
U.S. government and federal agency	57	$ 3,702	(56)	448,909	(29,613)	452,611	(29,669)
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	14	—	—	299,220	(22,774)	299,220	(22,774)
State and local governments	85	3,039	(2)	64,645	(3,271)	67,684	(3,273)
Corporate bonds	4	—	—	23,262	(756)	23,262	(756)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	402	1,430	(44)	2,809,482	(355,289)	2,810,912	(355,333)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	151	21,232	(268)	1,034,183	(86,302)	1,055,415	(86,570)
Total available-for-sale	713	$ 29,403	(370)	4,679,701	(498,005)	4,709,104	(498,375)

With respect to severity, the majority of available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized loss positions at March 31, 2024 have unrealized losses as a percentage of book value of less than five percent. A substantial portion of such securities were issued by Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") and other agencies of the U.S. government or have credit ratings issued by one or more of the NRSRO entities in the four highest credit rating categories. All of the Company's available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized loss positions at March 31, 2024 have been determined to be investment grade.

The Company did not have any past due available-for-sale debt securities as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale debt securities totaled $9,315,000 and $9,319,000 at March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively, and was excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

Based on an analysis of its available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses as of March 31, 2024, the Company determined the decline in value was unrelated to credit losses and was primarily the result of changes in interest rates and market spreads subsequent to acquisition. The fair value of the debt securities is expected to recover as payments are received and the debt securities approach maturity. In addition, as of March 31, 2024, management determined it did not intend to sell available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses, and there was no expected requirement to sell such securities before recovery of their amortized cost. As a result, no ACL was recorded on available-for-sale debt securities at March 31, 2024. As part of this determination, the Company considered contractual obligations, regulatory constraints, liquidity, capital, asset/liability management and securities portfolio objectives and whether or not any of the Company's investment securities were managed by third-party investment funds.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Held-To-Maturity Debt Securities

The Company measured expected credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities on a collective basis by major security type and NRSRO credit ratings, which is the Company's primary credit quality indicator for state and local government securities. The estimate of expected credit losses considered historical credit loss information that was adjusted for current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts. The following table summarizes the amortized cost of held-to-maturity municipal bonds aggregated by NRSRO credit rating:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Municipal bonds held-to-maturity		
S&P: AAA / Moody's: Aaa	$ 422,288	427,918
S&P: AA+, AA, AA- / Moody's: Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	1,180,187	1,182,894
S&P: A+, A, A- / Moody's: A1, A2, A3	35,015	37,742
Not rated by either entity	4,061	1,446
Total municipal bonds held-to-maturity	$ 1,641,551	1,650,000

The Company's municipal bonds in the held-to-maturity debt securities portfolio is primarily comprised of general obligation and revenue bonds with NRSRO ratings in the four highest credit rating categories. All of the Company's municipal bonds that are classified as held-to-maturity debt securities at March 31, 2024 have been determined to be investment grade. Held-to-maturity debt securities included in the Company's U.S. government and federal agency and residential mortgage-backed security categories are issued and guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae and other agencies of the U.S. government are considered to be zero-loss securities. This determination is in consideration of the explicit and implicit guarantees by the US Government, the US Government's ability to print its own currency, a history of no credit losses by the US Government and noted agencies and the current economic and financial condition of the United States and US Government providing no indication the zero-loss determination is unjustified.

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company did not have any held-to-maturity debt securities past due. Accrued interest receivable on held-to-maturity debt securities totaled $21,685,000 and $16,990,000 at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, and were excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

Based on the Company's evaluation, an insignificant amount of credit losses is expected on the held-to-maturity debt securities portfolio; therefore, no ACL was recorded at March 31, 2024 or December 31, 2023.

Note 3. Loans Receivable, Net

The following table presents loans receivable for each portfolio segment of loans:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Residential real estate	$ 1,752,514	1,704,544
Commercial real estate	10,672,269	10,303,306
Other commercial	3,030,608	2,901,863
Home equity	883,062	888,013
Other consumer	394,049	400,356
Loans receivable	16,732,502	16,198,082
Allowance for credit losses	(198,779)	(192,757)
Loans receivable, net	$ 16,533,723	16,005,325
Net deferred origination (fees) costs included in loans receivable	$ (24,769)	(25,577)
Net purchase accounting (discounts) premiums included in loans receivable	$ (25,755)	(13,802)
Accrued interest receivable on loans	$ 74,166	67,362

Substantially all of the Company's loans receivable are with borrowers in the Company's geographic market areas. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of borrowers' ability to service their obligations is dependent upon the economic performance in the Company's markets.

The Company had no significant purchases or sales of portfolio loans or reclassification of loans held for investment to loans held for sale during the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans Receivable

The ACL is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on loans. The following tables summarize the activity in the ACL:

	Three Months ended March 31, 2024					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Balance at beginning of period	$ 192,757	22,325	130,924	21,194	11,766	6,548
Acquisitions	3	—	3	—	—	—
Provision for credit losses	9,091	1,837	4,207	2,293	(764)	1,518
Charge-offs	(4,295)	—	—	(1,932)	(25)	(2,338)
Recoveries	1,223	4	19	539	22	639
Balance at end of period	$ 198,779	24,166	135,153	22,094	10,999	6,367

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2023					
	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Balance at beginning of period	$ 182,283	19,683	125,816	21,454	10,759	4,571
Provision for credit losses	6,260	293	4,704	(121)	(230)	1,614
Charge-offs	(3,293)	(5)	(347)	(772)	(4)	(2,165)
Recoveries	1,354	3	80	603	45	623
Balance at end of period	$ 186,604	19,974	130,253	21,164	10,570	4,643

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the ACL increased primarily as a result of loan portfolio growth.

The sizeable charge-offs in the other consumer loan segment is driven by deposit overdraft charge-offs which typically experience high charge-off rates and the amounts were comparable to historical trends. The other segments experience routine charge-offs and recoveries, with occasional large credit relationships charge-offs and recoveries that cause fluctuations from prior periods. During the three months ended March 31, 2024, there have been no significant changes to the types of collateral securing collateral-dependent loans.

Aging Analysis

The following tables present an aging analysis of the recorded investment in loans:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024					
	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Accruing loans 30-59 days past due	$ 35,185	8,920	12,559	7,082	3,395	3,229
Accruing loans 60-89 days past due	27,238	—	15,069	11,026	295	848
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	3,796	1	2,683	891	172	49
Non-accrual loans with no ACL	20,650	2,728	13,956	1,552	1,788	626
Non-accrual loans with ACL	88	—	—	—	—	88
Total past due and non-accrual loans	86,957	11,649	44,267	20,551	5,650	4,840
Current loans receivable	16,645,545	1,740,865	10,628,002	3,010,057	877,412	389,209
Total loans receivable	$ 16,732,502	1,752,514	10,672,269	3,030,608	883,062	394,049

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023					
	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Accruing loans 30-59 days past due	$ 43,455	5,342	18,134	12,745	3,006	4,228
Accruing loans 60-89 days past due	6,512	729	2,439	774	1,527	1,043
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	3,312	107	2,161	530	283	231
Non-accrual loans with no ACL	20,722	2,562	13,680	1,869	1,966	645
Non-accrual loans with ACL	94	—	—	7	—	87
Total past due and non-accrual loans	74,095	8,740	36,414	15,925	6,782	6,234
Current loans receivable	16,123,987	1,695,804	10,266,892	2,885,938	881,231	394,122
Total loans receivable	$ 16,198,082	1,704,544	10,303,306	2,901,863	888,013	400,356

The Company had $25,000 and $27,000 of interest reversed on non-accrual loans during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

Collateral-Dependent Loans

A loan is considered collateral-dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. The collateral on the loans is a significant portion of what secures the collateral-dependent loans and significant changes to the fair value of the collateral can impact the ACL. During the three months ended March 31, 2024, there were no significant changes to collateral which secures the collateral-dependent loans, whether due to general deterioration or other reasons. The following table presents the amortized cost basis of collateral-dependent loans by collateral type:

	March 31, 2024					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Business assets	$ 11,056	—	4	11,052	—	—
Residential real estate	17,757	11,316	4,235	294	1,768	144
Other real estate	20,794	7	19,794	612	20	361
Other	528	—	—	14	—	514
Total	$ 50,135	11,323	24,033	11,972	1,788	1,019

	December 31, 2023					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Business assets	$ 3,236	—	6	3,230	—	—
Residential real estate	17,578	11,099	4,317	98	1,968	96
Other real estate	21,635	35	20,598	620	25	357
Other	595	—	—	15	—	580
Total	$ 43,044	11,134	24,921	3,963	1,993	1,033

Loan Modifications Made to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

On January 1, 2023, the Company adopted FASB ASU 2022-02, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures,* which changed the disclosures and classifications of loans previously considered TDRs. The following disclosures for loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty ("MBFD") are presented in accordance with ASC Topic 310. The following tables show the amortized cost basis at the end of the period of the loans modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty by segment:

	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2024								
	Interest Rate Reduction		Term Extension and Payment Deferral		Principal Forgiveness		Combination - Term Extension and Interest Rate Reduction		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis	% of Total Class	Amortized Cost Basis	% of Total Class	Amortized Cost Basis	% of Total Class	Amortized Cost Basis	% of Total Class	Total
Residential real estate	$ —	— %	$ 1,112	0.1 %	$ —	— %	$ —	— %	$ 1,112
Commercial real estate	2,758	— %	13,978	0.1 %	658	— %	30,525	0.3 %	47,919
Other commercial	—	— %	16,185	0.5 %	—	— %	1,587	0.1 %	17,772
Home equity	—	— %	88	— %	—	— %	—	— %	88
Other consumer	—	— %	34	— %	—	— %	—	— %	34
Total	$ 2,758		$ 31,397		$ 658		$ 32,112		$ 66,925

	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2023						
	Term Extension and Payment Deferral		Principal Forgiveness		Combination - Term Extension and Interest Rate Reduction		
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost Basis	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable	Amortized Cost Basis	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable	Amortized Cost Basis	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable	Total
Commercial real estate	$ 4,981	— %	$ —	— %	$ 35	— %	$ 5,016
Other commercial	1,568	0.1 %	—	— %	25	— %	1,593
Other consumer	18	— %	10	— %	—	— %	28
Total	$ 6,567		$ 10		$ 60		$ 6,637

The following tables describe the financial effect of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty by segment:

	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2024		
	Weighted Average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted Average Term Extension	Principal Forgiveness
Residential real estate	—%	1.7 years	—
Commercial real estate	1.24%	4 months	—
Other commercial	—%	1.2 years	—
Home equity	—%	9 months	—
Other consumer	—%	1 month	—

	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2023		
	Weighted Average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted Average Term Extension	Principal Forgiveness
Commercial real estate	2.11%	10 months	—
Other commercial	—%	6 months	—
Other consumer	—%	8 months	$10 thousand

Loans that were modified in the twelve months that had a payment default during the period had an ending balance $2,159,000 at March 31, 2024, and were included in commercial real estate loans. There were $2,753,000 and $5,361,000 of additional unfunded commitments on MBFDs outstanding at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had $0 and $98,000, respectively, of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had $0 and $0, respectively, of OREO secured by residential real estate properties.

The following tables depict the performance of loans that have been modified in the last twelve months by segment:

	March 31, 2024				
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Non-Accrual
Residential real estate	$ 1,112	1,112	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	47,919	44,210	—	—	3,709
Other commercial	17,772	17,184	32	—	556
Home equity	88	—	—	—	88
Other consumer	34	34	—	—	—
Total	$ 66,925	62,540	32	—	4,353

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2023				
	Total	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Non-Accrual
Commercial real estate	$ 5,016	1,446	3,570	—	—
Other commercial	1,593	1,379	193	21	—
Other consumer	28	28	—	—	—
Total	$ 6,637	2,853	3,763	21	—

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company categorizes commercial real estate and other commercial loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their obligations. The following tables present the amortized cost in commercial real estate and other commercial loans based on the Company's internal risk rating. The date of a modification, renewal or extension of a loan is considered for the year of origination if the terms of the loan are as favorable to the Company as the terms are for a comparable loan to other borrowers with similar credit risk.

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024					
	Gross Charge-Offs	Total	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful/ Loss
Commercial real estate loans						
Term loans by origination year						
2024 (year-to-date)	$ —	375,228	346,700	525	28,003	—
2023	—	1,309,692	1,306,800	2,490	402	—
2022	—	2,576,908	2,545,228	18,967	12,713	—
2021	—	2,234,493	2,201,926	21,305	11,262	—
2020	—	1,129,734	1,118,991	4,627	6,116	—
Prior	—	2,758,200	2,681,056	12,565	64,548	31
Revolving loans	—	288,014	285,967	198	847	1,002
Total	$ —	10,672,269	10,486,668	60,677	123,891	1,033
Other commercial loans						
Term loans by origination year						
2024 (year-to-date)	$ 1,448	72,882	72,804	32	19	27
2023	—	376,046	374,248	217	1,581	—
2022	48	564,827	559,005	1,364	4,457	1
2021	311	522,039	509,608	10,216	2,213	2
2020	76	236,089	229,213	1,926	4,948	2
Prior	49	581,118	556,228	—	24,881	9
Revolving loans	—	677,607	661,798	2,501	12,817	491
Total	$ 1,932	3,030,608	2,962,904	16,256	50,916	532

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023					
	Gross Charge-Offs	Total	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful/ Loss
Commercial real estate loans						
Term loans by origination year						
2023	$ 889	$ 1,316,100	1,313,446	97	2,557	—
2022	430	2,547,939	2,520,484	12,855	14,600	—
2021	145	2,200,677	2,178,153	19,782	2,742	—
2020	—	1,130,117	1,124,525	—	5,592	—
2019	—	691,810	656,203	1,104	34,503	—
Prior	616	2,129,808	2,053,011	18,818	57,948	31
Revolving loans	—	286,855	285,432	1	1,421	1
Total	$ 2,080	$ 10,303,306	10,131,254	52,657	119,363	32
Other commercial loans						
Term loans by origination year						
2023	$ 3,080	$ 369,059	367,337	—	1,603	119
2022	406	566,295	561,567	3,319	1,408	1
2021	—	531,558	519,151	10,187	2,218	2
2020	92	245,962	240,613	—	5,347	2
2019	—	145,828	141,336	—	4,490	2
Prior	313	448,619	443,400	—	5,219	—
Revolving loans	—	594,542	577,953	11,977	4,612	—
Total	$ 3,891	$ 2,901,863	2,851,357	25,483	24,897	126

For residential real estate, home equity and other consumer loan segments, the Company evaluates credit quality primarily on the aging status of the loan. The following tables present the amortized cost in residential real estate, home equity and other consumer loans based on payment performance:

	March 31, 2024				
(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Charge-Offs	Total	Performing	30-89 Days Past Due	Non-Accrual and 90 Days or More Past Due
Residential real estate loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2024 (year-to-date)	$ —	19,177	19,177	—	—
2023	—	274,053	272,755	1,298	—
2022	—	680,095	675,305	4,790	—
2021	—	487,436	487,070	366	—
2020	—	97,272	97,094	178	—
Prior	—	194,211	189,194	2,288	2,729
Revolving loans	—	270	270	—	—
Total	$ —	1,752,514	1,740,865	8,920	2,729
Home equity loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2024 (year-to-date)	$ —	—	—	—	—
2023	15	80	80	—	—
2022	—	—	—	—	—
2021	—	132	132	—	—
2020	—	19	19	—	—
Prior	10	5,285	5,195	10	80
Revolving loans	—	877,546	871,986	3,680	1,880
Total	$ 25	883,062	877,412	3,690	1,960
Other consumer loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2024 (year-to-date)	$ 2,016	34,356	32,449	1,907	—
2023	95	120,609	120,230	244	135
2022	136	88,996	88,326	487	183
2021	30	57,852	57,040	658	154
2020	22	24,906	24,797	96	13
Prior	39	26,798	26,340	182	276
Revolving loans	—	40,532	40,027	503	2
Total	$ 2,338	394,049	389,209	4,077	763

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023				
	Gross Charge-Offs	Total	Performing	30-89 Days Past Due	Non-Accrual and 90 Days or More Past Due
Residential real estate loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2023	$ —	$ 234,568	233,753	815	—
2022	5	673,782	671,196	2,586	—
2021	—	495,645	495,645	—	—
2020	—	99,199	99,199	—	—
2019	—	42,054	42,054	—	—
Prior	15	158,828	153,489	2,670	2,669
Revolving loans	—	468	468	—	—
Total	$ 20	$ 1,704,544	1,695,804	6,071	2,669
Home equity loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2023	$ —	$ —	—	—	—
2022	—	20	20	—	—
2021	48	—	—	—	—
2020	50	21	21	—	—
2019	—	178	178	—	—
Prior	31	5,492	5,277	11	204
Revolving loans	—	882,302	875,735	4,522	2,045
Total	$ 129	$ 888,013	881,231	4,533	2,249
Other consumer loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2023	$ 7,801	$ 139,295	137,035	2,079	181
2022	715	98,630	97,536	870	224
2021	170	62,961	62,107	805	49
2020	85	29,143	29,012	119	12
2019	73	12,335	12,279	43	13
Prior	131	17,314	16,664	173	477
Revolving loans	—	40,678	39,489	1,182	7
Total	$ 8,975	$ 400,356	394,122	5,271	963

Note 4. Leases

The Company leases certain land, premises and equipment from third parties. ROU assets for operating and finance leases are included in net premises and equipment and lease liabilities are included in other liabilities and other borrowed funds, respectively, on the Company's statements of financial condition. The following table summarizes the Company's leases:

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Dollars in thousands)	Finance Leases	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Operating Leases
ROU assets	$ 31,413		31,222	
Accumulated depreciation	(8,030)		(6,940)	
Net ROU assets	$ 23,383	40,065	24,282	40,781
Lease liabilities	$ 24,335	43,706	25,116	44,319
Weighted-average remaining lease term	11 years	16 years	11 years	16 years
Weighted-average discount rate	3.6 %	3.7 %	3.6 %	3.7 %

Maturities of lease liabilities consist of the following:

	March 31, 2024	
(Dollars in thousands)	Finance Leases	Operating Leases
Maturing within one year	$ 4,716	4,655
Maturing one year through two years	4,725	4,749
Maturing two years through three years	4,734	4,605
Maturing three years through four years	3,701	4,193
Maturing four years through five years	581	3,730
Thereafter	10,988	38,151
Total lease payments	29,445	60,083
Present value of lease payments		
Short-term	3,911	3,134
Long-term	20,424	40,572
Total present value of lease payments	24,335	43,706
Difference between lease payments and present value of lease payments	$ 5,110	16,377

The components of lease expense consist of the following:

	Three Months ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Finance lease cost		
Amortization of ROU assets	1,090	1,026
Interest on lease liabilities	224	244
Operating lease cost	1,318	1,496
Short-term lease cost	123	205
Variable lease cost	464	443
Sublease income	(10)	(13)
Total lease expense	3,209	3,401

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024 Finance Leases	Three Months ended March 31, 2024 Operating Leases	Three Months ended March 31, 2023 Finance Leases	Three Months ended March 31, 2023 Operating Leases
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities				
Operating cash flows	$ 224	824	244	926
Financing cash flows	948	N/A	861	N/A

The Company also leases office space to third parties through operating leases. Rent income from these leases for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 was not significant.

Note 5. Goodwill

The following schedule discloses the changes in the carrying value of goodwill:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	Three Months ended March 31, 2023
Net carrying value at beginning of period	985,393	985,393
Acquisitions and adjustments	38,369	—
Net carrying value at end of period	1,023,762	985,393

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test during the third quarter of 2023 and determined the fair value of the aggregated reporting units exceeded the carrying value, such that the Company's goodwill was not considered impaired. Changes in the economic environment, operations of the aggregated reporting units, or other factors could result in the decline in the fair value of the aggregated reporting units which could result in a goodwill impairment in the future. Accumulated impairment charges were $40,159,000 as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. For additional information relating to current year acquisitions, see Note 14.

Note 6. Loan Servicing

Mortgage loans that are serviced for others are not reported as assets, only the servicing rights are recorded and included in other assets. The following schedules disclose the change in the carrying value of mortgage servicing rights that is included in other assets, principal balances of loans serviced and the fair value of mortgage servicing rights:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Carrying value at beginning of period	$ 12,534	13,488
Additions	58	434
Amortization	(294)	(1,388)
Carrying value at end of period	$ 12,298	12,534
Principal balances of loans serviced for others	$ 1,550,129	1,570,834
Fair value of servicing rights	$ 17,933	18,000

Note 7. Variable Interest Entities

A VIE is a partnership, limited liability company, trust or other legal entity that meets one of the following criteria: 1) the entity's equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties; 2) the holders of the equity investment at risk, as a group, lack the characteristics of a

controlling financial interest; and 3) the voting rights of some holders of the equity investment at risk are disproportionate to their obligation to absorb losses or receive returns, and substantially all of the activities are conducted on behalf of the holder of equity investment at risk with disproportionately few voting rights. A VIE must be consolidated by the Company if it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, which is the party involved with the VIE that has both: 1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE's economic performance; and 2) the obligation to absorb the losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

The Company's VIEs are regularly monitored to determine if any reconsideration events have occurred that could cause the primary beneficiary status to change. A previously unconsolidated VIE is consolidated when the Company becomes the primary beneficiary. A previously consolidated VIE is deconsolidated when the Company ceases to be the primary beneficiary or the entity is no longer a VIE.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Company has equity investments in Certified Development Entities ("CDE") which have received allocations of New Markets Tax Credits ("NMTC"). The NMTC program provides federal tax incentives to investors to make investments in distressed communities and promotes economic improvements through the development of successful businesses in these communities. The NMTC is available to investors over seven years and is subject to recapture if certain events occur during such period. The maximum exposure to loss in the CDEs is the amount of equity invested and credit extended by the Company. However, the Company has credit protection in the form of indemnification agreements, guarantees, and collateral arrangements. The Company has evaluated the variable interests held by the Company in each CDE (NMTC) investment and determined the Company does not individually meet the characteristics of a primary beneficiary; however, the related-party group does meet the criteria as a group and substantially all of the activities of the CDEs either involve or are conducted on behalf of the Company. As a result, the Company is the primary beneficiary of the CDEs and their assets, liabilities, and results of operations are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The primary activities of the CDEs are recognized in commercial loans interest income and other borrowed funds interest expense on the Company's statements of operations and the federal income tax credit allocations from the investments are recognized in the Company's statements of operations as a component of income tax expense. Such related cash flows are recognized in loans originated, principal collected on loans and change in other borrowed funds.

The Bank is also the sole member of certain tax credit funds that make direct investments in qualified affordable housing projects (e.g., Low-Income Housing Tax Credit ["LIHTC"] partnerships). As such, the Company is the primary beneficiary of these tax credit funds and their assets, liabilities, and results of operations are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of the consolidated VIEs' assets and liabilities included in the Company's statements of financial condition and are adjusted for intercompany eliminations. All assets presented can be used only to settle obligations of the consolidated VIEs and all liabilities presented consist of liabilities for which creditors and other beneficial interest holders therein have no recourse to the general credit of the Company.

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Loans receivable	$ 147,353	136,527
Accrued interest receivable	587	376
Other assets	78,278	48,924
Total assets	$ 226,218	185,827
Liabilities		
Other borrowed funds	$ 64,480	56,578
Accrued interest payable	467	242
Other liabilities	28,655	182
Total liabilities	$ 93,602	57,002

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Company has equity investments in LIHTC partnerships, both directly and through tax credit funds, with carrying values of $189,607,000 and $83,962,000 as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The LIHTCs are indirect federal subsidies to finance low-income housing and are used in connection with both newly constructed and renovated residential rental buildings. Once a project is placed in service, it is generally eligible for the tax credit for ten years. To continue generating the tax credit and to avoid tax credit recapture, a LIHTC building must satisfy specific low-income housing compliance rules for a full fifteen years. The maximum exposure to loss in the VIEs is the amount of equity invested and credit extended by the Company. However, the Company has credit protection in the form of indemnification agreements, guarantees, and collateral arrangements. The Company has evaluated the variable interests held by the Company in each LIHTC investment and determined that the Company does not have controlling financial interests in such investments, and is not the primary beneficiary. The Company reports the investments in the unconsolidated LIHTCs as other assets on the Company's statements of financial condition and any unfunded equity commitments in other liabilities. There were no impairment losses on the Company's LIHTC investments during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023. Future unfunded contingent equity commitments related to the Company's LIHTC investments at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount
Years ending December 31,	
2024	$ 50,773
2025	39,759
2026	10,661
2027	355
2028	287
Thereafter	2,337
Total	$ 104,172

The Company has elected to use the proportional amortization method, and more specifically the practical expedient method, for the amortization of all eligible LIHTC investments and amortization expense is recognized as a component of income tax expense. The following table summarizes the amortization expense and the amount of tax credits and other tax benefits recognized for qualified affordable housing project investments during the periods presented.

	Three Months ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amortization expense	$ 5,184	3,949
Tax credits and other tax benefits recognized	6,802	5,283

The Company also owns the following trust subsidiaries, each of which issued trust preferred securities as capital instruments: Glacier Capital Trust II, Glacier Capital Trust III, Glacier Capital Trust IV, Citizens (ID) Statutory Trust I, Bank of the San Juans Bancorporation Trust I, First Company Statutory Trust 2001, First Company Statutory Trust 2003, FNB (UT) Statutory Trust I and FNB (UT) Statutory Trust II. The trust subsidiaries have no assets, operations, revenues or cash flows other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of the securities held by third parties. The trust subsidiaries are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements because the sole asset of each trust subsidiary is a receivable from the Company, even though the Company owns all of the voting equity shares of the trust subsidiaries, has fully guaranteed the obligations of the trust subsidiaries and may have the right to redeem the third party securities under certain circumstances. The Company reports the trust preferred securities issued to the trust subsidiaries as subordinated debentures on the Company's statements of financial condition.

Note 8. Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the Company's securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") by remaining contractual maturity of the agreements and category of collateral:

	Overnight and Continuous	
(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
U.S. government and federal agency	$ —	$ 113,509
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,540,008	1,306,047
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	67,294
Total	$ 1,540,008	1,486,850

The repurchase agreements are secured by debt securities with carrying values of $1,834,904,000 and $1,800,829,000 at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Securities are pledged to customers at the time of the transaction in an amount at least equal to the outstanding balance and are held in custody accounts by third parties. The fair value of collateral is continually monitored and additional collateral is provided as deemed appropriate.

Note 9. Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Cash Flow Hedges

Interest Rate Cap Derivatives. The Company has purchased interest rate caps designated as cash flow hedges with notional amounts totaling $130,500,000 on its variable rate subordinated debentures and were determined to be fully effective during the three months ended March 31, 2024. The interest rate caps require receipt of variable amounts from the counterparty when interest rates rise above the strike price in the contracts. The strike prices in the five year term contracts range from 1.5 percent to 2 percent. The variable rate is based on 90 days of compounded overnight SOFR plus a spread of 0.26161 percent. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the interest rate caps had a fair value of $4,345,000 and $4,990,000, respectively, and were reported as other assets on the Company's statements of financial condition. Amortization recorded on the interest rate caps totaled $42,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and was reported as a component of interest expense on subordinated debentures.

The effect of cash flow hedge accounting on OCI for the periods ending March 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	Three Months ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amount of gain recognized in OCI	$ 657	(36)
Amount of gain reclassified from OCI to net income	1,260	974

Fair Value Hedges

Interest Rate Swap Agreements. During 2023, the Company entered into fair value hedges for a closed pool of fixed rate debt securities. The instruments are designated as fair value hedges as the changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap are expected to offset changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to changes in the compounded overnight SOFR rate, the designated benchmark interest rate. These derivative contracts involve the receipt of floating rate interest from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the contract, without the exchange of the underlying notional value.

The following tables present the notional and estimated fair value amount of derivative positions outstanding:

	March 31, 2024					
				Weighted Average		
(Dollars in thousands)	Notional Amount	Asset Derivative	Liability Derivative	Remaining Maturity	Receive Rate	Pay Rate
Interest rate swap - securities	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,067	$ 2,279	1.9 years	SOFR	4.63 %

	December 31, 2023					
				Weighted Average		
(Dollars in thousands)	Notional Amount	Asset Derivative	Liability Derivative	Remaining Maturity	Receive Rate	Pay Rate
Interest rate swap - securities	$ 1,500,000	$ —	$ 17,988	2.1 years	SOFR	4.63 %

The following amounts were recorded on the balance sheet related to cumulative basis adjustments for fair value hedges:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized cost of the Hedged Assets		Amortized Cost of Fair Value Hedging Increase (Decrease) Included in the Carrying Amount of the Hedged Assets	
Line item on the balance sheet	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Investment securities available-for-sale	$ 3,678,606	$ 3,807,239	$ 1,212	$ 17,988

The effects of the fair value hedge relationships on the income statement were as follows:

		Three Months Ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	Location of Gain (Loss)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest rate swap	Interest income on investment securities	$ 3,078	$ —
AFS debt securities	Interest income on investment securities	(3,078)	—

Residential Real Estate Derivatives

The Company enters into residential real estate derivatives for commitments ("interest rate locks") to fund certain residential real estate loans to be sold into the secondary market. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, loan commitments with interest rate lock commitments totaled $58,076,000 and $22,738,000, respectively. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of the related derivatives on the interest rate lock commitments was $1,032,000 and $604,000, respectively, and was included in other assets with corresponding changes recorded in gain on sale of loans. The Company enters into free-standing derivatives to mitigate interest rate risk for most residential real estate loans to be sold. These derivatives include forward commitments to sell to-be-announced ("TBA") securities which are used to economically hedge the interest rate risk associated with such loans and unfunded commitments. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, TBA commitments were $34,250,000 and $22,000,000, respectively. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of the related derivatives on the TBA securities was $124,000 and $350,000, respectively, and was included in other liabilities with corresponding changes recorded in gain on sale of loans. The Company does not enter into a commitment to sell these loans to an investor until the loan is funded and is ready to be delivered to the investor. Due to the forward sales commitments being short-term in nature, the corresponding derivatives are not significant. For all other residential real estate loans to be sold, the Company enters into "best efforts" forward sales commitments for the future delivery of loans to third party investors when interest rate lock commitments are entered into in order to economically hedge the effect of changes in interest rates resulting from its commitments to fund the loans. Forward sales commitments on a "best efforts" basis are not designated in hedge relationships until the loan is funded.

Note 10. Other Expenses

Other expenses consists of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mergers and acquisition expenses	$ 5,725	352
Consulting and outside services	4,727	4,081
Debit card expenses	3,582	2,965
VIE amortization and other expenses	3,308	2,528
Loan expenses	2,299	1,707
Business development	1,648	1,361
Telephone	1,551	1,579
Checking and operating expenses	1,518	666
Employee expenses	1,432	1,295
Postage	1,246	1,118
Accounting and audit fees	822	1,024
Printing and supplies	721	844
Legal fees	423	325
(Gain) loss on dispositions of fixed assets	(1,035)	(15)
Other	2,516	2,302
Total other expenses	$ 30,483	22,132

Note 11. Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The following table illustrates the activity within accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income by component, net of tax:

(Dollars in thousands)	(Losses) Gains on Available-For-Sale and Transferred Debt Securities	(Losses) Gains on Derivatives Used for Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ (474,338)	5,546	(468,792)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	57,890	(27)	57,863
Reclassification adjustments for gains and transfers included in net income	24	(728)	(704)
Reclassification adjustments for amortization included in net income for transferred securities	1,405	—	1,405
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	59,319	(755)	58,564
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ (415,019)	4,791	(410,228)
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ (377,728)	3,615	(374,113)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	1,527	493	2,020
Reclassification adjustments for gains and transfers included in net income	(22)	(944)	(966)
Reclassification adjustments for amortization included in net income for transferred securities	754	—	754
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	2,259	(451)	1,808
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ (375,469)	3,164	(372,305)

Note 12. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period presented. Diluted earnings per share is computed by including the net increase in shares as if dilutive outstanding restricted stock units were vested and stock options were exercised, using the treasury stock method.

Basic and diluted earnings per share has been computed based on the following:

	Three Months ended	
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net income available to common stockholders, basic and diluted	$ 32,627	61,211
Average outstanding shares - basic	112,492,142	110,824,648
Add: dilutive restricted stock units and stock options	62,260	57,060
Average outstanding shares - diluted	112,554,402	110,881,708
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.29	0.55
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.29	0.55
Restricted stock units and stock options excluded from the diluted average outstanding share calculation [1]	139,840	205,974

[1] Anti-dilution occurs when the unrecognized compensation cost per share of a restricted stock unit or the exercise price of a stock option exceeds the market price of the Company's stock.

Note 13. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. There is a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

Transfers in and out of Level 1 (quoted prices in active markets), Level 2 (significant other observable inputs) and Level 3 (significant unobservable inputs) are recognized on the actual transfer date. There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels during the three month periods ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Recurring Measurements

The following is a description of the inputs and valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as the general classification of such assets and liabilities pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the period ended March 31, 2024.

*Debt securities, available-for-sal*e. The fair value for available-for-sale debt securities is estimated by obtaining quoted market prices for identical assets, where available. If such prices are not available, fair value is based on independent asset pricing services and models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, market spreads, prepayments, defaults, recoveries, cumulative loss projections, and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. Where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, such securities are classified as Level 3 within the hierarchy.

Fair value determinations of available-for-sale debt securities are the responsibility of the Company's corporate accounting and treasury departments. The Company obtains fair value estimates from independent third party vendors on a monthly basis. The vendors' pricing system methodologies, procedures and system controls are reviewed to ensure they are appropriately designed and operating effectively. The Company reviews the vendors' inputs for fair value estimates and the recommended assignments of levels within the fair value hierarchy. The review includes the extent to which markets for debt securities are determined to have limited or no activity, or are judged to be active markets. The Company reviews the extent to which observable and unobservable inputs are used as well as the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions about risk that a market participant would use in active markets, with adjustments for limited or inactive markets. In considering the inputs to the fair value estimates, the Company places less reliance on quotes that are judged to not reflect orderly transactions, or are non-binding indications. In assessing credit risk, the Company reviews payment performance, collateral adequacy, third party research and analyses, credit rating histories and issuers' financial statements. For those markets determined to be inactive or limited, the valuation techniques used are models for which management has verified that discount rates are appropriately adjusted to reflect illiquidity and credit risk.

Loans held for sale, at fair value. Loans held for sale measured at fair value, for which an active secondary market and readily available market prices exist, are initially valued at the transaction price and are subsequently valued by using quoted prices for similar assets, adjusted for specific attributes of that loan or other observable market data, such as outstanding commitments from third party investors. Loans held for sale measured at fair value are classified within Level 2. Included in gain on sale of loans were net losses of $46,000 and net gains of $119,000 for the three month periods ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, from the changes in fair value of loans held for sale measured at fair value. Electing to measure loans held for sale at fair value reduces certain timing differences and better matches changes in fair value of these assets with changes in the value of the derivative instruments used to economically hedge them without the burden of complying with the requirements for hedge accounting.

Loan interest rate lock commitments. Fair value estimates for loan interest rate lock commitments were based upon the estimated sales price, origination fees, direct costs, interest rate changes, etc. and were obtained from an independent third party. The components of the valuation were observable or could be corroborated by observable market data and, therefore, were classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Forward commitments to sell TBA securities. Forward commitments to sell TBA securities are used to economically hedge the interest rate risk associated with certain loan commitments. The fair value estimates for the TBA commitments were based upon the estimated sale of the TBA hedge obtained from an independent third party. The components of the valuation were observable or could be corroborated by observable market data and, therefore, were classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Interest rate cap derivative financial instruments. Fair value estimates for interest rate cap derivative financial instruments were based upon the discounted cash flows of known payments plus the option value of each caplet which incorporates market rate forecasts and implied market volatilities. The components of the valuation were observable or could be corroborated by observable market data and, therefore, were classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. The Company also obtained and compared the reasonableness of the pricing from independent third party valuations.

Interest rate swap derivative financial instruments. Fair value estimates for interest rate swap derivative financial instruments were based upon the estimated amounts to settle the contracts considering current interest rates and were calculated using discounted cash flows. The inputs used to determine fair value included the compounded overnight SOFR rate to estimate variable rate cash inflows and the overnight SOFR swap rate to estimate the discount rate. The estimated variable rate cash inflows were compared to the fixed rate outflows and such difference was discounted to a present value to estimate the fair value of the interest rate swaps. The components of the valuation were observable or could be corroborated by observable market data and, therefore, were classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. The Company also obtained and compared the reasonableness of the pricing from independent third party valuations.

The following tables disclose the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

		Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using		
(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value March 31, 2024	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities, available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 454,817	—	454,817	—
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	306,626	—	306,626	—
State and local governments	97,382	—	97,382	—
Corporate bonds	14,206	—	14,206	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2,677,651	—	2,677,651	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,078,391	—	1,078,391	—
Loans held for sale, at fair value	27,035	—	27,035	—
Interest rate caps	4,345	—	4,345	—
Interest rate locks	1,032	—	1,032	—
Interest rate swap	1,067	—	1,067	—
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 4,662,552	—	4,662,552	—
TBA hedge	$ 124	—	124	—
Interest rate swap	2,279	—	2,279	—
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 2,403	—	2,403	—

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2023	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities, available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 455,347	—	455,347	—
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	299,219	—	299,219	—
State and local governments	98,932	—	98,932	—
Corporate bonds	26,253	—	26,253	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2,811,263	—	2,811,263	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,094,705	—	1,094,705	—
Loans held for sale, at fair value	15,691	—	15,691	—
Interest rate caps	4,990	—	4,990	—
Interest rate locks	604	—	604	—
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 4,807,004	—	4,807,004	—
TBA hedge	$ 350	—	350	—
Interest rate swap	17,988	—	17,988	—
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 18,338	—	18,338	—

Non-recurring Measurements

The following is a description of the inputs and valuation methodologies used for assets recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the period ended March 31, 2024.

Other real estate owned. OREO is initially recorded at fair value less estimated cost to sell, establishing a new cost basis. OREO is subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated cost to sell. Estimated fair value of OREO is based on appraisals or evaluations (new or updated). OREO is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Collateral-dependent loans, net of ACL. Fair value estimates of collateral-dependent loans that are individually reviewed are based on the fair value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell. Collateral-dependent individually reviewed loans are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's credit department reviews appraisals for OREO and collateral-dependent loans, giving consideration to the highest and best use of the collateral. The appraisal or evaluation (new or updated) is considered the starting point for determining fair value. The valuation techniques used in preparing appraisals or evaluations (new or updated) include the cost approach, income approach, sales comparison approach, or a combination of the preceding valuation techniques. The key inputs used to determine the fair value of the collateral-dependent loans and OREO include selling costs, discounted cash flow rate or capitalization rate, and adjustment to comparables. Valuations and significant inputs obtained by independent sources are reviewed by the Company for accuracy and reasonableness. The Company also considers other factors and events in the environment that may affect the fair value. The appraisals or evaluations (new or updated) are reviewed at least quarterly and more frequently based on current market conditions, including deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and when property values may be subject to significant volatility. After review and acceptance of the collateral appraisal or evaluation (new or updated), adjustments to the impaired loan or OREO may occur. The Company generally obtains appraisals or evaluations (new or updated) annually.

The following tables disclose the fair value measurement of assets with a recorded change during the period resulting from re-measuring the assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis:

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value March 31, 2024	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	$ 1,542	—	—	1,542
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	$ 1,542	—	—	1,542

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2023	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Other real estate owned	$ 166	—	—	166
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	1,332	—	—	1,332
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	$ 1,498	—	—	1,498

Non-recurring Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

The following tables present additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value March 31, 2024	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements: Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted-Average) [1]
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	$ 1,248	Cost approach	Selling costs	10.0% - 10.0% (10.0%)
	33	Sales comparison approach	Selling costs	10.0% - 20.0% (18.4%)
	261	Combined approach	Selling costs	10.0% - 10.0% (10.0%)
	$ 1,542			

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2023	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements: Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted-Average) [1]
Other real estate owned	$ 166	Sales comparison approach	Selling costs	0.0% - 10.0% (8.1%)
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	$ 1,258	Cost approach	Selling costs	10.0% - 10.0% (10.0%)
	74	Sales comparison approach	Selling Costs	10.0% - 10.0% (10.0%)
	$ 1,332			

[1] The range for selling cost inputs represents reductions to the fair value of the assets.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following tables present the carrying amounts, estimated fair values and the level within the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments not carried at fair value. Receivables and payables due in one year or less, equity securities without readily determinable fair values and deposits with no defined or contractual maturities are excluded. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the period ended March 31, 2024.

Cash and cash equivalents: fair value is estimated at book value.

Debt securities, held-to-maturity: fair value for held-to-maturity debt securities is estimated in the same manner as available-for sale debt securities, which is described above.

Loans receivable, net of ACL: the loans were fair valued on an individual basis, with consideration given to the loans' underlying characteristics, including account types, remaining terms and balance, interest rates, past delinquencies, current market rates, etc. The model utilizes a discounted cash flow approach to estimate the fair value of the loans using various assumptions such as prepayment speeds, projected default probabilities, losses given defaults, etc. The discounted cash flow approach models the credit losses directly in the projected cash flows. The model applies various assumptions regarding credit, interest, and prepayment risks for the loans based on loan types, payment types and fixed or variable classifications.

Term Deposits: fair value of term deposits is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using rates of similar deposits with similar maturities. The market rates used were obtained from an independent third party based on current rates offered by the Company's regional competitors.

FHLB advances: fair value of advances is estimated based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for advances with similar terms and maturities.

FRB borrowing: fair value of borrowings through the FRB is estimated based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company through the FRB Bank Term Funding facility with similar terms and maturities.

Repurchase agreements and other borrowed funds: fair value of term repurchase agreements and other term borrowings is estimated based on current repurchase rates and borrowing rates currently available to the Company for repurchases and borrowings with similar terms and maturities. The estimated fair value for overnight repurchase agreements and other borrowings is book value.

Subordinated debentures: fair value of the subordinated debt is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using current estimated market rates obtained from an independent third party.

*Off-balance sheet financial instrument*s: unused lines of credit and letters of credit represent the principal categories of off-balance sheet financial instruments. The fair value of commitments is based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The fair value of unused lines of credit and letters of credit is not material; therefore, such commitments are not included in the following tables.

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount March 31, 2024	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 788,660	788,660	—	—
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,451,583	—	3,091,194	—
Loans receivable, net of ACL	16,533,723	—	—	16,545,822
Total financial assets	$ 20,773,966	788,660	3,091,194	16,545,822
Financial liabilities				
Term deposits	$ 3,039,190	—	3,077,983	—
FHLB advances	2,140,157	—	2,135,901	—
Repurchase agreements and other borrowed funds	1,628,822	—	1,628,822	—
Subordinated debentures	132,984	—	121,821	—
Total financial liabilities	$ 6,941,153	—	6,964,527	—

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount December 31, 2023	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,354,342	1,354,342	—	—
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,502,411	—	3,180,194	—
Loans receivable, net of ACL	16,005,325	—	—	16,133,681
Total financial assets	$ 20,862,078	1,354,342	3,180,194	16,133,681
Financial liabilities				
Term deposits	$ 2,915,393	—	2,955,521	—
FRB Bank Term Funding	2,740,000	—	2,738,031	—
Repurchase agreements and other borrowed funds	1,568,545	—	1,568,545	—
Subordinated debentures	132,943	—	119,768	—
Total financial liabilities	$ 7,356,881	—	7,381,865	—

Note 14. Mergers and Acquisitions

On January 31, 2024, the Company acquired 100% percent of the outstanding common stock of Community Financial Group, Inc. ("CFGW") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Wheatland Bank ("Wheatland"), a community bank based in Spokane, Washington. Wheatland provides banking services to individuals and businesses in Washington with locations in Chelan, Wenatchee, Ellensburg, Yakima, Quincy, Moses Lake, Pasco, Odessa, Davenport, Ritzville, Spokane, and Spokane Valley. Wheatland merged into the Bank and became a new bank division headquartered in Spokane and the Bank's existing Washington-based division, North Cascades Bank, combined with the new Wheatland division. The preliminary value of the Wheatland acquisition was $93,156,000 and as part of the transaction, the Company issued 2,389,684 shares of its common stock and paid $771,000 in cash in exchange for all of Wheatland's outstanding shares of common stock. The fair value of the Company shares issued was determined on the basis of the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the January 31, 2024 acquisition date. The excess of the preliminary fair value of consideration transferred over total identifiable net assets was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill arising from the acquisition consists largely of the synergies and economies of scale expected from combining the operations of the Bank and Wheatland. None of the goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes as the acquisition was accounted for as a tax-free exchange.

The assets and liabilities of Wheatland were recorded on the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition at their preliminary estimated fair values as of the acquisition date and the results of operations have been included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations since that date. The following table discloses the preliminary fair value estimates of the consideration transferred, the total identifiable net assets acquired and the resulting goodwill arising from the Wheatland acquisition. The Company is continuing to obtain information to determine the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

(Dollars in thousands)	Wheatland January 31, 2024
Fair value of consideration transferred	
Fair value of Company shares issued	$ 92,385
Cash consideration	771
Total fair value of consideration transferred	93,156
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Identifiable assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	31,674
Debt securities	187,183
Loans receivable, net of ACL	452,737
Core deposit intangible [1]	16,936
Accrued income and other assets	50,760
Total identifiable assets acquired	739,290
Liabilities assumed	
Deposits	616,955
Borrowings	58,500
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9,048
Total liabilities assumed	684,503
Total identifiable net assets	54,787
Goodwill recognized	$ 38,369

[1] The core deposit intangible for the acquisition was determined to have an estimated life of 10 years.

The preliminary fair values of the Wheatland assets acquired include loans with preliminary fair values of $452,740,000. The gross principal and contractual interest due under the Wheatland contracts was $468,882,000. The Company evaluated the loans at the acquisition date and determined there were PCD loans of $1,655,000 with an ACL of $3,000.

The Company incurred $5,575,000 of expenses in connection with the Wheatland acquisition during the three months ended March 31, 2024. Mergers and acquisition expenses are included in other expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and consist of third-party costs and employee severance expenses.

Total income consisting of net interest income and non-interest income of the acquired operations of Wheatland was approximately $5,841,000 and net loss was approximately $7,650,000 from January 31, 2024 to March 31, 2024. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information of the Company as if the Wheatland acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2023:

	Three Months ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net interest income and non-interest income	$ 198,925	220,927
Net income	30,602	62,358

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following management's discussion and anlaysis is intended to provide a more comprehensive review of the Company's operating results and financial condition than can be obtained from reading the Consolidated Financial Statements alone. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in "Part I. Item 1. Financial Statements."

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about the Company's plans, objectives, expectations and intentions that are not historical facts, and other statements identified by words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "should," "projects," "seeks," "estimates" or other comparable words or phrases of a future or forward-looking nature. These forward-looking statements are based on current beliefs and expectations of management and are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the Company's control. In addition, these forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that are subject to change. The following factors, among others, including additional factors identified in the sections titled "Risk Factors," "Business" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", as applicable, in this report and in the Company's 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results:

- risks associated with lending and potential adverse changes in the credit quality of the Company's loan portfolio;
- changes in monetary and fiscal policies, including interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board, which could adversely affect the Company's net interest income and margin, the fair value of its financial instruments, profitability, and stockholders' equity;
- legislative or regulatory changes, including increased FDIC insurance rates and assessments, changes in the review and regulation of bank mergers, or increased banking and consumer protection regulations, that may adversely affect the Company's business and strategies;
- risks related to overall economic conditions, including the impact on the economy of a rising interest rate environment, inflationary pressures, and geopolitical instability, including the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East;
- risks associated with the Company's ability to negotiate, complete, and successfully integrate any future acquisitions;
- costs or difficulties related to the completion and integration of pending or future acquisitions;
- impairment of the goodwill recorded by the Company in connection with acquisitions, which may have an adverse impact on earnings and capital;
- reduction in demand for banking products and services, whether as a result of changes in customer behavior, economic conditions, banking environment, or competition;
- deterioration of the reputation of banks and the financial services industry, which could adversely affect the Company's ability to obtain and maintain customers;
- changes in the competitive landscape, including as may result from new market entrants or further consolidation in the financial services industry, resulting in the creation of larger competitors with greater financial resources;
- risks presented by continued public stock market volatility, which could adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock and the ability to raise additional capital or grow through acquisitions;
- risks associated with dependence on the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the senior management team and the Presidents of Glacier Bank (the "Bank") divisions;
- material failure, potential interruption or breach in security of the Company's systems or changes in technological which could expose the Company to cybersecurity risks, fraud, system failures, or direct liabilities;
- risks related to natural disasters, including droughts, fires, floods, earthquakes, pandemics, and other unexpected events;
- success in managing risks involved in the foregoing; and
- effects of any reputational damage to the Company resulting from any of the foregoing.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Form 10-Q. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Financial Highlights

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and market data)	At or for the Three Months ended		
	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Operating results			
Net income	$ 32,627	54,316	61,211
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.29	0.49	0.55
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.29	0.49	0.55
Dividends declared per share	$ 0.33	0.33	0.33
Market value per share			
Closing	$ 40.28	41.32	42.01
High	$ 42.75	44.06	50.03
Low	$ 34.74	27.36	37.07
Selected ratios and other data			
Number of common stock shares outstanding	113,388,590	110,888,942	110,868,713
Average outstanding shares - basic	112,492,142	110,884,496	110,824,648
Average outstanding shares - diluted	112,554,402	110,907,640	110,881,708
Return on average assets (annualized)	0.47 %	0.77 %	0.93 %
Return on average equity (annualized)	4.25 %	7.40 %	8.54 %
Efficiency ratio	74.41 %	65.20 %	60.39 %
Loan to deposit ratio	82.04 %	81.36 %	77.09 %
Number of full time equivalent employees	3,438	3,294	3,390
Number of locations	232	221	222
Number of ATMs	285	275	263

The Company reported net income of $32.6 million for the current quarter, a decrease of $28.6 million, or 47 percent, from the $61.2 million of net income for the prior year first quarter. Diluted earnings per share for the current quarter was $0.29 per share, a decrease of 47 percent from the prior year first quarter diluted earnings per share of $0.55. The decrease in net income compared to the prior year first quarter was primarily due to the significant increase in funding costs over the year combined with the increased costs associated with the acquisition of Wheatland Bank. The current quarter included $5.7 million of acquisition-related expense and $6.1 million of credit loss expense from the acquisition of Wheatland Bank. Included in the current quarter non-interest expense was $1.5 million related to the FDIC increased loss estimates from the special assessment pursuant to a systemic risk determination.

On January 31, 2024, the Company's completed the acquisition of Community Financial Group, Inc., the parent company of Wheatland Bank (collectively, "Wheatland"), headquartered in Spokane, Washington. Wheatland has 14 branches in eastern Washington and was combined with the North Cascades Bank division, with combined operations under the name Wheatland Bank, division of Glacier Bank. The Company's results of operations and financial condition include the Wheatland acquisition beginning on the acquisition date.The following table discloses the preliminary fair value estimates of select classifications of assets and liabilities acquired:

(Dollars in thousands)	Wheatland January 31, 2024
Total assets	$ 777,659
Debt securities	187,183
Loans receivable	450,403
Non-interest bearing deposits	277,651
Interest bearing deposits	339,304
Borrowings	58,500

During the current quarter, the Company announced the signing of a purchase and assumption agreement to purchase six Montana branches from the Rocky Mountain Bank division of HTLF. The branches will join Glacier Bank divisions operating in Montana. The branch acquisition is subject to regulatory approvals and other customary conditions of closing and is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2024.

Financial Condition Analysis

Assets

The following table summarizes the Company's assets as of the dates indicated:

				$ Change from	
(Dollars in thousands)	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 788,660	1,354,342	1,529,534	(565,682)	(740,874)
Debt securities, available-for-sale	4,629,073	4,785,719	5,198,313	(156,646)	(569,240)
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,451,583	3,502,411	3,664,393	(50,828)	(212,810)
Total debt securities	8,080,656	8,288,130	8,862,706	(207,474)	(782,050)
Loans receivable					
Residential real estate	1,752,514	1,704,544	1,508,403	47,970	244,111
Commercial real estate	10,672,269	10,303,306	9,992,019	368,963	680,250
Other commercial	3,030,608	2,901,863	2,804,104	128,745	226,504
Home equity	883,062	888,013	829,844	(4,951)	53,218
Other consumer	394,049	400,356	384,242	(6,307)	9,807
Loans receivable	16,732,502	16,198,082	15,518,612	534,420	1,213,890
Allowance for credit losses	(198,779)	(192,757)	(186,604)	(6,022)	(12,175)
Loans receivable, net	16,533,723	16,005,325	15,332,008	528,398	1,201,715
Other assets	2,419,131	2,094,832	2,078,186	324,299	340,945
Total assets	$ 27,822,170	27,742,629	27,802,434	79,541	19,736

The $789 million cash balance at March 31, 2024 decreased $566 million during the current quarter as cash was utilized to partially fund the maturity of the Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP"). Total debt securities of $8.081 billion at March 31, 2024 decreased $207 million during the current quarter and decreased $782 million, or 9 percent, from the prior year. Debt

securities represented 29 percent of total assets at March 31, 2024 compared to 30 percent at December 31, 2023 and 32 percent at March 31, 2023.

The loan portfolio of $16.733 billion at March 31, 2024 increased $534 million, or 3 percent, during the current quarter and increased $1.214 billion, or 8 percent, from the prior year. Excluding the Wheatland acquisition, the loan portfolio increased $84.0 million, or 2 percent annualized, with the largest increase in commercial real estate, which increased $63.9 million, or 2 percent annualized. Excluding the Wheatland acquisition, the loan portfolio increased $763 million, or 5 percent, from the prior year first quarter with the largest increase in commercial real estate loans, which increased $375 million, or 4 percent.

Liabilities

The following table summarizes the Company's liabilities as of the dates indicated:

				$ Change from	
(Dollars in thousands)	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Deposits					
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 6,055,069	6,022,980	7,001,241	32,089	(946,172)
NOW and DDA accounts	5,376,605	5,321,257	5,156,709	55,348	219,896
Savings accounts	2,949,908	2,833,887	2,985,351	116,021	(35,443)
Money market deposit accounts	3,002,942	2,831,624	3,429,123	171,318	(426,181)
Certificate accounts	3,039,190	2,915,393	1,155,494	123,797	1,883,696
Core deposits, total	20,423,714	19,925,141	19,727,918	498,573	695,796
Wholesale deposits	3,809	4,026	420,390	(217)	(416,581)
Deposits, total	20,427,523	19,929,167	20,148,308	498,356	279,215
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,540,008	1,486,850	1,191,323	53,158	348,685
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,140,157	—	335,000	2,140,157	1,805,157
FRB Bank Term Funding	—	2,740,000	2,740,000	(2,740,000)	(2,740,000)
Other borrowed funds	88,814	81,695	76,185	7,119	12,629
Subordinated debentures	132,984	132,943	132,822	41	162
Other liabilities	381,977	351,693	251,892	30,284	130,085
Total liabilities	$ 24,711,463	24,722,348	24,875,530	(10,885)	(164,067)

Total deposits of $20.428 billion at March 31, 2024 increased $498 million, or 3 percent, during the current quarter and increased $279 million, or 1 percent, from the prior year first quarter. Excluding the Wheatland acquisition, total deposits decreased $119 million, or 1 percent, during the current quarter and decreased $338 million, or 2 percent, from the prior year first quarter. Non-interest bearing deposits represented 30 percent of total deposits at both March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 compared to 35 percent at March 31, 2023.

Upon maturity in the current quarter, the Company paid off its $2.740 billion BTFP borrowings with a combination of $2.140 billion in FHLB borrowings and cash, resulting in a net reduction of $600 million in borrowings. The FHLB borrowings of $2.140 billion at quarter end included $340 million of overnight borrowings and $1.800 billion in term borrowings that will mature between March of 2025 and March of 2026 at a weighted average rate of 4.75 percent and a FHLB dividend adjusted weighted average rate of 4.41 percent compared to 4.38 percent for the matured BTFP borrowings.

Stockholders' Equity
The following table summarizes the stockholders' equity balances as of the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	$ Change from Dec 31, 2023	$ Change from Mar 31, 2023
Common equity	$ 3,483,012	3,394,394	3,337,132	88,618	145,880
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(372,305)	(374,113)	(410,228)	1,808	37,923
Total stockholders' equity	3,110,707	3,020,281	2,926,904	90,426	183,803
Goodwill and core deposit intangible, net	(1,069,808)	(1,017,263)	(1,024,545)	(52,545)	(45,263)
Tangible stockholders' equity	$ 2,040,899	2,003,018	1,902,359	37,881	138,540
Stockholders' equity to total assets	11.18 %	10.89 %	10.53 %		
Tangible stockholders' equity to total tangible assets	7.63 %	7.49 %	7.10 %		
Book value per common share	$ 27.43	27.24	26.40	0.19	1.03
Tangible book value per common share	$ 18.00	18.06	17.16	(0.06)	0.84

Tangible stockholders' equity of $2.041 billion at March 31, 2024 increased $37.9 million, or 2 percent, compared to the prior quarter and was primarily due to $92.4 million of Company common stock issued for the acquisition of Wheatland. The increase was partially offset by the increase in goodwill and core deposits associated the acquisition of Wheatland. Tangible book value per common share of $18.00 at the current quarter end decreased $0.06 per share, or 33 basis points, from the prior quarter and increased $0.84 per share, or 5 percent, from the prior year first quarter.

Cash Dividend
On March 27, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of $0.33 per share. The current quarter dividend of $0.33 per share was consistent with the dividend declared in the prior quarter and the prior year first quarter. The dividend was payable April 18, 2024 to shareholders of record on April 9, 2024. The dividend was the Company's 156th consecutive regular dividend. Future cash dividends will depend on a variety of factors, including net income, capital levels, asset quality, general economic conditions and regulatory considerations.

Operating Results for Three Months Ended March 31, 2024
Compared to December 31, 2023, and March 31, 2023

Income Summary
The following table summarizes income for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended			$ Change from	
	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Net interest income					
Interest income	$ 279,402	273,496	231,888	5,906	47,514
Interest expense	112,922	107,040	45,696	5,882	67,226
Total net interest income	166,480	166,456	186,192	24	(19,712)
Non-interest income					
Service charges and other fees	18,563	19,115	17,771	(552)	792
Miscellaneous loan fees and charges	4,362	4,484	3,967	(122)	395
Gain on sale of loans	3,362	2,228	2,400	1,134	962
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	16	1,712	(114)	(1,696)	130
Other income	3,686	3,326	3,871	360	(185)
Total non-interest income	29,989	30,865	27,895	(876)	2,094
Total income	$ 196,469	197,321	214,087	(852)	(17,618)
Net interest margin (tax-equivalent)	2.59 %	2.56 %	3.08 %		

Net Interest Income
The current quarter interest income of $279 million increased $5.9 million, or 2 percent, over the prior quarter and increased $47.5 million, or 20 percent, from the prior year first quarter. Both increases were primarily driven by the increase in the loan yields and the increase in average balances of the loan portfolio. The loan yield of 5.46 percent in the current quarter increased 12 basis points from the prior quarter loan yield of 5.34 percent and increased 44 basis points from the prior year first quarter loan yield of 5.02 percent.

The current quarter interest expense of $113 million increased $5.9 million, or 6 percent, over the prior quarter and increased $67.2 million, or 147 percent, over the prior year first quarter primarily the result of an increase in rates on deposits and borrowings. Core deposit cost (including non-interest bearing deposits) was 1.34 percent for the current quarter compared to 1.24 percent in the prior quarter and 0.23 percent for the prior year first quarter. The increase in core deposit costs during the current quarter of 10 basis points was the smallest increase since the fourth quarter of 2022. The total cost of funding (including non-interest bearing deposits) was 1.84 percent in the current quarter compared to 1.72 percent in the prior quarter and 0.79 percent in the prior year first quarter, which was the result of the increased deposit and borrowing rates.

The current quarter experienced an increase in the net interest margin for the first time since the third quarter of 2022. The Company's net interest margin as a percentage of earning assets, on a tax-equivalent basis, for the current quarter was 2.59 percent compared to 2.56 percent in the prior quarter and was primarily driven by the increase in loan yields outpacing the increase in deposit costs. Excluding the 3 basis points from discount accretion and the 1 basis point from recovery of non-accrual interest, the core net interest margin was 2.55 percent compared to 2.54 in the prior quarter and 3.07 percent in the prior year first quarter.

Non-interest Income
Non-interest income for the current quarter totaled $30.0 million, which was a decrease of $876 thousand, or 3 percent, over the prior quarter. Gain on the sale of residential loans of $3.4 million for the current quarter increased $1.1 million, or 51 percent, compared to the prior quarter and increased $962 thousand, or 40 percent, from the prior year first quarter. Included in the prior quarter gain on sale of securities was $1.7 million of gain on the sale of all of the Company's Visa class B shares.

Non-interest Expense
The following table summarizes non-interest expense for the periods indicated:

	Three Months ended			$ Change from	
(Dollars in thousands)	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Compensation and employee benefits	$ 85,789	71,420	81,477	14,369	4,312
Occupancy and equipment	11,883	10,533	11,665	1,350	218
Advertising and promotions	3,983	3,410	4,235	573	(252)
Data processing	9,159	8,511	8,109	648	1,050
Other real estate owned	25	78	12	(53)	13
Regulatory assessments and insurance	7,761	12,435	4,903	(4,674)	2,858
Core deposit intangibles amortization	2,760	2,427	2,449	333	311
Other expenses	30,483	23,382	22,132	7,101	8,351
Total non-interest expense	$ 151,843	132,196	134,982	19,647	16,861

Total non-interest expense of $152 million for the current quarter increased $19.6 million, or 15 percent, over the prior quarter and increased $16.9 million, or 12 percent, over the prior year first quarter. In the prior quarter, the FDIC issued a special assessment for the estimated losses associated with the bank failures in March of 2023 of $6.0 million and FDIC loss estimates were again increased in the current quarter resulting in an additional assessment of $1.5 million. Also included in the current quarter was a total of $10.7 million of non-interest expense associated with the Wheatland acquisition, including $5.0 million in operating expenses and $5.7 million in acquisition-related expenses. Excluding the $10.7 million impact of the Wheatland acquisition and the $1.5 million FDIC special assessment, non-interest expense for the current quarter was $139.6 million. Excluding the $6.0 million FDIC special assessment, $459 thousand of acquisition-related expenses, and a $6.0 million reduction in accrued performance-related compensation, non-interest expense for the prior quarter was $131.7 million. As adjusted, total non-interest expense of $139.6 million for the current quarter increased $7.9 million, or 6 percent, over the prior quarter adjusted non-interest expense of $131.7 million, and an increase of $5.0 million, or 4 percent, over the prior year first quarter.

Compensation and employee benefits expense of $85.8 million for the current quarter increased $14.4 million, or 20 percent, from the prior quarter and increased $4.3 million, or 5 percent, over the prior year first quarter which was driven by the acquisition of Wheatland, annual salary increases and increases in other benefits. Excluding the prior quarter $6.0 million accrual reduction and the $2.2 million compensation from the Wheatland acquisition, compensation and employee benefit expenses for the current quarter increased $6.2 million, or 8 percent over the prior quarter.

Other expense of $30.5 million increased $7.1 million, or 30 percent, from the prior quarter and increased $8.4 million from the prior year first quarter with both increases primarily attributable to increased acquisition-related expenses. Included in other expenses was acquisition-related expenses of $5.7 million in the current quarter, $459 thousand in the prior quarter and $352 thousand in the prior year first quarter.

Efficiency Ratio
The efficiency ratio was 74.4 percent in the current quarter compared to 65.20 percent in the prior quarter and 60.39 percent in the prior year first quarter. The increase from the prior quarter was principally driven by the increased operating costs, including acquisition-related costs, from the Wheatland acquisition. The increase in the efficiency ratio from prior year first quarter was the combined impact of the expenses related to the Wheatland acquisition and a decrease in net interest income.

Provision for Credit Losses for Loans

The following table summarizes provision for credit losses for loans, net charge-offs and select ratios relating to provision for credit losses for the previous eight quarters:

(Dollars in thousands)	Provision for Credit Losses on Loans	Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries)	Allowance for Credit Losses as a Percent of Loans	Accruing Loans 30-89 Days Past Due as a Percent of Loans	Non-Performing Assets to Total Sub-sidiary Assets
First quarter 2024	$ 9,091	$ 3,072	1.19 %	0.37 %	0.09 %
Fourth quarter 2023	4,181	3,695	1.19 %	0.31 %	0.09 %
Third quarter 2023	5,095	2,209	1.19 %	0.09 %	0.15 %
Second quarter 2023	5,254	2,473	1.19 %	0.16 %	0.12 %
First quarter 2023	6,260	1,939	1.20 %	0.16 %	0.12 %
Fourth quarter 2022	6,060	1,968	1.20 %	0.14 %	0.12 %
Third quarter 2022	8,382	3,154	1.20 %	0.07 %	0.13 %
Second quarter 2022	(1,353)	1,843	1.20 %	0.12 %	0.16 %

Net charge-offs for the current quarter were $3.1 million compared to $3.7 million in the prior quarter and $1.9 million for the prior year first quarter. Net charge-offs of $3.1 million included $2.4 million in deposit overdraft net charge-offs and $626 thousand of net loan charge-offs.

Excluding the acquisition of Wheatland, the current quarter provision for credit loss expense for loans was $3.8 million, which was a decrease of $361 thousand from the prior quarter and a $2.4 million decrease from the prior year first quarter. Loan portfolio growth, composition, average loan size, credit quality considerations, economic forecasts and other environmental factors will continue to determine the level of the provision for credit losses for loans.

The determination of the allowance for credit losses (“ACL” or “allowance”) on loans and the related provision for credit losses is a critical accounting estimate that involves management’s judgments about the loan portfolio that impact credit losses. For additional information on the allowance, see the Allowance For Credit Losses section under “Additional Management’s Discussion and Analysis.”

Investment Activity

The Company's investment securities primarily consist of debt securities classified as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. Non-marketable equity securities consist of capital stock issued by the FHLB of Des Moines.

Debt Securities

Debt securities classified as available-for-sale are carried at estimated fair value and debt securities classified as held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost. Unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, on available-for-sale debt securities are reflected as an adjustment to other comprehensive income. The Company's debt securities are summarized below:

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		March 31, 2023	
(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percent	Carrying Amount	Percent	Carrying Amount	Percent
Available-for-sale						
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 454,817	6 %	$ 455,347	5 %	$ 450,228	5 %
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	306,626	4 %	299,219	4 %	292,632	3 %
State and local governments	97,382	1 %	98,932	1 %	102,678	1 %
Corporate bonds	14,206	1 %	26,253	1 %	26,122	1 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2,677,651	33 %	2,811,263	34 %	3,179,568	36 %
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,078,391	13 %	1,094,705	13 %	1,147,085	13 %
Total available-for-sale	4,629,073	58 %	4,785,719	58 %	5,198,313	59 %
Held-to-maturity						
U.S. government and federal agency	854,791	10 %	853,273	10 %	848,741	9 %
State and local governments	1,641,551	20 %	1,650,000	20 %	1,675,146	19 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	955,241	12 %	999,138	12 %	1,140,506	13 %
Total held-to-maturity	3,451,583	42 %	3,502,411	42 %	3,664,393	41 %
Total debt securities	$ 8,080,656	100 %	$ 8,288,130	100 %	$ 8,862,706	100 %

The Company's debt securities were primarily comprised of U.S. government and federal agency and mortgage-backed securities. State and local government securities are largely exempt from federal income tax and the Company's federal statutory income tax rate of 21 percent is used in calculating the tax-equivalent yields on the tax-exempt securities. Mortgage-backed securities largely consists of short, weighted-average life U.S. agency guaranteed residential and commercial mortgage pass-through securities and to a lesser extent, short, weighted-average life U.S. agency guaranteed residential collateralized mortgage obligations. Combined, the mortgage-backed securities provide the Company with ongoing liquidity as scheduled and pre-paid principal is received on the securities.

State and local government securities carry different risks that are not as prevalent in other security types. The Company evaluates the investment grade quality of its securities in accordance with regulatory guidance. Investment grade securities are those where the issuer has an adequate capacity to meet the financial commitments under the security for the projected life of the investment. An issuer has an adequate capacity to meet financial commitments if the risk of default by the obligor is low and the full and timely payment of principal and interest are expected. In assessing credit risk, the Company may use credit ratings from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSRO" entities such as S&P and Moody's) as support for the evaluation; however, they are not solely relied upon. There have been no significant differences in the Company's internal evaluation of the creditworthiness of any issuer when compared with the ratings assigned by the NRSROs.

The following table stratifies the state and local government securities by the associated NRSRO ratings. The highest issued rating was used to categorize the securities in the table for those securities where the NRSRO ratings were not at the same level.

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
S&P: AAA / Moody's: Aaa	$ 439,953	391,328	446,206	402,932
S&P: AA+, AA, AA- / Moody's: Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	1,241,462	1,083,280	1,244,344	1,107,064
S&P: A+, A, A- / Moody's: A1, A2, A3	52,770	51,963	55,511	55,101
Not rated by either entity	8,456	8,093	5,842	5,486
Total	$ 1,742,641	1,534,664	1,751,903	1,570,583

State and local government securities largely consist of both taxable and tax-exempt general obligation and revenue bonds. The following table stratifies the state and local government securities by the associated security type.

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
General obligation - unlimited	$ 377,059	352,033	383,400	361,728
General obligation - limited	182,863	162,483	183,078	165,993
Revenue	1,143,722	984,247	1,146,341	1,006,088
Certificate of participation	36,318	33,294	36,396	34,144
Other	2,679	2,607	2,688	2,630
Total	$ 1,742,641	1,534,664	1,751,903	1,570,583

The following table outlines the five states in which the Company owns the highest concentrations of state and local government securities.

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
New York	$ 372,177	329,708	372,926	334,583
Texas	121,419	108,495	125,906	114,753
Michigan	82,390	76,690	82,575	79,012
California	113,559	103,986	113,983	104,960
Washington	98,068	88,959	98,239	90,413
All other states	955,028	826,826	958,274	846,862
Total	$ 1,742,641	1,534,664	1,751,903	1,570,583

The following table presents the carrying amount and weighted-average yield of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities by contractual maturity at March 31, 2024. Weighted-average yields are based upon the amortized cost of securities and are calculated using the interest method which takes into consideration premium amortization, discount accretion and mortgage-backed securities' prepayment provisions. Weighted-average yields on tax-exempt debt securities exclude the federal income tax benefit.

	One Year or Less		After One through Five Years		After Five through Ten Years		After Ten Years		Mortgage-Backed Securities [1]		Total	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Available-for-sale												
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 2	—%	$ 443,978	1.07 %	$ 2,565	5.99 %	$ 8,272	4.85 %	$ —	—%	$ 454,817	1.16 %
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	6,931	5.27 %	299,695	1.29 %	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	306,626	1.37 %
State and local governments	4,594	1.83 %	39,989	1.85 %	25,962	2.62 %	26,837	2.50 %	—	—%	97,382	2.24 %
Corporate bonds	—	—%	9,775	3.66 %	3,587	4.00 %	844	0.46 %	—	—%	14,206	3.57 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	2,677,651	1.23 %	2,677,651	1.23 %
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	1,078,391	2.52 %	1,078,391	2.52 %
Total available-for-sale	11,527	3.90 %	793,437	1.22 %	32,114	3.05 %	35,953	2.99 %	3,756,042	1.59 %	4,629,073	1.55 %
Held-to-maturity												
U.S. government and federal agency	—	—%	854,791	1.62 %	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	854,791	1.62 %
State and local governments	5,212	2.48 %	79,419	3.06 %	181,452	3.11 %	1,375,468	2.47 %	—	—%	1,641,551	2.57 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	955,241	1.62 %	955,241	1.62 %
Total held-to-maturity	5,212	2.48 %	934,210	1.74 %	181,452	3.11 %	1,375,468	2.47 %	955,241	1.62 %	3,451,583	2.07 %
Total debt securities	$ 16,739	3.46 %	$ 1,727,647	1.49 %	$ 213,566	3.10 %	$ 1,411,421	2.49 %	$ 4,711,283	1.59 %	$ 8,080,656	1.76 %

[1] Mortgage-backed securities, which have prepayment provisions, are not assigned to maturity categories due to fluctuations in their prepayment speeds.

Based on an analysis of its available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses as of March 31, 2024, the Company determined their decline in value was unrelated to credit loss and was primarily the result of interest rate changes and market spreads subsequent to acquisition. The fair value of the debt securities is expected to recover as payments are received and the debt securities approach maturity. In addition, the Company determined an insignificant amount of credit losses is expected on the held-to-maturity debt securities portfolio; therefore, no ACL has been recognized at March 31, 2024.

For additional information on the Company's debt securities, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Part I. Item 1. Financial Statements."

Equity securities

Non-marketable equity securities primarily consist of capital stock issued by the FHLB of Des Moines and are carried at cost less impairment. The Company also has an insignificant amount of equity securities that are included in other assets on the Company's statements of financial condition.

Non-marketable equity securities and equity securities without readily determinable fair values are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances suggest the carrying value may not be recoverable. Based on the Company's evaluation of its investments in non-marketable equity securities and equity securities without readily determinable fair values as of March 31, 2024, the Company determined that none of such securities were impaired.

Lending Activity

The Company focuses its lending activities primarily on the following types of loans: 1) first-mortgage, conventional loans secured by residential properties, particularly single-family; 2) commercial lending, including agriculture and public entities; and 3) installment lending for consumer purposes (e.g., home equity, automobile, etc.). Supplemental information regarding the Company's loan portfolio and credit quality based on regulatory classification is provided in the section captioned "Loans by Regulatory Classification" included in "Part I. Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The regulatory classification of loans is based primarily on the type of collateral for the loans. Loan information included in "Part I. Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" is based on the Company's loan segments, which are based on the purpose of the loan, unless otherwise noted as a regulatory classification. The following table summarizes the Company's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		March 31, 2023	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Residential real estate	$ 1,752,514	11 %	$ 1,704,544	11 %	$ 1,508,403	10 %
Commercial real estate	10,672,269	65 %	10,303,306	64 %	9,992,019	65 %
Other commercial	3,030,608	18 %	2,901,863	18 %	2,804,104	18 %
Home equity	883,062	5 %	888,013	6 %	829,844	5 %
Other consumer	394,049	2 %	400,356	2 %	384,242	3 %
Loans receivable	16,732,502	101 %	16,198,082	101 %	15,518,612	101 %
Allowance for credit losses	(198,779)	(1) %	(192,757)	(1) %	(186,604)	(1) %
Loans receivable, net	$ 16,533,723	100 %	$ 16,005,325	100 %	$ 15,332,008	100 %

Non-performing Assets
The following table summarizes information regarding non-performing assets at the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2024	At or for the Year ended December 31, 2023	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2023
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets	$ 891	1,503	31
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	3,796	3,312	3,545
Non-accrual loans	20,738	20,816	28,403
Total non-performing assets	$ 25,425	25,631	31,979
Non-performing assets as a percentage of subsidiary assets	0.09 %	0.09 %	0.12 %
ACL as a percentage of non-performing loans	810 %	799 %	584 %
Accruing loans 30-89 days past due	$ 62,423	49,967	24,993
U.S. government guarantees included in non-performing assets	$ 1,490	1,503	2,071
Interest income [1]	$ 283	1,085	353

[1] Amounts represent estimated interest income that would have been recognized on loans accounted for on a non-accrual basis as of the end of each period had such loans performed pursuant to contractual terms.

Non-performing assets of $25.4 million at March 31, 2024 decreased $206 thousand, or 1 percent, over the prior quarter and decreased $6.6 million, or 20 percent, over the prior year first quarter. Non-performing assets as a percentage of subsidiary assets at March 31, 2024 was 0.09 percent compared to 0.09 percent in the prior quarter and 0.12 percent in the prior year first quarter.

Early stage delinquencies (accruing loans 30-89 days past due) of $62.4 million at March 31, 2024 increased $12.5 million from the prior quarter and increased $37.4 million from prior year first quarter. The increase over the prior period was primarily isolated to one credit relationship of $18.1 million. Early stage delinquencies as a percentage of loans at March 31, 2024 were 0.37 percent compared to 0.31 percent for the prior quarter end and 0.16 percent for the prior year first quarter.

Most of the Company's non-performing assets are secured by real estate, and based on the most current information available to management, including updated appraisals or evaluations (new or updated), the Company believes the value of the underlying real estate collateral is adequate to minimize significant charge-offs or losses to the Company. Through pro-active credit administration, the Company works closely with its borrowers to seek favorable resolution to the extent possible, thereby attempting to minimize net charge-offs or losses to the Company. With very limited exceptions, the Company does not disburse additional funds on non-performing loans. Instead, the Company proceeds to collection and foreclosure actions in order to reduce the Company's exposure to loss on such loans.

For additional information on accounting policies relating to non-performing assets, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Part I. Item 1. Financial Statements."

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty
Modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties are considered modification if the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Each debt modification is separately negotiated with the borrower and includes terms and conditions that reflect the borrower's prospective ability to service their obligations as modified. Such loans at March 31, 2024 had an amortized cost of $66.9 million.

Other Real Estate Owned and Foreclosed Assets

The book value of loans prior to the acquisition of collateral and transfer of the loans into other real estate owned ("OREO") and other foreclosed assets during 2024 was $35 thousand. The fair value of the loan collateral acquired in foreclosure during 2024 was $16 thousand. The following table sets forth the changes in OREO for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2024	At or for the Year ended December 31, 2023	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of period	$ 1,503	32	32
Additions	16	1,563	8
Capital improvements	1	—	—
Write-downs	—	(8)	—
Sales	(629)	(84)	(9)
Balance at end of period	$ 891	1,503	31

Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans Receivable

The following table summarizes the allocation of the ACL as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2024			December 31, 2023			March 31, 2023		
(Dollars in thousands)	ACL	Percent of ACL in Category	Percent of Loans in Category	ACL	Percent of ACL in Category	Percent of Loans in Category	ACL	Percent of ACL in Category	Percent of Loans in Category
Residential real estate	$ 24,166	12 %	11 %	$ 22,325	12 %	11 %	$ 19,974	11 %	10 %
Commercial real estate	135,153	68 %	64 %	130,924	68 %	64 %	130,253	70 %	64 %
Other commercial	22,094	11 %	18 %	21,194	11 %	18 %	21,164	11 %	18 %
Home equity	10,999	6 %	5 %	11,766	6 %	5 %	10,570	6 %	5 %
Other consumer	6,367	3 %	2 %	6,548	3 %	2 %	4,643	2 %	3 %
Total	$ 198,779	100 %	100 %	$ 192,757	100 %	100 %	$ 186,604	100 %	100 %

The following table summarizes the ACL experience for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2024	% of Average Loans	At or for the Year ended December 31, 2023	% of Average Loans	At or for the Three Months ended March 31, 2023	% of Average Loans
Balance at beginning of period	$ 192,757		182,283		182,283	
Acquisitions	3		—		—	
Provision for credit losses	9,091		20,790		6,260	
Net (charge-offs) recoveries						
Residential real estate	4	— %	(3)	— %	(2)	— %
Commercial real estate	19	— %	(1,640)	(0.02)%	(267)	— %
Other commercial	(1,393)	(0.07)%	(2,256)	(0.08)%	(169)	(0.01)%
Home equity	(3)	— %	38	— %	41	— %
Other consumer	(1,699)	(0.22)%	(6,455)	(1.64)%	(1,542)	(0.40)%
Net charge-offs	(3,072)	(0.02)%	(10,316)	(0.07)%	(1,939)	(0.01)%
Balance at end of period	$ 198,779		192,757		186,604	
ACL as a percentage of total loans	1.19 %		1.19 %		1.20 %	
Non-accrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.12 %		0.13 %		0.21 %	
ACL as a percentage of non-accrual loans	958.52 %		926.01 %		656.99 %	

The current quarter credit loss expense of $8.2 million included $5.3 million of provision for credit losses on loans and $818 thousand of provision for credit loss on unfunded loan commitments from the acquisition of Wheatland. Excluding the acquisition of Wheatland, the current quarter credit loss expense was $2.1 million, including a $3.8 million credit loss expense from loans and $1.7 million of credit loss benefit from unfunded loan commitments. The ACL as a percentage of total loans outstanding at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was 1.19 percent compared to 1.20 percent at March 31, 2023. The Company's ACL of $199 million is considered adequate to absorb the estimated credit losses from any segment of its loan portfolio. For the periods ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company believes the ACL is commensurate with the risk in the Company's loan portfolio and is directionally consistent with the change in the quality of the Company's loan portfolio.

At the end of each quarter, the Company analyzes its loan portfolio and maintains an ACL at a level that is appropriate and determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). Determining the adequacy of the ACL involves a high degree of judgment and is inevitably imprecise as the risk of loss is difficult to quantify. The ACL methodology is designed to reasonably estimate the probable credit losses within the Company's loan portfolio. Accordingly, the ACL is maintained within a range of estimated losses. The determination of the ACL on loans, including credit loss expense and net charge-offs, is a critical accounting estimate that involves management's judgments about the loan portfolio that impact credit losses, including the credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio, economic forecasts nationally and in the local markets in which the Company operates, trends and changes in collateral values, delinquencies, non-performing assets, net charge-offs, credit-related policies and personnel, and other environmental factors.

In determining the allowance, the loan portfolio is separated into pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics which are the Company's loan segments. The Company then derives estimated loss assumptions from its model by loan segment. The loss assumptions are then applied to each segment of loan to estimate the ACL on the pooled loans. For any loans that do not share similar risk characteristics, the estimated credit losses are determined on an individual loan basis and such loans primarily consist of non-accrual loans. An estimated credit loss is recorded on individually reviewed loans when the fair value of a collateral-dependent loan or the present value of the loan's expected future cash flows (discounted at the loans original effective interest rate) is less than the amortized cost of the loan.

The Company provides commercial banking services to individuals, small to medium-sized businesses, community organizations and public entities from 232 locations, including 198 branches, across Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada. The states in which the Company operates have diverse economies and markets that are tied to commodities (crops, livestock, minerals, oil and natural gas), tourism, real estate and land development and an assortment of industries, both manufacturing and service-related. Thus, the changes in the global, national, and local economies are not uniform across the Company's geographic locations. The geographic dispersion of these market areas helps to mitigate the risk of credit loss. The Company's model of seventeen bank divisions with separate management teams is also a significant benefit in mitigating and managing the Company's credit risk. This model provides substantial local oversight to the lending and credit management function and requires multiple reviews of larger loans before credit is extended.

The primary responsibility for credit risk assessment and identification of problem loans rests with the loan officer of the account. This continuous process of identifying non-performing loans is necessary to support management's evaluation of the ACL adequacy. An independent loan review function verifying credit risk ratings evaluates the loan officer and management's evaluation of the loan portfolio credit quality. The ACL evaluation is well documented and approved by the Company's Board. In addition, the policy and procedures for determining the balance of the ACL are reviewed annually by the Company's Board, the internal audit department, independent credit reviewers and state and federal bank regulatory agencies.

Although the Company continues to actively monitor economic trends and regulatory developments, no assurance can be given that the Company will not, in any particular period, sustain losses that are significant relative to the ACL amount, or that subsequent evaluations of the loan portfolio applying management's judgment about then current factors will not require significant changes in the ACL. Under such circumstances, additional credit loss expense could result.

For additional information regarding the ACL, its relation to credit loss expense and risks related to asset quality, see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Part I. Item 1. Financial Statements."

Loans by Regulatory Classification

Supplemental information regarding identification of the Company's loan portfolio and credit quality based on regulatory classification is provided in the following tables. The regulatory classification of loans is based primarily on the type of collateral for the loans. There may be differences when compared to loan tables and loan amounts appearing elsewhere which reflect the Company's internal loan segments which are based on the purpose of the loan.

The following table summarizes the Company's loan portfolio by regulatory classification:

	Loans Receivable, by Loan Type			% Change from	
(Dollars in thousands)	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Custom and owner occupied construction	$ 273,835	$ 290,572	$ 295,604	(6)%	(7)%
Pre-sold and spec construction	223,294	236,596	312,715	(6)%	(29)%
Total residential construction	497,129	527,168	608,319	(6)%	(18)%
Land development	215,828	232,966	230,823	(7)%	(6)%
Consumer land or lots	188,635	187,545	187,498	1 %	1 %
Unimproved land	103,032	87,739	104,811	17 %	(2)%
Developed lots for operative builders	47,591	56,142	69,896	(15)%	(32)%
Commercial lots	92,748	87,185	91,780	6 %	1 %
Other construction	915,782	900,547	965,244	2 %	(5)%
Total land, lot, and other construction	1,563,616	1,552,124	1,650,052	1 %	(5)%
Owner occupied	3,057,348	3,035,768	2,885,798	1 %	6 %
Non-owner occupied	3,920,696	3,742,916	3,631,158	5 %	8 %
Total commercial real estate	6,978,044	6,778,684	6,516,956	3 %	7 %
Commercial and industrial	1,371,201	1,363,479	1,353,919	1 %	1 %
Agriculture	929,420	772,458	715,863	20 %	30 %
1st lien	2,276,638	2,127,989	1,864,294	7 %	22 %
Junior lien	51,579	47,230	42,397	9 %	22 %
Total 1-4 family	2,328,217	2,175,219	1,906,691	7 %	22 %
Multifamily residential	881,117	796,538	649,148	11 %	36 %
Home equity lines of credit	947,652	979,891	893,037	(3)%	6 %
Other consumer	223,566	229,154	224,125	(2)%	— %
Total consumer	1,171,218	1,209,045	1,117,162	(3)%	5 %
States and political subdivisions	848,454	834,947	806,878	2 %	5 %
Other	191,121	204,111	208,085	(6)%	(8)%
Total loans receivable, including loans held for sale	16,759,537	16,213,773	15,533,073	3 %	8 %
Less loans held for sale [1]	(27,035)	(15,691)	(14,461)	72 %	87 %
Total loans receivable	$ 16,732,502	$ 16,198,082	$ 15,518,612	3 %	8 %

[1] Loans held for sale are primarily 1st lien 1-4 family loans.

The following table summarizes the Company's non-performing assets by regulatory classification:

(Dollars in thousands)	Non-performing Assets, by Loan Type			Non-Accrual Loans	Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due	OREO
	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2024
Custom and owner occupied construction	$ 210	214	220	210	—	—
Pre-sold and spec construction	1,049	763	1,548	—	1,049	—
Total residential construction	1,259	977	1,768	210	1,049	—
Land development	28	35	129	28	—	—
Consumer land or lots	144	96	112	144	—	—
Unimproved land	—	—	51	—	—	—
Developed lots for operative builders	608	608	607	—	608	—
Commercial lots	2,205	47	188	2,158	47	—
Other construction	—	—	12,884	—	—	—
Total land, lot and other construction	2,985	786	13,971	2,330	655	—
Owner occupied	1,501	1,838	2,682	799	270	432
Non-owner occupied	8,853	11,016	4,544	8,596	257	—
Total commercial real estate	10,354	12,854	7,226	9,395	527	432
Commercial and industrial	1,698	1,971	2,001	1,100	447	151
Agriculture	2,855	2,558	2,573	2,426	429	—
1st lien	2,930	2,664	2,015	2,540	390	—
Junior lien	69	180	111	44	25	—
Total 1-4 family	2,999	2,844	2,126	2,584	415	—
Multifamily residential	395	395	—	395	—	—
Home equity lines of credit	1,892	2,043	1,225	1,727	165	—
Other consumer	927	1,187	1,062	571	48	308
Total consumer	2,819	3,230	2,287	2,298	213	308
Other	61	16	27	—	61	—
Total	$ 25,425	25,631	31,979	20,738	3,796	891

The following table summarizes the Company's accruing loans 30-89 days past due by regulatory classification:

(Dollars in thousands)	Accruing 30-89 Days Delinquent Loans, by Loan Type			% Change from	
	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023
Custom and owner occupied construction	$ 4,784	$ 2,549	$ 1,624	88 %	195 %
Pre-sold and spec construction	1,181	1,219	—	(3)%	n/m
Total residential construction	5,965	3,768	1,624	58 %	267 %
Land development	59	163	946	(64)%	(94)%
Consumer land or lots	332	624	668	(47)%	(50)%
Unimproved land	575	—	—	n/m	n/m
Commercial lots	1,225	2,159	—	(43)%	n/m
Other construction	1,248	—	5,264	n/m	(76)%
Total land, lot and other construction	3,439	2,946	6,878	17 %	(50)%
Owner occupied	2,991	2,222	1,783	35 %	68 %
Non-owner occupied	18,118	14,471	429	25 %	4,123 %
Total commercial real estate	21,109	16,693	2,212	26 %	854 %
Commercial and industrial	14,806	12,905	3,677	15 %	303 %
Agriculture	3,922	594	947	560 %	314 %
1st lien	5,626	3,768	3,321	49 %	69 %
Junior lien	145	1	385	14,400 %	(62)%
Total 1-4 family	5,771	3,769	3,706	53 %	56 %
Multifamily residential	—	—	201	n/m	(100)
Home equity lines of credit	3,668	4,518	2,804	(19)%	31 %
Other consumer	1,948	3,264	1,598	(40)%	22 %
Total consumer	5,616	7,782	4,402	(28)%	28 %
Other	1,795	1,510	1,346	19 %	33 %
Total	$ 62,423	$ 49,967	$ 24,993	25 %	150 %

n/m - not measurable

The following table summarizes the Company's charge-offs and recoveries by regulatory classification:

(Dollars in thousands)	Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries), Year-to-Date Period Ending, By Loan Type			Charge-Offs	Recoveries
	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2024
Pre-sold and spec construction	(4)	(15)	(4)	—	4
Total residential construction	(4)	(15)	(4)	—	4
Land development	(1)	(135)	—	—	1
Consumer land or lots	(1)	(19)	—	—	1
Other construction	—	889	—	—	—
Total land, lot and other construction	(2)	735	—	—	2
Owner occupied	(3)	(59)	(68)	—	3
Non-owner occupied	(1)	799	298	—	1
Total commercial real estate	(4)	740	230	—	4
Commercial and industrial	328	364	(382)	674	346
Agriculture	68	—	—	68	—
1st lien	(4)	66	44	—	4
Junior lien	(5)	24	(5)	10	15
Total 1-4 family	(9)	90	39	10	19
Multifamily residential	—	(136)	—	—	—
Home equity lines of credit	5	(6)	(39)	15	10
Other consumer	251	1,097	125	342	91
Total consumer	256	1,091	86	357	101
Other	2,439	7,447	1,970	3,186	747
Total	$ 3,072	10,316	1,939	4,295	1,223

Sources of Funds

The Company's deposits have traditionally been the principal source of funds for use in lending and other business purposes. The Company also obtains funds from repayment of loans and debt securities, securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements"), wholesale deposits, advances from FHLB, Federal Reserve facilities, and other borrowings. Loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while interest bearing deposit inflows and outflows are significantly influenced by general interest rate levels and market conditions. Borrowings and advances may be used on a short-term basis to compensate for reductions in normal sources of funds such as deposit inflows at less than projected levels. Borrowings also may be used on a long-term basis to support expanded activities, match maturities of longer-term assets or manage interest rate risk.

Deposits

The Company has several deposit programs designed to attract both short-term and long-term deposits from the general public by providing a wide selection of accounts and rates. These programs include non-interest bearing deposit accounts and interest bearing deposit accounts such as NOW, DDA, savings, money market deposits, fixed rate certificates of deposit with maturities ranging from three months to five years, negotiated-rate jumbo certificates, and individual retirement accounts. These deposits are obtained primarily from individual and business residents in the Bank's geographic market areas. Wholesale deposits are

obtained through various programs and include brokered deposits classified as NOW, DDA, money market deposits and certificate accounts. The Company's deposits are summarized below:

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		March 31, 2023	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 6,055,069	30 %	$ 6,022,980	30 %	$ 7,001,241	35 %
NOW and DDA accounts	5,376,605	26 %	5,321,257	27 %	5,156,709	25 %
Savings accounts	2,949,908	14 %	2,833,887	14 %	2,985,351	15 %
Money market deposit accounts	3,002,942	15 %	2,831,624	14 %	3,429,123	17 %
Certificate accounts	3,039,190	15 %	2,915,393	15 %	1,155,494	6 %
Wholesale deposits	3,809	— %	4,026	— %	420,390	2 %
Total interest bearing deposits	14,372,454	70 %	13,906,187	70 %	13,147,067	65 %
Total deposits	$ 20,427,523	100 %	$ 19,929,167	100 %	$ 20,148,308	100 %

Borrowings

The Company borrows money through repurchase agreements. This process involves the selling of one or more of the securities in the Company's investment portfolio and simultaneously entering into an agreement to repurchase the same securities at an agreed upon later date, typically overnight. A rate of interest is paid for the agreed period of time. The Bank enters into repurchase agreements with local municipalities, and certain customers, and has adopted procedures designed to ensure proper transfer of title and safekeeping of the underlying securities. In addition to retail repurchase agreements, the Company periodically enters into wholesale repurchase agreements as additional funding sources. The Company has not entered into reverse repurchase agreements.

The Bank is a member of the FHLB of Des Moines, which is one of eleven banks that comprise the FHLB system. The Bank is required to maintain a certain level of activity-based stock in order to borrow or to engage in other transactions with the FHLB of Des Moines. Additionally, the Bank is subject to a membership capital stock requirement that is based upon an annual calibration tied to the total assets of the Bank. The borrowings are collateralized by eligible categories of loans and debt securities (principally, securities which are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government and its agencies), provided certain standards related to credit-worthiness have been met. Advances are made pursuant to several different credit programs, each of which has its own interest rates and range of maturities. The Bank's maximum amount of FHLB advances is limited to the lesser of a fixed percentage of the Bank's total assets or the discounted value of eligible collateral. FHLB advances fluctuate to meet seasonal and other withdrawals of deposits and to expand lending or investment opportunities of the Company.

During the first quarter 2023, the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB") offered a new Bank Term Funding Program ("BTFP") to eligible depository institutions. The BTFP offered loans of up to one year in length to institutions pledging collateral eligible for purchase by the FRB in open market operations such as U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agency securities, and U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities. These assets were valued at par value. During 2023 the Company borrowed $2.740 billion from the BTFP which enabled the Company to pay off higher rate FHLB advances and support its liquidity position. In the first quarter of 2024, the Company paid-off all of the BTFP borrowings through a combination of the FHLB borrowings and additional sources of liquidity. The FHLB borrowings will mature between March 2025 and March 2026 at a weighted rate of 4.75 percent and a FHLB dividend adjusted weighted rate of 4.41 percent.

Additionally, the Company has other sources of secured and unsecured borrowing lines from various sources that may be used from time to time.

Short-term borrowings

A critical component of the Company's liquidity and capital resources is access to short-term borrowings to fund its operations. Short-term borrowings are accompanied by increased risks managed by the Bank's Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") such as rate increases or unfavorable change in terms which would make it more costly to obtain future short-term borrowings. The Company's short-term borrowing sources include FHLB advances, FRB Bank Term Funding facility, federal funds purchased and retail and wholesale repurchase agreements. The Company also has access to the short-term discount window borrowing programs (i.e., primary credit) of the FRB as well as a line of credit with a large national banking institution. FHLB advances and certain other short-term borrowings may be renewed as long-term borrowings to decrease certain risks such as liquidity or interest rate risk; however, the reduction in risks are weighed against the increased cost of funds and other risks.

Subordinated Debentures

In addition to funds obtained in the ordinary course of business, the Company formed or acquired financing subsidiaries for the purpose of issuing or holding trust preferred securities that entitle the investor to receive cumulative cash distributions thereon. Subordinated debentures were issued in conjunction with the trust preferred securities and the terms of the subordinated debentures and trust preferred securities are the same. For regulatory capital purposes, the trust preferred securities are included in Tier 2 capital at March 31, 2024. The subordinated debentures outstanding as of March 31, 2024 were $133 million, including fair value adjustments from acquisitions.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, there may be various outstanding commitments to obtain funding and to extend credit, such as letters of credit and unfunded loan commitments, which are not reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company assessed the off-balance sheet credit exposures as of March 31, 2024 and determined its ACL of $18.5 million was adequate to absorb the estimated credit losses.

Off-balance sheet arrangements also include any obligation related to a variable interest held in an unconsolidated entity. The Company does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these transactions. For additional information regarding the Company's interests in unconsolidated variable interest entities ("VIE"), see Note 7 to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in "Part I. Item 1. Financial Statements."

Liquidity Risk

In the normal course of business, the Company has commitments that require material cash requirements for customer deposits outflows, repurchase agreements, borrowed funds, lease obligations, off-balance sheet obligations, operating expenses and other contractual obligations. The source of funding for such requirements includes loan repayments, customer deposit inflows, borrowings, revenue from operations, and capital resources. Liquidity risk is the possibility that the Company will not be able to fund present and future obligations as they come due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding at a reasonable cost. The objective of liquidity management is to maintain cash flows adequate to meet current and future needs for credit demand, deposit withdrawals, maturing liabilities and corporate operating expenses. Effective liquidity management entails three elements:

1. assessing on an ongoing basis, the current and expected future needs for funds, and ensuring that sufficient funds or access to funds exist to meet those needs at the appropriate time;
2. providing for an adequate cushion of liquidity to meet unanticipated cash flow needs that may arise from potential adverse circumstances ranging from high probability/low severity events to low probability/high severity; and
3. balancing the benefits between providing for adequate liquidity to mitigate potential adverse events and the cost of that liquidity.

The Company has a wide range of versatility in managing the liquidity and asset/liability mix. The Bank's ALCO meets regularly to assess liquidity risk, among other matters. The Company monitors liquidity and contingency funding alternatives through management reports of liquid assets (e.g., debt securities), both unencumbered and pledged, as well as borrowing capacity, both secured and unsecured, including off-balance sheet funding sources. The Company evaluates its potential funding needs across alternative scenarios and maintains contingency funding plans consistent with the Company's access to diversified sources of contingent funding.

The following table identifies certain liquidity sources and capacity available to the Company as of the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
FHLB advances		
Borrowing capacity	$ 4,522,072	4,444,588
Amount utilized	(2,140,157)	—
Letters of credit	(2,416)	(2,327)
Amount available	$ 2,379,499	4,442,261
FRB discount window		
Borrowing capacity	$ 1,935,875	1,916,312
Amount utilized	—	—
Amount available	$ 1,935,875	1,916,312
FRB Bank Term Funding Program		
Borrowing capacity	$ —	2,853,209
Amount utilized	—	(2,740,000)
Amount available	$ —	$ 113,209
Unsecured lines of credit available	$ 565,000	565,000
Unencumbered debt securities		
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 610,205	473,084
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	298,748	—
State and local governments	975,114	998,923
Corporate bonds	14,206	26,253
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,399,474	127,328
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	877,601	183,048
Total unencumbered debt securities [1]	$ 4,175,348	1,808,636

[1] Total unencumbered debt securities at March 31, 2024, included $2.3 billion classified as AFS and $1.9 billion classified as HTM. Total unencumbered debt securities at December 31, 2023, included $441.5 million classified as AFS, and $1.4 billion classified as HTM.

Capital Resources
Maintaining capital strength continues to be a long-term objective of the Company. Abundant capital is necessary to sustain growth, provide protection against unanticipated declines in asset values, and to safeguard the funds of depositors. Capital is also a source of funds for loan demand and enables the Company to effectively manage its assets and liabilities. The Company has the capacity to issue 234,000,000 shares of common stock of which 113,388,590 have been issued as of March 31, 2024. The Company also has the capacity to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock of which none have been issued as of March 31, 2024. Conversely, the Company may decide to utilize a portion of its strong capital position, as it has done in the past, to repurchase shares of its outstanding common stock, depending on market price and other relevant considerations.

The Federal Reserve has adopted capital adequacy guidelines that are used to assess the adequacy of capital in supervising a bank holding company. The federal banking agencies issued final rules ("Final Rules") that established a comprehensive regulatory capital framework based on the recommendation of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The Final Rules require the Company to hold a 2.5 percent capital conservation buffer designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. As of March 31, 2024, management believes the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject and there are no conditions or events subsequent to this date that management believes have changed the Company's or Bank's risk-based capital category.

The following table illustrates the Bank's regulatory capital ratios and the Federal Reserve's capital adequacy guidelines as of March 31, 2024:

	Total Capital (To Risk-Weighted Assets)	Tier 1 Capital (To Risk-Weighted Assets)	Common Equity Tier 1 (To Risk-Weighted Assets)	Leverage Ratio/ Tier 1 Capital (To Average Assets)
Glacier Bank actual regulatory ratios	13.86 %	12.77 %	12.77 %	8.88 %
Minimum capital requirements	8.00 %	6.00 %	4.50 %	4.00 %
Minimum capital requirements plus capital conservation buffer	10.50 %	8.50 %	7.00 %	N/A
Well capitalized requirements	10.00 %	8.00 %	6.50 %	5.00 %

On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the current expected credit losses ("CECL") accounting standard that requires management's estimate of credit losses over the expected contractual lives of the Company's relevant financial assets. On March 27, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, federal banking regulators issued an interim final rule to delay for two years the initial adoption impact of CECL on regulatory capital, followed by a three-year transition period to phase out the aggregate amount of the capital benefit provided during 2020 and 2021 (i.e., a five-year transition period). The Company has elected to utilize the five-year transition period. During the two-year delay, the Company added back to Common Tier 1 capital 100 percent of the initial adoption impact of CECL plus 25 percent of the cumulative quarterly changes in ACL (i.e., quarterly transitional amounts). Starting on January 1, 2022, the quarterly transitional amounts along with the initial adoption impact of CECL is being phased out of Common Tier 1 capital evenly over a three-year period.

Federal and State Income Taxes
The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return using the accrual method of accounting. All required tax returns have been timely filed. Financial institutions are subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in the same general manner as other corporations. The federal statutory corporate income tax rate is 21 percent.

Within the Company's geographic footprint under Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Arizona law, financial institutions are subject to a corporation income tax, which incorporates or is substantially similar to applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The corporation income tax is imposed on federal taxable income, subject to certain adjustments. State taxes are incurred at the rate of 6.75 percent in Montana, 5.80 percent in Idaho, 4.65 percent in Utah, 4.40 percent in Colorado and 4.90 percent in Arizona. Washington, Wyoming and Nevada do not impose a corporate income tax. The Company is also required to file in states other than the eight states in which it has properties.

The following table summarizes information relevant to the Company's federal and state income taxes:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income Before Income Taxes	$ 36,377	73,635
Federal and state income tax expense	3,750	12,424
Net Income	$ 32,627	61,211
Effective tax rate [1]	10.3 %	16.9 %
Income from tax-exempt debt securities, municipal loans and leases	$ 20,990	19,657
Benefits from federal income tax credits	$ 6,802	5,283

[1] The current and prior year's low effective income tax rates are due to income from tax-exempt debt securities, municipal loans and leases and benefits from federal income tax credits.

Tax expense during the first quarter of 2024 was $3.8 million, a decrease of $4.0 million, or 52 percent, compared to the prior quarter and a decrease of $8.7 million, or 70 percent, from the prior year first quarter. The effective tax rate in the current quarter was 10.3 percent compared to 12.6 percent in the prior quarter and 16.9 percent in the prior year first quarter. The current quarter decrease in tax expense and the resulting effective tax rate was the result of a combination of increased federal income tax credits and a decrease in pre-tax income.

The Company has equity investments in Certified Development Entities ("CDE") which have received allocations of New Markets Tax Credits ("NMTC"). Administered by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund ("CDFI Fund") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the NMTC program is aimed at stimulating economic and community development and job creation in low-income communities. The federal income tax credits received are claimed over a seven-year credit allowance period. The Company also has equity investments in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits ("LIHTC") which are indirect federal subsidies used to finance the development of affordable rental housing for low-income households. The federal income tax credits are claimed over a ten-year credit allowance period. The Company has investments of $14.0 million in Qualified School Construction bonds whereby the Company receives quarterly federal income tax credits in lieu of taxable interest income. The federal income tax credits on these debt securities are subject to federal and state income tax.

Following is a list of expected federal income tax credits to be received in the years indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	New Markets Tax Credits	Low-Income Housing Tax Credits	Debt Securities Tax Credits	Total
2024	$ 7,277	22,019	610	29,906
2025	5,797	26,376	452	32,625
2026	5,192	26,992	220	32,404
2027	5,370	25,053	42	30,465
2028	3,354	22,598	42	25,994
Thereafter	2,826	89,102	149	92,077
	$ 29,816	212,140	1,515	243,471

Average Balance Sheet

The following schedule provides 1) the total dollar amount of interest and dividend income of the Company for earning assets and the average yields; 2) the total dollar amount of interest expense on interest bearing liabilities and the average rates; 3) net interest and dividend income and interest rate spread; and 4) net interest margin (tax-equivalent).

	Three Months ended March 31, 2024			Three Months ended March 31, 2023		
(Dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate
Assets						
Residential real estate loans	$ 1,747,184	$ 20,764	4.75 %	$ 1,493,938	$ 15,838	4.24 %
Commercial loans [1]	13,513,426	183,045	5.45 %	12,655,551	157,456	5.05 %
Consumer and other loans	1,283,388	20,948	6.56 %	1,207,315	16,726	5.62 %
Total loans [2]	16,543,998	224,757	5.46 %	15,356,804	190,020	5.02 %
Tax-exempt investment securities [3]	1,720,370	15,157	3.52 %	1,761,533	16,030	3.64 %
Taxable investment securities [4,5]	8,176,974	43,477	2.13 %	8,052,662	31,084	1.54 %
Total earning assets	26,441,342	283,391	4.31 %	25,170,999	237,134	3.82 %
Goodwill and intangibles	1,051,954			1,025,716		
Non-earning assets	611,550			478,962		
Total assets	$ 28,104,846			$ 26,675,677		
Liabilities						
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 5,966,546	$ —	— %	$ 7,274,228	$ —	— %
NOW and DDA accounts	5,275,703	15,918	1.21 %	5,080,175	2,271	0.18 %
Savings accounts	2,900,649	5,655	0.78 %	3,107,559	514	0.07 %
Money market deposit accounts	2,948,294	14,393	1.96 %	3,468,953	5,834	0.68 %
Certificate accounts	3,000,713	31,175	4.18 %	984,770	2,584	1.06 %
Total core deposits	20,091,905	67,141	1.34 %	19,915,685	11,203	0.23 %
Short-term borrowings						
Wholesale deposits [6]	3,965	55	5.50 %	120,468	1,342	4.52 %
Repurchase agreements	1,513,397	12,598	3.35 %	1,035,582	4,606	1.80 %
FHLB advances	350,754	4,249	4.79 %	1,990,833	23,605	4.74 %
FRB Bank Term Funding	2,483,077	27,097	4.39 %	280,944	3,032	4.32 %
Total short-term borrowings	4,351,193	43,999	4.00 %	3,427,827	32,585	3.80 %
Long-term borrowings						
Subordinated debentures and other borrowed funds	218,271	1,782	3.28 %	209,547	1,908	3.69 %
Total interest bearing liabilities	24,661,369	112,922	1.84 %	23,553,059	45,696	0.79 %
Other liabilities	356,554			217,245		
Total liabilities	25,017,923			23,770,304		
Stockholders' Equity						
Stockholders' equity	3,086,923			2,905,373		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 28,104,846			$ 26,675,677		
Net interest income (tax-equivalent)		$ 170,469			$ 191,438	
Net interest spread (tax-equivalent)			2.47 %			3.03 %
Net interest margin (tax-equivalent)			2.59 %			3.08 %

[1] Includes tax effect of $1.6 million and $1.8 million on tax-exempt municipal loan and lease income for the three months ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.
[2] Total loans are gross of the allowance for credit losses, net of unearned income and include loans held for sale. Non-accrual loans were included in the average volume for the entire period.
[3] Includes tax effect of $2.2 million and $3.3 million on tax-exempt debt securities income for the three months ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.
[4] Includes interest income of $15.3 million and $2.1 million on average interest-bearing cash balances of $1.12 billion and $176.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.
[5] Includes tax effect of $215 thousand and $215 thousand on federal income tax credits for the three months ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.
[6] Wholesale deposits include brokered deposits classified as NOW, DDA, money market deposit and certificate accounts with contractual maturities.

Rate/Volume Analysis

Net interest income can be evaluated from the perspective of relative dollars of change in each period. Interest income and interest expense, which are the components of net interest income, are shown in the following table on the basis of the amount of any increases (or decreases) attributable to changes in the dollar levels of the Company's interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities ("volume") and the yields earned and paid on such assets and liabilities ("rate"). The change in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in both volume and rates has been allocated proportionately to the change due to volume and the change due to rate.

	Three Months ended March 31, 2024 2024 vs. 2023 Increase (Decrease) Due to:		
(Dollars in thousands)	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest income			
Residential real estate loans	$ 2,684	2,242	4,926
Commercial loans (tax-equivalent)	12,541	13,049	25,590
Consumer and other loans	1,251	2,971	4,222
Investment securities (tax-equivalent)	399	11,121	11,520
Total interest income	16,875	29,383	46,258
Interest expense			
NOW and DDA accounts	114	13,534	13,648
Savings accounts	(29)	5,170	5,141
Money market deposit accounts	(821)	9,379	8,558
Certificate accounts	5,377	23,215	28,592
Wholesale deposits	(1,298)	10	(1,288)
Repurchase agreements	2,199	5,793	7,992
FHLB advances	(19,400)	44	(19,356)
FRB Bank Term Funding	24,060	6	24,066
Subordinated debentures and other borrowed funds	101	(227)	(126)
Total interest expense	10,303	56,924	67,227
Net interest income (tax-equivalent)	$ 6,572	(27,541)	(20,969)

Net interest income (tax-equivalent) decreased $21.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. The interest income for the first three months of 2024 increased over the same period last year primarily from loan growth and increased loan yields. The increase in interest expense for the first three months of 2023 was primarily the result of an increase in interest rates.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in a financial instrument arising from adverse changes in market rates/prices such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and equity prices. The Company's primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for loss of future earnings resulting from adverse changes in the level of interest rates. Interest rate risk results from many factors and could have a significant impact on the Company's net interest income, which is the Company's primary source of net income. Net interest income is affected by a myriad of variables, including changes in interest rates, the relationship between rates on interest bearing assets and liabilities, the impact of the interest fluctuations on asset prepayments and the mix of interest bearing assets and liabilities.

Although interest rate risk is inherent in the banking industry, banks are expected to have sound risk management practices in place to measure, monitor and control interest rate exposures. The objective of interest rate risk management is to appropriately manage the risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. The process includes identification and management of the sensitivity of net interest income to changing interest rates.

Net interest income simulation

The Company uses a detailed and dynamic simulation model to quantify the estimated exposure of net interest income ("NII") to sustained interest rate changes. While ALCO routinely monitors simulated NII sensitivity over rolling two-year and five-year horizons, it also utilizes additional tools to monitor potential longer-term interest rate risk. The simulation model captures the impact of changing interest rates on the interest income received and interest expense paid on all assets and liabilities reflected on the Company's statements of financial condition. This sensitivity analysis is compared to ALCO policy limits which specify a maximum tolerance level for NII exposure over a one year and two year horizon, assuming no balance sheet growth. The ALCO policy rate scenarios include upward and downward shifts in interest rates for 100 bps, 200 bps, 300 bps, and 400 bps scenarios with instantaneous and parallel changes in current market yield curves. The ALCO policy also includes 200 bps and 400 bps rate scenarios with gradual parallel shifts in interest rates over 12-month and 24-month periods, respectively. Other non-parallel rate movement scenarios are also modeled to determine the potential impact on net interest income. The additional scenarios are adjusted as the economic environment changes and provide ALCO additional interest rate risk monitoring tools to evaluate current market conditions. The following is indicative of the Company's overall NII sensitivity analysis as of March 31, 2024.

	Estimated Sensitivity	
Rate Scenarios	One Year	Two Years
-400 bp Rate ramp	(0.14 %)	1.18 %
-200 bp Rate ramp	0.07 %	0.29 %
-200 bp Rate shock	(0.03 %)	(0.53 %)
-100 bp Rate shock	0.75 %	2.54 %
+100 bp Rate shock	(5.40 %)	(4.04 %)
+200 bp Rate shock	(11.02 %)	(8.24 %)
+200 bp Rate ramp	(6.63 %)	(8.00 %)
+400 bp Rate ramp	(6.67 %)	(12.25 %)

The preceding sensitivity analysis does not represent a forecast and should not be relied upon as being indicative of expected operating results. Growth in the Company's core deposit franchise, updated deposit pricing assumptions, and other balance sheet changes It is important to note that these hypothetical estimates are based upon numerous assumptions that are specific to our Company and thus may not be directly comparable to other institutions. These assumptions include: the nature and timing of interest rate levels including, but not limited to, yield curve shape, prepayments on loans and securities, deposit decay rates, pricing decisions on loans and deposits and reinvestment/replacement of asset and liability cash flows. While assumptions are developed based upon current economic and local market conditions, the Company cannot make any assurances as to the predictive nature of these assumptions including how customer preferences or competitor influences might change. Also, as market conditions vary from those assumed in the sensitivity analysis, actual results will also differ due to prepayment/refinancing levels likely deviating from those assumed, the varying impact of interest rate caps or floors on adjustable rate assets, the potential effect of changing debt service levels on customers with adjustable rate loans, depositor early withdrawals and product preference changes, and other internal and external variables. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis does not reflect actions that ALCO might take in responding to or anticipating changes in interest rates.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

See "Market Risk" of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Form 10-Q.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as required by Exchange Act Rules 240.13a-15(b) and 15d-14(c)) as of March 31, 2024. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's current disclosure controls and procedures are effective and timely, providing them with material information relating to the Company required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act.

Changes in Internal Controls

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the first quarter of 2024, to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various claims, legal actions and complaints which arise in the ordinary course of business. In the Company's opinion, all such matters are adequately covered by insurance, are without merit or are of such kind, or involve such amounts, that unfavorable disposition would not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company believes there have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The risks and uncertainties described in the 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K should be carefully reviewed. These are not the only risks and uncertainties that the Company faces. Additional risks and uncertainties that the Company does not currently know about or that we currently believe are immaterial, or that the Company has not predicted, may also harm our business operations or adversely affect the Company. If any of these risks or uncertainties actually occurs, the Company's business, financial condition, operating results or liquidity could be adversely affected.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Not Applicable

(b) Not Applicable

(c) Not Applicable

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

(a) Not Applicable

(b) Not Applicable

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

Item 5. Other Information

(a) Not Applicable

(b) Not Applicable

(c) None

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes - Oxley Act of 2002

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes - Oxley Act of 2002

3 2 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes - Oxley Act of 2002

101.INS XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

SIGNATURES

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

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.

May 7, 2024 /s/ Randall M. Chesler
Randall M. Chesler
President and CEO

May 7, 2024 /s/ Ron J. Copher
Ron J. Copher
Executive Vice President and CFO