

REFINITIV

DELTA REPORT

10-Q

CVLY - CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP IN
10-Q - MARCH 31, 2024 COMPARED TO 10-Q - SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

The following comparison report has been automatically generated

TOTAL DELTAS	2199
CHANGES	571
DELETIONS	869
ADDITIONS	759

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 **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**

or

☐ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 0-15536

CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

23-2428543

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

105 Leader Heights Road, York, Pennsylvania 17403

(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip code)

717-747-1519

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

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

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$2.50 par value	CVLY	NASDAQ Global Market

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 definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐ ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☒ ☐

Smaller reporting company ☒

Emerging growth company ☐

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. On October 27, 2023, 9,611,110 April 30, 2024 there were 9,662,378 shares of common stock, par value \$2.50, were outstanding.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Assets				
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 28,858	\$	99,777	\$ 11,128 \$ 10,882
Cash and due from banks	22,449		20,662	15,534 22,809
Total cash and cash equivalents	51,307		120,439	26,662 33,691
Securities, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$391,694 net of allowance for credit losses of \$0)	335,656		345,457	
Securities, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$382,516 at March 31, 2024 and \$390,397 at December 31, 2023, respectively)				339,495 349,767
Restricted investment in bank stocks, at cost	2,152		955	3,186 3,146
Loans held for sale	1,103		154	958 822
Loans (net of deferred fees of \$3,718 - 2023 and \$3,813 - 2022)	1,704,380		1,632,857	
Loans (net of deferred fees of \$3,636 - 2024 and \$3,752 - 2023)				1,739,269 1,705,608
Less-allowance for credit losses ⁽¹⁾	(21,449)		(20,736)	(21,645) (20,506)
Net loans	1,682,931		1,612,121	1,717,624 1,685,102
Premises and equipment, net	19,562		21,136	19,090 19,563
Operating leases right-of-use assets	2,618		3,072	2,591 2,746
Goodwill	2,301		2,301	2,301 2,301
Other assets	92,962		89,417	96,686 97,660
Total assets	\$ 2,190,592	\$	2,195,052	\$ 2,208,593 \$ 2,194,798
Liabilities				
Deposits				
Noninterest bearing	\$ 398,486	\$	463,853	\$ 365,358 \$ 379,288
Interest bearing	1,507,892		1,479,366	1,549,705 1,494,054
Total deposits	1,906,378		1,943,219	1,915,063 1,873,342
Short-term borrowings	39,099		11,605	30,314 56,541
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	11,528		11,550	11,513 11,520
Subordinated notes - face amount \$31,000 (less discount and debt issuance cost of \$175 at September 30, 2023 and \$236 at December 31, 2022)	30,825		30,764	
issuance cost of \$135 at March 31, 2024 and \$155 at December 31, 2023)				30,865 30,845
Operating leases liabilities	2,726		3,204	2,687 2,848
Allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures	2,212		0	1,503 2,278
Other liabilities	14,461		17,410	15,654 17,819
Total liabilities	2,007,229		2,017,752	2,007,599 1,995,193
Shareholders' equity				
Preferred stock, par value \$2.50 per share; 1,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: 0 at September 30, 2023 and 0 at December 31, 2022	0		0	
0 at March 31, 2024 and 0 at December 31, 2023				0 0
Common stock, par value \$2.50 per share; 30,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 9,883,660 at September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022; and shares outstanding: 9,618,854 at September 30, 2023 and 9,581,230 at December 31, 2022	24,709		24,709	
shares issued: 9,883,660 at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023; and shares outstanding: 9,662,378 at March 31, 2024 and 9,642,851 at December 31, 2023				24,709 24,709
Additional paid-in capital	142,525		141,896	142,816 142,633
Retained earnings	64,816		52,146	71,249 68,633
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(42,869)		(34,764)	(32,911) (31,082)
Treasury stock shares outstanding, at cost: 264,806 shares at September 30, 2023 and 302,430 at December 31, 2022	(5,818)		(6,687)	
Treasury stock shares outstanding, at cost: 221,282 shares at March 31, 2024				

and 240,809 at December 31, 2023			(4,869)	(5,288)
Total shareholders' equity	183,363	177,300	200,994	199,605
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,190,592	\$ 2,195,052	\$ 2,208,593	\$ 2,194,798

(1) Results of reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2023 are presented under ASC 326 while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable GAAP.

See accompanying notes.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of **Income**
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2024	2023
<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>						
Interest income						
Loans, including fees	\$ 26,000	\$ 18,994	\$ 73,837	\$ 51,463	\$ 26,855	\$ 23,034
Investment securities:						
Taxable	2,562	2,069	7,511	5,081	2,651	2,457
Tax-exempt	106	113	306	317	109	101
Dividends	44	11	112	30	74	17
Other	361	1,486	1,590	2,362	155	684
Total interest income	29,073	22,673	83,356	59,253	29,844	26,293
Interest expense						
Deposits	8,740	1,807	20,954	3,879	10,738	5,137
Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowings	377	13	852	35	878	38
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	215	133	617	441	217	194
Subordinated notes	369	369	1,107	1,107	369	369
Total interest expense	9,701	2,322	23,530	5,462	12,202	5,738
Net interest income	19,372	20,351	59,826	53,791	17,642	20,555
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses - loans (1)	128	(567)	589	3,434		
Provision for credit losses - unfunded commitments (1)	123	0	323	0		
Net interest income after provision for (recovery of) credit losses	19,121	20,918	58,914	50,357		
Provision for credit losses - loans					891	492
(Recovery of) provision for credit losses - unfunded commitments					(775)	246
Net interest income after provision for credit losses					17,526	19,817
Noninterest income						
Trust and investment services fees	1,293	1,141	3,770	3,440	1,421	1,202
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	315	283	1,007	958	314	369
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,598	1,395	4,624	4,045	1,455	1,485
Income from bank owned life insurance	396	322	1,047	941	414	322
Other income	549	528	1,998	1,479	467	862
Gain on sales of loans held for sale	42	42	48	621	105	10
(Loss) gain on sales of assets held for sale	0	(100)	118	(100)		
Gain on sales of assets held for sale					0	118
Loss on sales of securities	0	0	(388)	0	0	(388)
Total noninterest income	4,193	3,611	12,224	11,384	4,176	3,980
Noninterest expense						
Personnel	9,412	9,243	27,943	26,124	9,879	9,042
Occupancy of premises, net	853	943	2,711	2,844	894	978
Furniture and equipment	798	852	2,514	2,551	828	838
Professional and legal	549	367	1,395	2,281	283	467

Marketing	347	507	1,010	1,340	312	276
FDIC insurance	245	190	739	617	246	250
Debit card processing	546	455	1,456	1,222	470	478
Charitable donations	62	56	993	971		
External data processing	974	981	3,027	2,820	1,111	1,010
Impaired loan carrying costs (recovery)	107	217	(229)	512		
Merger related expenses					118	0
Committee & director fees					320	358
PA shares tax					363	343
Impaired (recovery of) loan carrying costs					74	(98)
Other	2,003	1,511	4,624	4,939	1,363	869
Total noninterest expense	15,896	15,322	46,183	46,221	16,261	14,811
Income before income taxes	7,418	9,207	24,955	15,520	5,441	8,986
Provision for income taxes	1,501	2,053	5,435	3,360	1,186	1,994
Net income	\$ 5,917	\$ 7,154	\$ 19,520	\$ 12,160	\$ 4,255	\$ 6,992
Net income per share, basic	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.75	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.28	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.73
Net income per share, diluted	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.75	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.73

(1) Results of reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2023 are presented under ASC 326 while prior amounts continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable GAAP.

See accompanying notes.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 5,917	\$ 7,154	\$ 4,255	\$ 6,992
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Securities available for sale:				
Net unrealized holding losses arising during the period (net of tax benefit of \$2,218 and \$4,005, respectively)	(7,219)	(13,037)		
Net unrealized losses	(7,219)	(13,037)		
Comprehensive loss	\$ (1,302)	\$ (5,883)		
Net unrealized holding (losses) gains arising during the period (net of tax (benefit) expense of (\$562) and \$1,083, respectively)			(1,829)	3,526
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income (net of tax benefit of \$0 and \$91, respectively) (a) (b)			0	297
Net unrealized (loss) gain			(1,829)	3,823
Comprehensive income			\$ 2,426	\$ 10,815
(dollars in thousands)	Nine months ended September 30,			
	2023	2022		
Net income	\$ 19,520	\$ 12,160		
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Securities available for sale:				
Net unrealized holding losses arising during the period (net of tax benefit of \$2,581 and \$11,162, respectively)	(8,402)	(36,335)		
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income (net of tax benefit of \$91 and \$0, respectively) (a) (b)	297	0		

Net unrealized losses	(8,105)	(36,335)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 11,415	\$ (24,175)

(a) Amounts are included in net gain (loss) on sales of securities on the Consolidated Statements of Income within noninterest income.

(b) Income tax amounts are included in the provision (benefit) for income taxes on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

See accompanying notes.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income	\$ 19,520	\$ 12,160	\$ 4,255	\$ 6,992
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:				
Depreciation/software amortization	1,764	1,879	588	585
Net amortization expense	(482)	(886)		
Net accretion income			(137)	(66)
Net change in operating lease liabilities	(478)	(483)	(161)	(145)
Provision for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures	323	0		
(Recovery of) provision for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures			(775)	246
Provision for credit losses on loans	589	3,434	891	492
Writedown of assets held for sale	95	91		
Deferred income tax expense	(667)	0	0	(667)
Increase in bank owned life insurance	(1,047)	(941)	(414)	(322)
Originations of loans held for sale	(3,447)	(16,633)	(3,996)	(277)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	2,547	24,259	4,108	442
Gain on sales of loans held for sale	(48)	(621)	(105)	(10)
(Gain) loss on disposal of premises and equipment	(118)	9		
Gain on disposal of premises and equipment			0	(118)
Loss on sales of securities, available-for-sale	388	0	0	388
Stock-based compensation	995	737	655	454
Increase in interest receivable	(235)	(854)		
Decrease in other assets	1,297	3,058		
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable			(380)	316
Decrease (increase) in other assets			2,363	(1,455)
Increase in interest payable	967	419	634	609
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(4,239)	2,232		
Decrease in other liabilities			(2,022)	(2,762)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17,724	27,860	5,504	4,702
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchases of securities, available-for-sale	(30,474)	(170,715)	(744)	(12,247)
Maturities, repayments and calls of securities, available-for-sale	24,745	33,653	8,581	8,113
Sales of securities, available-for-sale	4,253	0	0	4,253
Purchase of restricted investment in bank stock	(6,677)	0	(2,080)	(2,000)
Redemption of restricted investment in bank stock	5,480	356	2,040	0
Net increase in loans made to customers	(71,409)	(71,657)	(34,637)	(15,710)
Proceeds from sale of commercial loans held for sale	1,336	0	640	1,336
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,503)	(1,170)	(127)	(757)

Investment in bank owned life insurance	0	(7)		
Proceeds from bank owned life insurance	275	0		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	685	0	0	685
Net cash used in investing activities	(73,289)	(209,540)	(26,327)	(16,327)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net decrease in demand and savings deposits	(98,430)	(61,206)		
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	61,589	(68,552)		
Net increase in short-term borrowings	27,494	2,490		
Repayment of long-term debt	0	(10,000)		
Net increase (decrease) in demand and savings deposits			2,017	(73,823)
Net increase in time deposits			39,704	19,989
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings			(26,227)	49,766
Net change in finance lease liabilities	(22)	(21)	(8)	(7)
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	(4,701)	(4,281)	(1,639)	(1,533)
Payment of taxes related to stock withheld	(146)	(78)	(197)	(139)
Treasury stock reissued	1,040	664	620	475
Treasury stock repurchased	0	(34)		
Proceeds from issuance of stock, net	(391)	0	(476)	(277)
Net cash used in financing activities	(13,567)	(141,018)		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities			13,794	(5,549)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(69,132)	(322,698)	(7,029)	(17,174)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	120,439	545,494	33,691	120,439
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 51,307	\$ 222,796	\$ 26,662	\$103,265

See accompanying notes.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>						
Balance, January 1, 2023	\$ 24,709	\$ 141,896	\$ 52,146	\$ (34,764)	\$ (6,687)	\$ 177,300
Cumulative change in adoption of accounting principle ASC 326 as discussed in Note 1			(2,149)			(2,149)
Balance, January 1, 2023 (as adjusted for change in accounting principle)	\$ 24,709	\$ 141,896	\$ 49,997	\$ (34,764)	\$ (6,687)	\$ 175,151
Net income			6,992			6,992
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				3,823		3,823
Cash dividends (\$0.16 per share)			(1,533)			(1,533)
Stock-based compensation		454				454
Forfeiture of restricted stock and withheld shares - 8,039 shares		25			(164)	(139)
Issuance and reissuance of stock:						
6,079 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		15			137	152
3,131 shares under the employee stock option plan		(25)			71	46
11,816 shares of stock-based compensation awards		(267)			267	0
Balance, March 31, 2023	\$ 24,709	\$ 142,098	\$ 55,456	\$ (30,941)	\$ (6,376)	\$ 184,946
Balance, April 1, 2023	\$ 24,709	\$ 142,098	\$ 55,456	\$ (30,941)	\$ (6,376)	\$ 184,946
Net income			6,611			6,611
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax				(4,709)		(4,709)
Cash dividends (\$0.16 per share)			(1,535)			(1,535)
Stock-based compensation		276				276
Issuance and reissuance of stock:						
9,021 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		(55)			204	149
7,871 shares under employee stock purchase plan		(47)			178	131

Balance, June 30, 2023	\$	24,709	\$	142,272	\$	60,532	\$	(35,650)	\$	(5,994)	\$	185,869
Balance, July 1, 2023	\$	24,709	\$	142,272	\$	60,532	\$	(35,650)	\$	(5,994)	\$	185,869
Net income						5,917						5,917
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax								(7,219)				(7,219)
Cash dividends (\$0.17 per share)						(1,633)						(1,633)
Stock-based compensation				265								265
Withheld stock - 358 shares									(7)			(7)
Issuance and reissuance of stock:												
7,297 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan				(6)					165			159
805 shares under the stock option plan				(6)					18			12
Balance, September 30, 2023	\$	24,709	\$	142,525	\$	64,816	\$	(42,869)	\$	(5,818)	\$	183,363
Balance, January 1, 2022	\$	24,708	\$	142,067	\$	37,769	\$	(164)	\$	(8,875)	\$	195,505
Net income						3,053						3,053
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax								(13,793)				(13,793)
Cash dividends (\$0.15 per share)						(1,421)						(1,421)
Stock-based compensation				289								289
Repurchased stock - 1,535 shares									(34)			(34)
Withheld stock - 3,177 shares									(70)			(70)
Issuance and reissuance of stock:												
6,734 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan				20					126			146
3,137 shares under the employee stock option plan				(15)					59			44
50,559 shares of stock-based compensation awards				(952)					952			0
Balance, March 31, 2022	\$	24,708	\$	141,409	\$	39,401	\$	(13,957)	\$	(7,842)	\$	183,719
Balance, April 1, 2022	\$	24,708	\$	141,409	\$	39,401	\$	(13,957)	\$	(7,842)	\$	183,719
Net income						1,953						1,953
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax								(9,505)				(9,505)
Cash dividends (\$0.15 per share)						(1,428)						(1,428)
Stock-based compensation				208								208
Forfeiture of restricted stock and withheld shares - 6,659 shares				91					(91)			0
Issuance and reissuance of stock:												
6,348 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan				22					120			142
5,769 shares under the stock option plan				(48)					109			61
7,223 shares under employee stock purchase plan				(4)					136			132
Balance, June 30, 2022	\$	24,708	\$	141,678	\$	39,926	\$	(23,462)	\$	(7,568)	\$	175,282
Balance, July 1, 2022	\$	24,708	\$	141,678	\$	39,926	\$	(23,462)	\$	(7,568)	\$	175,282
Net income						7,154						7,154
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax								(13,037)				(13,037)
Cash dividends (\$0.15 per share)						(1,432)						(1,432)
Stock-based compensation				240								240
Withheld stock - 375 shares									(8)			(8)
Issuance and reissuance of stock:												
6,751 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan				12					128			140
473 shares of stock-based compensation awards				1		(1)						0
Balance, September 30, 2022	\$	24,709	\$	141,929	\$	45,648	\$	(36,499)	\$	(7,448)	\$	168,339

	Accumulated						
	Additional			Other		Treasury	Total
	Common	Paid-in	Retained	Comprehensive	Income		
<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Stock	Capital	Earnings	(Loss)		Stock	
Balance, January 1, 2024	\$ 24,709	\$ 142,633	\$ 68,633	\$ (31,082)	\$	(5,288)	\$ 199,605
Net income			4,255				4,255
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax				(1,829)			(1,829)
Cash dividends (\$0.17 per share)			(1,639)				(1,639)
Stock-based compensation		655					655
Forfeiture of restricted stock and withheld shares - 8,734 shares						(197)	(197)
Issuance and reissuance of stock:							

6,472 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		11		136		147
(182) shares under employee stock purchase plan		1		(4)		(3)
21,971 shares of stock-based compensation awards		(484)		484		0
Balance, March 31, 2024	\$	24,709	\$	142,816	\$	71,249
Balance, January 1, 2023	\$	24,709	\$	141,896	\$	52,146
Cumulative change in adoption of accounting principle ASC 326 as discussed in Note 1				(2,149)		(2,149)
Balance, January 1, 2023 (as adjusted for change in accounting principle)	\$	24,709	\$	141,896	\$	49,997
Net income				6,992		6,992
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					3,823	3,823
Cash dividends (\$0.16 per share)				(1,533)		(1,533)
Stock-based compensation			454			454
Forfeiture of restricted stock and withheld shares - 8,039 shares			25		(164)	(139)
Issuance and reissuance of stock:						
6,079 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan			15		137	152
3,131 shares under the employee stock option plan			(25)		71	46
11,816 shares of stock-based compensation awards			(267)		267	0
Balance, March 31, 2023	\$	24,709	\$	142,098	\$	55,456
				(30,941)		(6,376)
						184,946

See accompanying notes.

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Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information, the instructions to Form 10-Q, and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 270. Accordingly, the interim financial statements do not include all of the financial information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial condition and results of operations for the reported periods, and all such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. ("Corporation" or "Codorus Valley") is a bank holding company headquartered in York, Pennsylvania that provides a full range of banking services through its subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company ("PeoplesBank" or "Bank"). As of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, PeoplesBank operates one wholly-owned subsidiary, Codorus Valley Financial Advisors, Inc. d/b/a PeoplesWealth Advisors, which sells nondeposit investment products. In addition, PeoplesBank may periodically create nonbank subsidiaries for the purpose of temporarily holding foreclosed properties pending the liquidation of these properties. PeoplesBank operates under a state charter and is subject to regulation by the Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Corporation is subject to regulation by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Codorus Valley and its wholly-owned bank subsidiary, PeoplesBank, and a wholly-owned nonbank subsidiary, SYC Realty Company, Inc. SYC Realty was inactive during the period ended **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**. The accounts of CVB Statutory Trust No. I and No. II are not included in the consolidated financial statements as discussed in Note 6—Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt. All significant intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and reporting policies of Codorus Valley and subsidiaries conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been followed on a consistent basis.

These consolidated statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements contained in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

The results of operations for the three **and nine** months ended **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

In accordance with FASB ASC 855, the Corporation evaluated the events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued, for items of potential recognition or disclosure.

Agreement and Plan of Merger with Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.

On December 12, 2023, Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and Orrstown Financial Services, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation ("Orrstown") entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") pursuant to which Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. will be merged with and into Orrstown, with Orrstown as the surviving corporation (the "Merger"). Promptly following the Merger, PeoplesBank will be merged with and into Orrstown Bank, a Pennsylvania chartered bank,, which is the wholly-owned subsidiary of Orrstown, with Orrstown Bank as the surviving bank (the "Bank Merger"). The Merger and the Bank Merger are collectively referred to as the "pending Merger."

The pending Merger has been approved by the board of directors of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and Orrstown and is expected to close in the third quarter of 2024, subject to satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including receipt of required regulatory approvals and approvals from Orrstown and Codorus Valley shareholders. Upon completion of the pending Merger, Orrstown shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% of the outstanding shares of the combined company and Codorus Valley shareholders are expected to own approximately 44% of the outstanding shares of the combined company. A copy of the Merger Agreement is included as Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 2023.

Allowance for Credit Losses—Available-for-Sale Securities

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

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collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any impairment that has not been recorded through an allowance for credit loss is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded as provision for credit loss expense (or reversal). Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of an available-for-sale security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met. Accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale debt securities, which totaled \$1.6 million \$1,600,000 as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. losses.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at amortized cost, net of the allowance for credit losses. Amortized cost is the principal balance outstanding, net of deferred loan fees and costs. Accrued interest receivable totaled \$5.3 million \$6,800,000 at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and was reported in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets and is excluded from the estimate of credit losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized in interest income using the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments. The loans receivable portfolio is disaggregated into segments. The segments include commercial,

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commercial real estate – construction, commercial real estate – owner occupied, commercial real estate – non-owner occupied, residential real estate – construction, residential real estate – revolving, residential real estate – multi family, residential real estate - other, and consumer loans.

Interest income on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued and placed on nonaccrual status at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the loan is well secured and in process of collection. Mortgage loans are charged off at 180 days past due, and commercial loans are charged off to the extent principal or interest is deemed uncollectible. Consumer loans continue to accrue interest until they are charged off no later than 120 days past due unless the loan is in the process of collection. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Under the cost-recovery method, interest income is not recognized until the loan balance is reduced to zero. Under the cash-basis method, interest income is recorded when the payment is received in cash. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

As disclosed in Note 4—Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses, the Corporation engages in commercial and consumer lending. Loans are made within the Corporation's primary market area and surrounding areas, and include the purchase of whole loan or participation interests in loans from other financial institutions. Commercial loans, which pose the greatest risk of loss to the Corporation, whether originated or purchased, are generally secured by real estate.

Allowance for credit losses – loans

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

Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information from both internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in current loan-specific risk characteristics such as differences in underwriting standards, portfolio mix, delinquency level, or term as well as changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in unemployment rates, property values, or other relevant factors. These adjustments are commonly known as the Qualitative Framework.

In addition to the estimated quantitative credit loss for loans evaluated collectively, qualitative factors that may not be fully captured in the quantitative results are also evaluated. These include changes in lending policy, the nature and volume of the portfolio, overall business conditions in the economy, credit concentrations, competition, model imprecision, and legal and regulatory requirements. Qualitative adjustments are judgmental and are based on management's knowledge of the portfolio and the markets in which the Corporation operates. Qualitative adjustments are evaluated and approved on a quarterly basis. Additionally, the ACL includes other allowance categories that are not directly incorporated in the quantitative results including loans in process.

The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Loans evaluated collectively for expected credit losses include loans on accrual status and loans initially evaluated individually but determined to not to have enhanced credit risk characteristics. The Corporation has identified the following portfolio segments:

- ☐ Commercial loans
- ☐ Commercial real estate – construction

- ☐ Commercial real estate – owner occupied
- ☐ Commercial real estate – non-owner occupied
- ☐ Residential real estate – construction
- ☐ Residential real estate – revolving

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- ☐ Residential real estate – multi family
- ☐ Residential real estate – other
- ☐ Consumer loans

The Corporation groups its loan portfolio into segments which are further broken down into classes to allow management to monitor the performance of the portfolio. The risks associated with lending activities differ among the various loan classes and are subject to the impact of changes in interest rates, market conditions of collateral securing the loans, and general economic conditions. All of these factors may impact both the borrower's ability to repay its loans and the value of the associated collateral.

Commercial loans include advances to local and regional businesses for general commercial purposes and include permanent and short-term working capital, machinery and equipment financing, and may be either in the form of lines of credit or term loans. Although commercial and industrial loans may be unsecured to our highest-rated borrowers, most of these loans are secured by the borrower's accounts receivable, inventory and machinery and equipment. In a considerable number of these loans, the collateral also includes the business real estate or the business owner's personal real estate or assets. Commercial and industrial loans present credit exposure to the Corporation, as they are more susceptible to risk of loss during a downturn in the economy as borrowers may have greater difficulty in meeting their debt service requirements and the value of the collateral may decline. The Corporation's underwriting standards are developed to mitigate this risk. The underwriting process includes evaluating the creditworthiness of the borrower and, to the extent available, credit ratings on the business. Additionally, monitoring of the loans through annual renewals and meetings with the borrowers is typical. However, these procedures cannot eliminate the risk of loss associated with commercial and industrial lending.

Commercial Real Estate includes commercial construction loans along with owner and non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans. Commercial construction loans include multi-family construction loans commercial and land development loans. The risk of loss on these loans is dependent on the Corporation's ability to assess the property's value at the completion of the project, which should exceed the property's construction costs. During the construction phase, a number of factors could potentially negatively impact the collateral value, including cost overruns, delays in completing the project, competition, and real estate market conditions, which may change based on the supply of similar properties in the area. In the event the collateral value at the completion of the project is not sufficient to cover the outstanding loan balance, the Corporation must rely upon other repayment sources, if any, including the guarantors of the project or other collateral securing the loan. **Non-owner occupied** commercial real estate present a different credit risk to the Corporation than owner occupied commercial real estate loans, as the repayment of the loan is dependent upon the borrower's ability to generate a sufficient level of occupancy to produce rental income that exceeds debt service requirements and operating expenses. Lower occupancy or lease rates may result in reduction in cash flows, which hinders the ability of the borrower to meet debt service requirements and may result in lower collateral values. The Corporation recognizes that greater risk is inherent in these credit relationships compared to **owner occupied** loans that are generally dependent upon the successful operation of the borrower's business, with the cash flows generated from the business being the primary source of repayment of the loan. If the business suffers a downturn in sales or profitability, the borrower's ability to repay the loan could be negatively impacted.

Residential Real Estate includes construction loans for single family housing units, revolving lines secured by 1-4 housing units, loans for multi-family units and fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loans with 1-4 owner occupied family residential housing securing the loans. The risk of loss on **construction loans** is largely dependent on the Corporation's ability to assess the property's value at the completion of the project, which should exceed the property's construction costs, construction management, including timely completion of the unit. **Revolving** residential home equity loans, including term loans and lines of credit, present a slightly higher risk to the Corporation than 1-4 family first liens, as these loans can be first or second liens on 1-4 family owner occupied residential property, but can have loan-to-value ratios of no greater than 90% of the value of the real estate taken as collateral. The creditworthiness of the borrower is also considered, including credit scores and debt-to-income ratios. **Multi-family** residential contain multiple separate housing units for residential inhabitants in several buildings or within one complex. High interest rates, fluctuations in rental demand, lacking property management and maintenance can impact the borrower's ability to repay the loan. Fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loans with 1-4 owner occupied family residential housing risk exposure is minimized through the evaluation of the creditworthiness of the borrower, including credit scores and debt-to-income ratios, and underwriting standards, which limit the loan-to-value ratio to generally no more than 80% upon loan origination, unless the borrower obtains private mortgage insurance.

Consumer installment and other consumer loans credit risk is mitigated through prudent underwriting standards, including evaluation of the creditworthiness of the borrower through credit scores and debt-to-income ratios and, if secured, the collateral value of the assets. These loans can be unsecured, or the collateral value may depreciate quickly or may fluctuate, and may present a greater risk to the Corporation than 1-4 family residential loans.

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The Corporation measures the allowance for credit losses using the following methods.

- ☐ Loans are aggregated into pools based on similar risk characteristics.
- ☐ The Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) CECL model components are determined based on loss estimates driven by historical experience at the input level.
- ☐ The PD model component uses "through the economic cycle transition" matrices based on the Corporation's and peer group historical loan and transaction data across each pool of loans.

- The LGD model component calculates a lifetime estimate across each pool of loans utilizing a nonparametric loss curve modeling approach.
- Reasonable and supportable forecasts are incorporated into the PD model component that are based on different economic forecasts and scenarios sourced from external parties. A future loss forecast over the reasonable and supportable forecast period of one year is based on the projected performance of specific economic variables that statistically correlate with the PD and LGD pools. After the reasonable and supportable forecast period, credit loss estimates revert over four quarters to input-level.
- Cash flow assumptions are established for each loan using maturity date, amortization schedule and interest rate.
- A constant prepayment rate is calculated for each loan pool in the CECL model.

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

Loans are modified if the Corporation grants borrowers experiencing financial difficulties concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions granted under a modification may involve a reduction of the interest rate, forgiveness of principal, extension of the term of the loan, and/or other-than-insignificant payment delays.

Allowance for credit losses – off-balance sheet credit exposures

Effective January 1, 2023, the Corporation adopted ASC 326, at which time the Corporation estimated expected credit losses over the contractual period in which the Corporation is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Corporation. The allowance represents management's estimate of expected losses in unfunded loan commitments and other noncancellable off-balance sheet credit exposures, such as letters of credit. The ACL specific to unfunded commitments is determined by estimating future draws and applying the expected loss rates on those draws. Future draws are based on historical averages of utilization rates, i.e., the likelihood of draws taken. Adjustments to the reserve for unfunded off-balance sheet credit exposures are recorded in provision for credit losses - unfunded off-balance sheet credit exposures in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Loan-Level Interest Rate Swaps

PeoplesBank enters into loan-level interest rate swaps ("swaps") to facilitate certain client transactions and to meet their financing needs. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments, which would be accounted for using hedge accounting. A loan-level interest rate swap is a contract in which the series of interest rate flows (fixed and variable) are exchanged over the term of a loan with certain qualifying commercial loan clients, and PeoplesBank simultaneously enters into an interest rate swap with a dealer counterparty with identical notional amounts and terms. The net result of these swaps is that the client pays a fixed interest rate and PeoplesBank receives a floating interest rate. The swap positions with clients are equally offset with the dealer counterparties to minimize the potential impact on PeoplesBank's financial statements.

Pursuant to agreements with the dealer counterparties, PeoplesBank may receive collateral or may be required to post collateral based upon mark-to-market positions. Beyond unsecured threshold levels, collateral in the form of cash or securities may be made available to counterparties of interest rate swap transactions. Based upon the current positions and related future collateral requirements relating to them, PeoplesBank believes any effect on its cash flow or liquidity position to be immaterial.

Derivatives contain an element of credit risk, including the possibility that PeoplesBank will incur a loss because a party to the agreements, which may be a dealer counterparty or a client, fails to meet its contractual obligations. Derivative contracts may only be executed with dealer counterparties as approved by the Board of Directors. Similarly, derivatives with clients may only be executed with clients within credit exposure limits approved by the Board of Directors.

Interest rate swaps, recorded at fair value, are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Additional information is provided in Note 14 – Interest Rate Swaps.

Bank Premises and Equipment Held for Sale

Bank premises and equipment designated as held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. There were no bank premises and at September 30, 2023 consisted equipment designated as held for sale as of a banking property totaling \$1,269,000 and is included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The balance of \$567,000 at December 31, 2022 consisted of one retail banking property, which closed in the second quarter of 2022, March 31, 2024 or December 31, 2023.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate, included in other assets, is comprised of property acquired through a foreclosure proceeding or property that is acquired through in-substance foreclosure. Foreclosed real estate is initially recorded at fair value minus estimated costs to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Any difference between the carrying value and the new cost basis is charged against the allowance for credit losses. Appraisals, obtained from an independent third party, are generally used to determine fair value. After

foreclosure, management reviews valuations at least quarterly and adjusts the asset to the lower of cost or fair value minus estimated costs to sell through a valuation allowance or a write-down. Costs related to the improvement of foreclosed real estate are generally capitalized until the real estate reaches a saleable condition subject to fair value limitations. Revenue and expense from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in noninterest expense. When a foreclosed real estate asset is ultimately sold, any gain or loss on the sale is included in the income statement as a component of noninterest income or expense. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 there was \$383,000 \$408,000 of foreclosed commercial real estate compared to \$479,000 \$383,000 at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. As of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, there was

\$219,000 **\$39,000** consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties, for which formal foreclosure proceedings were in process according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction, compared to **\$124,000** **\$133,000** as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) associated with sold loans are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets at an amount equal to the estimated fair value of the contractual rights to service the mortgage loans. The MSR asset is amortized as a reduction to servicing income. The MSR asset is evaluated periodically for impairment and carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. An independent third party firm calculates fair value by discounting the estimated cash flows from servicing income using a rate consistent with the risk associated with these assets and an estimate of future net servicing income of the underlying loans. In the event that the amortized cost of the MSR asset exceeds the fair value of the asset, a valuation allowance would be established through a charge against servicing income. Subsequent fair value evaluations may determine that impairment has been reduced or eliminated, in which case the valuation allowance would be reduced through a credit to earnings. At **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, the balance of residential mortgage loans serviced for third parties was **\$52,129,000** **\$50,246,000** compared to **\$55,708,000** **\$51,069,000** at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2024	2023
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Amortized cost:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 248	\$ 315	\$ 279	\$ 380	\$ 227	\$ 279
Originations of mortgage servicing rights	0	0	0	6		
Amortization expense	(10)	(20)	(41)	(91)	(9)	(21)
Balance at end of period	\$ 238	\$ 295	\$ 238	\$ 295	\$ 218	\$ 258

Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangible Assets

Goodwill arising from acquisitions is not amortized, but is subject to an annual impairment test. This test consists of a qualitative analysis. If the Corporation determines events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that goodwill is impaired, a quantitative analysis must be completed. Analyses may also be performed between annual tests. Significant judgment is applied when goodwill is assessed for impairment. This judgment includes developing cash flow projections, selecting appropriate discount rates, identifying relevant market comparables, incorporating general economic and market conditions, and selecting an appropriate control premium. The Corporation completes its annual goodwill impairment test on October 1st of each year. Based upon a qualitative analysis of goodwill, the Corporation concluded that the amount of recorded goodwill was not impaired as of October 1, 2023. There were no conditions or events that would trigger an analysis or impairment since October 1, 2023.

Core deposit intangibles represent the value assigned to demand, interest checking, money market, and savings accounts acquired as part of an acquisition. The core deposit intangible value represents the future economic benefit of potential cost savings from acquiring core deposits as part of an acquisition compared to the cost of alternative funding sources and the alternative cost to grow a similar core deposit base. The core deposit intangible asset resulting from the merger with Madison Bancorp, Inc. was determined to have a definite life and is being amortized using the sum of the years' digits method over ten years. All intangible assets must be evaluated for impairment if certain events or changes in circumstances occur. Any impairment write-downs would be recognized as expense on the consolidated statements of income. The core deposit intangible asset is included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers that are required to be recognized under FASB ASC Topic 606 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC 606) is measured based on consideration specified in a contract with a customer, and excludes any sales incentives and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Corporation recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control over a product or service to a customer.

The majority of the Corporation's revenue-generating transactions are not within the scope of ASC 606, including revenue generated from financial instruments, such as our loans, letters of credit, derivatives and investment securities, as well as revenue related to our

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mortgage servicing activities, as these activities are subject to other U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) discussed elsewhere within our disclosures. Descriptions of our revenue-generating activities that are within the scope of ASC 606, which are presented in our consolidated statements of income as components of non-interest income are as follows:

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Trust and investment service fees: The Corporation provides trust, investment management custody and irrevocable life insurance trust services to clients. Such services are rendered in accordance with the underlying contracts for which fees are earned. The Corporation's performance obligations are generally satisfied, and the related revenue recognized, over the period in which the service is provided. Payment for services rendered is primarily received in the following month.

Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales: The Corporation sells mutual funds, annuity and insurance products to its clients. The Corporation's performance obligation is met upon the signing of the product agreement and, in certain cases, a time component may exist when the client has the right to rescind the agreement with or without penalty. The Corporation recognizes revenues upon delivery of the product or service unless there is a time component in which case revenues are recognized utilizing the expected value method. Payment for services rendered is primarily received in the following month.

Service charges on deposits accounts: These represent general service fees for monthly account maintenance and activity- or transaction based fees and consist of transaction-based revenue, time-based revenue (service period), item-based revenue or some other individual attribute-based revenue. Other service charges include revenue from processing wire transfers, cashier's checks and other services. Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is completed which is generally monthly for account maintenance services or when a transaction has been completed. Payment for service charges on deposit accounts is primarily received immediately or in the following month through a direct charge to the clients' accounts.

Other noninterest income: The Corporation evaluated individual components of other noninterest income, such as credit card merchant fees, credit and gift card fees and ATM fees. Debit card income is primarily comprised of interchange fees earned whenever the Corporation's debit cards are processed through payment networks, such as Visa. Credit and gift card income is realized through a third party provider who issues cards as private label in the Corporation's name. ATM fees are primarily generated when a non-Corporation cardholder uses a Corporation ATM. The income is primarily comprised as a percentage of interchange fees earned whenever the issuer's card is processed through card payment networks, such as Visa or Pulse. Merchant services income is realized through a referral agreement with a third party service provider. Amounts paid to the Corporation under the agreement are from fees charged to merchants for processing their debit card transactions. The Corporation's performance obligation for these fees are largely satisfied, and related revenue recognized, when the services are rendered or upon completion. Payment is typically received within a one to three day lag or in the following month.

Per Share Data

The computation of net income per share is provided in the table below.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 5,917	\$ 7,154	\$ 19,520	\$ 12,160	\$ 4,255	\$ 6,992
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic)	9,616	9,545	9,600	9,521	9,649	9,585
Effect of dilutive stock options	15	23	18	29	21	27
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)	9,631	9,568	9,618	9,550	9,670	9,612
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.75	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.28	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.73
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.75	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.73

Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, are reported as a separate component of the shareholders' equity section of the balance sheet, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income.

Cash Flow Information

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Corporation considers interest bearing deposits with banks, cash and due from banks, and federal funds sold to be cash and cash equivalents.

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Supplemental cash flow information is provided in the table below.

(dollars in thousands)	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2023	2022
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ 7,630	\$ 531
Interest	\$ 22,563	\$ 5,044
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Transfer of loans to foreclosed real estate	\$ 0	\$ 479
Transfer of loans to held for sale	\$ 2,018	\$ 16,617
Transfer of premises and equipment to assets held for sale	\$ 1,269	\$ 109
Initial recognition of operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 0	\$ 2,061
Initial recognition of operating lease liabilities	\$ 0	\$ 2,061

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Pronouncements Adopted in 2023

On January 1, 2023, the Corporation adopted ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which replaces the incurred loss methodology with an expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. The measurement of expected credit losses under the CECL methodology is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including loan receivables and held-to-maturity debt securities. It also applies to off-balance sheet credit exposures not accounted for as insurance (loan commitments, standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, and other similar instruments) and net investments in leases recognized by a lessor in accordance with Topic 842 on leases. In addition, ASC 326 made changes to the accounting for available-for-sale debt securities. One such change is to require credit losses to be presented as an allowance rather than as a write-down on available-for-sale debt securities management does not

intend to sell or believes that it is more likely than not they will be required to sell. The Corporation adopted ASC 326 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and off-balance-sheet (OBS) credit exposures. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2023 are presented under ASC 326 while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable GAAP. The Corporation recorded a net decrease to retained earnings of \$2.1 million as of January 1, 2023 for the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 326. The transition adjustment included a \$927,000 increase to ACL for loans, a \$1.9 million increase in the ACL for unfunded commitments and a \$667,000 increase in deferred tax assets.

At adoption, the Corporation changed the way the loan portfolio is segmented and now segments the portfolio based on collateral. Previously the Corporation segmented the loan portfolio based on industry.

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The following

Supplemental cash flow information is provided in the table illustrates below.

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ 250	\$ 3,930
Interest	\$ 11,568	\$ 5,129
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Transfer of loans to foreclosed real estate	\$ 25	\$ 0
Transfer of loans to held for sale	\$ 783	\$ 2,018

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting – Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures (Topic 280). This standard issues the requirement for a public entity to disclose its significant segment expense categories and amounts for each reportable segment. This standard is not expected to have a material impact of ASC 326 on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

(dollars in thousands)	January 1, 2023		
	Pre-CECL Adoption	Reclassification to CECL Portfolio Segmentation	Post-CECL Adoption Portfolio Segmentation
Loans:			
Builder & developer	\$ 128,327	\$ (128,327)	\$ 0
Commercial real estate investor	367,366	(367,366)	0
Commercial real estate-construction	0	144,782	144,782
Commercial real estate-owner occupied	0	344,941	344,941
Commercial real estate-non-owner occupied	0	445,408	445,408
Residential real estate investor	263,262	(263,262)	0
Residential real estate-construction	0	26,055	26,055
Residential real estate-revolving	0	103,509	103,509
Residential real estate-multi family	0	118,141	118,141
Residential real estate-other	0	243,092	243,092
Commercial	0	191,665	191,665
Hotel/Motel	94,471	(94,471)	0
Wholesale & retail	60,672	(60,672)	0
Manufacturing	86,593	(86,593)	0
Agriculture	91,449	(91,449)	0
Service	73,094	(73,094)	0
Commercial other	209,116	(209,116)	0
Consumer	0	15,264	15,264
Residential mortgage	135,340	(135,340)	0
Home equity	98,030	(98,030)	0
Consumer other	25,137	(25,137)	0
Total	\$ 1,632,857	\$ 0	\$ 1,632,857

In March 2022, December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings 740). This standard sets forth additional disclosures associated with the rate reconciliation, with different categories having varying degrees of qualitative and/or quantitative disclosures. This standard is being evaluated and Vintage Disclosures. ASU 2022-02 eliminates the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings (TDRs), while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings by creditors when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. ASU 2022-02 is effective for fiscal years, and interim

periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2022. ASU 2022-02 did not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 – Securities

A summary of securities available-for-sale at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 is provided below. The securities available-for-sale portfolio is generally comprised of high quality debt instruments, principally obligations of the United States government or agencies thereof, investments in the obligations of states and municipalities and selected corporate securities, including subordinated debt. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the US Government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized	Allowance for	Gross Unrealized		Fair	Amortized	Allowance for	Gross Unrealized		Fair
	Cost	Credit Losses	Gains	Losses	Value	Cost	Credit Losses	Gains	Losses	Value
September 30, 2023										
March 31, 2024										
Debt securities:										
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,804	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (595)	\$ 19,209	\$ 19,883	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (337)	\$ 19,546
U.S. agency	13,951	0	0	(1,518)	12,433	13,875	0	0	(1,196)	12,679
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	284,345	0	4	(40,770)	243,579	276,260	0	155	(31,620)	244,795
State and municipal	35,399	0	3	(7,336)	28,066	35,302	0	27	(4,961)	30,368
Corporates	38,195	0	0	(5,826)	32,369	37,196	0	33	(5,122)	32,107
Total debt securities						\$ 382,516	\$ 0	\$ 215	\$(43,236)	\$339,495
December 31, 2023										
Debt securities:										
U.S. Treasury notes						\$ 19,843	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (369)	\$ 19,474
U.S. agency						13,953	0	0	(1,116)	12,837
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential						283,058	0	342	(29,121)	254,279
State and municipal						35,351	0	53	(4,732)	30,672
Corporates						38,192	0	1	(5,688)	32,505
Total debt securities	\$ 391,694	\$ 0	\$ 7	\$ (56,045)	\$ 335,656	\$ 390,397	\$ 0	\$ 396	\$(41,026)	\$349,767

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(dollars in thousands)	Amortized	Gross Unrealized		Fair
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
December 31, 2022				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,688	\$ 0	\$ (588)	\$ 19,100
U.S. agency	12,750	0	(1,470)	11,280
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	283,436	43	(33,377)	250,102
State and municipal	35,517	37	(6,155)	29,399
Corporates	39,531	0	(3,955)	35,576
Total debt securities	\$ 390,922	\$ 80	\$ (45,545)	\$ 345,457

The proceeds from sales of securities and the associated gains and losses are listed below. Realized gains and losses are computed on the basis of specific identification of the adjusted cost of each security and are shown net as a separate line item in the income statement.

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended				Nine months ended				Three months ended	
	September 30,				September 30,				March 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2024	2023
Proceeds	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,253	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,253	\$ 0
Gross gains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross losses	0	0	(388)	0	0	0	0	0	(388)	0
Tax benefit	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	81	0

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities if call options on select debt issues are exercised in the future. Mortgage-backed securities are included in the maturity categories based on average expected life.

	Available-for-sale		Available-for-sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Due in one year or less	\$ 9,908	\$ 9,698	\$ 18,549	\$ 18,258
Due after one year through five years	112,944	103,561	105,899	99,048
Due after five years through ten years	230,190	191,357	215,655	186,226
Due after ten years	38,652	31,040	42,413	35,963
Total debt securities	\$ 391,694	\$ 335,656	\$ 382,516	\$ 339,495

Investment securities having a carrying value of **\$227,602,000** **\$204,019,000** and **\$204,887,000** **\$214,547,000** on **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, respectively, were pledged to secure public and trust deposits, repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings.

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The table below shows gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time, for securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, for which an allowance for credit losses has not been recorded, at **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total			Less than 12 months			12 months or more			
	Number of	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>																
September 30, 2023																
March 31, 2024																
Debt securities:																
U.S. Treasury notes	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	4	\$ 19,209	\$ (595)	4	\$ 19,209	\$ (595)	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	4	\$ 19,546	\$ (337)	
U.S. agency	3	1,913	(38)	9	10,520	(1,480)	12	12,433	(1,518)	2	1,115	(10)	10	11,564	(1,186)	
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	39	31,338	(1,065)	206	205,626	(39,705)	245	236,964	(40,770)	25	18,515	(119)	216	212,304	(31,501)	
State and municipal	7	2,608	(215)	33	24,065	(7,121)	40	26,673	(7,336)	4	1,532	(11)	33	26,005	(4,950)	
Corporates	2	1,169	(40)	30	29,699	(5,786)	32	30,868	(5,826)	1	1,358	(144)	29	29,222	(4,978)	
Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available-for-sale	51	\$ 37,028	\$ (1,358)	282	\$ 289,119	\$ (54,687)	333	\$ 326,147	\$ (56,045)							
December 31, 2022																
Total										32	\$ 22,520	\$ (284)	292	\$ 298,641	\$ (42,952)	
December 31, 2023																
Debt securities:																

U.S. Treasury notes	4	\$ 19,100	\$ (588)	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	4	\$ 19,100	\$ (588)	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	4	\$ 19,474	\$ (369)
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	7	\$ 7,594	\$ (656)	3	\$ 3,685	\$ (814)	10	\$ 11,279	\$ (1,470)	2	\$ 1,192	\$ (11)	10	\$ 11,645	\$ (1,105)
State and municipal	147	140,409	(11,071)	72	102,061	(22,284)	219	242,470	(33,355)	14	12,996	(101)	208	211,658	(29,020)
Corporates	6	2,334	(210)	35	25,121	(5,945)	41	27,455	(6,155)	2	634	(23)	32	25,907	(4,709)
	11	11,610	(831)	20	20,665	(3,124)	31	32,275	(3,955)	1	1,261	(239)	31	30,751	(5,449)
Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available-for-sale	175	\$181,047	\$ (13,356)	130	\$151,532	\$ (32,167)	305	\$332,579	\$ (45,523)						
Total										19	\$16,083	\$ (374)	285	\$299,435	\$ (40,652)

Securities available-for-sale are analyzed quarterly for impairment. The analysis considers, among other factors: 1) whether the Corporation has the intent to sell its securities prior to market recovery or maturity; 2) whether it is more likely than not that the Corporation will be required to sell its securities prior to market recovery or maturity; 3) default rates/history by security type; 4) third-party securities ratings; 5) third-party guarantees; 6) subordination; 7) payment delinquencies; 8) nature of the issuer; and 9) current financial news.

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As of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, the Corporation's security portfolio consisted of **344** **349** securities, **333** **324** of which were in an unrealized loss position. Through **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** the Corporation has collected all interest and principal on its investment securities as scheduled. The majority of the unrealized losses are related to the Corporation's mortgage-backed securities, as discussed below:

Mortgage-Backed Securities

At **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, 100% of the mortgage-backed securities held by the Corporation were issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies. The decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and illiquidity, and not credit quality, and because the Corporation does not have the intent to sell these mortgage-backed securities and it is likely that it will not be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery, the Corporation does not consider these securities to have credit impairment at **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**.

Note 3—Restricted Investment in Bank Stocks

Restricted stock, which represents required investments in the common stock of correspondent banks, is carried at cost and, as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, consisted primarily of the common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh ("FHLBP") and, to a lesser degree, Atlantic Community Bancshares, Inc. ("ACBI"), the parent company of Atlantic Community Bankers Bank ("ACBB"). Under the FHLBP's Capital Plan, member banks, including PeoplesBank, are required to maintain a minimum stock investment. The FHLBP uses a formula to determine the minimum stock investment, which is based on the volume of loans outstanding, unused borrowing capacity and other factors.

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The FHLBP paid dividends during the periods ended **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **2022, 2023**. The FHLBP restricts the repurchase of the excess capital stock of member banks. The amount of excess capital stock that can be repurchased from any member is currently the lesser of five percent of the member's total capital stock outstanding or its excess capital stock outstanding.

Management evaluates the restricted stock for impairment in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 942. Management's determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on their assessment of the ultimate recoverability of the cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. Using the FHLBP as an example, the determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of cost is influenced by criteria such as: (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLBP as compared to the capital stock amount for the FHLBP; (2) commitments by the FHLBP to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLBP; and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLBP. Management believes no impairment charge was necessary related to the restricted stock during the periods ended **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **2022, 2023**.

Note 4—Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

On January 1, 2023, the Corporation adopted ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which replaces the incurred loss methodology with an uses a lifetime expected loss methodology that is model referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. This change replaced The Corporation segments the incurred loss model with a lifetime expected credit loss model.

At adoption, the Corporation changed the way the loan portfolio is segmented and now segments the portfolio based on collateral using federal call code targeting similar risk characteristics. Previously the Corporation segmented the loan portfolio based on industry. Management selected national civilian unemployment rates, housing price index and real gross domestic product (GDP) as the drivers of the quantitative portion of the collectively evaluated reserves. These third party supplied economic driver forecasts are updated within the model quarterly to calculate expected life and related loan default rates.

Loans that do not share similar risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis and are excluded from the quantitative calculations for the ACL allowance for credit losses (ACL). Loans that are individually evaluated under CECL will include loans in nonaccrual status and may include accruing loans that do not share similar risk characteristics within the evaluation. All individually evaluated loans in the current period were in nonaccrual status.

The ACL also includes a qualitative adjustment for risk factors that are not considered within the quantitative component or where the Company's risk factors differ from the utilized peer data. Management may consider additional or reduced reserves to be warranted based on current and expected conditions. During the current quarter factors that were considered relevant by management in determining expected credit losses beyond the qualitative assessment include changes in:

- Differences in lending policies, procedures, underwriting standards, charge off and recovery practices;
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio and terms of loans;
- Changes in the experience, depth, and ability of lending management;
- Delinquency trends;
- Quality of the loan review system;
- Value of underlying collateral;
- Existence and effect of concentrations of credit and changes in the levels of such concentrations; and
- The effect of other external factors including legal, competition, local economic and their impact on credit losses.

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The qualitative adjustments and projected impact are reviewed and considered by the Corporation's Chief Credit Officer in discussion with the appropriate finance and executive personnel. During For the quarter ending September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the quantitative allowance was positively impacted by forecasted improvements in the macroeconomic conditions such as national civilian unemployment rates and GDP. While these changes project an improvement in credit conditions, a decrease was experienced potential declines in commercial real estate prices. prices continued to support added risk to the portfolio. This resulted results in a decision to increase continuation of the higher level of qualitative loss risk related to changes in national, regional and local conditions along with changes in the value of underlying collateral for commercial real estate loans. This increased higher-level risk will continue to be monitored and would expect to remain until forecasts for the unemployment rate and GDP again align with projections for commercial real estate pricing. While other areas of risk beyond the quantitative risk have been identified within the model, no additional changes were considered warranted in the allocated reserve ratios within the current quarter. ratios.

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Loan Portfolio Composition

The table below provides the composition of the loan portfolio at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The portfolio is comprised of nine segments, commercial, commercial real estate construction, commercial real estate owner occupied, commercial real estate non-owner occupied, residential real estate construction, residential real estate revolving, residential real estate multi family, residential real estate other and consumer as presented in the table below. Certain portfolio segments are further disaggregated for the purpose of estimating credit losses. The Corporation has not engaged in sub-prime residential mortgage originations.

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2023	% Total Loans
Commercial loans	\$ 171,490	10.1
Commercial real estate:		
Construction	184,960	10.9
Owner occupied	347,857	20.4
Non-owner occupied	455,584	26.7
Residential real estate:		
Construction	29,132	1.7
Revolving	105,169	6.2
Multi family	123,465	7.2
Other	273,170	16.0
Consumer	13,553	0.8
Gross Loans	1,704,380	100.0
Less: Allowance for credit losses	21,449	

Net Loans	\$ 1,682,931
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The table below provides the composition of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2022. The portfolio is comprised of two segments, commercial and consumer loans. The commercial loan segment is disaggregated by industry class which allows the Corporation to monitor risk and performance.

Those industries representing the largest dollar investment and most risk are listed separately. The "Other" commercial loans category is comprised of various industries. The consumer related segment is comprised of residential mortgages, home equity and other consumer loans.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	% Total Loans
Builder & developer	\$ 128,327	7.9
Commercial real estate investor	367,366	22.5
Residential real estate investor	263,262	16.1
Hotel/Motel	94,471	5.8
Wholesale & retail	60,672	3.7
Manufacturing	86,593	5.3
Agriculture	91,449	5.6
Service	73,094	4.5
Other	209,116	12.8
Total commercial related loans	1,374,350	84.2
Residential mortgages	135,340	8.3
Home equity	98,030	6.0
Other	25,137	1.5
Total consumer related loans	258,507	15.8
Total loans	\$ 1,632,857	100.0

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2024	% Total Loans	December 31, 2023	% Total Loans
Commercial loans	\$ 170,319	9.8	\$ 154,189	9.0
Commercial real estate:				
Construction	181,107	10.4	178,756	10.5
Owner occupied	353,133	20.3	355,236	20.8
Non-owner occupied	472,560	27.2	455,171	26.7
Residential real estate:				
Construction	28,239	1.6	27,383	1.6
Revolving	103,614	6.0	107,968	6.3
Multi family	128,918	7.4	130,666	7.7
Other	289,180	16.6	283,387	16.6
Consumer	12,199	0.7	12,852	0.8
Gross Loans	1,739,269	100.0	1,705,608	100.0
Less: Allowance for credit losses	21,645		20,506	
Net Loans	\$ 1,717,624		\$ 1,685,102	

Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information from both internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in current loan-specific risk characteristics such as differences in underwriting standards, portfolio mix, delinquency level, or term as well as changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in unemployment rates, property values, or other relevant factors. These adjustments are commonly known as the Qualitative Framework.

In addition to the estimated quantitative credit loss for loans evaluated collectively, qualitative factors that may not be fully captured in the quantitative results are also evaluated. These include changes in lending policy, the nature and volume of the portfolio, overall

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business conditions in the economy, credit concentrations, competition, model imprecision, and legal and regulatory requirements. Qualitative adjustments are judgmental and are based on management's knowledge of the portfolio and the markets in which the Corporation operates. Qualitative adjustments are evaluated and approved on a quarterly basis. Additionally, the ACL includes other allowance categories that are not directly incorporated in the quantitative results including loans in process.

The following tables presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses by segment as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance, July 1, 2023	Provision for credit losses	Loan charge-offs	Loan recoveries	Balance, September 30, 2023	Balance, January 1, 2024	Provision for credit losses	Loan charge- offs	Loan recoveries	Balance, March 31, 2024
Commercial loans	\$ 3,041	\$ (614)	\$ (190)	\$ 768	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,254	\$ 938	\$ (56)	\$ 356	\$ 3,492
Commercial real estate:										
Construction	3,542	451	0	0	3,993	3,658	(596)	0	0	3,062
Owner occupied	3,877	236	0	1	4,114	4,096	36	(66)	0	4,066
Non-owner occupied	6,125	36	0	0	6,161	6,279	32	0	0	6,311
Residential real estate:										
Construction	93	(5)	0	0	88	82	9	(11)	0	80
Revolving	476	5	0	1	482	475	(123)	0	3	355
Multi family	1,907	75	0	0	1,982	1,519	251	0	0	1,770
Other	1,448	(43)	0	51	1,456	1,986	403	(62)	64	2,391
Consumer	172	(13)	(3)	12	168	157	(59)	(9)	29	118
Total	\$ 20,681	\$ 128	\$ (193)	\$ 833	\$ 21,449	\$ 20,506	\$ 891	\$ (204)	\$ 452	\$ 21,645

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance, January 1, 2023	Impact of adopting ASC 326	Provision for credit losses	Loan charge- offs	Loan recoveries	Balance, March 31, 2023
Commercial loans	\$ 4,783	\$ (235)	\$ (904)	\$ (64)	\$ 116	\$ 3,697
Commercial real estate:						
Construction	1,829	1,121	590	0	0	3,539
Owner occupied	4,341	(69)	333	(683)	33	3,956
Non-owner occupied	6,387	(468)	249	0	0	6,168
Residential real estate:						
Construction	230	(144)	(6)	0	0	79
Revolving	417	192	58	(27)	0	641
Multi family	1,205	194	25	0	0	1,424
Other	1,511	169	167	0	13	1,859
Consumer	33	167	(20)	(4)	5	181
Total	\$ 20,736	\$ 927	\$ 492	\$ (778)	\$ 167	\$ 21,544

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance, January 1, 2023 - Pre ASC 326 Adoption	Impact of adopting ASC 326	Provision for credit losses	Loan charge-offs	Loan recoveries	Balance, September 30, 2023
Commercial loans	\$ 4,783	\$ (235)	\$ (1,212)	\$ (1,248)	\$ 917	\$ 3,005
Commercial real estate:						
Construction	1,829	1,121	1,043	0	0	3,993
Owner occupied	4,341	(69)	484	(683)	41	4,114
Non-owner occupied	6,387	(468)	242	0	0	6,161
Residential real estate:						
Construction	230	(144)	2	0	0	88
Revolving	417	192	(234)	(27)	134	482
Multi family	1,205	194	583	0	0	1,982
Other	1,511	169	(293)	0	69	1,456
Consumer	33	167	(26)	(27)	21	168
Total	\$ 20,736	\$ 927	\$ 589	\$ (1,985)	\$ 1,182	\$ 21,449

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The following table presents the activity in and the composition of the allowance for loan losses in accordance with previously applicable GAAP by loan segment and class detail as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Allowance for Loan Losses	
July 1, 2022	September 30, 2022

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Balance
Builder & developer	\$ 2,290	\$ 0	\$ 12	\$ (176)	\$ 2,126
Commercial real estate investor	5,766	(22)	0	(13)	5,731
Residential real estate investor	3,483	(52)	1	(670)	2,762
Hotel/Motel	1,262	(10)	179	(345)	1,086
Wholesale & retail	518	0	0	17	535
Manufacturing	858	0	0	128	986
Agriculture	1,454	0	40	150	1,644
Service	827	(248)	1	443	1,023
Other commercial	5,936	0	6	(126)	5,816
Total commercial related loans	22,394	(332)	239	(592)	21,709
Residential mortgage	212	0	0	31	243
Home equity	195	0	24	(19)	200
Other consumer	75	(3)	6	2	80
Total consumer related loans	482	(3)	30	14	523
Unallocated	(11)	0	0	11	0
Total	\$ 22,865	\$ (335)	\$ 269	\$ (567)	\$ 22,232

Allowance for Loan Losses					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	January 1, 2022				September 30, 2022
	Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Balance
Builder & developer	\$ 2,408	\$ 0	\$ 12	\$ (294)	\$ 2,126
Commercial real estate investor	5,647	(1,249)	0	1,333	5,731
Residential real estate investor	3,493	(52)	10	(689)	2,762
Hotel/Motel	968	(1,669)	179	1,608	1,086
Wholesale & retail	1,989	0	0	(1,454)	535
Manufacturing	883	0	0	103	986
Agriculture	1,307	(535)	40	832	1,644
Service	981	(736)	1	777	1,023
Other commercial	4,656	(3)	30	1,133	5,816
Total commercial related loans	22,332	(4,244)	272	3,349	21,709
Residential mortgage	186	0	0	57	243
Home equity	191	(49)	26	32	200
Other consumer	74	(6)	17	(5)	80
Total consumer related loans	451	(55)	43	84	523
Unallocated	(1)	0	0	1	0
Total	\$ 22,782	\$ (4,299)	\$ 315	\$ 3,434	\$ 22,232

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Non-accrual Loans

The table below presents a summary of non-accrual loans at [September 30, 2023](#), [March 31, 2024](#), [March 31, 2023](#) and [December 31, 2023](#). An allowance is established for those individual loans where the Corporation has doubt as to the full recovery of the outstanding principal balance. Typically, individually evaluated consumer related loans are partially or fully charged-off eliminating the need for specific allowance. Interest income on loans with no related allowance is the result of interest collected on a cash basis.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	With a Related Allowance	Without a Related Allowance	Related Allowance	Interest Income Three months ended	Interest Income Nine months ended
September 30, 2023					
Commercial loans	\$ 1,988	\$ 1,996	\$ 1,092	\$ 136	\$ 381
Commercial real estate:					
Construction		40	0	0	107
Owner occupied	0	2,043	0	0	53
Non-owner occupied	0	204	0	0	0
Residential real estate:					
Construction	0	0	0	0	36
Revolving	0	506	0	0	27
Multi family	0	0	0	0	0

Other	0	828	0	0	38
Consumer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 1,988	\$ 5,617	\$ 1,092	\$ 136	642

The table below presents a summary of impaired loans at December 31, 2022. Generally, impaired loans are all loans risk rated nonaccrual or classified troubled debt restructuring. An allowance is established for those individual loans where the Corporation has doubt as to the full recovery of the outstanding principal balance. Typically, impaired consumer related loans are partially or fully charged-off, eliminating the need for specific allowance. The recorded investment represents outstanding unpaid principal loan balances adjusted for payments collected on a non-cash basis and charged-offs.

	With No Allowance		With A Related Allowance			Total	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal
(dollars in thousands)							
December 31, 2022							
Builder & developer	\$ 1,901	\$ 2,644	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,688
Commercial real estate investor	500	500	0	0	0	500	500
Residential real estate investor	647	665	209	215	152	856	880
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	2,783	2,877	182	183	33	2,965	3,060
Agriculture	164	210	748	930	655	912	1,140
Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other commercial	1,836	3,037	1,600	2,338	1,600	3,436	5,375
Total impaired commercial related loans	7,831	9,933	2,783	3,710	2,484	10,614	13,643
Residential mortgage	1,112	1,115	0	0	0	1,112	1,115
Home equity	457	512	0	0	0	457	512
Other consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total impaired consumer related loans	1,569	1,627	0	0	0	1,569	1,627
Total impaired loans	\$ 9,400	\$ 11,560	\$ 2,783	\$ 3,710	\$ 2,484	\$ 12,183	\$ 15,270

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The tables below presents a summary of average impaired loans and related interest income that was included for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. Interest income on loans with no related allowance is the result of interest collected on a cash basis.

	With No Related Allowance		With A Related Allowance		Total	
	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total
	Recorded	Interest	Recorded	Interest	Recorded	Interest
(dollars in thousands)	Investment	Income	Investment	Income	Investment	Income
Three months ended September 30, 2022						
Builder & developer	\$ 982	\$ 0	\$ 1,492	\$ 0	\$ 2,474	\$ 0
Commercial real estate investor	2,855	4	0	0	2,855	4
Residential real estate investor	711	4	213	0	924	4
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4,023	0	0	0	4,023	0
Agriculture	405	0	748	0	1,153	0
Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other commercial	0	0	4,179	0	4,179	0
Total impaired commercial related loans	8,976	8	6,632	0	15,608	8
Residential mortgage	842	6	0	0	842	6
Home equity	470	0	0	0	470	0
Other consumer	44	15	0	0	44	15
Total impaired consumer related loans	1,356	21	0	0	1,356	21
Total impaired loans	\$ 10,332	\$ 29	\$ 6,632	\$ 0	\$ 16,964	\$ 29

	With a Related Allowance	Without a Related Allowance	Related Allowance	Interest Income Three months ended
(dollars in thousands)				
March 31, 2024				

Commercial loans	\$	3,010	\$	150	\$	1,753	\$	175
Commercial real estate:								
Construction		0		35		0		0
Owner occupied		733		613		115		0
Non-owner occupied		0		155		0		4
Residential real estate:								
Construction		0		264		0		0
Revolving		0		474		0		2
Multi family		0		0		0		0
Other		0		1,542		0		0
Consumer		0		0		0		0
Total	\$	3,743	\$	3,233	\$	1,868	\$	181
March 31, 2023								
Commercial loans	\$	1,854	\$	2,910	\$	1,629	\$	245
Commercial real estate:								
Construction		0		0		0		107
Owner occupied		0		2,241		0		42
Non-owner occupied		0		0		0		0
Residential real estate:								
Construction		0		282		0		0
Revolving		209		428		152		7
Multi family		0		0		0		0
Other		0		710		0		0
Consumer		0		0		0		0
Total	\$	2,063	\$	6,571	\$	1,781	\$	401
December 31, 2023								
Commercial loans	\$	1,000	\$	513	\$	500	\$	663
Commercial real estate:								
Construction		0		38		0		107
Owner occupied		463		0		56		401
Non-owner occupied		0		205		0		0
Residential real estate:								
Construction		0		0		0		36
Revolving		0		439		0		35
Multi family		0		0		0		0
Other		0		951		0		38
Consumer		0		0		0		0
Total	\$	1,463	\$	2,146	\$	556	\$	1,280

	With No Related Allowance		With A Related Allowance		Total	
	Average Recorded Investment	Total Interest Income	Average Recorded Investment	Total Interest Income	Average Recorded Investment	Total Interest Income
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Nine months ended September 30, 2022						
Builder & developer	\$ 986	\$ 0	\$ 746	\$ 0	\$ 1,732	\$ 0
Commercial real estate investor	2,993	18	469	0	3,462	18
Residential real estate investor	466	27	106	0	572	27
Hotel/Motel	6,067	0	0	0	6,067	0
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4,478	37	0	0	4,478	37
Agriculture	1,482	501	771	0	2,253	501
Service	0	0	486	0	486	0
Other commercial	996	177	3,596	0	4,592	177
Total impaired commercial related loans	17,468	760	6,174	0	23,642	760
Residential mortgage	452	13	280	8	732	21

Home equity	459	27	0	0	459	27
Other consumer	69	15	0	0	69	15
Total impaired consumer related loans	980	55	280	8	1,260	63
Total impaired loans	\$ 18,448	\$ 815	\$ 6,454	\$ 8	\$ 24,902	\$ 823

As of September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were approximately \$5,600,000 and \$9,400,000, respectively, of non-accrual loans that did not have a related allowance for credit losses. The estimated fair value of the collateral securing these loans exceeded their carrying amount, or the loans were previously charged down to realizable collateral values. Accordingly, no allowance for credit losses was considered to be necessary.

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The table below shows the allowance amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for December 31, 2022.

	Allowance for Loan Losses			Loans		
	Individually	Collectively	Balance	Individually	Collectively	Balance
	Evaluated For	Evaluated For		Evaluated For	Evaluated For	
(dollars in thousands)	Impairment	Impairment		Impairment	Impairment	
December 31, 2022						
Builder & developer	\$ 44	\$ 1,725	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,945	\$ 126,382	\$ 128,327
Commercial real estate investor	0	4,858	4,858	500	366,866	367,366
Residential real estate investor	152	2,661	2,813	856	262,406	263,262
Hotel/Motel	0	1,658	1,658	0	94,471	94,471
Wholesale & retail	0	488	488	0	60,672	60,672
Manufacturing	33	897	930	2,965	83,628	86,593
Agriculture	655	990	1,645	912	90,537	91,449
Service	0	1,064	1,064	0	73,094	73,094
Other commercial	1,600	3,352	4,952	3,436	205,680	209,116
Total commercial related	2,484	17,693	20,177	10,614	1,363,736	1,374,350
Residential mortgage	0	270	270	1,112	134,228	135,340
Home equity	0	207	207	457	97,573	98,030
Other consumer	0	82	82	0	25,137	25,137
Total consumer related	0	559	559	1,569	256,938	258,507
Unallocated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 2,484	\$ 18,252	\$ 20,736	\$ 12,183	\$ 1,620,674	\$ 1,632,857

Asset Quality

The Corporation's internal risk rating system follows regulatory guidance as to risk classifications and definitions. Every approved loan is assigned a risk rating. Generally, risk ratings for commercial related loans are determined by a formal evaluation of risk factors performed by the Corporation's underwriting staff. For consumer and residential mortgage loans, the bank follows the Uniform Retail Credit Classification guidance. Commercial loans up to \$500,000 may be scored using a third-party credit scoring software model for risk rating purposes. The loan portfolio is monitored on a continuous basis by loan officers, loan review personnel and senior management. Adjustments of loan risk ratings within the Watch, Criticized and Classified categories are generally performed by the Watch and Special Asset Committees, which includes senior management. The Committees, which typically meet at least quarterly, make changes, as appropriate, to these risk ratings. In addition to review by the Committees, existing loans are monitored by the primary loan officer and loan portfolio risk management officer to determine if any changes, upward or downward, in risk ratings are appropriate. Primary loan officers may recommend a change to a risk rating and internal loan review officers may downgrade existing

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loans, except to non-accrual status. Only the President/CEO or CFO may approve a downgrade of a loan to non-accrual status. The Special Asset Committee or President/CEO may upgrade a loan that is criticized or classified.

The Corporation uses eleven risk ratings to grade commercial loans. The first six ratings are considered "pass" ratings. A pass rating is a satisfactory credit rating, which applies to a loan that is expected to perform in accordance with the loan agreement and has a low probability of loss. A loan rated "special mention" has a potential weakness which may, if not corrected, weaken the loan or inadequately protect the Corporation's position at some future date. A loan rated "substandard" is inadequately protected by the current net worth or paying capacity of the obligor, or of the collateral pledged. A "substandard" loan has a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that could jeopardize liquidation of the loan, which exposes the Corporation to potential loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. When circumstances indicate that collection of the loan is doubtful, the loan is risk-rated "nonaccrual," the accrual of interest income is discontinued, and any unpaid interest previously credited to income is reversed.

The following table summarizes designated internal risk rating categories by portfolio segment, by origination year, in the current period. It does not include the regulatory classification of "doubtful," nor does it include the regulatory classification of "loss", because the Corporation promptly charges off loan losses.

Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year								Revolving Loans converted to Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Total
(dollars in thousands)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis		
Commercial loans									
Pass	\$ 15,381	\$ 18,394	\$ 39,744	\$ 11,115	\$ 3,737	\$ 18,563	\$ 50,399	0 \$	157,333
Special Mention	0	1,669	59	145	0	502	591	0	2,966
Substandard	0	0	391	2,364	0	959	3,146	0	6,860
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	258	0	1,040	1,862	0	3,160
Total	15,381	20,063	40,194	13,882	3,737	21,064	55,998	0	170,319
Gross write-offs	0	(8)	(12)	0	0	0	(36)	0	(56)
Commercial real estate:									
Construction									
Pass	\$ 9,449	\$ 57,045	\$ 55,381	\$ 20,535	\$ 11,720	\$ 15,713	\$ 6,707	0 \$	176,550
Special Mention	0	0	3,259	0	0	0	0	0	3,259
Substandard	0	0	596	0	667	0	0	0	1,263
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	35
Total	9,449	57,045	59,236	20,535	12,387	15,748	6,707	0	181,107
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owner occupied									
Pass	\$ 2,029	\$ 41,133	\$ 58,604	\$ 75,779	\$ 23,207	\$ 117,929	\$ 17,318	0 \$	335,999
Special Mention	0	950	0	0	0	3,187	0	0	4,137
Substandard	0	237	599	1,371	2,482	6,083	879	0	11,651
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	779	484	83	0	1,346
Total	2,029	42,320	59,203	77,150	26,468	127,683	18,280	0	353,133
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	(66)	0	(66)
Non-owner occupied									
Pass	\$ 12,532	\$ 36,981	\$ 135,945	\$ 110,661	\$ 52,840	\$ 109,877	\$ 1,595	0 \$	460,431
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	9,921	0	0	0	9,921
Substandard	0	0	0	1,181	0	872	0	0	2,053
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	155
Total	12,532	36,981	135,945	111,842	62,761	110,904	1,595	0	472,560
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential real estate:									
Construction									
Pass	\$ 1,257	\$ 15,641	\$ 5,493	\$ 1,216	\$ 958	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,882	0 \$	27,975
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	264
Total	1,257	15,641	5,493	1,216	958	1,792	1,882	0	28,239
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	(11)	0	0	(11)
Revolving									
Pass	\$ 821	\$ 10,405	\$ 15,136	\$ 990	\$ 304	\$ 2,380	\$ 72,806	\$ 0	\$ 102,842
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	0	298
Nonaccrual	71	0	34	0	0	0	369	0	474
Total	892	10,405	15,170	990	304	2,380	73,473	0	103,614
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi family									
Pass	\$ 0	\$ 5,989	\$ 34,265	\$ 33,091	\$ 19,344	\$ 31,536	\$ 989	\$ 0	125,214
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	3,704	0	0	3,704
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5,989	34,265	33,091	19,344	35,240	989	0	128,918
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other									
Pass	\$ 10,960	\$ 64,990	\$ 60,399	\$ 42,093	\$ 37,062	\$ 69,751	\$ 736	\$ 0	285,991
Special Mention	0	0	0	80	49	905	42	0	1,076
Substandard	0	0	101	0	129	341	0	0	571
Nonaccrual	0	0	725	299	0	518	0	0	1,542
Total	10,960	64,990	61,225	42,472	37,240	71,515	778	0	289,180
Gross write-offs	0	0	(62)	0	0	0	0	0	(62)
Consumer									
Pass	\$ 362	\$ 3,640	\$ 2,927	\$ 1,217	\$ 139	\$ 335	\$ 3,572	\$ 0	12,192
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	362	3,641	2,933	1,217	139	335	3,572	0	12,199
Gross write-offs	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)
Total Loans									
Pass	\$ 52,791	\$ 254,218	\$ 407,894	\$ 296,697	\$ 149,311	\$ 367,612	\$ 156,004	\$ 0	1,684,527
Special Mention	0	2,619	3,318	225	9,970	4,594	633	0	21,359
Substandard	0	238	1,693	4,916	3,278	11,959	4,323	0	26,407
Nonaccrual	71	0	759	557	779	2,496	2,314	0	6,976
Total	52,862	257,075	413,664	302,395	163,338	386,661	163,274	0	1,739,269
Total Gross Charge-Offs	\$ 0	\$ (17)	\$ (74)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (11)	\$ (102)	\$ 0	(204)

The following table summarizes designated internal risk rating categories by portfolio segment, by origination year, in the period ended December 31, 2023. It does not include the regulatory classification of "doubtful," nor does it include the regulatory classification of "loss", because the Corporation promptly charges off loan losses.

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Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year														Revolving Loans converted to Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis	
(dollars in thousands)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior									
Commercial loans															
Pass	\$ 14,196	19,859	\$ 44,255	40,037	\$ 15,949	14,742	\$ 4,712	4,183	\$ 10,760	10,482	\$ 9,893	8,928	\$ 51,716	44,105	\$ 0
Special Mention	0	12	0	0	50	530	128	2,071	0						
Substandard	137	36	3,374	227	2,559	10	0	4,124	0						
Substandard 1,098	38	649	2,784	13	12	1,168	7,237	3,669	0						
Nonaccrual	0	360	21	599	33	0	625	310	1,000	1,400	149	0			
Total	14,234	19,895	45,264	40,297	19,382	17,334	4,725	4,193	11,960	11,322	12,198	11,154	63,727	49,994	0
Gross write-offs	0	(26)	0	(11)	(15)	0	(968)	(1,009)	(239)	(387)	0				
Commercial real estate:															

Construction

Pass	\$ 41,980	53,320	\$ 74,921	63,945	\$ 31,133	19,825	\$ 11,922	11,790	\$ 7,966	7,743	\$ 8,474	8,160	\$ 2,831	4,879	\$ 0	\$
Special Mention	0	0	605	0	0	1,679	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	3,284	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	2,409	3,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,409	500	0
Substandard	0	0	1,175	0	0	4,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41,980	53,320	75,526	68,399	31,133	19,825	16,010	15,892	7,966	7,743	8,514	8,198	3,831	5,379	0	0
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Owner occupied

Pass	\$ 33,433	40,600	\$ 60,051	59,363	\$ 66,381	76,868	\$ 24,657	24,384	\$ 34,689	30,913	\$ 94,644	92,524	\$ 16,803	16,343	\$ 0	\$
Special Mention	140	139	0	0	0	2,519	0	0	4,151	3,510	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	250	247	0	0	1,263	1,240	2,502	0	0	0	6,404	5,711	0	429	0	0
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	1,785	0	0	0	258	463	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33,823	40,986	60,051	59,363	69,429	78,108	27,176	26,886	34,689	30,913	105,457	102,208	17,232	16,772	0	0
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(683)	(682)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Non-owner

occupied

Pass	\$ 33,056	38,259	\$ 120,640	124,825	\$ 111,199	111,364	\$ 63,341	53,115	\$ 11,542	11,406	\$ 111,059	102,011	\$ 1,439	1,856	\$ 0	\$
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	1,197	0	0	0	950	0	0	0	0	2,147	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	9,941	0	0	957	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	1,189	0	0	0	915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	154	155	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33,056	38,259	120,640	124,825	112,396	112,553	63,391	63,106	11,542	11,406	113,120	103,166	1,439	1,856	0	0
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Residential real

estate:

Construction

Pass	\$ 8,388	14,200	\$ 13,824	7,554	\$ 2,155	1,199	\$ 972	965	\$ 1,556	1,294	\$ 540	537	\$ 1,697	1,634	\$ 0	\$
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,388	14,200	13,824	7,554	2,155	1,199	972	965	1,556	1,294	540	537	1,697	1,634	0	0
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Revolving

Pass	\$ 9,616	10,935	\$ 16,462	16,175	\$ 1,099	1,042	\$ 333	319	\$ 638	605	\$ 2,102	1,975	\$ 74,413	76,178	\$ 0	\$
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0
Nonaccrual	0	0	34	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	404	0
Total	9,616	10,935	16,496	16,210	1,099	1,042	333	319	638	605	2,102	1,975	74,885	76,882	0	0
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(8)	(19)	(55)	0	0	0

Multi family

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Multi family

Pass	\$ 5,418	\$ 26,836	\$ 32,980	\$ 19,625	\$ 23,934	\$ 9,442	\$ 1,003	\$ 0	\$ 119,238
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	2,427	0	0	2,427
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,418	26,836	32,980	19,625	23,934	13,669	1,003	0	123,465
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other

Pass	\$ 50,055	\$ 63,283	\$ 43,265	\$ 38,398	\$ 18,221	\$ 56,723	\$ 956	\$ 0	\$ 270,901
Special Mention	0	0	0	52	0	1,012	42	0	1,106
Substandard	0	0	0	130	0	205	0	0	335

Nonaccrual	0	0	292	0	0	536	0	0	828
Total	50,055	63,283	43,557	38,580	18,221	58,476	998	0	273,170
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer									
Pass	\$ 3,843	\$ 3,622	\$ 1,708	\$ 204	\$ 111	\$ 277	\$ 3,788	0 \$	13,553
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,843	3,622	1,708	204	111	277	3,788	0	13,553
Gross write-offs	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	(1)	(22)	0	(27)
Total Loans									
Pass	\$ 199,985	\$ 423,894	\$ 305,869	\$ 164,164	\$ 109,417	\$ 293,154	\$ 154,646	0 \$	\$1,651,129
Special Mention	140	605	1,247	4,250	563	8,050	4,416	0	19,271
Substandard	288	649	4,047	2,552	12	11,161	7,666	0	26,375
Nonaccrual	0	394	2,676	50	625	1,988	1,872	0	7,605
Total	200,413	425,542	313,839	171,016	110,617	314,353	168,600	0	1,704,380
Total Gross Charge-Offs \$	0 \$	(28)\$	0 \$	(17)\$	0 \$	(1,660)\$	(280)\$	0 \$	(1,985)
Special									
(dollars in thousands)	Pass		Mention		Substandard		Nonaccrual		Total
December 31, 2022									
Builder & developer	\$ 124,572	\$	1,010	\$	972	\$	1,773	\$	128,327
Commercial real estate investor	367,144		0		0		222		367,366
Residential real estate investor	262,406		0		0		856		263,262
Hotel/Motel	89,710		0		4,761		0		94,471
Wholesale & retail	59,930		56		686		0		60,672
Manufacturing	81,552		1,444		632		2,965		86,593
Agriculture	87,896		2,260		381		912		91,449
Service	68,373		384		4,337		0		73,094
Other	192,194		4,934		8,552		3,436		209,116
Total commercial related loans	1,333,777		10,088		20,321		10,164		1,374,350
Residential mortgage	134,850		0		141		349		135,340
Home equity	97,573		0		0		457		98,030
Other	25,137		0		0		0		25,137
Total consumer related loans	257,560		0		141		806		258,507
Total loans	\$ 1,591,337	\$	10,088	\$	20,462	\$	10,970	\$	1,632,857
Other									
Pass	\$ 6,300	\$ 34,966	\$ 32,692	\$ 19,487	\$ 23,751	\$ 8,238	\$ 1,023	0 \$	126,457
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	2,409	0	0	2,409
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,300	34,966	32,692	19,487	23,751	12,447	1,023	0	130,666
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer									
Pass	\$ 65,759	\$ 62,257	\$ 42,183	\$ 37,607	\$ 17,649	\$ 54,210	\$ 1,232	0 \$	280,897
Special Mention	0	0	0	50	0	916	42	0	1,008
Substandard	0	102	0	129	0	300	0	0	531
Nonaccrual	0	0	425	0	0	526	0	0	951
Total	65,759	62,359	42,608	37,786	17,649	55,952	1,274	0	283,387
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer									
Pass	\$ 3,982	\$ 3,282	\$ 1,521	\$ 160	\$ 81	\$ 259	\$ 3,560	0 \$	12,845
Special Mention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,983	3,288	1,521	160	81	259	3,560	0	12,852

Gross write-offs	0	(6)	0	(2)	0	(1)	(53)	0	(62)
Total Loans									
Pass	\$253,214	\$ 412,404	\$ 301,436	\$ 152,010	\$ 103,924	\$ 276,842	\$ 150,810	\$ 0	\$ 1,650,640
Special Mention	139	3,291	0	9,991	530	6,439	2,613	0	23,003
Substandard	284	1,510	4,988	6,743	0	10,433	4,398	0	28,356
Nonaccrual	0	56	458	50	310	2,182	553	0	3,609
Total	253,637	417,261	306,882	168,794	104,764	295,896	158,374	0	1,705,608
Total Gross Charge-Offs	\$ 0	\$ (32)	\$ (11)	\$ (17)	\$ 0	\$ (1,700)	\$ (495)	\$ 0	\$ (2,255)

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The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by using an aging schedule that shows the length of time a loan is past due. The table below presents a summary of past due loans, nonaccrual loans and current loans by class segment at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

(dollars in thousands)	≥ 90 Days							≥ 90 Days						
	Total Past							Total Past						
	30-59 Days		60-89 Days		Past Due			30-59 Days		60-89 Days		Past Due		
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due and Accruing	Nonaccrual	Due and Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due and Accruing	Nonaccrual	Due and Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
September 30, 2023														
March 31, 2024														
Commercial loans	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,984	\$ 4,034	\$ 167,456	\$ 171,490	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,160	\$ 3,160	\$ 167,159	\$ 170,319
Commercial real estate:														
Construction Owner occupied	0	1,679	0	40	1,719	183,241	184,960	0	0	0	35	35	181,072	181,107
Non-owner occupied	0	0	0	2,043	2,043	345,814	347,857	1,349	0	0	1,346	2,695	350,438	353,133
Residential real estate:														
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	29,132	29,132	331	0	0	264	595	27,644	28,239
Revolving	246	0	0	506	752	104,417	105,169	151	15	0	474	640	102,974	103,614
Multi family	0	0	0	0	0	123,465	123,465	0	0	0	0	0	128,918	128,918
Other	3	0	0	828	831	272,339	273,170	1,681	0	0	1,542	3,223	285,957	289,180
Consumer	24	0	0	0	24	13,529	13,553	0	3	0	0	3	12,196	12,199
Total	\$ 323	\$ 1,679	\$ 0	\$ 7,605	\$ 9,607	\$ 1,694,773	\$ 1,704,380	\$ 3,512	\$ 18	\$ 0	\$ 6,976	\$ 10,506	\$ 1,728,763	\$ 1,739,269
December 31, 2023														
Commercial loans								\$ 307	\$ 12	\$ 0	\$ 1,513	\$ 1,832	\$ 152,357	\$ 154,189
Commercial real estate:														
Construction Owner occupied								0	0	0	38	38	178,718	178,756
Non-owner occupied								348	0	0	463	811	354,425	355,236
Residential real estate:														
Construction								346	0	0	205	551	454,620	455,171
Construction								0	0	0	0	0	27,383	27,383

Revolving	304	26	0	439	769	107,199	107,968
Multi family	0	0	0	0	0	130,666	130,666
Other	911	0	0	951	1,862	281,525	283,387
Consumer	17	0	0	0	17	12,835	12,852
Total	\$2,233	\$ 38	\$ 0	\$ 3,609	\$ 5,880	\$1,699,728	\$1,705,608

The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by using an aging schedule that shows the length of time a loan is past due. The table below presents a summary of past due loans, nonaccrual loans and current loans by class segment at December 31, 2022.

(dollars in thousands)	≥ 90 Days							Total Loans
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Past Due and	Total Past Due and				
	Past Due	Past Due	Accruing	Nonaccrual	Nonaccrual	Current		
December 31, 2022								
Builder & developer	\$ 3,500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,773	\$ 5,273	\$ 123,054	\$ 128,327	
Commercial real estate investor	0	0	0	222	222	367,144	367,366	
Residential real estate investor	0	0	0	856	856	262,406	263,262	
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	94,471	94,471	
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	0	60,672	60,672	
Manufacturing	0	0	0	2,965	2,965	83,628	86,593	
Agriculture	8	0	0	912	920	90,529	91,449	
Service	0	0	0	0	0	73,094	73,094	
Other	0	0	0	3,436	3,436	205,680	209,116	
Total commercial related loans	3,508	0	0	10,164	13,672	1,360,678	1,374,350	
Residential mortgage	207	0	0	349	556	134,784	135,340	
Home equity	345	94	0	457	896	97,134	98,030	
Other	7	42	0	0	49	25,088	25,137	
Total consumer related loans	559	136	0	806	1,501	257,006	258,507	
Total loans	\$ 4,067	\$ 136	\$ 0	\$ 10,970	\$ 15,173	\$ 1,617,684	\$ 1,632,857	

Collateral Dependent Loans

A loan is considered to be collateral-dependent when the debtor is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the sale or operation of the collateral. For all classes of loans deemed collateral-dependent, the Corporation elected the practical expedient to estimate expected credit losses based on the collateral's fair value less cost to sell. In most cases, the Corporation records a partial charge-off to reduce the loan's carrying value to the collateral's fair value less cost to sell. Substantially all of the collateral supporting collateral-dependent financial assets consists of various types of real estate, including residential properties, commercial properties, such as retail centers, office buildings, lodging, agriculture land, and vacant land. At **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** collateral dependent loans totaled **\$7,600,000** **\$6,976,000** compared to **\$3,609,000** at **December 31, 2023**.

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Modifications

Occasionally, the Corporation modifies loans to borrowers in financial distress by providing principal forgiveness, other-than-insignificant payment delay, term extension or interest rate reduction. When principal forgiveness is provided, the amount of forgiveness is charged-off against the allowance for credit losses.

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

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The following table presents the amortized costs basis of loans at **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **March 31, 2023** that were both experiencing financial difficulty and modified during the **prior 3 three months ended March 31**, by segment and type of modification. The percentage of the amortized costs basis of loans that were modified to borrowers in financial distress as compared to the amortized cost basis of each class of loan is also presented below:

(dollars in thousands)	Payment Delay &		Interest Rate		Term Extension		Payment Delay		Total Loan Class
	Term Extension	Total Loan Class	Reduction	Extension	Delay				

September 30, 2023									
March 31, 2024									
Commercial loans				\$	0	\$	0	150	0.09 %
Commercial real estate:									
Construction	\$	1,679	0.91 %		0	6,542		0	3.61
Residential real estate:									
Multi family		1,800	1.46						
Total	\$	3,479	0.20 %	\$	0	6,542	\$	150	0.38 %
March 31, 2023									
Commercial loans				\$	2,145	2,586	\$	0	2.57 %
Commercial real estate:									
Owner occupied					0	1,961		0	0.58
Total	\$			\$	2,145	4,547	\$	0	0.41 %

The following table presents the amortized costs basis of loans at September 30, 2023 that were both experiencing financial difficulty and modified during the prior nine months, by segment and type of modification. The percentage of the amortized costs basis of loans that were modified to borrowers in financial distress as compared to the amortized cost basis of each class of loan is also presented below:

	Payment Delay & Term Extension		Term Extension	Total Loan Class
(dollars in thousands)				
September 30, 2023				
Commercial loans	\$	0	\$ 1,748	1.02 %
Commercial real estate:				
Construction		1,679	0	0.91
Owner occupied		0	1,785	0.51
Residential real estate:				
Multi family		1,800	0	1.46
Total	\$	3,479	\$ 3,533	0.41 %

The following table presents the financial effect of the loan modifications presented above to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

(dollars in thousands)	Weighted-Average Payment Delay & Term Extension (months)			
	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction Range	Weighted Average Term Extension (months)	Weighted-Average Payment Delay (months)
September 30, 2023				
Commercial real estate:				
Construction				4
Residential real estate:				
Multi family				4
March 31, 2024				
Commercial loans	0 %	0 %	0	2
Commercial real estate:				
Construction	0	0	12	0
March 31, 2023				
Commercial loans	3.15 %	3.15 - 3.15%	7	0
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	0	0	4	0

The Corporation has not committed to lend additional amounts to the borrowers included in the previous table.

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The following table presents the financial effect of the loan modifications presented above to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for the nine months ended September 30, 2023:

Weighted-Average

	Weighted-Average Term Extension (months)	Payment Delay & Term Extension (months)
(dollars in thousands)		
September 30, 2023		
Commercial loans	8	0
Commercial real estate:		
Construction	0	4
Owner occupied	8	0
Residential real estate:		
Multi family	0	4

The Corporation has committed to lend additional amounts totaling **\$231,000** \$3,400,000 to the borrowers included in the previous **table** table for period ended March 31, 2024 compared to \$23,000 commitments to lend for the period ended March 31, 2023.

The Corporation closely monitors the performance of loans that are modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts. None of the loans that have been modified in the **last three months ended March 31, 2024** and **nine months March 31, 2023** were past due or had a payment default **at September 30, 2023**, within the last twelve months.

Note 5—Deposits

The composition of deposits as of **September 30, 2023** March 31, 2024 and **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023 is shown below. The aggregate amount of demand deposit overdrafts that were reclassified as loans is **\$96,000** \$128,000 at **September 30, 2023** March 31, 2024, compared to **\$122,000** \$163,000 at **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023.

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
(dollars in thousands)				
Noninterest bearing demand	\$ 398,486	\$ 463,853	\$ 365,358	\$ 379,288
Interest bearing demand	271,192	289,298	266,572	266,747
Money market	651,655	646,702	660,756	644,235
Savings	141,316	161,228	130,679	131,077
Time deposits less than \$100	229,638	210,331	249,758	233,666
Time deposits \$100 to \$250	145,467	123,002	159,824	147,622
Time deposits \$250 or more	68,624	48,805	82,116	70,707
Total deposits	\$ 1,906,378	\$ 1,943,219	\$ 1,915,063	\$ 1,873,342

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Note 6—Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt

Short-term borrowings consist of securities sold under agreements to repurchase, federal funds purchased and other borrowings. At **September 30, 2023** March 31, 2024, the balance of securities sold under agreements to repurchase was **\$13,224,000** \$4,272,000 compared to **\$11,605,000** \$10,799,000 at **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023. At **September 30, 2023**, the balance of **March 31, 2024** other short-term borrowings was **\$25,875,000** \$26,042,000 compared to **\$0** \$45,742,000 at **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023. Short-term borrowings at **September 30, 2023** March 31, 2024 and **December 31, 2023** consisted of FHLB Open Repo Line of Credit advances at a variable rate. The rate at **September 30, 2023** March 31, 2024 was 5.67 percent compared to 5.68 percent percent at December 31, 2023.

The following table presents a summary of long-term debt as of **September 30, 2023** March 31, 2024 and **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023.

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
(dollars in thousands)				
Junior subordinated debt				
Due 2034, 7.69%, floating rate based on 3 month				
Due 2034, 7.61%, floating rate based on 3 month				
SOFR plus 2.02%, callable quarterly	\$ 3,093	\$ 3,093	\$ 3,093	\$ 3,093
Due 2036, 7.11% floating rate based on 3 month				
Due 2036, 7.12% floating rate based on 3 month				
SOFR plus 1.54%, callable quarterly	7,217	7,217	7,217	7,217
Lease obligations included in long-term debt:				
Finance lease liabilities	1,218	1,240	1,203	1,210
Total long term debt and junior subordinated debt	\$ 11,528	\$ 11,550	\$ 11,513	\$ 11,520
Subordinated notes				

Due 2030, 4.50% fixed rate, callable on or after December 2025		30,825	30,764	30,865	30,845
Total long-term debt	\$	42,353	\$	42,314	\$42,378 \$ 42,365
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In June 2006, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. II, a wholly-owned special purpose entity whose sole purpose was to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$7,217,000. In November 2004, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. I to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$3,093,000. The Corporation owns all of the common stock of these nonbank entities, and the debentures are the sole assets of the Trusts. The accounts of both Trusts are not consolidated for financial reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC 810. For regulatory capital purposes, all of the Corporation's trust preferred securities qualified as Tier 1 capital for all reported periods. Trust preferred securities are subject to capital limitations under the FDIC's risk-based capital guidelines. The Corporation used the net proceeds from these offerings to fund its operations.

In December 2020, Codorus Valley issued subordinated notes in the amount of \$31,000,000. The Corporation may redeem the subordinated notes, in whole or in part, in a principal amount with integral multiples of \$10,000, on or after December 9, 2025 and prior to the maturity date at 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The subordinated notes mature on December 9, 2030. The subordinated notes are also redeemable in whole or in part from time to time, upon the occurrence of specific events defined within the Note Purchase Agreements. The subordinated notes may be included in Tier 2 capital (with certain limitations applicable) under current regulatory guidelines and interpretations. The subordinated notes have a fixed rate of interest equal to 4.50% until December 30, 2025. After that term, the variable rate of interest is equal to the then current 90-Day Average SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) plus 404 basis points.

Note 7—Leases

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to control the use of identified property, plant or equipment for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Substantially all of the leases in which the Corporation is the lessee are comprised of real estate property, ATM locations, and office space. Substantially all of our leases are classified as operating leases, and therefore, were previously not recognized on the Corporation's consolidated statements of condition. With the adoption of Topic 842, operating lease agreements are required to be recognized on the consolidated statements of condition as right-of-use ("ROU") assets and corresponding lease liabilities. The Corporation also has one finance lease for one financial center.

Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the consolidated statement of condition. All other leases have remaining lease terms of 1 year to 25 years, some of which include options to extend. Upon opening a new financial center, we typically install brand-specific leasehold improvements which are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life or length of the lease. To the extent that the initial lease term of the related lease is less than the useful life of the leasehold improvements and, taking into consideration the dollar amount of the improvements, we conclude that it is reasonably certain that a renewal option will be exercised, the renewal period is included in the lease term, and the related payments are reflected in the ROU asset and lease liability. Regarding the discount rate, Topic 842 requires the use of the rate implicit in the lease whenever this rate is readily determinable. As this rate is rarely determinable, the Corporation utilizes its incremental borrowing rate at lease inception, on an amortizing and collateralized basis, over a similar term.

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All of our leases include fixed rental payments. We commonly enter into leases under which the lease payments increase at pre-determined dates based on the change in the consumer price index. While the majority of our leases are gross leases, we also have a number of leases in which we make separate payments to the lessor based on the lessor's property and casualty insurance cost and the property taxes assessed on the property, as well as a portion of the common area maintenance associated with the property. We have elected the practical expedient not to separate lease and nonlease components for all of our building leases.

The components of lease expense were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,			
	2023		2022	
Operating lease cost	\$	171	\$	190
Finance lease cost:				
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$	12	\$	12
Interest on lease liability		11		12
Total finance lease cost	\$	23	\$	24
Total lease cost	\$	194	\$	214

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Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,
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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023	2022	2024	2023
Operating lease cost	\$ 519	\$ 581	\$174	\$174
Finance lease cost:				
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 36	\$ 36	\$ 12	\$ 12
Interest on lease liability	33	36	11	11
Total finance lease cost	\$ 69	\$ 72	\$ 23	\$ 23
Total lease cost	\$ 588	\$ 653	\$197	\$197

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 540	\$ 547	\$179	\$179
Operating cash flows from financing leases	33	35	11	11
Financing cash flows from financing leases	24	21	8	8
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:				
Operating leases	0	2,061	0	0
Finance leases	0	0	0	0

Amounts recognized as right-of-use assets related to finance leases are included in fixed assets in the accompanying statement of financial position, while related lease liabilities are included in long-term debt. Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets:				
Operating leases right-of-use assets	\$ 2,618	\$ 3,072	\$ 2,591	\$ 2,746
Finance leases assets	959	994	935	947
Total lease assets	\$ 3,577	\$ 4,066	\$ 3,526	\$ 3,693
Liabilities:				
Operating	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,204	\$ 2,687	\$ 2,848
Financing	1,218	1,240	1,203	1,210
Total lease liabilities	\$ 3,944	\$ 4,444	\$ 3,890	\$ 4,058
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term (years)				
Operating leases	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.3
Finance leases	20.4	21.2	19.9	20.2
Weighted Average Discount Rate				
Operating leases	2.08%	2.14%	2.37%	2.38%
Finance leases	3.69%	3.69%	3.69%	3.69%

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Future minimum payments for financing leases and operating leases as of September 30, 2023, March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 were as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands:)</i>	September 30, 2023		March 31, 2024	
	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
Year Ending December 31,				
2023	\$ 162	\$ 19		
2024	638	75	\$ 522	\$ 56
2025	430	79	494	79
2026	324	80	389	80
2027	314	80	380	80
2028			351	80
Thereafter	1,037	1,429	737	1,349
Total lease payments	2,905	1,762	2,873	1,724
Less imputed interest	(179)	(544)	(186)	(521)
Total	\$ 2,726	\$ 1,218	\$ 2,687	\$ 1,203

(dollars in thousands:)	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2023	
	Operating Leases		Finance Leases	
Year Ending December 31,				
2023	\$ 701	\$ 75		
2024	638	75	\$ 699	\$ 75
2025	417	79	494	79
2026	324	80	389	80
2027	314	80	380	80
2028			351	80
Thereafter	1,036	1,429	737	1,348
Total lease payments	3,430	1,818	3,050	1,742
Less imputed interest	(226)	(578)	(202)	(532)
Total	\$ 3,204	\$ 1,240	\$ 2,848	\$ 1,210

Note 8—Regulatory Matters

The Corporation is subject to restrictions on the payment of dividends to its shareholders pursuant to the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended ("BCL"). The BCL prohibits the making of a dividend payment if such payment would render the Corporation insolvent or result in it having negative net worth. Federal and state banking regulations also place certain restrictions on dividends paid and loans or advances made by PeoplesBank to the Corporation. The amount of total dividends, which may be paid at any date, is generally limited to the retained earnings of PeoplesBank. Furthermore, dividend payments would be prohibited if the effect would be to cause PeoplesBank's capital to fall below applicable minimum capital requirements as discussed below. Loans and advances by PeoplesBank to affiliates, including the Corporation, are limited to 10 percent of PeoplesBank's capital stock and contributed capital on a secured basis.

Banks are also subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, additionally for banks, prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure of a bank to meet capital requirements can cause bank regulators to initiate certain regulatory actions. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized PeoplesBank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

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The table below sets for the Corporation's and PeoplesBank's capital positive relative to its respective regulatory capital requirements at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

(dollars in thousands)	To Be Well Capitalized Under						To Be Well Capitalized Under					
	Required for Capital			Prompt Corrective Action			Required for Capital			Prompt Corrective Action		
	Actual (1)		Adequacy Purposes (2) (3)		Provisions (2)		Actual (1)		Purposes (2) (3)		Provisions (2)	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.												
(consolidated)												
at September 30, 2023												
at March 31, 2024												
Capital ratios:												
Common equity Tier 1	\$ 223,708	12.52 %	\$ 125,037	7.00 %	\$ n/a	n/a %	\$231,381	12.85 %	\$126,071	7.00 %	\$ n/a	n/a %
Tier 1 risk based	233,708	13.08	151,831	8.50	n/a	n/a	241,381	13.40	153,086	8.50	n/a	n/a
Total risk based	285,982	16.01	187,556	10.50	n/a	n/a	294,201	16.34	189,106	10.50	n/a	n/a
Leverage	233,708	10.50	88,992	4.00	n/a	n/a	241,381	10.80	89,386	4.00	n/a	n/a
at December 31, 2022												
at December 31, 2023												

Capital ratios:														
Common equity Tier 1	\$	209,540	12.04 %	\$	121,871	7.00 %	\$	n/a	n/a %	\$228,163 12.79 %	\$124,875 7.00 %	\$	n/a	n/a %
Tier 1 risk based		219,540	12.61		147,986	8.50		n/a	n/a	238,163 13.35	151,634 8.50		n/a	n/a
Total risk based		271,040	15.57		182,806	10.50		n/a	n/a	289,514 16.23	187,312 10.50		n/a	n/a
Leverage		219,540	9.77		89,863	4.00		n/a	n/a	238,163 10.75	88,627 4.00		n/a	n/a
PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company														
at September 30, 2023														
at March 31, 2024														
Capital ratios:														
Common equity Tier 1	\$	260,933	14.63 %	\$	124,818	7.00 %	\$	115,903	6.50 %	\$267,241 14.86 %	\$125,860 7.00 %	\$116,870 6.50 %		
Tier 1 risk based		260,933	14.63		151,565	8.50		142,649	8.00	267,241 14.86	152,829 8.50	143,839 8.00		
Total risk based		282,382	15.84		187,227	10.50		178,312	10.00	288,886 16.07	188,789 10.50	179,799 10.00		
Leverage		260,933	11.75		88,852	4.00		111,065	5.00	267,241 11.97	89,268 4.00	111,585 5.00		
at December 31, 2022														
at December 31, 2023														
Capital ratios:														
Common equity Tier 1	\$	245,896	14.15 %	\$	121,667	7.00 %	\$	112,976	6.50 %	\$264,967 14.89 %	\$124,606 7.00 %	\$115,705 6.50 %		
Tier 1 risk based		245,896	14.15		147,738	8.50		139,048	8.00	264,967 14.89	151,307 8.50	142,407 8.00		
Total risk based		266,632	15.34		182,500	10.50		173,810	10.00	285,473 16.04	186,909 10.50	178,008 10.00		
Leverage		245,896	10.96		89,705	4.00		112,131	5.00	264,967 11.98	88,478 4.00	110,598 5.00		

(1) Net unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale, net of taxes, are disregarded for capital ratio computation purposes in accordance with federal regulatory banking guidelines.

(2) The Corporation is currently not subject to the regulatory capital requirements imposed by Basel III on bank holding companies because the Corporation's consolidated assets did not exceed \$3.0 billion as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and therefore qualified as a small bank holding company.

(3) Ratio includes Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50%, except Leverage Ratio, for which the Capital Conservation Buffer does not apply.

Note 9—Shareholders' Equity

Share Repurchase

The Corporation's Board of Directors approved share repurchase programs in August 2021 (\$5 million) and January 2022 (\$5 million). In 2022 a total of 1,535 shares were purchased at an average price of \$22.00 under the program approved in August 2021. There was no activity under the program approved in January 2022, which expired by its own terms in December 2022.

The Corporation's Board of Directors approved a Share Repurchase Program ("Program") in January 2023. Under the approved Program, the Corporation is authorized to repurchase up to \$5 million of the Corporation's issued and outstanding common stock. All shares of the common stock repurchased pursuant to the Program shall be held as treasury shares and be available for use and reissuance for the purpose as and when determined by the Board of Directors including, without limitation pursuant to the Corporation's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and its equity compensation plan. There was no activity in the first quarter of 2023 under the Program during program approved in January 2023, which expired by its own terms in December 2023. There was no plan in place in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, first quarter of 2024.

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Note 10—Contingent Liabilities

The Corporation is involved in pending and threatened claims and other legal proceedings from time to time in the ordinary course of its business activities. Management evaluates the possible impact of these matters taking into consideration the most recent information available. A loss reserve is established for any matter for which it is believed that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. Once established, the reserve is adjusted as appropriate to reflect any subsequent developments. Actual losses with respect to any such matter may be more or less than the amount estimated. For any matter for which a loss is not probable, or the amount of the loss cannot reasonably be estimated, no loss reserve is established.

In addition, the Corporation may be involved in legal proceedings in the form of investigations or regulatory or governmental inquiries covering a range of possible issues. These could be specific to the Corporation, or part of more wide-spread inquiries by regulatory authorities. These inquiries or investigations could lead to administrative, civil or criminal proceedings involving the Corporation and could result in fines, penalties, restitution, or other types of sanctions, or the need for the Corporation to undertake remedial actions, or to alter its business, financial or accounting practices.

Management believes that any liabilities, individually or in the aggregate, that may result from the final outcomes of pending or threatened legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Corporation or upon its results of operations.

Note 11—Guarantees

Codorus Valley does not issue any guarantees that would require liability recognition or disclosure, other than its standby letters of credit. Standby letters of credit are written conditional commitments issued by PeoplesBank to guarantee the performance of a client to a third party. Generally, all letters of credit, when issued, have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as those that are involved in extending loan facilities to clients. The Corporation generally holds collateral and/or personal guarantees supporting these commitments. The Corporation had \$16,699,000 \$16,621,000 of standby letters of credit outstanding on September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, compared to \$23,601,000 \$16,019,000 on December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. Management believes that the proceeds obtained through a liquidation of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees would be sufficient to cover the potential amount of future payments required under the corresponding letters of credit. The amount of the liability as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued, was not material. Many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and, therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

Note 12—Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Corporation uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of the Corporation's assets and liabilities; however, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of their respective period-ends and have not been re-evaluated or updated for purposes of these financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each period end.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies into the following three levels:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement; inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for which significant assumptions are not observable in the market; or inputs to the valuation methodology that require significant management judgment or estimation, some of which may be internally developed.

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Since management maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value, an asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Management reviews and updates the fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Securities available-for-sale

The fair values of investment securities were measured using information from a third-party pricing service. The pricing service uses quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1), or matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique, used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities, but rather, by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices.

Interest rate swap agreements

Interest rate swap agreements are measured by alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency in markets that are not active. Based on the complex nature of interest rate swap agreements, the markets these instruments trade in are not as efficient and are less liquid than that of the more mature Level 1 markets. These markets do, however, have comparable, observable inputs in which an alternative pricing source values these assets in order to arrive at a fair market value. These characteristics classify interest rate swap agreements as Level 2.

	Fair Value Measurements				Fair Value Measurements			
					(Level 1)			
					Quoted			
					Prices in			
					Active	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
		Quoted Prices in	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	Markets	Significant	Significant	
		Active Markets for	Significant Other	Significant Other	for	Other	Other	
		Identical Assets	Observable Inputs	Unobservable Inputs	Identical	Observable	Unobservable	
(dollars in thousands)	Total				Total	Assets	Inputs	Inputs
September 30, 2023								
March 31, 2024								
Securities available-for-sale:								
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,209	\$ 19,209	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19,546	\$ 19,546	\$ 0	0
U.S. agency	12,433	0	12,433	0	12,679	0	12,679	0

U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	243,579	0	243,579	0	244,795	0	244,795	0
State and municipal	28,066	0	28,066	0	30,368	0	30,368	0
Corporates	32,369	0	32,369	0	32,107	0	32,107	0
Other assets:								
Loan-level interest rate swaps	851	0	851	0	90	0	90	0
December 31, 2022								
December 31, 2023								
Securities available-for-sale:								
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,100	\$ 19,100	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19,474	\$ 19,474	\$ 0	\$ 0
U.S. agency	11,280	0	11,280	0	12,837	0	12,837	0
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	250,102	0	250,102	0	254,279	0	254,279	0
State and municipal	29,399	0	29,399	0	30,672	0	30,672	0
Corporates	35,576	0	35,576	0	32,505	0	32,505	0
Other assets:								
Loan-level interest rate swaps	8	0	8	0	651	0	651	0

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Individually evaluated loans

Individually evaluated loans are those that are accounted for under FASB ASC Topic 310, in which the Corporation has measured impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based upon the expected proceeds. These loans are generally included as Level 3 fair values, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the fair value of individually evaluated loans with a valuation allowance or partial charge-off was \$1,434,000, \$2,439,000, net of valuation allowances of \$1,092,000 \$1,868,000 and charge-offs of \$340,000, \$311,000. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 the fair value of impaired loans with a valuation allowance or charge-off was \$2,742,000, \$2,526,000, net of valuation allowances of \$2,484,000 \$556,000 and charge-offs of \$1,916,000, \$487,000.

Foreclosed real estate

Other real estate property acquired through foreclosure is initially recorded at fair value of the property at the transfer date less estimated selling cost. Subsequently, other real estate owned is carried at the lower of its carrying value or the fair value less estimated selling cost. Fair value is usually determined based on an independent third-party appraisal of the property or occasionally on a recent

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sales offer. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of foreclosed real estate assets with a valuation allowance or write-down was \$383,000, net of a write-down down of \$584,000. At December 31, 2022 the fair value of foreclosed real estate assets was \$479,000, net of a write-down of \$488,000.

Mortgage servicing rights

Mortgage servicing rights are initially recorded at fair value upon the sale of residential mortgage loans to secondary market investors. The fair value of servicing rights is based on the present value of estimated future cash flows on pools of mortgages stratified by rate and original time to maturity. Mortgage servicing rights are subsequently evaluated for impairment by an independent third party on a quarterly basis. Significant inputs to the valuation include expected cash flow, expected net servicing income, a cash flow discount rate and the expected life of the underlying loans. Mortgage servicing rights are evaluated periodically for impairment and carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, mortgage servicing rights are being carried at amortized cost.

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements							
	Total	(Level 1)	(Level 2)		(Level 3)			
		Quoted Prices in	Significant Other	Significant Other	Significant Other			
		Active Markets for				Observable Inputs	Unobservable Inputs	
		Identical Assets						
September 30, 2023								
Individually evaluated commercial loans	\$	1,368	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1,368
Individually evaluated residential real estate:								
Individually evaluated other		66		0		0		66
Impaired other real estate owned		383		0		0		383
December 31, 2022								
Impaired builder & developer loans	\$	1,194	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1,194
Impaired residential real estate investor loans		57		0		0		57
Impaired agriculture loans		228		0		0		228
Impaired manufacture loans		150		0		0		150
Impaired other loans		1,114		0		0		1,114
Impaired other real estate owned		479		0		0		479

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements			
	Total	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs
March 31, 2024				
Individually evaluated commercial loans	\$ 1,407	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,407
Commercial real estate:				
Owner Occupied	701	0	0	701
Individually evaluated residential real estate:				
Construction	268	0	0	268
Individually evaluated other	63	0	0	63
Other real estate owned	383	0	0	383
December 31, 2023				
Individually evaluated commercial loans	\$ 1,465	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,465
Commercial real estate:				
Owner Occupied	407	0	0	407
Individually evaluated residential real estate:				
Individually evaluated revolving	34	0	0	34
Individually evaluated other	65	0	0	65
Other real estate owned	383	0	0	383

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The following table presents additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and for which the Corporation has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

(dollars in thousands)	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
September 30, 2023					
Individually evaluated commercial loans	\$ 446	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	0%-9%	9%
Individually evaluated residential real estate:					
Individually evaluated other	66	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	16%-16%	16%
Individually evaluated commercial loans	922	Business asset valuation ⁽³⁾	Business asset valuation adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	20%-50%	29%
Impaired other real estate owned	383	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	20%-25%	22%
December 31, 2022					
Impaired builder & developer loans	\$ 1,194	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	2%-22%	5%
Impaired residential real estate investor loans	57	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	6%-10%	8%
Impaired agriculture loans	228	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	5%-13%	9%
Impaired manufacturer loans	150	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	67%-67%	67%
Impaired other loans	1,114	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	0%-25%	5%
Impaired other real estate owned	479	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	0%-25%	22%

(dollars in thousands)	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
March 31, 2024					
Individually evaluated commercial loans	\$ 223	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	12%-49%	44%

Commercial real estate:					
Owner Occupied	701	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	1%-29%	20%
Individually evaluated residential real estate:					
Construction	268	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	4%-4%	4%
Individually evaluated other	63	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	16%-16%	16%
Individually evaluated commercial loans	1,184	Business asset valuation ⁽³⁾	Business asset valuation adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	50%-100%	65%
Other real estate owned	383	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	0%-25%	22%
December 31, 2023					
Individually evaluated commercial loans \$	944	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	9%-12%	10%
Commercial real estate:					
Owner Occupied	407	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	1%-1%	1%
Individually evaluated residential real estate:					
Individually evaluated revolving	34	Business asset valuation ⁽³⁾	Business asset valuation adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	7%-7%	7%
Individually evaluated other	65	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	16%-16%	16%
Individually evaluated commercial loans	521	Business asset valuation ⁽³⁾	Business asset valuation adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	20%-50%	50%
Other real estate owned	383	Appraisal ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	0%-25%	22%

(1) Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals, which generally include various level 3 inputs that are not identifiable.

(2) Appraisal amounts may be adjusted downward by the Corporation's management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses.

(3) Fair value is generally determined through customer-provided financial statements and bankruptcy court documents.

(4) Business asset valuation may be adjusted downward by the corporation's management qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses. The range of liquidation expenses adjustments are presented as a percent of the financial statement book value.

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The following presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments as of September 30, 2023, March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022.

	Fair Value Estimates					Fair Value Estimates				
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
			Quoted Prices	Significant	Significant			Quoted	Significant	Significant
			in Active	Other	Other			in Active	Other	Other
	Carrying	Estimated	Markets for	Observable	Unobservable	Carrying	Estimated	for	Observable	Unobservable
(dollars in thousands)	Amount	Fair Value	Identical Assets	Inputs	Inputs	Amount	Fair Value	Identical Assets	Inputs	Inputs
September 30, 2023										
March 31, 2024										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,307	\$ 51,307	\$ 51,307	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 26,662	\$ 26,662	\$ 26,662	\$ 0	\$ 0
Securities available-for-sale	335,656	335,656	19,209	316,447	0	339,495	339,495	19,546	319,949	0
Restricted investment in bank stocks	2,152	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,186	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans held for sale	1,103	1,125	0	1,125	0	958	999	0	999	0
Loans, net	1,682,931	1,570,158	0	0	1,570,158	1,717,624	1,624,385	0	0	1,624,385
Interest receivable	6,859	6,859	0	1,567	5,292	8,377	8,377	0	1,590	6,787
Interest rate swaps	851	851	0	851	0					
Financial liabilities										
Deposits	\$ 1,906,378	\$ 1,899,852	\$ 0	\$ 1,899,852	\$ 0	\$ 1,915,063	\$ 1,910,922	\$ 0	\$ 1,910,922	\$ 0
Short-term borrowings	39,099	39,099	0	39,099	0	30,314	30,314	0	30,314	0

Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt (1)	10,310	9,239	0	0	9,239	10,310	10,091	0	0	10,091
Subordinated notes	30,825	28,531	0	28,531	0	30,865	29,272	0	29,272	0
Interest payable	1,458	1,458	0	1,458	0	1,935	1,935	0	1,935	0
Interest rate swaps	851	851	0	851	0					
Off-balance sheet instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 31, 2022										
December 31, 2023										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 120,439	\$ 120,439	\$ 120,439	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 33,691	\$ 33,691	\$ 33,691	\$ 0	\$ 0
Securities available-for-sale	345,457	345,457	19,100	326,357	0	349,767	349,767	19,474	330,293	0
Restricted investment in bank stocks	955	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,146	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans held for sale	154	157	0	157	0	822	873	0	873	0
Loans, net	1,612,121	1,503,440	0	0	1,503,440	1,685,102	1,592,135	0	0	1,592,135
Interest receivable	6,624	6,624	0	948	5,676	7,997	7,997	0	1,202	6,795
Financial liabilities										
Deposits	\$ 1,943,219	\$ 1,932,689	\$ 0	\$ 1,932,689	\$ 0	\$ 1,873,342	\$ 1,868,931	\$ 0	\$ 1,868,931	\$ 0
Short-term borrowings	11,605	11,605	0	11,605	0	56,541	56,541	0	56,541	0
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt (1)	10,310	10,165	0	0	10,165	10,310	10,307	0	0	10,307
Subordinated notes	30,764	29,145	0	29,145	0	30,845	29,342	0	29,342	0
Interest payable	492	492	0	492	0	1,301	1,301	0	1,301	0
Off-balance sheet instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1) Exclude leases included in Long-term debt	(1) Exclude leases included in Long-term debt					(1) Exclude leases included in Long-term debt				

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Note 13—Assets and Liabilities Subject to Offsetting

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

PeoplesBank enters into agreements with clients in which it sells securities subject to an obligation to repurchase the same securities ("repurchase agreements"). The contractual maturity of the repurchase agreement is overnight and continues until either party terminates the agreement. These repurchase agreements are accounted for as a collateralized financing arrangement (i.e., secured borrowings) and not as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities. The obligation to repurchase the securities is reflected as a liability (short-term borrowings) in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements of condition, while the securities underlying the repurchase agreements are appropriately segregated for safekeeping purposes and remain in the respective securities asset accounts. Thus, there is no offsetting or netting of the securities with the repurchase agreement liabilities.

(dollars in thousands)	Gross amounts Not Offset in the Statements of Condition Financial Instruments							Gross amounts Not Offset in the Statements of Condition Financial Instruments						
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statements of Condition	Net Amounts Presented in the Statements of Condition	U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	U.S. agency	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statements of Condition	Net Amounts Presented in the Statements of Condition	U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	U.S. agency	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
September 30, 2023														

March 31, 2024													
Repurchase Agreements	\$	13,224	\$	0	\$	13,224	\$	(13,030)	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 194
												\$ 4,272	\$ 0
												\$ 4,272	\$ (13,333)
												\$ 0	\$ 0
December 31, 2022													
December 31, 2023													
Repurchase Agreements	\$	11,605	\$	0	\$	11,605	\$	(13,767)	\$	0	\$	0	\$ (2,162)
												\$ 10,799	\$ 0
												\$ 10,799	\$ (13,873)
												\$ 0	\$ 0
												\$ 0	\$ (3,074)

Note 14 – Interest Rate Swaps

Loan Level Interest Rate Swaps

PeoplesBank enters into loan-level interest rate swaps with certain qualifying, creditworthy commercial loan clients to provide a loan pricing structure that meets the interest rate risk management needs of both PeoplesBank as well as the client. PeoplesBank simultaneously enters into offsetting interest rate swaps with dealer counterparties, with identical notional amounts and terms. The net results of the offsetting client and deal counterparty swap agreements is that the client pays a fixed rate of interest and PeoplesBank receives a floating rate. PeoplesBank's loan-level interest rate swaps are considered derivatives but are not accounted for using hedge accounting.

The fair value and notional amount related to loan-level interest rate swaps are presented below:

	September 30, 2023				December 31, 2022				March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Notional		Asset (Liability)		Notional		Asset (Liability)		Asset		Asset	
	Fair		Fair		Fair		Fair		Fair		Fair	
	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>												
Interest Rate Swap with Customers												
Positive Fair Values	\$	34,173	\$	851	\$	5,992	\$	8	\$	39,597	\$	90
Interest Rate Swaps with Counterparties												
Negative Fair Values	\$	34,173	\$	(851)	\$	5,992	\$	(8)	\$	39,597	\$	(90)

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The gross amounts of loan-level interest rate swaps, the amounts offset and the carrying values in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and the collateral pledged to support such agreements are presented below.

			March	
			31, 2024	December 31, 2023
(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Commercial Loans:				
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 851	\$ 8	\$ 90	\$ 651
Gross amounts offset	851	8	90	651
Net amounts presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Gross amounts not offset:				
Cash Collateral	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Net amounts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

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

Management's discussion and analysis of the significant changes in the results of operations, capital resources and liquidity presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. ("Codorus Valley" or "the Corporation"), a bank holding company, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company ("PeoplesBank"), are provided below. Codorus Valley's consolidated financial condition and results of operations consist almost entirely of PeoplesBank's financial condition and results of operations. Current performance does not guarantee, and may not be indicative of, similar performance in the future.

Agreement and Plan of Merger with Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.

On December 12, 2023, Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and Orrstown Financial Services, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation ("Orrstown") entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") pursuant to which Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. will be merged with and into Orrstown, with Orrstown as the surviving corporation (the "Merger"). Promptly following the Merger, PeoplesBank will be merged with and into Orrstown Bank, a Pennsylvania chartered bank, which is the wholly-owned subsidiary of Orrstown, with Orrstown Bank as the surviving bank (the "Bank Merger"). The Merger and the Bank Merger are collectively referred to as the "pending Merger."

The pending Merger has been approved by the board of directors of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and Orrstown and is expected to close in the third quarter of 2024, subject to satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including receipt of required regulatory approvals and approvals from Orrstown and Codorus Valley shareholders. Upon completion of the pending Merger, Orrstown shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% of the outstanding shares of the combined company and Codorus Valley shareholders are expected to own approximately 44% of the outstanding shares of the combined company. A copy of the Merger Agreement is included as Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 2023.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-looking Statements

Management of the Corporation has may have made forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q. Forward-looking statements may include information concerning the financial condition, results of operations and business of the Corporation and its subsidiaries and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding expectations or predictions of future financial or business performance or conditions relating to the Corporation and its operations. These forward-looking statements may include statements with respect to the Corporation's beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions, that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties, and are subject to change based on various factors (some of which are beyond the Corporation's control). Forward-looking statements may also include, but are not limited to, discussions of strategy, financial projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements regarding plans, objectives, goals, expectations or consequences, and statements about future performance, expenses, operations, or products and services of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Forward-looking statements can usually be identified by the use of words such as "may," "should," "could," "will," "could," "believes," "plans," "expects," "estimates," "forecasts," "intends," "anticipates," "projects," "strives to," "seeks," "intends," "anticipates" "intends" or similar words or expressions.

Forward-looking statements are not historical facts, nor should they be relied upon as providing assurance of future performance. Forward-looking statements are based on current beliefs, expectations and assumptions regarding the future of the Corporation's business, including its pending Merger with Orrstown, future plans and strategies, projections, anticipated events and trends, the economy and other future conditions. Because forward-looking statements relate to the future, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks, and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict and many of which are outside of the Corporation's control. Note that many the following factors, some of which are discussed elsewhere in this report and in the documents that are incorporated by reference, among others, could affect the future financial results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, both individually and collectively, and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-Q. Actual results could differ materially from those indicated in forward-looking statements due to, among others, the following factors: statements:

- ☐ changes or volatility in market interest rates and the persistence of the current an inflationary environment in the U.S. and our market areas and the potential for an economic downturn or recession;
- ☐ the effects of financial challenges at other banking institutions that could lead to depositor concerns that spread within the banking industry causing disruptive deposit outflows and other destabilizing results;
- ☐ legislative and regulatory changes, and the uncertain impact of new laws and regulations;
- ☐ monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government;
- ☐ the effects of changes in accounting policies and practices;
- ☐ ineffectiveness of the Corporation's business strategy due to changes in current or future market conditions;
- ☐ changes in deposit flows, the cost of funds, demand for loan products and the demand for financial services;
- ☐ the remaining effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including on the Corporation's credit quality and operations as well as its impact on general economic conditions;
- ☐ competition; market volatility, market downturns, changes in consumer behavior, business closures;

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- ☐ adverse changes in the quality or composition of the Corporation's loan, investment and mortgage-backed securities portfolios, including from the effects of the current recent inflationary environment;
- ☐ geographic concentration of the Corporation's business;
- ☐ deterioration of commercial real estate values;
- ☐ the adequacy of loan loss reserves and the Corporation's transition to the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) method of reserving for losses in its loan portfolio; reserves;
- ☐ deterioration in the credit quality of borrowers;
- ☐ the Company's Corporation's ability to attract and retain key personnel; personnel, especially in light of the pending Merger with Orrstown;
- ☐ the impact of operational risks, including the risk of human error, failure or disruption of internal processes and systems, including of the Corporation's information and other technology systems;
- ☐ uncertainty surrounding the transition from LIBOR to an alternate reference rate;
- ☐ failure or circumvention of our internal controls;
- ☐ the Corporation's ability to keep pace with technological changes;
- ☐ breaches of security or failures of the Corporation to identify and adequately address cybersecurity and data breaches;

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- changes in government regulation and supervision and the potential for negative consequences resulting from regulatory examinations, investigations and violations; violations, in particular, the effect that such occurrences could have on the pending Merger with Orrstown;
- the effects of adverse outcomes from claims and litigation;
- occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or calamities, including health emergencies, the spread of infectious diseases, epidemics or pandemics, an outbreak or escalation of hostilities or other geopolitical instabilities, the effects of climate change or extraordinary events beyond the Corporation's control, and the Corporation's ability to deal effectively with disruptions caused by the foregoing; and
- economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors affecting the Corporation's operations, markets, products, services and fees.

In addition to the foregoing factors with respect to the Corporation's business, the following factors and uncertainties exist with respect to the pending Merger with Orrstown:

- the occurrence of any event, change or other circumstances that could give rise to the right of one or both of the parties to terminate the definitive agreement and plan of merger between the Corporation and Orrstown;
- the outcome of any legal proceedings that may be instituted against the Corporation or Orrstown;
- delays in completing the pending Merger;
- the failure to obtain necessary regulatory approvals (and the risk that such approvals may result in the imposition of conditions that could adversely affect the combined company or the expected benefits of the pending Merger) or shareholder approvals;
- the failure to satisfy any of the other conditions to the pending Merger on a timely basis or at all, including the ability of the Corporation or Orrstown to meet expectations regarding the timing, completion and accounting and tax treatments of the pending Merger;
- the possibility that the anticipated benefits of the pending Merger are not realized when expected or at all, including as a result of the impact of, or problems arising from, the integration of the two companies or as a result of the strength of the economy and competitive factors in the areas where the Corporation and Orrstown do business;
- the possibility that the pending Merger may be more expensive to complete than anticipated, including as a result of unexpected factors or events;
- the possibility that revenues following the pending Merger may be lower than expected; the impact of certain restrictions during the pendency of the pending Merger on the parties' ability to pursue certain business opportunities and strategic transactions;
- diversion of management's attention from ongoing business operations and opportunities;
- potential adverse reactions or changes to business or employee relationships, including those resulting from the announcement or the completion of the pending Merger;
- the ability to complete the pending Merger and integration of the Corporation and Orrstown successfully;
- the dilution caused by Orrstown's issuance of additional shares of its capital stock in connection with the pending Merger; and
- the potential impact of general economic, political or market factors on the companies or the pending Merger and other factors that may affect future results of the Corporation or Orrstown.

For a discussion of other risks and uncertainties that could affect the Corporation, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K and 10-K/A for the year-ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and in its current and periodic reports that are, or will be, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or in the Investor Relations section of the Corporation's website at www.peoplesbanknet.com. The Corporation undertakes no obligation, other than as required by law, to update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect new information, events occurring after the date of this Form 10-Q or otherwise.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The Corporation's critical accounting policies, as summarized in Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, include those related to the allowance for credit losses which requires management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. For this Form 10-Q, there were no material changes made to the Corporation's critical accounting policies, which were fully described in Item 7 of the Corporation's previously filed Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 below.

On January 1, 2023, the Corporation adopted ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which replaces the incurred loss methodology with an expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. The measurement of expected credit losses under the CECL methodology is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including loan receivables and held-to-maturity debt securities. It also applies to off-balance sheet credit exposures not accounted for as insurance (loan commitments, standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, and other similar instruments) and net investments in leases recognized by a lessor in accordance with Topic 842 on leases. In addition, ASC 326 made changes to the accounting for available-for-sale debt securities. One such change is to require credit losses to be presented as an allowance rather than as a write-down on available-for-sale debt securities management does not intend to sell or believes that it is more likely than not they will be required to sell. The Corporation adopted ASC 326 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and off-balance-sheet (OBS) credit exposures. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2023 are presented under ASC 326 while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable GAAP. The Corporation recorded a net decrease to retained earnings of \$2,100,000 as of January 1, 2023 for the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 326. The transition adjustment included a \$927,000 increase to the allowance for credit losses for loans, a \$1,900,000 increase in the allowance for credit losses for unfunded commitments and a \$667,000 increase in deferred tax assets.

Allowance for credit losses – loans

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

Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information from both internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in current loan-specific risk characteristics such as differences in underwriting standards, portfolio mix, delinquency level, or term as well as changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in unemployment rates, property values, or other relevant factors. These adjustments are commonly known as the Qualitative Framework.

In addition to the estimated quantitative credit loss for loans evaluated collectively, qualitative factors that may not be fully captured in the quantitative results are also evaluated. These include changes in lending policy, the nature and volume of the portfolio, overall business conditions in the economy, credit concentrations, competition, model imprecision, and legal and regulatory requirements. Qualitative adjustments are judgmental and are based on management's knowledge of the portfolio and the markets in which the Corporation operates. Qualitative adjustments are evaluated and approved on a quarterly basis. Additionally, the ACL includes other allowance categories that are not directly incorporated in the quantitative results including loans in process.

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The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Loans evaluated collectively for expected credit losses include loans on accrual status and loans initially evaluated individually but determined to not to have enhanced credit risk characteristics. The Corporation has identified the following portfolio segments:

- Commercial loans
- Commercial real estate – construction
- Commercial real estate – owner occupied
- Commercial real estate – non-owner occupied
- Residential real estate – construction
- Residential real estate – revolving
- Residential real estate – multi family
- Residential real estate – other
- Consumer loans

The Corporation measures the allowance for credit losses using the following methods.

- Loans are aggregated into pools based on similar risk characteristics.
- The Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) CECL model components are determined based on loss estimates driven by historical experience at the input level.
- The PD model component uses "through the economic cycle transition" matrices based on the Corporation's and peer group historical loan and transaction data across each pool of loans.
- The LGD model component calculates a lifetime estimate across each pool of loans utilizing a nonparametric loss curve modeling approach.
- Reasonable and supportable forecasts are incorporated into the PD model component that are based on different economic forecasts and scenarios sourced from an external party. A future loss forecast over the reasonable and supportable forecast period is based on the projected performance of specific economic variables that statistically correlate with the PD and LGD pools. After the reasonable and supportable forecast period, loss estimates naturally revert to input-level reversion.
- Cash flow assumptions are established for each loan using maturity date, amortization schedule and interest rate.
- A constant prepayment rate is calculated for each loan pool in the CECL model.

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

Loans are modified if the Corporation grants borrowers experiencing financial difficulties concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions granted under a modification may involve a reduction of the interest rate, forgiveness of principal, extension of the term of the loan, and/or other-than-insignificant payment delays. December 31, 2023.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 vs. Three Months Ended September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023

The schedule below presents selected performance metrics for the third first quarter of both 2023 2024 and 2022, 2023.

	Three months ended September 30,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.73
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.73
Cash dividend payout ratio	27.61 %	19.04 %	38.53 %	21.93 %
Return on average assets	1.08 %	1.25 %	0.77 %	1.29 %
Return on average equity	12.64 %	15.93 %	8.48 %	15.45 %
Net interest margin (tax equivalent basis)	3.64 %	3.66 %	3.34 %	4.00 %
Net overhead ratio	2.14 %	2.04 %	2.19 %	1.93 %
Efficiency ratio	66.95 %	63.51 %	73.91 %	59.05 %

Average equity to average assets	8.55 %	7.84 %	9.10 %	8.38 %
The Corporation's net income (earnings) was \$5,917,000 \$4,255,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, as compared to \$7,154,000 \$6,992,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023, a decrease of \$1,237,000 \$2,737,000 or 17 39 percent.				
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INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net Interest Income

Unless otherwise noted, this section discusses interest income and interest expense amounts as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income, which are not presented on a tax equivalent basis.

Net interest income for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 was \$19,372,000 \$17,642,000, a decrease of \$979,000 \$2,913,000 or 5 14 percent compared to net interest income of \$20,351,000 \$20,555,000 for the third first quarter 2022, 2023.

The Corporation's net interest margin, computed as interest income (tax-equivalent basis) annualized as a percentage of average interest earning assets, was 3.64 3.34 percent for the third first quarter 2023 2024 compared to 3.66 4.00 percent for the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The net interest margin contraction was primarily the result of higher rates on interest bearing demand deposits and time deposits, partially offset by higher rates on commercial loans.

Total interest income for the third first quarter 2023 2024 totaled \$29,073,000 \$29,844,000, an increase of \$6,400,000 \$3,551,000 or 28 14 percent above the amount of total interest income for the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The change was primarily a result of higher rates on commercial loans.

Interest and dividend income on investments increased \$519,000 \$259,000 or 24 10 percent in the third first quarter 2023 2024 compared to the same period in 2022, 2023. The average balance of the investment securities portfolio increased \$20,056,000 decreased \$1,032,000 or 5 less than 1 percent when comparing the third first quarter 2023 2024 to the same period in 2022, 2023. The tax-equivalent yield on investments for the third first quarter 2023 2024 was 2.75 2.93 percent or 39 25 basis points higher than the 2.36 2.68 percent realized in the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The average balance of interest bearing deposits with banks decreased \$233,530,000 \$49,161,000 or 90 82 percent in the third first quarter 2023 2024 compared to the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The yield on the interest bearing deposits with banks increased 309 102 basis points when comparing the third first quarter 2023 2024 to the same period in 2022, 2023.

Interest income on loans increased \$7,006,000 \$3,821,000 or 37 17 percent in the third first quarter 2023 2024 compared to the same period in 2022, 2023. The average balance of outstanding loans, primarily commercial loans, increased \$119,721,000 \$93,184,000 or 8 6 percent comparing the third first quarter 2023 2024 to the same period in 2022, 2023. Higher rates on commercial loans was the primary driver of the increase in interest income on loans. The tax-equivalent yield on loans for the third first quarter 2023 2024 was 6.08 6.26 percent or 130 54 basis points higher than the 4.78 5.72 percent experienced in the third first quarter 2022, 2023.

Total interest expense for the third first quarter 2023 2024 was \$9,701,000 \$12,202,000, an increase of \$7,379,000 \$6,464,000 or 318 113 percent as compared to total interest expense of \$2,322,000 \$5,738,000 for the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The change was primarily the result of the higher cost of interest bearing demand and time deposits.

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Interest expense on deposits increased \$6,933,000 \$5,601,000 or 384 109 percent in the third first quarter 2023 2024 compared to the same period in 2022, 2023. The average rate paid on interest bearing deposits was 2.31 2.86 percent in the third first quarter 2023 2024 or 185 143 basis points higher than the average rate paid of 0.46 1.43 percent in the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The average balance of interest bearing deposits for the third first quarter 2023 decreased 2024 increased by \$51,565,000 \$55,553,000 or 3 4 percent compared to the third first quarter 2022, 2023. Also, noninterest-bearing deposits decreased, with the average volume for the third first quarter 2023 2024 decreasing 18 19 percent to \$401,734,000 \$361,215,000 as compared to \$489,589,000 \$444,416,000 for the third first quarter 2022, 2023.

For the third first quarter 2023 2024 interest expense on all borrowings increased \$446,000 \$863,000 or 87 144 percent compared to the third first quarter 2022, 2023. Short-term borrowings consisting of repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings, which includes borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLBP) Open Repo Line of Credit averaged \$38,726,000 \$68,001,000 for the third first quarter 2023, 2024, compared to an average balance of \$13,255,000 \$12,894,000 for the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The rate on average short-term borrowings for the third first quarter 2023 2024 was 3.86 5.19 percent, an increase as compared to a rate of 0.39 1.20 percent for the third first quarter 2022, 2023. Long-term debt, which includes junior subordinated trust preferred securities, finance leases and long-term FHLBP borrowings, averaged \$14,356,000 \$14,270,000 for the third first quarter 2023 2024 and \$15,047,000 \$14,690,000 for the third first quarter 2022, 2023. For the third first quarter 2023, 2024, the rate on average long-term debt was 5.94 6.12 percent, an increase of 243 75 basis points as compared to a rate of 3.51 5.37 percent for the third first quarter 2022, 2023. Subordinated debentures, notes, issued in December 2020 by the Corporation, averaged \$30,818,000 \$30,858,000 for the third first quarter 2023 2024 and \$30,737,000 \$30,777,000 for the third first quarter 2022, 2023.

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**Table 1-
Average
Balances
and
Interest
Rates (tax
equivalent
basis)**

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,						Three months ended March 31,					
	2023			2022			2024			2023		
	Average		Yield/	Average		Yield/	Average		Yield/	Average		Yield/
	Balance	Interest	Rate	Balance	Interest	Rate	Balance	Interest	Rate	Balance	Interest	Rate
Assets												
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 26,772	\$ 361	5.35 %	\$ 260,302	\$ 1,486	2.26 %	\$ 11,125	\$ 155	5.62 %	\$ 60,286	\$ 684	4.60 %
Investment securities:												
Taxable	371,603	2,606	2.78	347,656	2,080	2.37	369,223	2,725	2.97	369,154	2,474	2.72
Tax-exempt	22,523	128	2.25	26,414	142	2.13	22,436	131	2.35	23,537	125	2.15
Total investment securities	394,126	2,734	2.75	374,070	2,222	2.36	391,659	2,856	2.93	392,691	2,599	2.68
Loans:												
Taxable (1)	1,677,117	25,829	6.11	1,556,060	18,817	4.80	1,707,857	26,687	6.28	1,613,154	22,860	5.75
Tax-exempt	21,721	213	3.89	23,057	222	3.82	21,078	207	3.95	22,597	217	3.89
Total loans	1,698,838	26,042	6.08	1,579,117	19,039	4.78	1,728,935	26,894	6.26	1,635,751	23,077	5.72
Total earning assets	2,119,736	29,137	5.45	2,213,489	22,747	4.08	2,131,719	29,905	5.64	2,088,728	26,360	5.12
Other assets (2)	71,008			78,942			73,213			71,428		
Total assets	\$ 2,190,744			\$ 2,292,431			\$2,204,932			\$2,160,156		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity												
Deposits:												
Interest bearing demand	\$ 917,983	\$ 5,542	2.40 %	\$ 982,174	\$ 1,238	0.50 %	\$ 909,735	\$ 5,987	2.65 %	\$ 902,917	\$ 3,461	1.55 %
Savings	146,038	11	0.03	166,275	13	0.03	131,143	10	0.03	160,062	12	0.03
Time	435,439	3,187	2.90	402,576	556	0.55	471,386	4,741	4.05	393,732	1,664	1.71
Total interest bearing deposits	1,499,460	8,740	2.31	1,551,025	1,807	0.46	1,512,264	10,738	2.86	1,456,711	5,137	1.43
Short-term borrowings	38,726	377	3.86	13,255	13	0.39	68,001	878	5.19	12,894	38	1.20
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	14,356	215	5.94	15,047	133	3.51	14,270	217	6.12	14,690	194	5.37
Subordinated notes	30,818	369	4.75	30,737	369	4.76	30,858	369	4.81	30,777	369	4.86
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,583,360	9,701	2.43	1,610,064	2,322	0.57	1,625,393	12,202	3.02	1,515,072	5,738	1.54
Noninterest bearing deposits	401,734			489,589			361,215			444,416		
Other liabilities	18,439			12,992			17,586			18,250		
Shareholders' equity	187,211			179,786			200,738			182,418		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,190,744			\$ 2,292,431			\$2,204,932			\$2,160,156		
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)		\$ 19,436		\$ 20,425			\$17,703			\$20,622		
Net interest margin (3)			3.64 %			3.66 %			3.34 %			4.00 %
Tax equivalent adjustment		(64)		(74)			(61)			(67)		
Net interest income		\$ 19,372		\$ 20,351			\$17,642			\$20,555		

(1) Average balance includes average nonaccrual loans of **\$8,035,000** \$3,936,000 for **2023** 2024 and **\$15,775,000** \$9,962,000 for **2022** 2023.
Interest includes net loan fees of **\$798,000** \$646,000 for **2023** 2024 and **\$1,006,000** \$641,000 for **2022** 2023.

- (2) Average balance includes average bank owned life insurance and foreclosed real estate.
(3) Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) annualized as a percentage of average earning assets.

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**Table 2-
Rate/Volume
Analysis of
Changes in
Net Interest
Income (tax
equivalent
basis)**

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2023 vs. 2022			Three months ended March 31, 2024 vs. 2023		
	Increase (decrease) due to change in*			Increase (decrease) due to change in*		
	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income						
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (1,333)	\$ 208	\$ (1,125)	\$ (558)	\$ 29	\$ (529)
Investment securities:						
Taxable	139	387	526	9	242	251
Tax-exempt	(21)	7	(14)	(6)	12	6
Loans:						
Taxable	1,017	5,995	7,012	796	3,031	3,827
Tax-exempt	(13)	4	(9)	(14)	4	(10)
Total interest income	(211)	6,601	6,390	227	3,318	3,545
Interest Expense						
Deposits:						
Interest bearing demand	(35)	4,339	4,304	176	2,350	2,526
Savings	(2)	0	(2)	(2)	0	(2)
Time	48	2,583	2,631	343	2,734	3,077
Short-term borrowings	0	364	364	727	113	840
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	(4)	86	82	(3)	26	23
Subordinated notes	1	(1)	0	1	(1)	0
Total interest expense	8	7,371	7,379	1,242	5,222	6,464
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$ (219)	\$ (770)	\$ (989)	\$(1,015)	\$(1,904)	\$(2,919)

*Changes which are due to both volume and rate are allocated in proportion to their relationship to the amount of change attributed directly to volume or rate.

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses is an expense charged to earnings to cover the estimated losses attributable to uncollected loans. The provision reflects management's judgment of an appropriate level for the allowance for credit losses. Total provision for credit losses, including off-balance sheet exposures, for the third first quarter 2023 2024 was a provision of \$251,000. \$116,000. Recoveries on previously charged-off loans attributed \$833,000 \$452,000 and other impacts, primarily increases in qualitative quantitative reserves, attributed \$1,254,000 \$1,282,000 to the change in provision for the quarter. These were offset by attributions related to charge-offs of \$192,000 \$204,000 and attributions associated with changes in quantitative qualitative reserves related to economic conditions of \$1,127,000, \$391,000, resulting in a net change in provision in the third first quarter 2023 2024 of \$768,000. \$1,139,000. The allowance as a percentage of total loans was 1.26 1.24 percent at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, as compared to 1.27 1.20 percent at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 1.39 1.31 percent at September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023.

More information about the allowance for credit losses can be found in this report under the caption Allowance for Credit Losses on page 56. 47.

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Noninterest Income

The following table presents the components of total noninterest income for the third first quarter 2023, 2024, compared to the third first quarter 2022, 2023.

Table 3 - Noninterest income

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended				Change		Three months ended				Change Increase	
	September 30,				Increase (Decrease)		March 31,				(Decrease)	
	2023	2022			\$	%	2024	2023			\$	%
Trust and investment services fees	\$ 1,293	\$ 1,141	\$		152	13%	\$1,421	\$1,202	\$	219	18	%
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	315	283			32	11	314	369		(55)	(15)	
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,598	1,395			203	15	1,455	1,485		(30)	(2)	
Income from bank owned life insurance	396	322			74	23	414	322		92	29	
Other income	549	528			21	4	467	862		(395)	(46)	
Gain on sales of loans held for sale	42	42			0	0	105	10		95	*nm	
Loss on sales of assets held for sale	0	(100)				100						
Gain on sales of assets held for sale							0	118		(118)	(100)	
Loss on sales of securities							0	(388)		388	100	
Total noninterest income	\$ 4,193	\$ 3,611	\$		582	16%	\$4,176	\$3,980	\$	196	5	%

*nm - not meaningful

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest income.

Service charges on deposit accounts—Trust and investment services fees – The \$203,000 \$219,000 or 15 18 percent increase in service charges on deposit accounts trust and investment services fees is primarily due to new business as well as higher estate fee income than in the prior period.

Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales —The \$55,000 or 15 percent decrease in income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales is primarily due to a slowdown in referral volume of overdraft fees, compared to the prior period.

Income from bank owned life insurance—The \$74,000 \$92,000 or 23 29 percent increase in income from bank owned life insurance is primarily due to death benefits paid during an additional bank owned life insurance asset of \$5,000,000 purchased in the third fourth quarter 2023, of 2023 and increasing rates in the historic portfolio.

Loss Other income – The \$395,000 or 46 percent decrease in other income is primarily due to a decrease in fees earned on swap transactions.

Gain on sales of assets held for sale—The \$100,000 \$118,000 or 100 percent change in loss gain on sales of assets held for sale was due to the loss recognized in the third quarter 2022 gain related to the disposition sale of a closed retail branch, the former Gardenville branch real estate in the first quarter of 2023.

Loss on sales of securities - The \$388,000 or 100 percent change in the loss on sales of securities is the result of selling securities in the first quarter of 2023.

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Noninterest Expense

The following table presents the components of total noninterest expense for the third first quarter 2023, 2024, compared to the third first quarter 2022, 2023.

Table 4 - Noninterest expense

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended				Change		Three months ended				Change Increase	
	September 30,				Increase (Decrease)		March 31,				(Decrease)	
	2023	2022			\$	%	2024	2023			\$	%
Personnel	\$ 9,412	\$ 9,243	\$		169	2	\$ 9,879	\$ 9,042	\$	837	9	%
Occupancy of premises, net	853	943			(90)	(10)	894	978		(84)	(9)	
Furniture and equipment	798	852			(54)	(6)	828	838		(10)	(1)	
Professional and legal	549	367			182	50	283	467		(184)	(39)	
Marketing	347	507			(160)	(32)	312	276		36	13	
FDIC insurance	245	190			55	29	246	250		(4)	(2)	
Debit card processing	546	455			91	20	470	478		(8)	(2)	
Charitable donations	62	56			6	11						
External data processing	974	981			(7)	(1)	1,111	1,010		101	10	
Impaired loan carrying costs	107	217			(110)	(51)						
Committee & director fees							320	358		(38)	(11)	
PA shares tax							363	343		20	6	
Merger related							118	0		118	100	
Impaired (recovery of) loan carrying costs							74	(98)		172	176	
Other	2,003	1,511			492	33	1,363	869		494	57	

Total noninterest expense	\$	15,896	\$	15,322	\$	574	4 %	\$16,261	\$14,811	\$1,450	10 %
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The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest expense.

Personnel—The \$169,000 \$837,000 or 29 percent increase in personnel expense is attributed to higher variable compensation accruals and stock compensation expense in the third first quarter 2023, 2024.

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Professional and legal—The \$182,000 \$184,000 or 5039 percent increase decrease in professional and legal expense is attributed to higher lower legal fees associated with corporate matters and higher consulting lower external audit fees related to partial outsourcing of loan reviews and internal audits in the third quarter 2023, CECL implementation.

Marketing—Merger related—The \$160,000 \$118,000 or 32 percent decrease in marketing expense is related to the marketing campaigns related to the new Hunt Valley Connections Center in the third quarter 2022.

FDIC insurance—The \$55,000 or 29100 percent increase in FDIC insurance expense merger related expenses is attributed to higher assessment rates during associated with the current period.

Debit card processing—The \$91,000 or 20 percent increase merger announced in debit card processing expense is attributed to incentive credits received in the third quarter 2022, December 2023.

Impaired (recovery of) loan carrying costs—The \$110,000 \$172,000 or 51176 percent decrease increase in impaired loan carrying costs is attributed to the recovery of costs of in the prior periods during the current quarter, period.

Other—The \$492,000 \$494,000 or 3357 percent increase in other expense is primarily due to a reversal of expense associated with debit card dispute charge offs, higher appraisal expenses and new checking account rewards a corporate matter in the third quarter 2023 compared to the prior period. Several other categories increased slightly as attendance at seminars, business meetings and business development activities normalize following COVID.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the third first quarter 2023 2024 was \$1,501,000 \$1,186,000 a decrease of \$552,000 \$808,000 or 2741 percent as compared to the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The decrease was attributed to lower pre-tax net income for the third first quarter 2023 2024 compared to the third first quarter 2022, 2023. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and September 30, 2022 March 31, 2023 was 20.2 21.8 percent and 22.3 22.2 percent, respectively. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate primarily due to the impact of certain elements with specific tax benefits, including tax-exempt income, such as income from tax-exempt investments, tax-exempt loans, and bank-owned life insurance.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 vs. Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

The Corporation's net income (earnings) was \$19,520,000 for the first nine months of 2023 compared to \$12,160,000 for the first nine months of 2022, an increase of \$7,360,000 or 61 percent.

The schedule below presents selected performance metrics for the first nine months of both 2023 and 2022.

	Nine months ended	
	September 30,	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.28
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.27
Cash dividend payout ratio	24.09 %	35.21 %
Return on average assets	1.20 %	0.69 %
Return on average equity	14.07 %	8.78 %
Net interest margin (tax equivalent basis)	3.81 %	3.21 %
Net overhead ratio	2.06 %	1.99 %
Efficiency ratio	63.32 %	70.44 %
Average equity to average assets	8.50 %	7.90 %

A more detailed analysis of the factors and trends affecting the Corporation's earnings and financial position follows.

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$59,826,000, an increase of \$6,035,000 or 11 percent compared to net interest income of \$53,791,000 for the first nine months of 2022. The primary contributor to the increase was higher rates on commercial loans, partially offset by higher cost of interest bearing demand deposits and time deposits.

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The Corporation's net interest margin, computed as interest income (tax-equivalent basis) annualized as a percentage of average interest earning assets, was 3.81 percent for the first nine months of 2023, representing an increase compared to the 3.21 percent net interest margin for the first nine months of 2022. The net interest margin expansion was predominantly the result of higher rates on commercial loans, partially offset by higher rates on interest bearing demand deposits and time deposits.

Total interest income for the first nine months of 2023 totaled \$83,356,000, an increase of \$24,103,000 or 41 percent above the amount of total interest income for the first nine months of 2022. The change was primarily a result of higher rates on commercial loans.

Interest income on loans increased \$22,374,000 or 43 percent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022. The average balance of outstanding loans increased \$107,301,000 or 7 percent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to the first nine months of 2022.

Investment income for the first nine months of 2023 increased \$2,501,000 or 46 percent compared to the first nine months of 2022. The average balance of investment securities increased \$59,513,000 or 18 percent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to the first nine months of 2022, reflecting the change in mix of earning assets from interest bearing deposits with banks to investment securities. The tax-equivalent yield on investments for the first nine months of 2023 was 2.72 percent or 51 basis points higher than the 2.21 percent experienced during the first nine months of 2022. The average balance of interest bearing deposits with banks decreased \$314,356,000 or 88 percent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to the first nine months of 2022. The yield on interest bearing deposits with banks was 4.92 percent for the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 404 basis points from 0.88 percent in the first nine months of 2022.

Total interest expense for the first nine months of 2023 was \$23,530,000, an increase of \$18,068,000 or 331 percent as compared to total interest expense of \$5,462,000 for the first nine months of 2022. The change in interest expense was primarily a result of an increase in the cost of interest bearing demand deposits and time deposits.

Interest expense on deposits increased \$17,075,000 or 440 percent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022. The change was due primarily to an increase in the cost of interest bearing demand deposits and time deposits. The average balance of interest-bearing deposits for the first nine months of 2023 decreased \$101,977,000 or 6 percent compared to the average for the first nine months of 2022. The average rate paid on interest-bearing deposits in the first nine months of 2023 was 1.90 percent, an increase of 157 basis points from the average rate of 0.33 percent paid on interest-bearing deposits during the first nine months of 2022. Also, noninterest-bearing deposits decreased, with the average volume for the first nine months of 2023 decreasing 16 percent to \$421,397,000 as compared to \$501,243,000 for the first nine months of 2022.

Interest expense on total borrowings for the first nine months of 2023 increased 63 percent compared to the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher rates on borrowings, except subordinated notes, which are currently at a fixed rate. Short-term borrowings consisting of repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings, which includes borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLBP) Open Repo Line of Credit averaged \$32,014,000 for the first nine months of 2023, compared to an average balance of \$11,780,000 for the first nine months of 2022. The rate on average short-term borrowings for the first nine months of 2023 was 3.56 percent, an increase as compared to a rate of 0.40 percent for the same period in 2022. Long-term debt, which includes junior subordinated trust preferred securities, finance leases and long-term FHLBP borrowings, averaged \$14,521,000 for the first nine months of 2023 and \$20,049,000 for the first nine months of 2022. The decrease was attributable to FHLBP advances totaling \$10,000,000 which matured and were repaid in the second quarter of 2022. For the first nine months of 2023, the rate on average long-term debt was 5.68 percent, an increase of 274 basis points as compared to a rate of 2.94 percent for the first nine months of 2022. Subordinated debentures, issued in December 2020 by the Corporation, averaged \$30,798,000 for the first nine months of 2023 and \$30,717,000 for the first nine months of 2022.

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Table 5-Average Balances and Interest Rates (tax equivalent basis)

	Nine months ended September 30,					
	2023			2022		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate
(dollars in thousands)						
Assets						
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 43,232	\$ 1,590	4.92 %	\$ 357,588	\$ 2,362	0.88 %
Investment securities:						
Taxable	370,376	7,623	2.75	308,214	5,111	2.22
Tax-exempt	22,877	374	2.19	25,526	398	2.08
Total investment securities	393,253	7,997	2.72	333,740	5,509	2.21
Loans:						
Taxable (1)	1,645,243	73,319	5.96	1,543,502	51,059	4.42
Tax-exempt	22,200	644	3.88	16,640	509	4.09
Total loans	1,667,443	73,963	5.93	1,560,142	51,568	4.42
Total earning assets	2,103,928	83,550	5.31	2,251,470	59,439	3.53
Other assets (2)	71,693			84,516		
Total assets	\$ 2,175,621			\$ 2,335,986		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Deposits:						
Interest bearing demand	\$ 906,847	\$ 13,615	2.01 %	\$ 986,805	\$ 1,999	0.27 %
Savings	152,363	35	0.03	162,538	37	0.03
Time	413,646	7,304	2.36	425,490	1,843	0.58
Total interest bearing deposits	1,472,856	20,954	1.90	1,574,833	3,879	0.33
Short-term borrowings	32,014	852	3.56	11,780	35	0.40

Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	14,521	617	5.68	20,049	441	2.94
Subordinated notes	30,798	1,107	4.81	30,717	1,107	4.82
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,550,189	23,530	2.03	1,637,379	5,462	0.45
Noninterest bearing deposits	421,397			501,243		
Other liabilities	19,064			12,766		
Shareholders' equity	184,971			184,598		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,175,621			\$ 2,335,986		
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 60,020			\$ 53,977		
Net interest margin (3)			3.81 %			3.21 %
Tax equivalent adjustment	(194)			(186)		
Net interest income	\$ 59,826			\$ 53,791		

(1) Average balance includes average nonaccrual loans of \$8,327,000 for 2023 and \$26,206,000 for 2022.

Interest includes net loan fees of \$2,308,000 for 2023 and \$3,653,000 for 2022.

(2) Average balance includes average bank owned life insurance and foreclosed real estate.

(3) Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) annualized as a percentage of average interest earning assets.

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Table 6-Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income (tax equivalent basis)

(dollars in thousands)	Nine months ended September 30, 2023 vs. 2022		
	Increase (decrease) due to change in*		
	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income			
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (2,076)	\$ 1,304	\$ (772)
Investment securities:			
Taxable	1,015	1,497	2,512
Tax-exempt	(41)	17	(24)
Loans:			
Taxable	2,432	19,828	22,260
Tax-exempt	170	(35)	135
Total interest income	1,500	22,611	24,111
Interest Expense			
Deposits:			
Interest bearing demand	(139)	11,755	11,616
Savings	(2)	0	(2)
Time	(51)	5,512	5,461
Short-term borrowings	2	815	817
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	(123)	299	176
Subordinated notes	3	(3)	0
Total interest expense	(310)	18,378	18,068
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 1,810	\$ 4,233	\$ 6,043

*Changes which are due to both volume and rate are allocated in proportion to their relationship to the amount of change attributed directly to volume or rate.

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses is an expense charged to earnings to cover the estimated losses attributable to uncollected loans. The provision reflects management's judgment of an appropriate level for the allowance for credit losses. Total provision for credit losses, including off-balance sheet exposures, for the first nine months of 2023 was \$912,000. The allowance as a percentage of total loans was 1.26 percent at September 30, 2023, as compared to 1.27 percent at December 31, 2022 and 1.39 percent at September 30, 2022. More information about the allowance for loan losses can be found in this report under the caption Allowance for Loan Losses on page 56.

Noninterest Income

The following table presents the components of total noninterest income for the first nine months of 2023, compared to the first nine months of 2022.

Table 7 - Noninterest income

	Nine months ended September 30,	Change Increase (Decrease)
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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023		2022		\$	%
Trust and investment services fees	\$	3,770	\$	3,440	\$ 330	10 %
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales		1,007		958	49	5
Service charges on deposit accounts		4,624		4,045	579	14
Income from bank owned life insurance		1,047		941	106	11
Other income		1,998		1,479	519	35
Gain on sales of loans held for sale		48		621	(573)	(92)
Gain (loss) on sales of assets held for sale		118		(100)	218	218
Loss on sales of securities		(388)		0	(388)	(100)
Total noninterest income	\$	12,224	\$	11,384	\$ 840	7 %

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The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest income.

Service charges on deposit accounts—The \$579,000 or 14 percent increase in service charges on deposit accounts is attributable to an increase in overdraft fees in the current period.

Other income—The \$519,000 or 35 percent increase in other income is attributable to fees associated with interest rate swaps recognized in the current period.

Gain on sales of loans held for sale—The \$573,000 or 92 percent decrease in gain on sales of loans is due to the sale of a smaller volume of mortgage loans to the secondary market during the current period.

Gain on sales of assets held for sale—The \$218,000 or 218 percent increase in gain on sales of assets is due to the sale of the Gardenville branch real estate during the current period.

Loss on sales of securities—There was a \$388,000 loss on sales of securities in the current period compared to no sales of securities in the prior period.

Noninterest Expense

The following table presents the components of total noninterest expense for the first nine months of 2023, compared to the first nine months of 2022.

Table 8 - Noninterest expense

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended September 30,		Change Increase (Decrease)	
	2023	2022	\$	%
Personnel	\$ 27,943	\$ 26,124	\$ 1,819	7 %
Occupancy of premises, net	2,711	2,844	(133)	(5)
Furniture and equipment	2,514	2,551	(37)	(1)
Professional and legal	1,395	2,281	(886)	(39)
Marketing	1,010	1,340	(330)	(25)
FDIC insurance	739	617	122	20
Debit card processing	1,456	1,222	234	19
Charitable donations	993	971	22	2
External data processing	3,027	2,820	207	7
(Recovery of) impaired loan carrying costs	(229)	512	(741)	(145)
Other	4,624	4,939	(315)	(6)
Total noninterest expense	\$ 46,183	\$ 46,221	\$ (38)	(0) %

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest expense.

Personnel—The \$1,819,000 or 7 percent increase in personnel expense is attributed to higher variable compensation accruals in the current period.

Professional and legal—The \$886,000 or 39 percent decrease in professional and legal expense is primarily due to corporate matters in the prior period.

Marketing—The \$330,000 or 25 percent decrease in marketing expense is due to activity with branding and marketing campaigns in the prior period.

FDIC insurance—The \$122,000 or 20 percent increase in FDIC insurance expense is attributed to higher assessment rates in the current period.

Debit card processing—The \$234,000 or 19 percent increase in debit card processing expense is attributed to higher reliance by our clients on electronic access to their accounts in the current period.

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(Recovery of) impaired loan carrying costs—The \$741,000 or 145 percent decrease in impaired loan carrying costs is attributed to the recovery of costs associated with impaired loans during the current period.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$5,435,000 an increase of \$2,075,000 or 62 percent as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The increase was attributed to higher pre-tax net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared to the nine months ended September 30,

2022. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022 was 21.8 percent and 21.7 percent, respectively. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate primarily due to the impact of certain elements with specific tax benefits, including tax-exempt income, such as income from tax-exempt investments, tax-exempt loans, and bank-owned life insurance

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

Interest Bearing Deposits with Banks

On September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, interest bearing deposits with banks totaled \$28,858,000, a decrease \$11,128,000, an increase of \$70,919,000 \$246,000 or 712 percent, compared to the level at year-end 2022, 2023. The decrease increase is primarily due to an increase in commercial loans, resulting deposits, partially offset by an increase in a use of cash, loans.

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Investment Securities (Available-for-Sale)

The Corporation's entire investment securities portfolio is classified available-for-sale, and is comprised of interest-earning debt securities. The overall composition of the Corporation's investment securities portfolio is provided in Note 2—Securities. On September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the fair value of investment securities available-for-sale totaled \$335,656,000, \$339,495,000, which represented a decrease of \$9,801,000 \$10,272,000 as compared to the fair value of investment securities at year-end 2022, 2023. Purchases of securities did not exceed the cash flows from principal reductions and maturities during the first nine three months of 2023, 2024.

Restricted Investments in Bank Stock, at Cost

On September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, restricted investments in bank stock, at cost, was \$2,152,000, \$3,186,000, which was \$1,197,000 \$40,000 or 125 1 percent higher than the level at year-end 2022, 2023. This was attributable to short-term borrowings of \$25,875,000 \$26,042,000 with FHLBP, which requires a corresponding membership stock purchase.

Loans Held For Sale

On September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, loans held for sale totaled \$1,103,000, \$958,000, which was \$949,000 \$136,000 or 616 17 percent higher than the level at year-end 2022, 2023. This was primarily attributable to SBA loans held for sale at the end of the period.

Loans Held For Investment

On September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, total loans, net of deferred fees, were \$1.70 billion \$1.74 billion, which was \$71,523,000 \$33,661,000 or 4 2 percent higher than the level at year-end 2022, 2023. The composition of the Corporation's loan portfolio is provided in Note 4—Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses.

Deposits

Deposits are the Corporation's principal source of funding for earning assets. On September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, deposits totaled \$1.91 \$1.92 billion, which reflected a \$36,841,000 \$41,721,000 or 2 percent decrease increase compared to the level at year-end 2022. Of the decrease in total 2023. Noninterest bearing deposits \$65,367,000 is attributable to noninterest bearing deposits, decreased by \$13,930,000 or 4 percent, more than offset by a \$28,526,000 \$55,651,000 increase in interest bearing deposits, primarily money market accounts and time deposits. The Corporation maintains a well-diversified deposit base and has a comparatively low level of uninsured deposits. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, 83% 84% of the Bank's deposits were estimated to be FDIC-insured, and an additional 7% of deposits were fully collateralized. The composition of the Corporation's total deposit portfolio is provided in Note 5—Deposits.

Short-term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings, which consist of securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), federal funds purchased, and other short-term borrowings, totaled \$39,099,000 \$30,314,000 at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, which reflected a \$27,494,000 \$26,227,000 or 237 46 percent increase decrease compared to the level at year-end 2022, 2023. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the balance of other short-term borrowings was \$25,875,000 \$26,042,000 compared to \$0 \$45,742,000 at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, which consisted of FHLBP Open Repo line of credit advances.

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Long-term Debt and Subordinated Debentures

The Corporation uses long-term borrowings as a secondary funding source for asset growth and to manage interest rate risk. On September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, long-term debt, including subordinated debentures totaled \$42,353,000 \$42,378,000 compared to \$42,314,000 \$42,365,000 at year-end 2022, 2023. A listing of outstanding long-term debt obligations is provided in Note 6—Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt.

Shareholders' Equity and Capital Adequacy

Shareholders' equity, or capital, enables Codorus Valley to maintain asset growth and absorb losses. Capital adequacy can be affected by a multitude of factors, including profitability, new stock issuances, corporate expansion and acquisitions, dividend policy and distributions, and regulatory mandates. The Corporation's total shareholders' equity was approximately \$183,363,000 \$200,994,000 on September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, an increase of \$6,063,000 \$1,389,000 or 3 1 percent compared to the level at year-end 2022, 2023. The increase was primarily attributable to net income of \$19,520,000, \$4,255,000, partially offset by dividends paid of \$4,701,000 \$1,639,000 for the nine three months ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and the adoption accumulated other comprehensive loss of ASC Topic 326 (CECL) of \$2,100,000, \$1,829,000.

Cash Dividends on Stock

The Corporation has historically paid cash dividends on its stock on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors determines the dividend rate after considering the Corporation's capital requirements, current and projected net income, and other relevant factors. As recently announced, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.17 per share on October 10, 2023 April 9, 2024, payable on November 14, 2023 May 14, 2024, to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 24, 2023 May 7, 2024. The cash dividend follows a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.16 \$0.17 per share distributed in February 2023 and May 2023 and a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.17 per share distributed in August 2023, 2024.

Capital Adequacy

The Corporation and PeoplesBank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking regulators that involve quantitative guidelines and qualitative judgments. The regulatory capital measures for the Corporation and PeoplesBank as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and the minimum capital ratios established by regulators are set forth in Note 8—Regulatory Matters to the financial statements. We believe that PeoplesBank is well capitalized on September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 and had no regulatory dividend restrictions (see Note 8—Regulatory Matters to the financial statements).

RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk represents the possibility that a loan client, counterparty or issuer may not perform in accordance with contractual terms, posing one of the most significant risks of loss to the Corporation. Accordingly, the Corporation emphasizes the management of credit risk, and has established a lending policy which management believes is sound given the nature and scope of our operations. The Credit Risk Management section included in Item 7 of the Corporation's previously filed Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, provides a more detailed overview of the Corporation's credit risk management process.

Management regularly analyzes the commercial real estate portfolio, which includes the review of occupancy, cash flows, expenses and expiring leases, as well as the location of the real estate. At September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the Corporation has \$133,600,000 \$134,800,000 outstanding loan balances related to office space. space compared to \$132,500,000 at December 31, 2023. Management believes that the office space portfolio is well-diversified and includes only limited exposure to properties located in major metro markets.

Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming assets, as shown in the table below, are asset categories that pose the greatest risk of loss. The level of nonperforming assets at September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 was \$7,988,000, \$7,384,000, which decreased increased by \$3,461,000 \$3,392,000 or 30 85 percent when compared to year-end 2022, of which \$1,213,000 relates to troubled debt restructured loans reported under previously applicable GAAP. 2023. The decrease increase was primarily attributed to the repayment of new loans being placed on nonaccrual loans status during the year. quarter.

The Corporation regularly monitors large and criticized assets in its commercial loan portfolio recognizing that prolonged low economic growth, or a weakening economy, could have negative effects on these commercial borrowers. Nonperforming assets are monitored and managed for collection of these accounts. Collection efforts, including modification of contractual terms for individual accounts based on prevailing market conditions and liquidation of collateral assets, are employed to maximize recovery. A special assets committee meets regularly, at a minimum quarterly, to review nonperforming assets. We generally rely on appraisals performed by independent licensed appraisers to determine the value of real estate collateral for collateral-dependent loans. Generally, an appraisal is performed when: an account reaches 90 days past due, unless a certified appraisal was completed within the past twelve months; market values have changed significantly; the condition of the property has changed significantly; or the existing appraisal is outdated based upon regulatory or policy requirements. In instances where the value of the collateral, net of costs to sell, is less than

the net carrying amount for individually evaluated commercial related loans, a specific an individual loss allowance is established for the difference. Further provisions for credit losses may be required for nonaccrual loans as additional information becomes available or conditions change. When it is probable that some portion or an entire loan balance will not be collected, that amount is charged off as loss against the allowance.

The paragraphs and table below address significant changes in the nonperforming asset categories as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

Table 95 – Nonperforming assets

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2023	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Nonaccrual loans:			
Commercial loans	\$ 3,984	\$ 3,160	1,513
Commercial real estate:			
Construction	40	35	38
Owner occupied	2,043	1,346	463
Non-owner occupied	204	155	205
Residential real estate:			
Construction		264	0
Revolving	506	474	439
Other	828	1,542	951
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 7,605	\$ 6,976	\$ 3,609

Other Real Estate Owned	\$	383	\$	408	\$	383
Total Nonperforming assets	\$	7,988	\$	7,384	\$	3,992
Individually evaluated loans without a valuation allowance	\$	5,617	\$	3,233	\$	2,146
Individually evaluated loans with a valuation allowance		1,988		3,743		1,463
Total individually evaluated loans	\$	7,605	\$	6,976	\$	3,609
Valuation allowance related to individually evaluated loans	\$	1,092	\$	1,868	\$	556
Nonperforming loans as a % of total loans		0.45 %		0.40 %		0.21 %
Nonperforming assets to total loans and foreclosed real estate		0.47 %		0.42 %		0.23 %
Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end assets		0.36 %		0.33 %		0.18 %
ACL as a % of nonperforming loans		282.03 %		310.29 %		568.28 %
ACL as a % of nonperforming assets		268.50 %		293.13 %		513.72 %
ACL as a % of total loans		1.26 %		1.24 %		1.20 %
Nonaccrual loans as a % of applicable portfolio:						
Commercial loans		2.32 %		1.86 %		0.98 %
Commercial real estate:						
Construction		0.02 %		0.02 %		0.02 %
Owner occupied		0.59 %		0.38 %		0.13 %
Non-owner occupied		0.04 %		0.03 %		0.05 %
Residential real estate:						
Construction				0.93 %		0.00 %
Revolving		0.48 %		0.46 %		0.41 %
Other		0.30 %		0.53 %		0.34 %

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		December 31,
(dollars in thousands)		2022
Nonaccrual loans:		
Builder & developer	\$	1,773
Commercial real estate investor		222
Residential real estate investor		856
Manufacturing		2,965
Agriculture		912
Commercial other		3,436
Residential mortgages		349
Home equity		457
Total nonaccrual loans	\$	10,970
Troubled debt restructurings (TDRs):		
Performing	\$	1,213
Total TDR loans	\$	1,213
Other Real Estate Owned:	\$	479
Total Nonperforming assets	\$	11,449
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	\$	9,400
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance		2,783
Total impaired loans	\$	12,183
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	\$	2,484
Nonaccrual loans as a % of total loans		0.67 %
Nonperforming loans as a % of total loans		0.67 %
Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end assets		0.52 %
ALL as a % of nonaccrual loans		189.02 %
ALL as a % of nonperforming assets		181.12 %
ALL as a % of total loans		1.27 %
Nonaccrual loans as a % of applicable portfolio:		
Builder & developer		1.38 %
Commercial real estate investor		0.06 %

Residential real estate investor	0.33 %
Manufacturing	3.42 %
Agriculture	1.00 %
Commercial other	1.64 %
Residential mortgages	0.26 %
Home equity	0.47 %

Nonperforming loans

Nonperforming loans consist of nonaccrual loans and accruing loans 90 days or more past due. We generally place a loan on nonaccrual status and cease accruing interest income (i.e., recognize interest income on a cash basis, as long as the loan is sufficiently collateralized) when loan payment performance is unsatisfactory and the loan is past due 90 days or more. A loan is returned to interest accruing status when we determine that circumstances have improved to the extent that all of the principal and interest amounts contractually due are current for at least six consecutive payments and future payments are reasonably assured. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest represent loans that are contractually past due, but are well collateralized and in the process of collection. As of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, the nonperforming loan portfolio balance totaled **\$7,605,000**, **\$6,976,000**, compared to **\$10,970,000** **\$3,609,000** at year-end **2022**, **2023**. For both periods, the nonperforming portfolio balance was comprised primarily of collateralized commercial loans.

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Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate represents real estate acquired to satisfy debts owed to PeoplesBank and is included in the Other Assets category on the Corporation's balance sheet. Foreclosed real estate was **\$408,000** as of **March 31, 2024** and **\$383,000** as of **September 30, 2023** and **\$479,000** as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. A **write-down of \$96,000** new property totaling **\$25,000** was **recorded** **included** during the **nine months** **three month period** ended **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**.

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Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

The ACL is a reserve accumulated on the Consolidated Balance Sheets through the recognition of the provision for credit losses. The Corporation records a provision for credit losses in the Consolidated Statements of Income to maintain the ACL at a level considered sufficient to absorb expected credit losses.

The ACL on loans was **\$21,449,000** **\$21,645,000** as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **\$20,736,000** **\$20,506,000** as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. As a percentage of period-end loans, the ACL was **1.26** **1.24** percent as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **1.27** **1.20** percent as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. **As detailed in Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, the ACL increased \$927,000 at the adoption of CECL.**

The ACL as a percentage of nonperforming loans was **282.03** **310.29** percent as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **189.02** **568.28** percent as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. The ACL as a percentage of nonperforming assets was **268.50** **293.13** percent as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **181.12** **513.72** percent as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

The ACL on unfunded commitments was **\$2,212,000** **\$1,503,000** as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024** and **\$0** **\$2,278,000** as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. The Corporation recorded **\$323,000** **a recovery of provision** **\$775,000** for credit losses on unfunded commitments for the **nine** **three** months ended **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, compared to **none** **a provision of \$246,000** in the prior year. **Similar to the increase in ACL on loans, the increase in ACL and provision expense on unfunded commitments was related to the adoption of CECL.**

Liquidity Risk Management

Maintaining adequate liquidity provides the Corporation with the ability to meet financial obligations to depositors, loan clients, employees, and shareholders on a timely and cost effective basis in the normal course of business. Additionally, adequate liquidity provides funds for growth and business opportunities as they arise. Liquidity is generated from transactions relating to both the Corporation's assets and liabilities. The primary sources of asset liquidity are funds received from client loan payments, investment maturities and cash inflows from mortgage-backed securities, and the net proceeds of asset sales. The primary sources of liability liquidity are deposit growth, and funds obtained from short-term borrowings and long-term debt. The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, included in this report, present the changes in cash from operating, investing and financing activities.

At **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, we believe that liquidity was adequate based upon the availability of unpledged available-for-sale securities with a fair value totaling approximately **\$108,054,000**. **With an unrealized loss of \$42,869,000, liquidation options would need to be considered, however there would be options for pledging of these securities to other borrowing sources.** Although the Corporation has not utilized the Federal Reserve's Bank Term Funding Facility as of September 30, 2023, the program has attractive features, such as being able to borrow based on the par values (rather than market values) of a bank's investment securities that are pledged as collateral. For this reason, the program would be considered among the Corporation's other wholesale borrowing options if additional liquidity was needed, **\$135,476,000**. Available credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh totals approximately **\$723,088,000**, **\$736,633,000**. The Corporation's loan-to-deposit ratio was **89.4** **90.8** percent as of **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, **84.0** **91.0** percent as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **89.3** **87.2** percent as of **June 30, 2022** **March 31, 2023**.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation's financial statements do not reflect various commitments that are made in the normal course of business, which may involve some liquidity risk. These commitments consist primarily of commitments to grant new loans, unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, and letters of credit issued under the same standards as on-balance sheet instruments. Unused commitments at **September 30, 2023** **March 31, 2024**, totaled **\$733,233,000** **\$622,135,000** and consisted of **\$640,385,000** **\$556,421,000** in unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, **\$76,139,000** **\$49,093,000** to grant new loans and **\$16,699,000** **\$16,621,000** in letters of credit. Generally these commitments

have fixed expiration dates or termination clauses and are for specific purposes. Accordingly, many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and, therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Disclosure of the Corporation's significant accounting policies is included in Note 1 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements its December 31, 2022 Form 10-K. Some of these policies require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. Management makes significant estimates in determining the allowance for credit losses. Subsequent to the adoption of ASC 326 in the first quarter of 2023, the Corporation's accounting policy for ACL – loans is now as follows:

Allowance for credit losses – loans

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

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Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information from both internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in current loan-specific risk characteristics such as differences in underwriting standards, portfolio mix, delinquency level, or term as well as changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in unemployment rates, property values, or other relevant factors. These adjustments are commonly known as the Qualitative Framework.

In addition to the estimated quantitative credit loss for loans evaluated collectively, qualitative factors that may not be fully captured in the quantitative results are also evaluated. These include changes in lending policy, the nature and volume of the portfolio, overall business conditions in the economy, credit concentrations, competition, model imprecision, and legal and regulatory requirements. Qualitative adjustments are judgmental and are based on management's knowledge of the portfolio and the markets in which the Corporation operates. Qualitative adjustments are evaluated and approved on a quarterly basis. Additionally, the ACL includes other allowance categories that are not directly incorporated in the quantitative results including loans in process.

The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Loans evaluated collectively for expected credit losses include loans on accrual status and loans initially evaluated individually but determined to not to have enhanced credit risk characteristics. The Corporation has identified the following portfolio segments:

- ☐ Commercial loans
- ☐ Commercial real estate – construction
- ☐ Commercial real estate – owner occupied
- ☐ Commercial real estate – non-owner occupied
- ☐ Residential real estate – construction
- ☐ Residential real estate – revolving
- ☐ Residential real estate – multi family
- ☐ Residential real estate – other
- ☐ Consumer loans

The Corporation measures the allowance for credit losses using the following methods.

- Loans are aggregated into pools based on similar risk characteristics.
- The Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) CECL model components are determined based on loss estimates driven by historical experience at the input level.
- The PD model component uses "through the economic cycle transition" matrices based on the Corporation's and peer group historical loan and transaction data across each pool of loans.
- The LGD model component calculates a lifetime estimate across each pool of loans utilizing a nonparametric loss curve modeling approach.
- Reasonable and supportable forecasts are incorporated into the PD model component that are based on different economic forecasts and scenarios sourced from an external party. A future loss forecast over the reasonable and supportable forecast period is based on the projected performance of specific economic variables that statistically correlate with the PD and LGD pools. After the reasonable and supportable forecast period, loss estimates naturally revert to input-level reversion.
- Cash flow assumptions are established for each loan using maturity date, amortization schedule and interest rate.
- A constant prepayment rate is calculated for each loan pool in the CECL model.

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

Loans are modified if the Corporation grants borrowers experiencing financial difficulties concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions granted under a modification may involve a reduction of the interest rate, forgiveness of principal, extension of the term of the loan, and/or other-than-insignificant payment delays.

Expected credit losses are estimated over the contractual terms of the loans, adjusted for expected prepayments when appropriate.

To the extent actual outcomes differ from management's estimates, additional provision for credit losses may be required that would impact the Corporation's operating results.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The most significant market risk to which the Corporation is exposed is interest rate risk. The primary business of the Corporation and the composition of its balance sheet consist of investments in interest earning assets (primarily loans and securities), which are funded by interest bearing liabilities (deposits and borrowings), all of which have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in market

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interest rates. Changes in rates also have an impact on the Corporation's liquidity position and could affect its ability to meet obligations and continue to grow.

The Corporation employs various management techniques to minimize its exposure to interest rate risk. An Asset Liability Management Committee, consisting of key financial and senior management personnel, meets on a regular basis. The Committee is responsible for reviewing the interest rate sensitivity and liquidity positions of the Corporation, reviewing projected sources and uses of funds, approving asset and liability management policies, monitoring economic conditions, and overseeing the formulation and implementation of strategies regarding balance sheet positions.

Simulation

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In addition, simulation of net interest income on a look-forward basis is performed for the next twelve-month period. A variety of interest rate scenarios are used to measure the effects impact of sudden and gradual movements upward and downward in the yield curve. These results are compared to the results obtained in a flat or unchanged interest rate scenario. Simulation of net interest income is used primarily to measure the Corporation's short-term earnings exposure to rate movements. A "shock" is an a simulated immediate upward or downward movement of interest rates. The shocks Shock scenarios do not take into account changes in client behavior that could result in changes to mix and/or volumes in the balance sheet, nor do they account for competitive pricing over the forward 12-month twelve-month period. The results at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 reflect the impact of the FOMC's interest rates in effect at the end of each period. To improve comparability across periods, the Bank strives to follow best practices related to the assumption setting and maintains the size and mix of the period end balance sheet; therefore the results may not reflect actions that management may take in the normal course or strategy of business that would impact results. The Corporation applies simulates the application of these interest rate "shocks" to its financial instruments up and down 100, 200, 300, and 400 basis points. A 400 basis point decrease in interest rates is not simulated at this time.

The following table summarizes the expected simulated impact of interest rate shocks on net interest income as well as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and the Corporation's policy limits at each level. All scenarios simulated were within policy limits at September 30, 2023 as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Change in Interest Rates (basis points)	Annual Change in Net Interest Income (in thousands)	% Change in Net Interest Income	% Change Policy Limit
+100	\$ 654	0.82 %	(7.50) %
(100)	\$ 642	0.81 %	(7.50) %
+200	\$ 1,310	1.65 %	(15.00) %
(200)	\$ 589	0.74 %	(15.00) %
+300	\$ 1,978	2.49 %	(25.00) %
(300)	\$ (5)	(0.01) %	(25.00) %
+400	\$ 2,662	3.36 %	(35.00) %

Net Interest Income			
% Change in Net Interest Income			
Change in Market Interest Rates (basis points)	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	% Change Policy Limit
(400)	(7.8)%	(8.1)%	(35.0)%
(300)	(5.0)%	(5.2)%	(25.0)%
(200)	(2.2)%	(2.3)%	(15.0)%
(100)	(0.5)%	(0.4)%	(7.5)%
100	(1.3)%	(1.6)%	(7.5)%
200	(3.0)%	(3.6)%	(15.0)%
300	(4.0)%	(4.9)%	(25.0)%
400	(5.1)%	(6.3)%	(35.0)%

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Corporation carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon the evaluation, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer concluded that, as of September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective. The Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules

and forms. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

Effective January 1, 2023, the Corporation adopted ASC 326. The Corporation designed new controls and modified existing controls in conjunction with its adoption. These additional controls over financial reporting included controls over model creation and design, model governance and model assumptions, among others. There were no changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Corporation is involved in pending and threatened claims and other legal proceedings from time to time in the ordinary course of its business activities. Management evaluates the possible impact of these matters taking into consideration the most recent information available. A loss reserve is established for any matter for which it is believed that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. Once established, the reserve is adjusted as appropriate to reflect any subsequent developments. Actual losses with respect to any such

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matter may be more or less than the amount estimated. For any matter for which a loss is not probable, or the amount of the loss cannot reasonably be estimated, no loss reserve is established.

In addition, the Corporation may be involved in legal proceedings in the form of investigations of regulatory or governmental inquiries covering a range of possible issues. These could be specific to the Corporation, or part of more wide-spread inquiries by regulatory authorities. These inquiries or investigations could lead to administrative, civil or criminal proceedings involving the Corporation and could result in fines, penalties, restitution, or other types of sanctions, or the need for the Corporation to undertake remedial actions, or to alter its business, financial or accounting practices.

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Management believes that any liabilities, individually or in the aggregate, that may result from the final outcomes of pending or threatened legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Corporation or upon its results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Other than the risk factors set forth below, there have been no material changes to the risk factors as previously disclosed in Item 1A – Risk Factors – in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Corporation's 2022 10-K.

Risks Related to Recent Banking Industry Turmoil

The Corporation is exposed to the risk that when a bank or other financial institution experiences financial difficulties, there could be an adverse "contagion" impact on other banking institutions. The failures of Silicon Valley Bank in California, Signature Bank in New York and First Republic Bank in California during the first and second quarters of 2023 caused an element of panic and uncertainty in the investor community and among bank customers generally, including, specifically, deposit customers. While the Corporation does not believe that the circumstances of these three failures are necessarily indicators of broader issues for concern with all other banks or with the banking system itself, the failures are likely to reduce customer confidence, affect sources of funding and liquidity, increase regulatory requirements and costs, adversely affect financial markets and/or have negative reputational ramifications for institutions in the banking industry, including, possibly, the Corporation and its PeoplesBank subsidiary. The Corporation will continue to closely monitor the ongoing events and volatility in the financial services industry, together with any responsive measures taken by the banking regulators to mitigate or manage the concerns of bank customers regarding FDIC deposit insurance coverage and the safety and soundness of community banks, year ended December 31, 2023.

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

The Corporation relies on its subsidiary PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company, for dividend distributions, which are subject to restrictions as reported in Note 9—Regulatory Matters of the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Corporation's Board of Directors approved a new Share Repurchase Program in January 2023. Under the newly approved Program, the Corporation is authorized to repurchase up to \$5 million of the Corporation's issued and outstanding common stock. All shares of common stock repurchased pursuant to the Program are required to be held as treasury shares and be available for use and reissuance for purposes as and when determined by the Board of Directors including, without limitation, pursuant to the Corporation's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and its equity compensation program. There was no activity under the new Program during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 December 31, 2023.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

This Item 4 is not applicable to the Corporation.

Item 5. Other Information

None During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, no director or officer (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. adopted, modified, or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or any non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act).

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Amended Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for June 30, 2018, filed with the Commission on August 6, 2018).
3.2	Amended and Restated By-laws (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 3.2 of the Registrant's Current Annual Report on Form 8-K 10-K filed with the Commission on December 20, 2021 March 12, 2024).
4.1	Form of 4.50% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 2030 of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on December 10, 2020).
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – filed herewith.
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – filed herewith.
32	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – filed herewith.
101	Financial statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024 , formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – filed herewith.
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.

[November](#) [May](#) 6,

[2023](#) [2024](#)

Date

[November](#) [May](#) 6,

[2023](#) [2024](#)

Date

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.

(Registrant)

/s/ Craig L. Kauffman

Craig L. Kauffman,
President
and Chief Executive Officer (Principal
Executive Officer)

/s/ Larry D. Pickett

Larry D. Pickett

Treasurer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.1

Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 I, Craig L. Kauffman, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.; 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)), for the registrant and have:

- a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: **November 6, 2023** May 6, 2024

/s/ Craig L. Kauffman
 Craig L. Kauffman,
 President and Chief Executive
 Officer
 (Principal Executive Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.2

Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 I, Larry D. Pickett, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)), for the registrant and have:

- a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
- b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
- d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2023 May 6, 2024

/s/ Larry D. Pickett
Larry D. Pickett
Treasurer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

EXHIBIT 32

Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 The certification set forth below is being submitted in connection with the Quarterly Report of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2023 March 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), for the purpose of complying with Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code. Craig L. Kauffman, the Chief Executive Officer, and Larry D. Pickett, the Principal Financial Officer, of the Company, each certifies that, to the best of his knowledge: 1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act; and 2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. Company as of and for the period covered by the Report.

Date: November 6, 2023 May 6, 2024

/s/ Craig L. Kauffman
Craig L. Kauffman,
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Larry D. Pickett
Larry D. Pickett
Treasurer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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