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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023

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)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (717) 747-1519

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (\$232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.'s voting stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$

181,853,487
as of June 30, 2023.

As of March 1, 2024, Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. had

9,642,669
shares of common stock outstanding, par value \$2.50 per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

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PART I

Item 1: Business

The disclosures set forth in this Item are qualified by the section captioned "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors" contained in Part I, Items 1A, and other cautionary statements set forth elsewhere in this report.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. ("Codorus Valley" or the "Corporation") is a Pennsylvania business corporation, incorporated on October 7, 1986. On March 2, 1987, Codorus Valley became a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company ("PeoplesBank") is its wholly owned bank subsidiary. The Corporation's business consists primarily of managing PeoplesBank, and its principal source of income is dividends received from PeoplesBank. The Corporation also wholly-owns one non-bank subsidiary, SYC Realty Co., Inc., a subsidiary that is used, as needed, to hold certain foreclosed assets pending liquidation. On December 31, 2023, Codorus Valley had total consolidated assets of \$2.19 billion, total deposits and other liabilities of \$2.00 billion, and total shareholders' equity of \$199,605,000.

Proposed Transaction

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 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 in the Form 10-K as the "Proposed Transaction."

The Proposed Transaction has been approved by the board of directors of Codorus Valley 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 Proposed Transaction, 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.

PeoplesBank Subsidiary

PeoplesBank, organized in 1934, is a Pennsylvania chartered bank that offers a full range of consumer, business, wealth management, and mortgage services at financial centers located in communities throughout South Central Pennsylvania and Central Maryland. In addition to the twenty-two full service financial centers, it has eight financial centers located primarily within retirement communities that provide a full suite of services. PeoplesBank, with origins dating back to 1864, is focused on acquiring and nurturing financial relationships with small and mid-sized businesses. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures the deposits of PeoplesBank to the maximum extent provided by law. On December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank had total loans of \$1.71 billion, excluding loans held for sale, and total deposits of \$1.87 billion. PeoplesBank had the second largest share of deposits in York County, Pennsylvania, with deposits totaling 15.1 percent of the market as of June 30, 2023, the latest available measurement date.

PeoplesBank is not dependent on deposits of, or exposed to a loan concentration to, a single client, or a small group of clients. Therefore, the loss of a single client, or a small client group, would not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of PeoplesBank. At December 31, 2023, the largest indebtedness of a single PeoplesBank client was approximately \$26,683,000 or 1.4 percent of the total loan portfolio, which was within PeoplesBank's regulatory lending limit of \$42,821,000. Also at December 31, 2023, 83% of deposits are estimated to be FDIC-insured and an additional 7% were fully collateralized.

Most of the Corporation's business is with clients located within South Central Pennsylvania, principally York and Lancaster Counties and North Central Maryland, principally Harford County and Baltimore County. Although this

market area may pose a concentration risk geographically, we believe that the diverse local economies and our detailed knowledge of the client base lessens this risk.

Nonbank Subsidiaries of PeoplesBank

PeoplesBank had four wholly-owned nonbank subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023, that were consolidated for financial reporting purposes.

One such subsidiary, Codorus Valley Financial Advisors, Inc. d/b/a PeoplesWealth Advisors, a subsidiary that sells non-deposit investment products, began operations in January 2000, and previously operated as SYC Insurance Services, Inc. until the change to the current name in December 2005.

Periodically, PeoplesBank creates nonbank subsidiaries for the purpose of temporarily holding certain foreclosed assets pending liquidation. On December 31, 2023, none of the three of these foreclosed asset subsidiaries was active.

Nonbank Subsidiaries of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.

In 2006, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. 2, a wholly-owned special purpose subsidiary whose sole purpose was to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$7,217,000. In 2004, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. 1 to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$3,093,000. The Corporation owns 100 percent of the common stock of these nonbank subsidiaries, which are not consolidated for financial reporting purposes. These obligations are reported as junior subordinated debt on the Corporation's balance sheet.

In 1991, SYC Realty Co., Inc. was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Codorus Valley, and originally commenced operations in October 1995. Codorus Valley created this nonbank subsidiary primarily for the purpose of holding certain foreclosed properties obtained by PeoplesBank pending liquidation of those properties. SYC Realty was inactive during the entire reporting period of 2023.

Human Capital

As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation employed 317 full-time associates and 24 part-time associates, compared to 318 full-time and 23 part-time associates as of December 31, 2022. Average tenure of our associate base is 7.33 years. The Board and Executive Leadership Team have established the following mission, vision and values for the Corporation:

Mission: *To be community builders with an unwavering commitment to:*

- Helping our clients achieve their dreams and live confidently*
- Cultivating a work environment where our associates can thrive and make a difference*
- Delivering value and prosperity for our shareholders*

Vision: *To attract lifetime clients by being best in class*

Values: *Act Honorably, Care Deeply & Go Further, Create Opportunities, Pursue Growth, Drive Performance and Live We Before Me*

We recognize that our ability to create value on a consistent basis is highly dependent upon the effectiveness of our team. The Corporation's key human capital management objectives are to attract and retain diverse talent that aligns with our values and culture. Our talent strategy focuses on acquiring new associates through branding and outreach programs, developing associates through an extensive onboarding program, ongoing learning and development, mentoring and performance management and retaining associates through recognition, engagement and a competitive total rewards package.

Communication and Engagement

The Corporation believes in the importance of associate communication and engagement. We utilize several methods to foster engagement, including activities such as recognition programs, service awards, yearly associate meetings, engagement surveys and community service programs. We believe keeping our team well informed, connected and appreciated, adds to the success of our organization. Our annual associate engagement survey scores appear to reflect

our success in achieving these engagement goals, as our associate engagement scores have consistently exceeded 80%, with over 90% of our associates participating annually.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Creating an environment in which our differences are appreciated is critical to our ongoing success. Through our Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion plan, and in partnership with our DE&I Advisory Team and our senior leaders, the Corporation continues to advance a variety of initiatives including training, development, and awareness programs, as well as providing resources and soliciting ongoing feedback. Diversity, Equity and Inclusion are not just about who we are, but also the way in which we carry out our mission. This includes the way we work together; the way we think about and solve problems; the way we engage our associates and tap into the unique strengths each of us brings to the workplace; and the way we ensure a safe and sound place to work and grow.

To attract a more ethnically diverse workforce, the Corporation seeks to develop new relationships and to enhance existing ones with a variety of community-based, non-profit organizations and educational institutions. Additionally, through programs such as our Student Banker Apprenticeship and our internship programs, we seek to attract a diverse population of young adults to careers in financial services and at PeoplesBank. As of December 31, 2023, our workforce reflected the following:

- Ethnic minorities in workforce – 13%
- Women in workforce – 71%
- Ethnic minorities in management – 11%
- Women in management – 56%
- Ethnic minorities on the Board – 10%
- Women on the Board – 11%

Compensation and Benefits

The Corporation offers competitive compensation to attract and retain talent. Our generous total rewards package includes market-competitive salaries, bonuses or sales commissions, equity incentives, healthcare and retirement benefits and paid time off. Associates have regular performance reviews and merit salary adjustments commensurate with performance.

Learning and Development

The Corporation provides an extensive learning and development program that supports our culture, prepares associates for their immediate role, and seeks to support their personal development and help them to achieve long-term success. We offer leadership development, personal development, PeoplesBank *Mission, Vision & Values* and ongoing technical and compliance training throughout the year. Associates also have access to additional educational and development opportunities including tuition reimbursement and certification programs. The success of our development programs is evidenced by our internally posted and filled positions, representing nearly 28% of positions filled in 2023.

Segment Reporting

Management has determined that it operates in only one segment, community banking. The Corporation's non-banking activities are not significant to the consolidated financial statements.

Competition

The banking industry in PeoplesBank's service area, South Central Pennsylvania (principally, York and Lancaster Counties), and North Central Maryland (principally, Baltimore and Harford County), is highly competitive. PeoplesBank competes through service and price, and by leveraging its hometown image. It competes with commercial banks and other financial service providers, such as thrifts, credit unions, consumer finance companies, investment firms and mortgage companies. Some financial service providers operating in PeoplesBank's service area operate on a national and regional scale and possess resources that are greater than PeoplesBank's.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

General

The Corporation is registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the "BHCA") and is subject to regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board") and by the Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities (the "PADOBS"). The Corporation files annually a report of its operations with, and is subject to examination by, the Federal Reserve Board and the PADOBS. This regulation and oversight is generally intended to ensure that the Corporation limits its activities to those allowed by law and that it operates in a safe and sound manner without endangering the financial health of PeoplesBank.

The common stock of the Corporation is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Corporation is subject to the proxy and tender offer rules, insider trading reporting requirements and restrictions, and certain other requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Corporation's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "CVLY." The NASDAQ Stock Market listing requirements impose additional requirements on the Corporation, including, among other things, rules relating to corporate governance and the composition and independence of its Board of Directors and various committees of the Board, such as the audit committee.

PeoplesBank is a Pennsylvania-chartered bank subject to extensive regulation and examination by the PADOBS and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"), and to certain requirements established by the Federal Reserve Board. The federal and state laws and regulations which are applicable to banks regulate, among other things, the scope of their business, including the activities in which they engage, their investments, their reserves against deposits, the payment of dividends, the timing of the availability of deposited funds and the nature and amount of and collateral for certain loans. There are periodic examinations by the PADOBS and the FDIC to test PeoplesBank's compliance with various regulatory requirements. This regulation and supervision establishes a comprehensive framework of activities in which an institution can engage and is intended primarily for the protection of the FDIC insurance fund and depositors. The regulatory structure also gives the regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to the classification of assets and establishment of adequate loan loss reserves for regulatory purposes. Any change in such regulation, whether by the PADOBS, the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board or the U.S. Congress could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation and PeoplesBank and their respective operations.

Federal law provides the federal banking regulators, including the FDIC and the Federal Reserve Board, with substantial enforcement powers. This enforcement authority includes, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease-and-desist or removal orders, and to initiate injunctive actions against banking organizations and institution-affiliated parties, as defined. In general, these enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices. Other actions or inactions may provide the basis for enforcement action, including misleading, inaccurate or untimely reports filed with regulatory authorities.

Certain of the regulatory requirements that are applicable to the Corporation and PeoplesBank are described below. This description of statutes and regulations is not intended to be a complete explanation of such statutes and regulations and their effects on the Corporation and PeoplesBank and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual statutes and regulations.

2018 Regulatory Reform

In May 2018 the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act (the "2018 Act"), was enacted to modify or remove certain financial reform rules and regulations, including some of those implemented under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") enacted in 2010. While the 2018 Act maintains most of the regulatory structure established by the Dodd-Frank Act, it amends certain aspects of the regulatory framework for small depository institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion and for large banks with assets of more than \$50 billion. Many of these changes resulted in meaningful regulatory relief for community banks such as PeoplesBank.

The 2018 Act, among other matters, expanded the definition of "qualified mortgages" which may be held by a financial institution and simplifies the regulatory capital rules for financial institutions and their holding companies with total consolidated assets of less than \$10 billion by instructing the federal banking regulators to establish a single "Community Bank Leverage Ratio" of between 8 and 10 percent to replace the leverage and risk-based regulatory capital ratios. The 2018 Act also expanded the category of holding companies that may rely on the "Small Bank Holding Company and Savings and Loan Holding Company Policy Statement" (the "SBHC Policy") by raising the maximum amount of assets a qualifying holding company may have from \$1 billion to \$3 billion. This expansion also excluded such holding companies from the minimum capital requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act. In addition, the 2018 Act included regulatory relief for community banks regarding regulatory examination cycles, call reports, the Volcker Rule (proprietary trading prohibitions), mortgage disclosures and risk weights for certain high-risk commercial real estate loans.

Regulation of the Corporation

Bank Holding Company Act Activities and Other Limitations. Under the BHCA, the Corporation must obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board before it may acquire control of another bank or bank holding company, merge or consolidate with another bank holding company, acquire all or substantially all of the assets of another bank or bank holding company, or acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of any voting shares of any bank or bank holding company if, after such acquisition, the Corporation would directly or indirectly own or control more than 5% of such shares.

Federal statutes impose restrictions on the ability of a bank holding company and its nonbank subsidiaries to obtain extensions of credit from its subsidiary bank, on the subsidiary bank's investments in the stock or securities of the holding company, and on the subsidiary bank's accepting the holding company's stock or securities as collateral for loans to any borrower. A bank holding company and its subsidiaries are also prevented from engaging in certain so-called "tie-in" arrangements in connection with any extension of credit, lease or sale of property, or furnishing of services by the subsidiary bank.

A bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks and may not conduct its operations in an unsafe or unsound manner. In addition, it has been the policy of the Federal Reserve Board that a bank holding company should stand ready to use available resources to provide adequate capital to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity and should maintain the financial flexibility and capital-raising capacity to obtain additional resources for assisting its subsidiary banks. A bank holding company's failure to meet its obligations to serve as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks will generally be considered by the Federal Reserve Board to be an unsafe and unsound banking practice or a violation of the Federal Reserve Board regulations, or both. The Dodd-Frank Act included a provision that directs federal regulators to require depository institution holding companies to serve as a source of strength for their depository institution subsidiaries. To date, no regulations have been promulgated to implement that provision.

Non-Banking Activities. The business activities of the Corporation, as a bank holding company, are restricted by the BHCA. Under the BHCA and the Federal Reserve Board's bank holding company regulations, bank holding companies may only engage in, or acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company engaged in:

- banking or managing or controlling banks and other subsidiaries authorized under the BHCA; and
- any BHCA activity the Federal Reserve Board has determined to be so closely related that it is incidental to banking or managing or controlling banks.

The Federal Reserve Board has determined by regulation that certain activities are closely related to banking including operating a mortgage company, finance company, credit card company, factoring company, trust company or savings association; performing certain data processing operations; providing limited securities brokerage services; acting as an investment or financial advisor; acting as an insurance agent for certain types of credit-related insurance; leasing personal property on a full-payout, non-operating basis; providing tax planning and preparation services; operating a collection agency; and providing certain courier services. Moreover, as discussed below, certain other activities are permissible for a bank holding company that becomes a financial holding company.

Financial Holding Companies. Bank holding companies may also engage in a broad range of activities under a regulatory designation known as a "financial holding company." A financial holding company essentially is a bank holding company with significantly expanded powers. Financial holding companies are authorized by statute to engage in a number of financial activities previously impermissible for bank holding companies, including securities underwriting, dealing and market making; sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies; insurance underwriting and agency; and merchant banking activities. The Federal Reserve Board and the Department of the Treasury are also authorized to permit additional activities for financial holding companies if the activities are "financial in nature" or "incidental" to financial activities. A bank holding company may become a financial holding company if each of its subsidiary banks is "well-capitalized", "well-managed", and has at least a "satisfactory" Community Reinvestment Act rating. A financial holding company must provide notice to the Federal Reserve Board within 30 days after commencing activities determined by statute or by the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of the Treasury to be permissible for financial holding companies. The Corporation has not commenced any such activities, or submitted such notices; however, it is not precluded from doing so in the future.

Regulatory Capital Requirements. The Federal Reserve Board has adopted capital adequacy guidelines pursuant to which it assesses the adequacy of capital in examining and supervising a bank holding company and in analyzing applications under the BHCA. The Federal Reserve Board's capital adequacy guidelines for a bank holding company, on a consolidated basis, are similar to those imposed on PeoplesBank by the FDIC. See "Regulation of PeoplesBank - Capital Requirements" below. Moreover, certain of the bank holding company capital requirements promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board in 2013 became effective as of January 1, 2017. Those requirements establish four minimum capital ratios that the Corporation had to comply with as of that date as set forth in the table below. However, subsequent amendments to the Federal Reserve Board's SBHC Policy increased the asset threshold to qualify to utilize the provisions of the SBHC Policy to \$3.0 billion. Bank holding companies which are subject to the SBHC Policy are not subject to compliance with the regulatory capital requirements set forth in the table below until they exceed \$3.0 billion in assets. As a consequence, as of December 31, 2023, the Corporation was not required to comply with the requirements set forth below and will not be subject to such requirements until such time that its consolidated total assets exceed \$3.0 billion or the Federal Reserve Board determines that the Corporation is no longer deemed to be a small bank holding company. However, if the Corporation had been subject to the requirements, it would have been in compliance with such requirements.

Capital Ratio	Regulatory Minimum
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	4.5 % ⁽¹⁾
Tier 1 Leverage Capital	4.0 %
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital	6.0 % ⁽¹⁾
Total Risk-Based Capital	8.0 % ⁽¹⁾

(1) Does not reflect the effect of the Capital Conservation Buffer discussed below.

The Tier 1 Leverage Capital requirement is calculated as a percentage of total assets and the other three capital requirements are calculated as a percentage of risk-weighted assets. In addition to the minimum capital requirements, if the Corporation's assets exceed \$3.0 billion, to avoid becoming subject to restrictions on capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments to management, the Corporation would be required to also maintain a Capital Conservation Buffer of at least 2.50%, consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to risk-weighted assets. For a more detailed discussion of the capital rules, see "Regulatory Capital Regulations" under "Regulation of PeoplesBank" below.

Restrictions on Dividends and Share Repurchases. The Corporation's ability to declare and pay dividends depends in part on dividends received from PeoplesBank. The Pennsylvania Banking Code of 1965 (the "PA Banking Code") regulates the distribution of dividends by banks and states, in part, that dividends may be declared and paid out of accumulated net earnings, provided that the bank continues to meet its surplus requirements. In addition, dividends may not be declared or paid if PeoplesBank is in default in payment of any assessment due the FDIC. The FDIC also imposes restrictions on the payment of dividends in certain situations.

A Federal Reserve Board policy statement on the payment of cash dividends states that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends only to the extent that the holding company's net income for the past year is sufficient to cover both the cash dividends and a rate of earnings retention that is consistent with the holding company's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. The Federal Reserve Board's policy statement also provides that it would be inappropriate for a company experiencing serious financial problems to borrow funds to pay dividends.

Furthermore, under the federal prompt corrective action regulations, the Federal Reserve Board may prohibit a bank holding company from paying any dividends if the holding company's bank subsidiary is classified as "undercapitalized." See "Regulation of PeoplesBank - Prompt Corrective Action" below.

Section 225.4(b)(1) of Regulation Y promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board requires that a bank holding company that is not "well-capitalized" or "well-managed", or that is subject to any unresolved supervisory issues, provide prior notice to the Federal Reserve Board for any repurchase or redemption of its equity securities for cash or other value that would reduce by 10 percent or more the bank holding company's consolidated net worth aggregated over the preceding 12-month period. The Federal Reserve Bank may disapprove such a purchase or redemption if it determines that the proposal would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice or would violate any law, regulation, Federal Reserve Board order or any condition imposed by, or written agreement with, the Federal Reserve Board. As of December 31, 2023, neither the Corporation nor PeoplesBank were subject to any supervisory restrictions on their respective ability to pay dividends.

Federal Securities Laws and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The Corporation's common stock is registered with the SEC under Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Corporation is subject to the proxy and tender offer rules, insider trading reporting requirements and restrictions, and certain other requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

As a public company, the Corporation is also subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOA"), which is applicable to all companies, both U.S. and non-U.S., that file periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The stated goals of the SOA were to increase corporate responsibility, to provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to the securities laws. The SEC is responsible for establishing rules to implement various provisions of the SOA. The SOA includes specific disclosure requirements and corporate governance rules, requires the SEC and securities exchanges to adopt extensive additional disclosure, corporate governance and other related rules and mandates further studies of certain issues by the SEC. The SOA represents significant regulation of the accounting profession and corporate governance practices, such as the relationship between a board of directors and management and between a board of directors and its committees.

As directed by the SOA, the Corporation's principal executive officer and principal financial officer are required to certify that the Corporation's quarterly and annual reports do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact. The rules adopted by the SEC under the SOA have several requirements, including having these officers certify that: they are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting; they have made certain disclosures to the Corporation's auditors and the audit committee of the Board of Directors about the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting; and they have included information in the Corporation's quarterly and annual reports about their evaluation and whether there have been changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could materially affect the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

On March 12, 2020, the SEC issued a final rule, effective April 27, 2020, under the SOA – *Amendments to the Accelerated Filer and Large Accelerated Filer Definitions*. As a result of the amendments, certain low revenue and/or low public float filers will remain obligated to provide a report by management assessing the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), but are not required to provide an attestation report from the Corporation's independent auditor assessing the effectiveness of the Corporation's ICFR. The Corporation meets the amended definition and is not required to provide an attestation report from its independent auditor assessing the effectiveness of its ICFR. PeoplesBank remains subject to independent auditor attestation required under FDIC regulations set forth at 12 C.F.R. §363.3(b).

Volcker Rule Regulations. Regulations adopted by the federal banking agencies to implement the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act commonly referred to as the Volcker Rule contain prohibitions and restrictions on the ability of financial institutions, holding companies and their affiliates to engage in proprietary trading and to hold certain interests in, or to have certain relationships with, various types of investment funds, including hedge funds and private equity funds. However federal regulations exclude from the Volcker Rule restrictions community banks with \$10 billion or less in total consolidated assets and total trading assets and liabilities of five percent or less of total consolidated assets. The Corporation qualifies for the exclusion from the Volcker Rule restrictions.

Limitations on Transactions with Affiliates. Transactions between insured financial institutions and any affiliate are governed by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act. An affiliate of an insured financial institution is any company or entity which controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the insured financial institution. In a bank holding company context, the bank holding company of an insured financial institution (such as the Corporation) and any companies which are controlled by such holding company are affiliates of the insured financial institution. Generally, Section 23A limits the extent to which the insured financial institution or its subsidiaries may engage in "covered transactions" with any one affiliate to an amount equal to 10% of such institution's capital stock and surplus, and contains an aggregate limit on all such transactions with all affiliates to an amount equal to 20% of such capital stock and surplus. Section 23B applies to "covered transactions" as well as certain other transactions and requires that all transactions be on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the insured financial institution, as those provided to a non-affiliate. The term "covered transaction" includes the making of loans to, purchase of assets from and issuance of a guarantee to an affiliate and similar transactions. Section 23B transactions also include the provision of services and the sale of assets by an insured financial institution to an affiliate.

Limitations on Loans to Insiders. Sections 22(g) and (h) of the Federal Reserve Act place restrictions on loans to executive officers, directors and principal stockholders. Under Section 22(h), loans to a director, an executive officer and to a greater than 10% stockholder of an insured financial institution, and certain affiliated interests of either, may not exceed, together with all other outstanding loans to such person and affiliated interests, the insured financial institution's loans to one borrower limit (generally equal to 15% of the institution's unimpaired capital and surplus). Section 22(h) also requires that loans to directors, executive officers and principal stockholders be made on terms substantially the same as offered in comparable transactions to other persons unless the loans are made pursuant to a benefit or compensation program that (i) is widely available to employees of the institution and (ii) does not give preference to any director, executive officer or principal stockholder, or certain affiliated interests thereof, over other employees of the insured financial institution. Section 22(h) also requires prior board approval for the issuance of certain loans. In addition, the aggregate amount of extensions of credit by an insured financial institution to all insiders cannot exceed the institution's unimpaired capital and surplus. Furthermore, Section 22(g) places additional restrictions on loans to executive officers. At December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank was in compliance with the above restrictions.

Regulation of PeoplesBank

Pennsylvania Banking Law. The PA Banking Code contains detailed provisions governing the organization, location of offices, rights and responsibilities of directors, officers and employees, as well as corporate powers, savings and investment operations and other aspects of PeoplesBank and its affairs. The Banking Code delegates extensive rulemaking power and administrative discretion to the PADOBS so that the supervision and regulation of state-chartered banks may be flexible and readily responsive to changes in economic conditions and in savings and lending practices.

One of the purposes of the PA Banking Code is to provide banks with the opportunity to be competitive with each other and with other financial institutions existing under other Pennsylvania laws and other state, federal and foreign laws. A Pennsylvania bank may locate or change the location of its principal place of business and establish an office anywhere in Pennsylvania, with the prior approval of the PADOBS.

The PADOBS generally examines each bank under its jurisdiction not less frequently than once every two years. Although the PADOBS may accept the examinations and reports of the FDIC in lieu of its own examination, the present practice is for the PADOBS to alternate conducting examinations with the FDIC. The PADOBS may order any bank to discontinue any violation of law or unsafe or unsound business practice and may direct any director, trustee, officer, attorney or employee of a bank engaged in an objectionable activity, after the PADOBS has ordered the activity to be terminated, to show cause at a hearing before the PADOBS why such person should not be removed.

Insurance of Accounts. The deposits of PeoplesBank are insured to the maximum extent permitted by the Deposit Insurance Fund and are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. The Dodd-Frank Act increased deposit insurance on most accounts to \$250,000. As insurer, the FDIC is authorized to conduct examinations of, and to require reporting by, insured institutions. It also may prohibit any insured institution from engaging in any activity determined by regulation or order to pose a serious threat to the FDIC. The FDIC also has the authority to initiate enforcement actions against savings institutions.

The FDIC assesses deposit insurance premiums on the assessment base of a depository institution, which is its average total assets reduced by the amount of its average tangible equity. For a small institution (one with assets of less than \$10 billion) that has been federally insured for at least five years, effective July 1, 2016, the initial base assessment rate ranges from 3 to 30 basis points, based on the institution's CAMELS composite and component ratings (for Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity), and certain financial ratios; its leverage ratio; its ratio of net income before taxes to total assets; its ratio of nonperforming loans and leases to gross assets; its ratio of other real estate owned to gross assets; its brokered deposits ratio (excluding reciprocal deposits if the institution is well-capitalized and has a CAMELS composite rating of 1 or 2); its one year asset growth ratio (which penalizes growth adjusted for mergers in excess of 10%); and its loan mix index (which penalizes higher risk loans based on historical industry charge off rates). The initial base assessment rate is subject to downward adjustment (not below 1.5%) based on the ratio of unsecured debt the institution has issued to its assessment base and to upward adjustment (which can cause the rate to exceed 30 basis points) based on its holdings of unsecured debt issued by other insured institutions. Institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more are assessed using a scorecard method.

In October 2022, the FDIC finalized a rule that increased the initial base deposit insurance assessment rates by 2 basis points, beginning with the first quarterly assessment period of 2023 (January 1, 2023 through March 31, 2023). The FDIC, as required under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the "FDIA"), established a plan in September 2020 (the "Restoration Plan") to restore the Deposit Insurance Fund reserve ratio to meet or exceed the statutory minimum of 1.35% within eight years. The Restoration Plan did not include an increase in the deposit insurance assessment rate. Based on the FDIC's recent projections, however, the FDIC determined that the Deposit Insurance Fund reserve ratio is at risk of not reaching the statutory minimum by the statutory deadline of September 30, 2028 without increasing the deposit insurance assessment rates. The increased assessment would improve the likelihood that the Deposit Insurance Fund reserve ratio would reach the required minimum by the statutory deadline, consistent with the FDIC's amended Restoration Plan. The FDIC also concurrently maintained the Designated Reserve Ratio ("DDR") for the Deposit Insurance Fund at 2% for 2023. The new assessment rate schedules will remain in effect unless and until the reserve ratio meets or exceeds 2% in order to support growth in the Deposit Insurance Fund in progressing toward the FDIC's long-term goal of a 2% DRR. Progressively lower assessment rate schedules will take effect when the reserve ratio reaches 2%, and again when it reaches 2.5%. The revised assessment rate schedule will remain in effect unless and until the reserve ratio meets or exceeds 2% absent further action by the FDIC.

The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any insured depository institution if it determines after a hearing that the institution has engaged or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, order or any condition imposed by an agreement with the FDIC. It also may suspend deposit insurance temporarily during the hearing process for the permanent termination of insurance if the institution has no tangible capital. If insurance of accounts is terminated, the accounts at the institution at the time of the termination, less subsequent withdrawals, shall continue to be insured for a period of six months to two years, as determined by the FDIC. Management is not aware of any existing circumstances which could result in termination of PeoplesBank's deposit insurance.

The FDIA provides that, in the event of the "liquidation or other resolution" of an insured depository institution, the claims of depositors of the institution (including the claims of the FDIC as subrogee of insured depositors) and certain claims for administrative expenses of the FDIC as a receiver will have priority over other general unsecured claims against the institution. Insured and uninsured depositors, along with the FDIC, will have priority in payment ahead of unsecured, non-deposit creditors, including PeoplesBank, with respect to any extensions of credit they have made to such insured depository institution.

Regulatory Capital Requirements. Unless a community bank qualifies and elects to comply with the community bank leverage ratio requirement described below, federal regulations require FDIC-insured depository institutions to meet several minimum capital standards: a common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets ratio of 4.5%, a Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets of 6.0%, a total capital to risk-based assets ratio of 8.0% and a Tier 1 capital to average assets leverage ratio of 4.0%. In addition, in order to make capital distributions and pay discretionary bonuses to executive officers without restriction, an institution must also maintain greater than 2.5% in common equity attributable to a capital conservation buffer. The existing capital requirements were effective January 1, 2015 and were the result of a final rule implementing regulatory amendments based on recommendations of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Effective January 1, 2020, qualifying community banking organizations may elect to comply with a greater than 9% community bank leverage ratio (the "CBLR") requirement in lieu of the currently applicable requirements for

calculating and reporting risk-based capital ratios. The CBLR is equal to Tier 1 capital divided by average total consolidated assets. In order to qualify for the CBLR election, a community bank must (i) have a leverage capital ratio greater than 9 percent, (2) have less than \$10 billion in average total consolidated assets, (3) not exceed certain levels of off-balance sheet exposure and trading assets plus trading liabilities and (4) not be an advanced approaches banking organization. A community bank that meets the above qualifications and elects to utilize the CBLR is considered to have satisfied the risk-based and leverage capital requirements in the generally applicable capital rules and is also considered to be "well-capitalized" under the prompt corrective action rules. As of December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank had not elected to be subject to the CBLR requirement.

Common equity Tier 1 capital is generally defined as common stockholders' equity and retained earnings. Tier 1 capital is generally defined as common equity Tier 1 and additional Tier 1 capital. Additional Tier 1 capital includes certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Total capital includes Tier 1 capital (common equity Tier 1 capital plus additional Tier 1 capital) and Tier 2 capital. Tier 2 capital is comprised of capital instruments and related surplus, meeting specified requirements, and may include cumulative preferred stock and long-term perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, intermediate preferred stock and subordinated debt. Also included in Tier 2 capital is the allowance for loan and lease losses limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and, for institutions that have exercised an opt-out election regarding the treatment of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI"), up to 45% of net unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair market values. Institutions that have not exercised the AOCI opt-out have AOCI incorporated into common equity Tier 1 capital (including unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale-securities). PeoplesBank exercised its AOCI opt-out election. Calculation of all types of regulatory capital is subject to deductions and adjustments specified in the regulations.

In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets for purposes of calculating risk-based capital ratios, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets (e.g., recourse obligations, direct credit substitutes, residual interests) are multiplied by a risk weight factor assigned by the regulations based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset. Higher levels of capital are required for asset categories believed to present greater risk. For example, a risk weight of 0% is assigned to cash and U.S. government securities, a risk weight of 50% is generally assigned to prudently underwritten first lien one-to four-family residential real estate loans, a risk weight of 100% is assigned to commercial and consumer loans, a risk weight of 150% is assigned to certain past due loans and a risk weight of between 0% to 600% is assigned to permissible equity interests, depending on certain specified factors.

At December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank exceeded all of its regulatory capital requirements, with Tier 1 leverage (to average assets), Tier 1 common equity (to risk-weighted assets), Tier 1 (to risk-weighted assets) and Total risk-based capital ratios of 11.98%, 14.89%, 14.89% and 16.04%, respectively. Additional information can be found in Note 8 – Regulatory Matters.

Any bank that fails any of the capital requirements is subject to possible enforcement action by the FDIC. Such action could include a capital directive, a cease and desist order, civil money penalties, the establishment of restrictions on the institution's operations, termination of federal deposit insurance and the appointment of a conservator or receiver. The FDIC's capital regulations provide that such actions, through enforcement proceedings or otherwise, could require one or more of a variety of corrective actions.

PADOBS Capital Requirements. PeoplesBank is also subject to more stringent PADOBS capital guidelines. Although not adopted in regulation form, the PADOBS utilizes capital standards requiring a minimum of 6% leverage capital and 10% risk-based capital. The components of leverage and risk-based capital are substantially the same as those defined by the FDIC. At December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank's capital ratios exceeded each of the regulatory capital requirements.

Prompt Corrective Action. The following table shows the amount of capital associated with the different capital categories set forth in the FDIC's prompt corrective action regulations (and does not take into account the potential determination to elect to use the CBLR).

Capital Category	Total	Tier 1		Tier 1	Tier 1
	Risk-Based Capital	Risk-Based Capital	Common Equity Capital	Leverage Capital	
Well-capitalized	10% or more	8% or more	6.5% or more	5% or more	
Adequately capitalized	8% or more	6% or more	4.5% or more	4% or more	
Undercapitalized	Less than 8 %	Less than 6 %	Less than 4.5 %	Less than 4 %	
Significantly undercapitalized	Less than 6 %	Less than 4 %	Less than 3 %	Less than 3 %	

In addition, an institution is "critically undercapitalized" if it has a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2.0%. Under specified circumstances, a federal banking agency may reclassify a "well-capitalized" institution as adequately capitalized and may require an adequately capitalized institution or an undercapitalized institution to comply with supervisory actions as if it were in the next lower category (except that the FDIC may not reclassify a significantly undercapitalized institution as critically undercapitalized).

An institution generally must file a written capital restoration plan which meets specified requirements within 45 days of the date that the institution receives notice or is deemed to have notice that it is undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized. A federal banking agency must provide the institution with written notice of approval or disapproval within 60 days after receiving a capital restoration plan, subject to extensions by the agency. An institution which is required to submit a capital restoration plan must concurrently submit a performance guaranty by each company that controls the institution. In addition, undercapitalized institutions are subject to various regulatory restrictions, and the appropriate federal banking agency also may take any number of discretionary supervisory actions.

At December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank was deemed to be a "well-capitalized" institution for purposes of the prompt corrective action regulations and as such is not subject to the above mentioned restrictions.

Activities and Investments of Insured State-Chartered Banks. The activities and equity investments of FDIC-insured, state-chartered banks are generally limited to those that are permissible for national banks or a federal savings association. Under regulations dealing with equity investments, an insured state bank generally may not directly or indirectly acquire or retain any equity investment of a type, or in an amount, that is not permissible for a national bank or a federal savings association. The FDIC will not approve the activity unless the state-chartered bank meets its minimum capital requirements and the FDIC determines that the activity does not present a significant risk to the Deposit Insurance Fund. Certain activities of subsidiaries that are engaged in activities permitted for national banks only through a "financial subsidiary" are subject to additional restrictions.

The FDIC has adopted regulations pertaining to the other activity restrictions imposed upon insured state-chartered banks and their subsidiaries. Pursuant to such regulations, insured state-chartered banks engaging in impermissible activities may seek approval from the FDIC to continue such activities, and state-chartered banks not engaging in such activities but that desire to engage in otherwise impermissible activities either directly or through a subsidiary may apply for approval from the FDIC to do so. The FDIC will not approve the activity unless the state-chartered bank meets its minimum capital requirements and the FDIC determines that the activity does not present a significant risk to the Deposit Insurance Fund. Certain activities of subsidiaries that are engaged in activities permitted for national banks only through a "financial subsidiary" are subject to additional restrictions.

Restrictions on Capital Distributions. Under federal rules, an insured depository institution may not pay any dividend if making such payments would cause it to become undercapitalized or if it is already undercapitalized. In addition, federal regulators have the authority to restrict or prohibit the payment of dividends for safety and soundness reasons. The FDIC also prohibits an insured depository institution from paying dividends on its capital stock or interest on its capital notes or debentures (if such interest is required to be paid only out of net profits) or distributing any of its capital assets while it remains in default in the payment of any assessment due the FDIC or if it has negative retained earnings. PeoplesBank is currently neither in default in any assessment payment to the FDIC nor has negative retained earnings. The PA Banking Code also restricts the payment and amount of dividends, including the requirement that dividends be paid only out of accumulated net earnings.

Incentive Compensation. Guidelines adopted by the federal banking agencies pursuant to the FDIA prohibit payment of excessive compensation as an unsafe and unsound practice and describe compensation as excessive when the

amounts paid are unreasonable or disproportionate to the services performed by an executive officer, employee, director or principal stockholder.

In June 2010, the federal banking agencies issued comprehensive guidance on incentive compensation policies (the "Incentive Compensation Guidance") intended to ensure that the incentive compensation policies of banking organizations do not undermine the safety and soundness of such organizations by encouraging excessive risk-taking. The Incentive Compensation Guidance, which covers all employees that have the ability to materially affect the risk profile of an organization, either individually or as part of a group, is based upon the key principles that a banking organization's incentive compensation arrangements should (i) provide incentives that do not encourage risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage risks, (ii) be compatible with effective internal controls and risk management, and (iii) be supported by strong corporate governance, including active and effective oversight by the organization's board of directors. Any deficiencies in compensation practices that are identified may be incorporated into the organization's supervisory ratings, which can affect its ability to make acquisitions or perform other actions. The Incentive Compensation Guidance provides that enforcement actions may be taken against a banking organization if its incentive compensation arrangements or related risk-management control or governance processes pose a risk to the organization's safety and soundness and the organization is not taking prompt and effective measures to correct the deficiencies.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires the federal banking agencies and the SEC to establish joint regulations or guidelines prohibiting incentive-based payment arrangements at specified regulated entities, such as us, having at least \$1 billion in total assets that encourage inappropriate risk-taking by providing an executive officer, employee, director or principal shareholder with excessive compensation, fees, or benefits or that could lead to material financial loss to the entity. In addition, these regulators must establish regulations or guidelines requiring enhanced disclosure to regulators of incentive-based compensation arrangements. The federal banking agencies proposed such regulations in April 2011 and issued a second proposed rule in April 2016. The second proposed rule would apply to all banks, among other institutions, with at least \$1 billion in average total consolidated assets. Final regulations have not been adopted as of the date of this Form 10-K. If adopted, these or other similar regulations would impose limitations on the manner in which we may structure compensation for our executives and other employees that go beyond the requirements of Incentive Compensation Guidance. The scope and content of the federal banking agencies' policies on incentive compensation are continuing to develop and are likely to continue evolving, but the timeframe for finalization of such policies is not known at this time.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. As required by statute, the federal banking agencies adopted final regulations and Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safety and Soundness. The guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. The guidelines address internal controls and information systems, internal audit systems, credit underwriting, loan documentation, interest rate exposure, asset growth, asset quality, earnings and compensation, fees and benefits. The agencies have also established standards for safeguarding customer information. If the relevant federal banking agency determines that an institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the agency may require the institution to submit to the agency an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard.

Privacy Requirements. Federal law places limitations on financial institutions like PeoplesBank regarding the sharing of consumer financial information with unaffiliated third parties. Specifically, these provisions require all financial institutions offering financial products or services to retail customers to provide such customers with the financial institution's privacy policy and provide such customers the opportunity to "opt out" of the sharing of personal financial information with unaffiliated third parties. PeoplesBank currently has a privacy protection policy in place and believes such policy complies with applicable regulations.

Anti-Money Laundering. Federal anti-money laundering rules impose various requirements on financial institutions to prevent the use of the U.S. financial system to fund terrorist activities. These provisions include a requirement that financial institutions operating in the United States have anti-money laundering compliance programs, due diligence policies and controls in place to ensure the detection and reporting of money laundering. Such compliance programs supplement existing compliance requirements, also applicable to financial institutions, under the Bank Secrecy Act and the Office of Foreign Assets Control Regulations. PeoplesBank has established policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the federal anti-money laundering provisions.

PeoplesBank is also subject to the USA PATRIOT Act, which gave federal agencies additional powers to address terrorist threats through enhanced domestic security measures, expanded surveillance powers, increased information sharing, and broadened anti-money laundering requirements. By way of amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act, Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act provided measures intended to encourage information sharing among bank regulatory agencies and law enforcement bodies. Further, certain provisions of Title III impose affirmative obligations on a broad range of financial institutions, including banks, thrifts, brokers, dealers, credit unions, money transfer agents, and parties registered under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Cybersecurity. The federal banking agencies have adopted guidelines for establishing information security standards and cybersecurity programs for implementing safeguards under the supervision of a financial institution's board of directors. These guidelines, along with related regulatory materials, and supervisory examinations (by federal and state regulators) increasingly focus on risk management and processes related to information technology and the use of third parties in the provision of financial products and services. The banking agencies expect financial institutions to establish lines of defense and ensure that their risk management processes also address the risk posed by compromised customer credentials, and also expect financial institutions to maintain sufficient business continuity planning processes to ensure rapid recovery, resumption and maintenance of the institution's operations after a cyber-attack. If the Corporation and PeoplesBank fail to meet the expectations set forth in this regulatory guidance, they could be subject to various regulatory actions as well as remediation efforts which may cause them to incur significant expense. In addition, in November 2021, the federal banking agencies adopted a rule to establish computer-security incident notification requirements for bank holding companies, banks and their service providers. Under the rule, banking organizations are required to notify their primary federal regulators within 36 hours of any incident that has materially disrupted or degraded, or is reasonably likely to materially disrupt or degrade, the banking organization's ability to deliver banking services to a material portion of its client base, jeopardize the viability of key operations, or impact the financial stability of the financial sector. The rule also imposes certain notification requirements on third-party bank service providers when they experience a computer-security incident that has caused, or is likely to cause a material service disruption or degradation for four or more hours. In such case, the service provider is required to notify its bank-designated point of contact as soon as possible upon discovery of the incident. In July 2023 the SEC adopted similar incident notification rules which require public companies such as the Corporation to report on Form 8-K any cybersecurity incident they determine to be material, describing the material aspects of the incident, notably, its reasonably likely impact to the company.

UDAP and UDAAP. Recently, banking regulatory agencies have increasingly used a general consumer protection statute to address "unethical" or otherwise "bad" business practices that may not necessarily fall directly under the purview of a specific banking or consumer finance law. The law of choice for enforcement against such business practices has been Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (the "FTC Act"), which is the primary federal law that prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices, referred to as UDAP, and unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce.

"Unjustified consumer injury" is the principal focus of the FTC Act. Prior to the Dodd-Frank Act, there was little formal guidance to provide insight to the parameters for compliance with UDAP laws and regulations. However, UDAP laws and regulations have been expanded under the Dodd-Frank Act to apply to "unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices," referred to as UDAAP, which have been delegated to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") for supervision. The CFPB has published its first Supervision and Examination Manual that addresses compliance with and the examination of UDAAP. The potential reach of the CFPB's broad new rulemaking powers and UDAAP authority on the operations of financial institutions offering consumer financial products or services, including PeoplesBank, is currently unknown.

The CFPB has broad rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks and savings institutions, including the authority to prohibit "unfair, deceptive or abusive" acts and practices. In this regard, the CFPB has several rules that implement various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that were specifically identified as being enforced by the CFPB. While PeoplesBank is subject to the CFPB regulations, because it has less than \$10 billion in total consolidated assets, the FDIC and the PADOBS are responsible for examining and supervising PeoplesBank's compliance with these consumer financial laws and regulations.

Community Reinvestment Act. All insured depository institutions have a responsibility under the Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") and related regulations to help meet the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. An institution's failure to comply with the provisions of the CRA could result in restrictions on its activities. The CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the CRA. The CRA requires the FDIC, in connection with its

examination of a state bank, to assess the institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by such institution, including applications to acquire branches and other financial institutions. PeoplesBank received a "satisfactory" CRA rating in its most recently completed examination in 2022.

On October 24, 2023, the federal banking agencies jointly issued a final rule to revise the regulations implementing the CRA. The final rule takes effect on April 1, 2024, with staggered compliance dates; the applicability date for most of the provisions is January 1, 2026. The changes are designed to encourage banks to expand access to credit, investment and banking services in low and moderate income communities, adapt to changes in the banking industry including mobile and internet banking, provide greater clarity and consistency in the application of the CRA regulations and tailor CRA evaluations and data collection to bank size and type. The final rule implements a revised regulatory framework that, like the current framework, is based on bank asset size and business model. Under the final rule, a new "Retail Lending Test" is established. The Retail Lending Test evaluates a bank's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its community through the origination and purchase of residential mortgage, multi-family, small business, small farm and, in certain cases, automobile loans. Banks of all sizes will maintain the option to elect to be evaluated under a strategic plan with the final rule updating the standards for obtaining approval for such plan. The final rule continues the current approach of requiring banks to delineate specific "facility-based assessment areas," which comprise the areas around a bank's main office, branches, and deposit-taking remote service facilities (e.g., ATMs). The final rule allows banks to receive CRA credit for any qualified community development activity, regardless of location.

Consumer Protection and Fair Lending Regulations. Pennsylvania-chartered banks are subject to a variety of federal statutes and regulations that are intended to protect consumers and prohibit discrimination in the granting of credit. These statutes and regulations provide for a range of sanctions for non-compliance with their terms, including the imposition of administrative fines and remedial orders, and referral to the Attorney General for prosecution of a civil action for actual and punitive damages and injunctive relief. Certain of these statutes authorize private individual and class action lawsuits and the award of actual, statutory and punitive damages and attorneys' fees for certain types of violations.

Commercial Real Estate Guidance. Under guidance issued by the federal banking agencies, the agencies have expressed concerns with institutions that ease commercial real estate underwriting standards and have directed financial institutions to maintain underwriting discipline and exercise risk management practices to identify, measure and monitor lending risks. The agencies have also issued guidance that requires a financial institution to employ enhanced risk management practices if the institution is exposed to significant concentration risk. Under that guidance, an institution is potentially exposed to significant concentration risk if: (i) total reported loans for construction, land development, and other land represent 100% or more of total capital or (ii) total reported loans secured by multi-family and non-farm residential properties, loans for construction, land development, and other land loans otherwise sensitive to the general commercial real estate market, including loans to commercial real estate related entities, represent 300% or more of total capital, and the outstanding balance of the institution's commercial real estate loan portfolio has increased by 50% or more during the prior 36 months. As of December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank's aggregate recorded loan balances for construction, land development and land loans amounted to 72% of its total regulatory capital. In addition, at December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank's commercial real estate loans, as defined by the guidance, were 279% of its total regulatory capital.

Other Regulations. Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by PeoplesBank are subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates. Loan operations are also subject to state and federal laws applicable to credit transactions, such as the:

- The Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;
- The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, requiring that borrowers for mortgage loans for one-to four-family residential real estate receive various disclosures, including good faith estimates of settlement costs, lender servicing and escrow account practices, and prohibiting certain practices that increase the cost of settlement services;
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;

- Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;
- Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1978, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies; and
- Rules and regulations of the various federal and state agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such federal and state laws.

The deposit operations of PeoplesBank also are subject to, among others, the:

- The Truth in Savings Act, which specifies disclosure requirements with respect to deposit accounts;
- Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain the confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records;
- Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (also known as "Check 21"), which gives "substitute checks," such as digital check images and copies made from that image, the same legal standing as the original paper check; and
- Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E promulgated thereunder, which govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. PeoplesBank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, which is one of 11 regional Federal Home Loan Banks. Each Federal Home Loan Bank serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. It is funded primarily from proceeds from the sale of consolidated obligations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. It makes loans to members (i.e., advances) in accordance with policies and procedures established by the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

As a member, PeoplesBank is required to purchase and maintain stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh in an amount in accordance with the Federal Home Loan Bank's capital plan and sufficient to ensure that the Federal Home Loan Bank remains in compliance with its minimum capital requirements. At December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank was in compliance with this requirement.

Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board requires all depository institutions to maintain non-interest bearing reserves at specified levels against their transaction accounts, which are primarily checking and NOW accounts, and non-personal time deposits. The balances maintained to meet the reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve Board may be used to satisfy the liquidity requirements that are imposed by the PADOB. In 2020, due to a change in its approach to monetary policy due to COVID-19, the Federal Reserve Board implemented a final rule to amend its reserve requirements and reduce reserve requirement ratios to zero. The Federal Reserve Board has indicated that it has no plans to re-impose reserve requirements, but may do so in the future if conditions warrant.

Future Laws and Regulations. Periodically, various federal and state legislation is proposed that could result in additional regulation of, and restrictions on, the business of Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank. It cannot be predicted whether such legislation will be adopted or, if adopted, how such legislation would affect the business of Codorus Valley and its subsidiaries. As a consequence of the extensive regulation of commercial banking activities in the United States, Codorus Valley's and PeoplesBank's business is particularly susceptible to being affected by federal legislation and regulations. The general cost of compliance with numerous federal and state laws and regulations has had, and in the future may have, a negative impact on Codorus Valley's results of operations.

Other Information

This Annual Report on Form 10-K is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Copies of this document, the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, amendments to those reports and other

filings by Codorus Valley with the SEC may be obtained electronically at PeoplesBank's website at www.peoplesbanknet.com (select "About Us", then select "Investor Relations", then select "Filings", then select "Documents"), or the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Copies can also be obtained without charge by writing to: Treasurer, Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., 105 Leader Heights Road, York, PA 17403.

Where we have included web addresses in this report, such as the Corporation's web address, we have included these web addresses as inactive text references only. Except as specifically incorporated by reference into this report, information on those websites is not part hereof.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

Forward-looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Form 10-K") may contain forward-looking statements by Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (the "Corporation"). 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 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" 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 with respect to 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 factors, some of which are discussed elsewhere in this report and in the documents that are incorporated by reference, 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-K. Actual results could differ materially from those indicated in forward-looking statements due to, among others, the following factors:

- changes or volatility in market interest rates and the persistence of 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;
- adverse changes in the quality or composition of the Corporation's loan, investment and mortgage-backed securities portfolios, including from the effects of the recent inflationary environment;
- geographic concentration of the Corporation's business;
- deterioration of commercial real estate values;
- the adequacy of loan loss reserves;

- deterioration in the credit quality of borrowers;
- the Company's ability to attract and retain key personnel, especially in light of the Proposed Transaction 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;
- 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;
- changes in government regulation and supervision and the potential for negative consequences resulting from regulatory examinations, investigations and violations, in particular, the effect that such occurrences could have on the pending transaction 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 Proposed Transaction;
- 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 Proposed Transaction) or shareholder approvals;
- the failure to satisfy any of the other conditions to the Proposed Transaction 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 Proposed Transaction;
- the possibility that the anticipated benefits of the Proposed Transaction 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 Proposed Transaction may be more expensive to complete than anticipated, including as a result of unexpected factors or events;
- the possibility that revenues following the Proposed Transaction may be lower than expected; the impact of certain restrictions during the pendency of the Proposed Transaction 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 Proposed Transaction;
- the ability to complete the Proposed Transaction 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 Proposed Transaction; and
- the potential impact of general economic, political or market factors on the companies or the Proposed Transaction and other factors that may affect future results of the Corporation or Orrstown.

The Corporation does not commit to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Corporation to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this report.

Summary of Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks that could cause actual financial results to differ materially from those indicated in this Form 10-K, including from the cautionary factors referenced in the Forward-Looking Statements herein, or the financial results presented elsewhere from time to time. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Corporation. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of or focused on, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also adversely impact our business and results of operations. If any of these known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the market price of our common stock could decline significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment. These risks are discussed more fully in this Item 1A and included, without limitation, the following:

Risks Related to Macroeconomic Conditions

- Difficult economic conditions or volatility in the financial markets would likely have an adverse effect on our business, financial position and/or results of operations.
- If the U.S. Congress were not to act favorably on measures to raise the debt ceiling, the U.S. government could default on payment of its debt and other financial obligations. This could lead to a government shutdown and other consequences which could adversely affect the United States economy and financial institutions, including us.
- Financial difficulties at other banking institutions could lead to depositor concerns that spread within the banking industry causing disruptive deposit outflows and other destabilizing results.
- Insufficient liquidity could impair our ability to fund operations and jeopardize our financial condition, growth and prospects.
- The continuing COVID-19 pandemic has, and may continue to, adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, capital and results of operations.

Risks Related to Market Interest Rates and Inflation

- Our business is subject to interest rate risk, and variations or volatility in interest rates may materially and adversely affect our financial performance.
- Inflation can have an adverse impact on our business and on our customers.

Risks Related to our Lending Activities

- Our loan portfolio primarily consists of commercial-related loans, including commercial real estate and construction loans. These loans involve credit risks that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- Our emphasis on real estate loans exposes us to lending risks.
- The geographic concentration of our loan portfolio and lending activities makes us vulnerable to a downturn in our local market area.
- If our allowance for credit losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, our earnings could decrease.
- The level of our commercial real estate loan portfolio may subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny.
- Nonperforming assets take significant time to resolve, adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and could result in further losses in the future.
- We engage in lending secured by real estate and may foreclose on the collateral and own the underlying real estate, subjecting us to the costs and potential risks associated with the ownership of real property, or consumer protection initiatives or changes in state or federal law may substantially raise the cost of foreclosure or prevent us from foreclosing at all.
- We are exposed to the risk of environmental liability associated with lending activities or properties we own.
- The transition from the use of LIBOR may adversely impact interest rates paid on certain financial instruments.

Risks related to Liquidity

- We are subject to liquidity risk, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Competitive Matters

- Strong competition within our market areas may limit our growth and profitability.
- Our asset size may make it more difficult for us to compete.

Risks Related to Laws and Regulations

- Changes in laws and regulations and the cost of regulatory compliance with new laws and regulations may adversely affect our operations and/or increase our costs of operations and/or decrease our revenues.
- Non-compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act, Bank Secrecy Act, or other laws and regulations could result in fines or sanctions.
- The Federal Reserve Board may require us to commit capital resources to support PeoplesBank, and we may not have sufficient access to such capital resources.
- Monetary policies and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We may be required to raise additional capital in the future, but that capital may not be available when it is needed, or it may only be available on unacceptable terms, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- We qualify as a "smaller reporting company" pursuant to regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and any decision on our part to comply only with certain reduced reporting and disclosure requirements applicable to smaller reporting companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

Risks Related to Operational Matters

- We face significant operational risks because of our reliance on technology. Our information technology systems may be subject to failure, interruption or security breaches.
- We face significant operational risks because the nature of the financial services business involves a high volume of transactions.
- We rely on third-party vendors, which could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks.
- The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.
- We may be subject to risks and losses resulting from fraudulent activities that could adversely impact our financial performance and results of operations.
- We continually encounter technological change, and we may have fewer resources than many of our competitors to invest in technological improvements.

Risks Related to Accounting Matters

- Changes in accounting standards could affect our reported earnings.
- Changes in management's estimates and assumptions may have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and our financial condition or operating results.

Other Risks Related to Our Business

- We depend on our management team and other key personnel to implement our business strategy and execute successful operations and we could be harmed by the loss of their services or the inability to hire additional personnel.
- Legal and regulatory proceedings and related matters could adversely affect us.
- Societal responses to climate change could adversely affect our business and performance, including indirectly through impacts on our customers.
- We are a community bank and our ability to maintain our reputation is critical to the success of our business, and the failure to do so may materially adversely affect our performance.

Risks Related to Our Pending Merger with Orrstown

- Regulatory approval of the Merger may not be received, may take longer than expected or may impose conditions that are not presently anticipated or cannot be met.
- The ability of the Corporation and Orrstown to complete the Merger is subject to the satisfaction (or waiver by the parties) of the closing conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, some of which are outside of the parties' control.
- The Merger Agreement contains provisions that may discourage other companies from pursuing, announcing or submitting a business combination proposal to the Corporation that might result in greater value to the Corporation's stockholders.
- Stockholder litigation could prevent or delay the closing of the proposed Merger with Orrstown or otherwise negatively affect the Corporation's business and operations.
- Because the market price of Orrstown's common stock may fluctuate, the Corporation's stockholders cannot be certain of the precise value of the merger consideration they may receive in our proposed Merger with Orrstown.
- Codorus Valley will be subject to business uncertainties and contractual restrictions while the Merger is pending.
- Failure of the Merger to be completed, the termination of the Merger Agreement or a significant delay in the consummation of the Merger could negatively impact the Corporation.
- The Corporation will incur transaction and integration costs in connection with the Merger and, if the Merger is not completed, the Corporation will have incurred substantial expenses without realizing the expected benefits of the Merger.
- The combined company may be unable to retain the Corporation's and/or Orrstown's personnel successfully after the Merger is completed.
- The future results of the combined company following the Merger may suffer if the combined company does not effectively manage its expanded operations.
- Combining the Corporation with Orrstown may be more difficult, costly or time-consuming than expected, and the Corporation and Orrstown may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

- The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly, and this may make it difficult for you to resell shares of common stock owned by you at times or at prices you find attractive.
- The trading volume of our common stock may not provide adequate liquidity for investors and is less than that of other financial services companies.
- If our pending merger with Orrstown does not proceed, we may issue additional common stock or other equity securities in the future which could dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders.
- Offerings of debt and/or preferred equity securities may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.
- Our common stock is subordinate to our existing and future indebtedness and preferred stock, if issued, and effectively subordinated to all the indebtedness and other non-common equity claims against our subsidiaries.
- Regulatory and contractual restrictions may limit or prevent us from paying dividends or repurchasing shares of our common stock, or we may choose not to pay dividends on or repurchase, our common stock.
- If we defer payments of interest on our outstanding subordinated notes or junior subordinated debt securities or if certain defaults relating to those debt securities occur, we will be prohibited from declaring or paying dividends or distributions on, and from making liquidation payments with respect to, our common stock.
- Our common stock is not insured by any governmental entity.
- Anti-takeover provisions and restrictions on ownership could negatively impact our stockholders.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

Before investing in our common stock, you should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this report and in our other filings with the SEC. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to "we," "us," "our," "Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.," "Codorus Valley" or the "Corporation" refer to Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and its direct or indirect owned subsidiaries, and references to "PeoplesBank" refers to PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company, the wholly owned banking subsidiary of the Corporation.

Risks Related to Macroeconomic Conditions

Difficult economic conditions or volatility in the financial markets would likely have an adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

As a financial services company, our business and overall financial performance are vulnerable to the impact of poor or weak economic conditions, particularly in the United States but also to some extent in the global economy. Recessionary economic conditions, particularly if they are severe, are likely to have a negative financial impact across the financial services industry, including on Codorus Valley. Recessionary economic conditions can also lead to turmoil and volatility in financial markets, which can increase the adverse impact on financial institutions such as the Corporation. A return to recessionary economic conditions in the United States would likely adversely affect us, our business and financial performance. In addition, if the U.S. Congress in the future were not to act favorably on measures to raise the debt ceiling, the U.S. government could default on payment of its debt. This could lead to a government shutdown and other consequences which could adversely affect the United States economy and financial institutions, including us.

Financial difficulties at other banking institutions could lead to depositor concerns that spread within the banking industry causing disruptive deposit outflows and other destabilizing results.

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, including, in several cases, the elevated concentrations of uninsured deposits, are necessarily indicators of broader issues for concern with all other banks or with the banking system itself, the failures are likely to continue to have an adverse effect on customer confidence and the availability of funding and liquidity, as well as possibly lead to increased regulatory requirements and costs and 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 responsive measures 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. The Corporation maintains a well-diversified deposit base and has a comparatively low level of uninsured deposits. As of December 31, 2023, 83% of our deposits are estimated to be FDIC-insured, and an additional 7% of deposits were fully collateralized.

Insufficient liquidity could impair our ability to fund operations and jeopardize our financial condition, growth and prospects.

We require sufficient liquidity to fund loan commitments, satisfy depositor withdrawal requests, make payments on our debt obligations as they become due, and meet other cash commitments. Liquidity risk is the potential that we will be unable to meet our obligations as they become due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding at a reasonable cost, in a timely manner and without adverse conditions or consequences. Our sources of liquidity consist primarily of cash, assets readily convertible to cash (such as investment securities), increases in deposits, borrowings, as needed, from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and other borrowings. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities or on acceptable terms could be impaired by factors that affect our organization specifically or the financial services industry or economy in general. Any substantial, unexpected, and/or prolonged change in the level or cost of liquidity could impair our ability to fund operations and meet our obligations as they become due and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The continuing COVID-19 pandemic has, and may continue to, adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, capital and results of operations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted the global and national economy and certain industries and geographies in which our customers operate. Given its ongoing and dynamic nature, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic on the business of the Corporation, its customers, employees and third-party service providers. The extent of such impact will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain. Additionally, the responses of various governmental and non-governmental authorities and consumers to the on-going pandemic may have material long-term effects on Codorus Valley and our subsidiary PeoplesBank and its customers which are difficult to quantify in the near-term or long-term.

Risks Related to Market Interest Rates and Inflation

Our business is subject to interest rate risk, and variations and/or volatility in interest rates may materially and adversely affect our financial performance.

Changes in the interest rate environment may reduce our profits. It is expected that we will continue to realize income from the differential or "spread" between the interest earned on loans, securities and other interest-earning assets, and the interest paid on deposits, borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities. Our interest spread is affected, in part, by the difference between the maturities and repricing characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Changes in market interest rates generally affect loan volume, loan yields, funding sources and funding costs. Our net interest spread depends on many factors that are partly or completely out of our control, including competition, general economic conditions, and federal economic monetary and fiscal policies, and in particular, the Federal Reserve Board's policy determinations with respect to interest rates.

While an increase in interest rates may increase our loan yield, it may adversely affect the ability of certain borrowers with variable-rate loans to pay the contractual interest and principal due to us. Following an increase in interest rates, our ability to maintain a positive net interest spread is dependent on our ability to increase our loan offering rates, replace loans that mature and repay or that prepay before maturity with new originations at higher rates, minimize increases on our deposit rates, and maintain an acceptable level and composition of funding. We cannot provide assurances that we will be able to increase our loan offering rates and continue to originate loans due to the competitive landscape in which we operate. Additionally, we cannot provide assurances that we can minimize the increases in our deposit rates while maintaining an acceptable level of deposits. Finally, we cannot provide any assurances that we can maintain our desirable levels of noninterest-bearing deposits as customers may seek higher-yielding products when interest rates increase.

Accordingly, changes in levels of interest rates could materially and adversely affect our net interest spread, net interest margin, asset quality, loan origination volume, average loan portfolio balance, liquidity, and overall profitability.

Furthermore, a sustained increase in market interest rates could adversely affect our earnings. A significant portion of our loans have fixed interest rates and longer terms than our deposits and borrowings. As is the case with many other financial institutions, our emphasis on increasing the development of core deposits, which bear no or a relatively low rate of interest with no stated maturity date, has resulted in our having a significant amount of these deposits that have a shorter duration than our assets. At December 31, 2023, we had \$360.4 million in certificates of deposit that mature within one year and \$1.42 billion in checking, savings, and money market accounts. We incur a higher cost of funds to retain these deposits in a rising interest rate environment, such as was experienced throughout 2023, and our net interest income could be adversely affected if the rates we pay on deposits and borrowings increase more rapidly than the rates we earn on loans and other investments.

Changes in interest rates also affect the value of our interest-earning assets and in particular our debt securities portfolio. Generally, the fair value of fixed-rate debt securities fluctuates inversely with changes in interest rates. Unrealized gains and losses on debt securities available for sale are reported as a separate component of equity, net of tax. Decreases in the fair value of debt securities available for sale resulting from increases in interest rates could have an adverse effect on the amount of our stockholders' equity.

We monitor our interest rate sensitivity using a simulation model which generates estimates of the changes in our net interest income over a range of interest rate scenarios. As of December 31, 2023, in the event of an instantaneous 100 basis point increase in interest rates, we estimate that we would experience a 1.6% decrease in net interest income. For further discussion of how changes in interest rates could impact us, see "Item 7A-Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

Inflation can have an adverse impact on our business and on our customers.

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. Since 2021, there have been market indicators of a pronounced rise in inflation and the Federal Reserve Board raised certain benchmark interest rates 11 times in 2022 and 2023 in an effort to combat inflation. As discussed above under "—Our business is subject to interest rate risk, and variations and/or volatility in

interest rates may materially and adversely affect our financial performance," as inflation increases and market interest rates rise the value of our investment securities, particularly those with longer maturities, decreases, although this effect can be less pronounced for floating-rate instruments. In addition, inflation generally increases the cost of goods and services we use in our business operations, such as electricity and other utilities, which increases our noninterest expenses. Furthermore, our customers are also affected by inflation and the rising costs of goods and services used in their households and businesses, which could have a negative impact on their ability to repay their loans with us.

Risks Related to our Lending Activities

Our loan portfolio primarily consists of commercial-related loans, including commercial real estate and construction loans. These loans involve credit risks that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

At December 31, 2023, commercial loans and commercial real estate loans totaled \$1.14 billion, or 67.0% of our total loan portfolio. Given their generally larger balances and the complexity of the underlying collateral, commercial-related loans generally have more risk than the owner-occupied one-to-four family residential real estate loans that we also originate. In addition, recent years have witnessed substantial growth in commercial real estate markets, compounded by intensified competitive pressures that have led to historically low capitalization rates and surging property valuations. The economic disruption spurred by the continuing COVID-19 pandemic has particularly affected commercial real estate markets. Additionally, the pandemic has accelerated the adoption of remote work options, potentially influencing the long-term performance of certain office properties within our commercial real estate portfolio. Because the repayment of commercial-related loans often depends on the successful management and operation of the borrower's properties or related businesses, repayment of such loans can be affected by adverse conditions in the local real estate market or economy. If we foreclose on these loans (for those having real estate collateral), our holding period for the collateral typically is longer than for a one-to-four family residential property because there are fewer potential purchasers of the collateral. In addition, because commercial-related loans, and commercial real estate loans in particular, typically involve larger loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers compared to one-to-four family residential loans, charge-offs on commercial-related loans may be larger on a per loan basis than those incurred with our residential or consumer loan portfolios.

As our commercial-related loan portfolio increases, the corresponding risks and potential for losses from these loans may also increase, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our emphasis on real estate loans exposes us to lending risks.

At December 31, 2023, approximately \$1.54 billion, or 90.2%, of our total loan portfolio, was secured by real estate, most of which is located in our primary lending market areas of South Central Pennsylvania, primarily York and Lancaster Counties, and North Central Maryland, primarily Baltimore and Hartford Counties. Future declines in real estate values in our primary lending markets and surrounding markets could significantly impair the value of the collateral securing our loans and our ability to sell the collateral upon foreclosure for an amount necessary to satisfy the borrower's obligations to us. This could require us to increase our allowance for loan losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects.

The geographic concentration of our loan portfolio and lending activities makes us vulnerable to a downturn in our local market area.

Unlike larger financial institutions that are more geographically diversified, our profitability depends primarily on the general economic conditions in our primary market areas. Local economic conditions have a significant impact on our commercial real estate, commercial and industrial, construction, residential real estate and consumer lending, including, the ability of borrowers to repay these loans and the value of the collateral securing these loans. Furthermore, we generally make loans to small and mid-sized businesses whose success depends on the regional economy. These businesses generally have fewer financial resources in terms of capital or borrowing capacity than larger entities. Adverse economic and business conditions in our market area could reduce our growth rate, materially and adversely affect our borrowers' ability to repay their loans and, consequently, adversely affect our financial condition and performance.

Moreover, a significant decline in general economic conditions, caused by inflation, acts of terrorism, an outbreak of hostilities or other international or domestic calamities, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine and in Gaza, or other factors beyond our control could further impact these local economic conditions and could further negatively affect

our financial performance. In addition, deflationary pressures, while possibly lowering our operating costs, could have a significant negative effect on our borrowers, especially our business borrowers, and the values of underlying collateral securing loans, which could negatively affect our financial performance.

If our allowance for credit losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, our earnings could decrease.

We make various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of our loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of our borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of many of our loans. In determining the amount of the allowance for credit losses, we review our loans and our loss and delinquency experience, and we evaluate economic conditions. If our assumptions or the results of our analyses are incorrect, our allowance for credit losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in our loan portfolio, resulting in additions to our allowance. In addition, our emphasis on loan growth, including our portfolio of commercial-related loans, as well as any future credit deterioration, including as a result of the possible recessionary pressures, could require us to increase our allowance for credit losses in the future. At December 31, 2023, our allowance for credit losses was 1.20% of total loans and 568.28% of nonperforming loans. Material additions to our allowance would materially decrease our net income.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board's Current Expected Credit Losses, or CECL, standard was effective for Codorus Valley on January 1, 2023. CECL requires financial institutions to determine periodic estimates of lifetime expected credit losses on loans, and to recognize the expected credit losses as allowances for credit losses. The adoption of the CECL standard changed the prior method of providing allowances for loan losses that are incurred or probable. The change to the CECL standard increased the types of data we need to collect and review in order to determine the appropriate level of the allowance for credit losses.

In addition, bank regulators periodically review our allowance for credit losses and, as a result of such reviews, we may be required to increase our provision for credit losses or recognize further loan charge-offs. Any increase in our allowance for credit losses or loan charge-offs as a result of such review or otherwise may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The level of our commercial real estate loan portfolio may subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny.

The FDIC and the other federal bank regulatory agencies have promulgated joint guidance on sound risk management practices for financial institutions with concentrations in commercial real estate lending. Under the guidance, a financial institution that, like us, is actively involved in commercial real estate lending should perform a risk assessment to identify concentrations. A financial institution may have a concentration in commercial real estate lending if, among other factors, (i) total reported loans for construction, land acquisition and development, and other land represent 100% or more of the institution's total capital, or (ii) total reported loans secured by multi-family and non-farm residential properties, loans for construction, land acquisition and development and other land, and loans otherwise sensitive to the general commercial real estate market, including loans to commercial real estate related entities, represent 300% or more of total capital and the outstanding balance of the institution's commercial real estate portfolio has increased by 50% or more in the prior 36 months. Based on these factors, we have concluded that we currently do not have a concentration in commercial real estate lending, as such loans represent 72% and 279%, respectively, of total bank capital as of December 31, 2023.

The particular focus of the guidance is on exposure to commercial real estate loans that are dependent on the cash flow from the real estate held as collateral and that are likely to be at greater risk to conditions in the commercial real estate market (as opposed to real estate collateral held as a secondary source of repayment or in an abundance of caution). The purpose of the guidance is to guide banks in developing risk management practices and determining capital levels commensurate with the level and nature of real estate concentrations. The guidance states that management should employ heightened risk management practices including board and management oversight and strategic planning, development of underwriting standards, risk assessment and monitoring through market analysis and stress testing. While we believe we have implemented policies and procedures with respect to our commercial real estate loan portfolio consistent with this guidance, bank regulators could require us to implement additional policies and procedures consistent with their interpretation of the guidance that may result in additional costs to us or that may result in the curtailment of our commercial real estate lending that would adversely affect our loan originations and profitability.

Nonperforming assets take significant time to resolve, adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and could result in further losses in the future.

Our nonperforming assets adversely affect our net income in various ways. We do not record interest income on nonaccrual loans or OREO, thereby adversely affecting our net income and returns on assets and equity, increasing our loan administration costs and adversely affecting our efficiency ratio. When we take collateral in foreclosure and similar proceedings, we are required to mark the collateral to its then-fair market value, which may result in a loss. These nonperforming loans and OREO also increase our risk profile and the level of capital our regulators believe is appropriate for us to maintain in light of such risks. The resolution of nonperforming assets requires significant time commitments from management and can be detrimental to the performance of their other responsibilities. If we experience increases in nonperforming loans and nonperforming assets, our net interest income may be negatively impacted and our loan administration costs could increase, each of which could have an adverse effect on our net income and related performance ratios, such as return on assets and equity.

We engage in lending secured by real estate and may foreclose on the collateral and own the underlying real estate, subjecting us to the costs and potential risks associated with the ownership of real property, or consumer protection initiatives or changes in state or federal law may substantially raise the cost of foreclosure or prevent us from foreclosing at all.

Since we originate loans secured by real estate, we may have to foreclose on the collateral property to recover our investment and may thereafter own and operate such property, in which case we would be exposed to the risks inherent in the ownership of real estate. The amount that we, as a mortgagee, may realize after a foreclosure depends on factors outside of our control, including, but not limited to, general or local economic conditions, environmental cleanup liabilities, various assessments relating to the ownership of the property, interest rates, real estate tax rates, operating expenses of the foreclosed properties, our ability to obtain and maintain adequate occupancy of the properties, zoning laws, governmental and regulatory rules, and natural disasters. Our inability to manage the amount of costs or size of the risks associated with the ownership of real estate, or write-downs in the value of OREO, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Additionally, consumer protection initiatives or changes in state or federal law may substantially increase the time and expenses associated with the residential foreclosure process or prevent us from foreclosing at all. A number of states in recent years have either considered or adopted foreclosure reform laws that make it substantially more difficult and expensive for lenders to foreclose on residential properties in default. Furthermore, federal regulators have prosecuted a number of mortgage servicing companies for alleged consumer law violations. If new state or federal laws or regulations are ultimately enacted that significantly raise the cost of residential foreclosures or raise outright barriers, they could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are exposed to the risk of environmental liability associated with lending activities or properties we own.

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real estate, and we could become subject to environmental liabilities with respect to one or more of these properties, or with respect to properties that we own in operating our business. During the ordinary course of business, we may foreclose on and take title to properties securing defaulted loans. In doing so, there is a risk that hazardous or toxic substances could be found on these properties. If hazardous conditions or toxic substances are found on these properties, we may be liable for remediation costs, as well as for personal injury and property damage, civil fines and criminal penalties regardless of when the hazardous conditions or toxic substances first affected any particular property. The costs associated with investigation or remediation activities could be substantial. Environmental laws may require us to incur substantial expenses to address unknown liabilities and may materially reduce the affected property's value or limit our ability to use or sell the affected property. In addition, future laws or more stringent interpretations or enforcement policies with respect to existing laws may increase our exposure to environmental liability. Our practice, which is to obtain an environmental review before initiating any foreclosure action on nonresidential real property, may not be sufficient to detect all potential environmental hazards. The remediation costs and any other financial liabilities associated with an environmental hazard could have a material adverse effect on us.

The transition from the use of LIBOR may adversely impact the interest rates paid on certain financial instruments.

LIBOR was used as a reference rate for certain of the Corporation's adjustable-rate commercial loans, as well as some of its related derivative debt instruments. In 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, announced that the publication of LIBOR would not be guaranteed beyond 2021. In December 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced its intention to (i) cease the publication of the one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR after December 31, 2021, and (ii) cease the publication of all other tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR (one, three, six and 12 month LIBOR) after June 30, 2023.

There are ongoing efforts to establish an alternative reference rate. The Federal Reserve Board, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a steering committee comprised of large U.S. financial institutions, supports replacing LIBOR with SOFR, a new index calculated by short-term repurchase agreements backed by Treasury securities. The Corporation adopted SOFR as its preferred benchmark as an alternative to LIBOR for use in new contracts beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

While the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act and implementing regulations will help to transition legacy LIBOR contracts to a new benchmark rate, the substitution of SOFR for LIBOR may have potentially significant economic impacts on parties to affected contracts. SOFR is different from LIBOR in that it is a retrospective-looking secured rate rather than a forward-looking unsecured rate. Additionally, while SOFR appears to be the preferred replacement rate for LIBOR, it is not possible to predict whether SOFR will ultimately prevail in the market as the definitive replacement for LIBOR. Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates, and as to potential changes or other reforms related to the transition from LIBOR, may adversely affect the value of LIBOR-based financial arrangements of the Corporation.

Risks related to Liquidity

We are subject to liquidity risk, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Effective liquidity management is essential for the operation of our business. Although we have implemented strategies to maintain sufficient and diverse sources of funding to accommodate planned, as well as unanticipated, liquidity needs (including changes in assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet commitments under various economic conditions), an inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, the sale of investment securities and other sources could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry in general. Factors that could detrimentally impact our access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of our business activity due to a market disruption, a decrease in the borrowing capacity assigned to our pledged assets by our secured creditors, competition from other financial institutions, inflation which could drive up the costs of deposits or adverse regulatory action taken against us. Deterioration in economic conditions and the loss of confidence in financial institutions may also increase our cost of funding and limit our access to some of our customary sources of liquidity, including, but not limited to, inter-bank borrowings and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Our ability to acquire deposits or borrow could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as a severe disruption of the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry generally as a result of conditions faced by banking organizations in the domestic and international credit markets. Any decline in available funding or increased costs of liquidity could adversely impact our ability to originate loans, invest in securities, meet our expenses or fulfill obligations such as repaying our borrowings or meeting deposit withdrawal demands, any of which could, in turn, have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Competitive Matters

Strong competition within our market areas may limit our growth and profitability.

Competition in the banking and financial services industry is intense. In our market area, we compete with commercial banks, savings institutions, mortgage brokerage firms, credit unions, finance companies, mutual funds, insurance companies, and securities brokerage firms as well as certain unregulated or less regulated non-banking entities, operating locally and elsewhere. Many of these competitors have substantially greater resources and higher lending

limits than we have and offer certain services that we do not or cannot provide. If we must raise interest rates paid on deposits or lower interest rates charged on our loans to be competitive, our net interest margin and profitability could be adversely affected. In addition, some of our competitors offer loans with lower interest rates on more attractive terms than loans we offer. Competition also makes it increasingly difficult and costly to attract and retain qualified employees. Our profitability depends upon our continued ability to successfully compete in our market area.

The financial services industry could become even more competitive as a result of new legislative, regulatory and technological changes and continued consolidation in the industry. Banks, securities firms and insurance companies can merge under the umbrella of a financial holding company, which can offer virtually any type of financial service, including banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both agency and underwriting) and merchant banking. Also, technology has lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for non-banks to offer products and services traditionally provided by banks, such as automatic transfer and automatic payment systems. Many of our competitors have fewer regulatory constraints and may have lower cost structures. Additionally, due to their size, many competitors may be able to achieve economies of scale and, as a result, may offer a broader range of products and services as well as better pricing for those products and services than we can. We expect competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry.

Our asset size may make it more difficult for us to compete.

Our asset size may make it more difficult to compete with other financial institutions that are larger and can more easily afford to invest in the marketing and technologies needed to attract and retain customers. Because our principal source of income is the net interest income we earn on our loans and investments after deducting interest paid on deposits and other sources of funds, our ability to generate the revenues needed to cover our expenses and finance such investments is limited by the size of our loan and investment portfolios. Accordingly, we are not always able to offer new products and services as quickly as our competitors. Our lower earnings may also make it more difficult to offer competitive salaries and benefits. In addition, our smaller customer base may make it difficult to generate meaningful noninterest income from non-traditional banking activities. Finally, as a smaller institution, we are disproportionately affected by the continually increasing costs of compliance with new banking and other regulations.

Risks Related to Laws and Regulations

Changes in laws and regulations and the cost of regulatory compliance with new laws and regulations may adversely affect our operations and/or increase our costs of operations and/or decrease our revenues.

PeoplesBank is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the PADOBS and the FDIC, and the Corporation is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Board. Such regulation and supervision govern the activities in which an institution and its holding company may engage and are intended primarily for the protection of the federal deposit insurance fund and the depositors and borrowers of PeoplesBank, rather than for our stockholders.

Regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the imposition of restrictions on our operations, the classification of our assets and influence of the level of our allowance for credit losses. These regulations, along with existing tax, accounting, securities, insurance and monetary laws, rules, standards, policies, and interpretations, control the methods by which financial institutions conduct business, implement strategic initiatives and tax compliance, and govern financial reporting and disclosures. Any change in such regulation and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, regulations, legislation or supervisory action, may have a material impact on our operations. These changes could materially impact, potentially even retroactively, how we report our financial condition and results of operations. For example, in the interest of consumer protection, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB"), has in recent periods been active in pursuing actions against financial institutions for charging certain fees that they have characterized as "junk fees." These fees can take a number of forms, including without limitation, fees related to late loan payments, fees for insufficient funds, repossession fees and processing fees. In a number of instances the CFPB has challenged the imposition of fees by the involved financial institution without regard to whether such fees appropriately compensate the financial institution for the service provided and were disclosed to the customer. Although PeoplesBank is not regulated by the CFPB, the actions of the CFPB can have an influential impact on the supervisory actions of other bank regulators at the federal and state level, in particular, in PeoplesBank's case, the FDIC as its primary federal banking regulator.

Non-compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act, Bank Secrecy Act, or other laws and regulations could result in fines or sanctions.

The USA PATRIOT and Bank Secrecy Acts require financial institutions to develop programs to prevent financial institutions from being used for money laundering and terrorist activities. If such activities are detected, financial institutions are obligated to file suspicious activity reports with the U.S. Treasury's Office of Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. These rules require financial institutions to establish procedures for identifying and verifying the identity of customers seeking to open new financial accounts. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in fines or sanctions, including restrictions on pursuing acquisitions or establishing new branches. The policies and procedures we have adopted that are designed to assist in compliance with these laws and regulations may not be effective in preventing violations of these laws and regulations.

The Federal Reserve Board may require us to commit capital resources to support PeoplesBank, and we may not have sufficient access to such capital resources.

Federal law requires that a holding company act as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary bank and to commit resources to support such subsidiary bank. Under the "source of strength" doctrine, the Federal Reserve Board may require a holding company to make capital injections into a troubled subsidiary bank and may charge the holding company with engaging in unsafe and unsound practices for failure to commit resources to a subsidiary bank. A capital injection may be required at times when the holding company may not have the resources to provide it and therefore may be required to attempt to borrow the funds or raise capital. Thus, any borrowing that must be done by the Corporation to make a required capital injection becomes more difficult and expensive and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, it is possible that we will be unable to borrow funds or otherwise raise capital at a time when it is needed.

We may be required to raise additional capital in the future, but that capital may not be available when it is needed, or it may only be available on unacceptable terms, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. We may at some point, however, need to raise additional capital to support continued growth or be required by our regulators to increase our capital resources. Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside of our control, and on our financial performance. Accordingly, we may not be able to raise additional capital, if needed, on terms acceptable to us. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, our ability to further expand our operations and pursue our growth strategy could be materially impaired and our financial condition and liquidity could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, if we are unable to raise additional capital when required by our bank regulators, we may be subject to adverse regulatory action.

Monetary policies and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to being affected by general economic conditions, our earnings and growth are affected by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board. An important function of the Federal Reserve Board is to regulate the money supply and credit conditions. Among the instruments used by the Federal Reserve Board to implement these objectives are open market purchases and sales of U.S. government securities, adjustments of the discount rate and changes in banks' reserve requirements against bank deposits. These instruments are used in varying combinations to influence overall economic growth and the distribution of credit, bank loans, investments and deposits. Their use also affects interest rates charged on loans or paid on deposits.

The monetary policies and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board have had a significant effect on the operating results of financial institutions in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future. The effects of such policies upon our business, financial condition and results of operations cannot be predicted.

We qualify as a “smaller reporting company” pursuant to regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and any decision on our part to comply only with certain reduced reporting and disclosure requirements applicable to smaller reporting companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are a smaller reporting company, and, for as long as we continue to qualify as a smaller reporting company, we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies but not to smaller reporting companies, including, but not limited to, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and two years of audited financial statements in our annual report instead of three years. As long as we are a smaller reporting company that is also not an accelerated filer, we will not be subject to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which would require that our independent registered public accounting firm review and attest as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, as a non-accelerated filer, we have longer deadlines to file our periodic reports with the SEC.

We will remain a smaller reporting company and a non-accelerated filer for so long as our voting and non-voting equity held by non-affiliates (“public float”) is less than \$250 million, or our annual revenues are less than \$100 million and our public float is less than \$700 million. Annual revenues for the year ending December 31, 2023 exceeded \$100 million. As a result, we will become an accelerated filer beginning in the reporting period ending March 31, 2024, and at that time will become subject to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and shorter deadlines to file our periodic reports with the SEC.

As a result of our current smaller reporting company status and non-accelerated filer status, our stockholders may not have access to certain information they may deem important, and investors may find our common stock less attractive if we choose to rely on these provisions allowing for reduced or scaled disclosures. This could result in a less active trading market for our common stock and the price of our common stock may be more volatile.

Risks Related to Operational Matters

We face significant operational risks because of our reliance on technology. Our information technology systems may be subject to failure, interruption or cybersecurity attacks or breaches.

Information technology systems are critical to our business. Our business requires us to collect, process, transmit and store significant amounts of confidential information regarding our customers, employees and our own business, operations, plans and business strategies. We use various technology systems to manage our customer relationships, general ledger, securities investments, deposits, and loans. Our computer systems, data management and internal processes, as well as those of third parties, are integral to our performance. Our operational risks include the risk of malfeasance by employees or persons outside our company, errors relating to transaction processing and technology, systems failures or interruptions, breaches of our internal control systems and compliance requirements, and business continuation and disaster recovery. There have been increasing efforts by third parties to breach data security at financial institutions. Such attacks include computer viruses, malicious or destructive code, ransomware attacks, phishing attacks, denial of service or information or other security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction of confidential, proprietary and other information, damages to systems, or other material disruptions to network access or business operations. Although we take protective measures and believe that we have not experienced any of the data breaches described above, the security of our computer systems, software, and networks may be vulnerable to breaches, unauthorized access, misuse, computer viruses, or other malicious code and cyber-attacks that could have an impact on information security. Because the methods used to cause security attacks and data breaches change frequently, the measures we take to prevent or counteract these attacks and data breaches may not be adequate to prevent them.

In the event of a breakdown in our internal control systems, improper operation of our systems or improper employee actions, or a breach of our security systems, including if confidential or proprietary information were to be mishandled, misused or lost, we could suffer financial loss, loss of customers and damage to our reputation, and face regulatory action or civil litigation. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Our insurance coverage may not adequately address such losses, or if it does, such losses may exceed insurance limits. Furthermore, such events could adversely affect our reputation and thus adversely affect our business.

We face significant operational risks because the nature of the financial services business involves a high volume of transactions.

We operate in several diverse markets and rely on the ability of our employees and systems to process a high number of transactions. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from our operations, including but not limited to, the risk of fraud by employees or persons outside the Corporation, the execution of unauthorized transactions by employees, errors relating to transaction processing and technology, breaches of our internal control systems and compliance requirements. Insurance coverage may not be available for such losses, or where available, such losses may exceed insurance limits. This risk of loss also includes potential legal actions that could arise as a result of operational deficiencies or as a result of non-compliance with applicable regulatory standards, adverse business decisions or their implementation, or customer attrition due to potential adverse publicity. In the event of a breakdown in our internal control systems, improper operation of systems or improper employee actions, we could suffer financial loss, face regulatory action, and/or suffer damage to our reputation.

We rely on third-party vendors, which could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks.

Third-party vendors provide key components of our business infrastructure, including certain data processing and information services. Accordingly, our operations are exposed to risk that these vendors will not perform in accordance with our contractual agreements with them, or we also could be adversely affected if such an agreement is not renewed by the third-party vendor or is renewed on terms less favorable to us. If our third-party providers encounter difficulties, or if we have difficulty communicating with those service providers, our ability to adequately process and account for transactions could be affected, and our business operations could be adversely affected, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We also rely on the integrity and security of a variety of third-party processors, payment, clearing and settlement systems, as well as the various participants involved in these systems, many of which have no direct relationship with us. Failure by these participants or their systems to protect our customers' transaction data may put us at risk for possible losses due to fraud or operational disruption. To our knowledge, to date, the services and programs provided to us by third parties have not resulted in any personal data of clients of PeoplesBank being compromised. However, the existence of cyber-attacks or security breaches at third parties with access to our data, such as vendors, may not be disclosed to us in a timely manner.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial industry. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services institutions, or the financial services industry generally, have led to market-wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral we hold cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices insufficient to recover the full amount of the loan. We cannot assure you that any such losses would not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We may be subject to risks and losses resulting from fraudulent activities that could adversely impact our financial performance and results of operations.

As a bank, we are susceptible to fraudulent activity that may be committed against us or our clients, which may result in financial losses or increased costs to us or our clients, disclosure or misuse of our information or our client information, misappropriation of assets, privacy breaches against our clients, litigation or damage to our reputation. We are most exposed to fraud and compliance risk in connection with the origination of loans, ACH transactions, wire transactions, ATM transactions, checking transactions, and debit cards that we have issued to our customers and through our online banking portals.

We maintain a system of internal controls and insurance coverage to mitigate against such risks, including data processing system failures and errors, and customer fraud. If our internal controls fail to prevent or detect any such

occurrence, or if any resulting loss is not insured or exceeds applicable insurance limits, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We continually encounter technological change, and we may have fewer resources than many of our competitors to invest in technological improvements.

The financial services industry is undergoing rapid technological changes with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better serve customers and to reduce costs. Our future success will depend, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our clients by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy client demands for convenience, as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations. Many national vendors provide turn-key services to community banks, such as internet banking and remote deposit capture that allow smaller banks to compete with institutions that have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able, however, to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers.

Risks Related to Accounting Matters

Changes in accounting standards could affect reported earnings.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, SEC and other regulatory bodies, that are responsible for establishing accounting and reporting standards, periodically change the financial accounting and reporting guidance that governs the preparation of our financial statements. These changes can be hard to predict and can involve judgment and discretion in their interpretation by us and our independent accounting firm. These changes could materially impact, potentially even retroactively, how we report our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in management's estimates and assumptions may have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and our financial condition or operating results.

In preparing the periodic reports that we are required to file with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including our consolidated financial statements, our management is required under applicable rules and regulations to make estimates and assumptions as of a specified date. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best estimates and experience as of that date and are subject to substantial risk and uncertainty. Materially different results may occur as circumstances change and additional information becomes known. Areas requiring significant estimates and assumptions by management include, among others, our evaluation of the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses, the calculation of our deferred tax assets and our determinations with respect to the fair values of financial instruments.

Other Risks Related to Our Business

We depend on our management team and other key personnel to implement our business strategy and execute successful operations and we could be harmed by the loss of their services or the inability to hire additional personnel.

We depend on the services of the members of our senior management team who direct our strategy and operations. Our executive officers and lending personnel possess substantial expertise as well as extensive knowledge of our markets and key business relationships. Any one of them could be difficult to replace. Our loss of these persons, or our inability to hire additional qualified personnel, could impact our ability to implement our business strategy and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and ability to compete in our markets.

Legal and regulatory proceedings and related matters could adversely affect us.

We have been and may in the future become involved in legal and regulatory proceedings. We consider most of the proceedings to be in the normal course of our business or typical for the industry; however, it is inherently difficult to assess the outcome of these matters, and we may not prevail in any proceedings or litigation. In addition, should we become subject to any more significant legal or regulatory proceedings, such as potential litigation with regard to our pending Merger with Orrstown, we could incur substantial expense and management diversion, and any adverse

determination could have a materially adverse effect on our business, brand or image, or our financial condition and results of our operations.

Societal responses to climate change could adversely affect our business and performance, including indirectly through impacts on our customers.

Concerns over the long-term impacts of climate change have led and will continue to lead to governmental efforts around the world to mitigate those impacts. Consumers and businesses also may change their behavior on their own as a result of these concerns. We and our customers will need to respond to new laws and regulations as well as consumer and business preferences resulting from climate change concerns. We and our customers may face cost increases, asset value reductions and operating process changes. The impact on our customers will likely vary depending on their specific attributes, including their reliance on or their involvement in carbon intensive activities. Among the impacts to us could be a drop in demand for our products and services, particularly in certain sectors. In addition, we could face reductions in creditworthiness on the part of some customers or in the value of assets securing loans. Our efforts to take these risks into account in making lending and other decisions, including by increasing our business with climate-friendly companies, may not be effective in protecting us from the negative impact of new laws and regulations or changes in consumer or business behavior.

We are a community bank and our ability to maintain our reputation is critical to the success of our business, and the failure to do so may materially adversely affect our performance.

We are a community bank, and our reputation is one of the most valuable components of our business. A key component of our business strategy is to rely on our reputation for customer service and knowledge of local markets to expand our presence by capturing new business opportunities from existing and prospective customers in our market area and contiguous areas. As such, we strive to conduct our business in a manner that enhances our reputation. This is done, in part, by recruiting, hiring and retaining employees or by retaining, appointing or electing directors who share our core values of being an integral part of the communities we serve, delivering superior service to our customers and caring about our customers and employees. If our reputation is negatively affected by the actions of our employees or directors, by our inability to conduct our operations in a manner that is appealing to current or prospective customers, or otherwise, our business and, therefore, our operating results may be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to our Pending Merger with Orrstown

Regulatory approvals of the Merger may not be received, may take longer than expected or may impose conditions that are not presently anticipated or cannot be met.

Before the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, including the Merger and the Bank Merger, may be completed, various approvals must be obtained from bank regulatory authorities. In determining whether to grant these approvals, the applicable regulatory authorities consider a variety of factors, including the competitive impact of the proposal in the relevant geographic markets; financial, managerial and other supervisory considerations of each party; convenience and needs of the communities to be served and the record of the insured depository institution subsidiaries under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 and the regulations promulgated thereunder; effectiveness of the parties in combating money laundering activities; any significant outstanding supervisory matters; and the extent to which the proposal would result in greater or more concentrated risks to the stability of the United States banking or financial system. These governmental entities may impose conditions on the granting of such approvals. If the approval of the Merger includes conditions that Orrstown deems in its reasonable opinion to constitute a Burdensome Condition, as such term is defined in the Merger Agreement, Orrstown may refuse to proceed to consummate the Merger. Furthermore, conditions imposed by regulatory authorities, even if they are not deemed to constitute a Burdensome Condition, and the process of obtaining regulatory approvals could have the effect of delaying completion of the Merger or the Bank Merger or of imposing additional costs or limitations on Orrstown or Orrstown Bank following the Merger or the Bank Merger. The regulatory approvals may not be received at all, may not be received in a timely fashion, and may contain conditions on the completion of the Merger that are not anticipated or cannot be met. If consummation of the Merger or the Bank Merger is delayed, including by a delay in receipt of necessary governmental approvals, the business, financial condition and results of operations of each of Codorus Valley and Orrstown may also be materially adversely affected.

The ability of the Corporation and Orrstown to complete the Merger is subject to the satisfaction (or waiver by the parties) of the closing conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, some of which are outside of the parties' control.

In addition to receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals, the Merger Agreement is subject to a number of conditions which must be fulfilled in order to complete the Merger. Those conditions include, among others: (i) approval of the Merger Agreement by Codorus Valley's and the approval by Orrstown's stockholders of the issuance of the shares of common stock of Orrstown as the consideration for the Merger and (ii) the absence of any governmental order, decree or injunction or law or regulation prohibiting completion of the Merger.

The obligation of each party to consummate the Merger is also conditioned upon (i) subject to certain exceptions, the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party, (ii) performance in all material respects by the other party of its obligations under the merger agreement, (iii) receipt by such party of a tax opinion to the effect that the Merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and (iv) the effective registration with the SEC of the shares of common stock of Orrstown to be issued the Corporation's stockholders in the Merger.

In addition, if the Merger is not completed by December 31, 2024, either the Corporation or Orrstown may choose not to proceed with the Merger. In addition, the parties can mutually decide to terminate the Merger Agreement at any time, before or after receipt of stockholder approval by the Corporation and/or Orrstown.

These conditions to the consummation of the Merger may not be fulfilled and, accordingly, the Merger may not be completed. If the Merger is not consummated, the ongoing business, financial condition and results of operation of the Corporation may be materially adversely affected and the market price of the Corporation's common stock may decline significantly, particularly to the extent that the current market price reflects a market assumption that the Merger will be consummated. In addition, if the Merger Agreement is terminated and Corporation's board of directors seeks another merger or business combination, the Corporation's stockholders cannot be certain that the Corporation will be able to find a party willing to engage in a transaction on more attractive terms than the Proposed Transaction with Orrstown.

The Merger Agreement contains provisions that may discourage other companies from pursuing, announcing or submitting a business combination proposal to the Corporation that might result in greater value to the Corporation's stockholders.

The Merger Agreement contains provisions that may discourage a third party from pursuing, announcing or submitting a business combination proposal to the Corporation that might result in greater value to the Corporation's stockholders than the Proposed Transaction with Orrstown. These provisions include a general prohibition on the Corporation from soliciting, or, subject to certain exceptions, entering into discussions with any third party regarding any acquisition proposal or offers for competing transactions. Furthermore, if the Merger Agreement is terminated, under certain circumstances, the Corporation may be required to pay to Orrstown a termination fee equal to \$8.3 million. The Corporation also has an obligation to submit its merger-related proposals to a vote by its stockholders, unless the Merger Agreement is terminated by the Corporation under certain conditions described in the Merger Agreement.

Stockholder litigation could prevent or delay the closing of the proposed Merger with Orrstown or otherwise negatively affect the Corporation's business and operations.

The Corporation may incur additional costs in connection with the defense or settlement of any stockholder lawsuits filed in connection with its proposed merger with Orrstown. Such litigation could have an adverse effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations and could prevent or delay the consummation of the Merger. Moreover, any litigation could be time consuming and expensive, and could divert attention of the Corporation's and Orrstown's respective management teams away from their companies' regular business. Any lawsuit adversely resolved against the Corporation, Orrstown or members of their respective boards of directors, could have a material adverse effect on each party's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because the market price of Orrstown's common stock may fluctuate, the Corporation's stockholders cannot be certain of the precise value of the merger consideration they may receive in our proposed Merger with Orrstown.

At the time the Proposed Transaction is completed, each issued and outstanding share of the Codorus Valley's common stock will be converted into the right to receive a combination of 0.875 shares of Orrstown's common stock. There will be a time lapse between each of the date of the proxy statement/prospectus for the special stockholders' meetings to approve the Merger and the issuance of the merger consideration, the date on which the Corporation's and Orrstown stockholders vote to approve the Merger (with regard to the Corporation) and the issuance of the merger consideration (with regard to Orrstown), and the date on which the Corporation's stockholders entitled to receive shares of Orrstown's common stock actually receive such shares. The market value of Orrstown's common stock may fluctuate during these periods as a result of a variety of factors, including general market and economic conditions, changes in Orrstown's and Codorus Valley's businesses, operations and prospects, the volatility in the prices of securities in global financial markets and regulatory considerations. Many of these factors are outside of both the Corporation's and Orrstown's control. The actual value of the shares of Orrstown's common stock received by our stockholders will depend on the market value of shares of Orrstown's common stock at the time the Merger is completed.

Codorus Valley will be subject to business uncertainties and contractual restrictions while the Merger is pending.

Uncertainty about the effect of the Merger on employees, customers, suppliers and vendors may have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation. These uncertainties may impair the Corporation's ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel and customers pending the consummation of the Merger, as such personnel and customers may experience uncertainty about their future roles following the consummation of the Merger. Additionally, these uncertainties and contemplated changes could cause customers, suppliers, vendors and others who deal with the Corporation to seek to change existing business relationships with the Corporation or fail to extend an existing relationship with the Corporation. In addition, competitors may target the Corporation's existing customers by highlighting potential uncertainties and integration difficulties that may result from the merger.

Codorus Valley has a limited number of key personnel. The pursuit of the Merger and the preparation for the integration may place a burden on the Corporation's management and internal resources. Any significant diversion of management attention away from ongoing business concerns and any difficulties encountered in the transition and integration process could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the Merger Agreement restricts the Corporation from taking certain actions without Orrstown's consent while the Merger is pending. These restrictions may, among other matters, and subject to certain exceptions, prevent Codorus Valley from pursuing otherwise attractive business opportunities, selling assets, incurring indebtedness, engaging in significant capital expenditures, entering into other transactions or making other changes to the Corporation's business prior to consummation of the Merger or termination of the Merger Agreement. These restrictions could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure of the Merger to be completed, the termination of the Merger Agreement or a significant delay in the consummation of the Merger could negatively impact the Corporation.

If the Merger is not consummated, the Corporation's ongoing business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected and the market price of the Corporation's common stock may decline significantly, particularly to the extent that the current market price reflects a market assumption that the Merger will be consummated. If the consummation of the Merger is delayed, including by the receipt of a competing acquisition proposal, the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation may be materially adversely affected.

Additionally, the business of the Corporation may be adversely impacted by the failure to pursue other beneficial opportunities due to the focus of management on the Merger, without realizing any of the anticipated benefits of completing the Merger, and the market price of the Corporation's common stock might change to the extent that the

current market price reflects a market assumption that the Merger will be completed. If the Merger Agreement is terminated and the Corporation seeks another merger or business combination, such Corporation's stockholders cannot be certain that the Corporation will be able to find a party willing to engage in a transaction on more attractive terms than the Merger.

The Corporation will incur transaction and integration costs in connection with the Merger and, if the Merger is not completed, the Corporation will have incurred substantial expenses without realizing the expected benefits of the Merger.

Codorus Valley has incurred and will incur substantial expenses in connection with the negotiation and completion of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement. If the Merger is not completed, the Corporation would have to recognize these expenses, including, in the case of the Corporation under certain circumstances, a termination fee, without realizing the expected benefits of the transaction. Any of the foregoing, or other risks arising in connection with the failure of or delay in consummating the Merger, including the diversion of management attention from pursuing other opportunities and the constraints in the Merger Agreement on the Corporation's ongoing business during the pendency of the Merger, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The combined company may be unable to retain the Corporation's and/or Orrstown's personnel successfully after the Merger is completed.

The success of the Merger will depend in part on the combined company's ability to retain the talents and dedication of key employees currently employed by the Corporation and Orrstown. It is possible that these employees may decide not to remain with or the Corporation or Orrstown, as applicable, while the Merger is pending or with the combined company after the Merger is consummated. If the Corporation or Orrstown are unable to retain key employees, including management, who are critical to the successful integration and future operations of the companies, they could face disruptions in their operations, loss of existing customers, loss of key information, expertise or know-how and unanticipated additional recruitment costs. In addition, following the Merger, if key employees terminate their employment, the combined company's business activities may be adversely affected, and management's attention may be diverted from successfully hiring suitable replacements, all of which may cause the combined company's business to suffer. The Corporation and Orrstown also may not be able to locate or retain suitable replacements for any key employees who leave either company.

The future results of the combined company following the Merger may suffer if the combined company does not effectively manage its expanded operations.

Following the Merger, the size of the business of the combined company will increase beyond the current size of either the Corporation's or Orrstown's business. The combined company's future success will depend, in part, upon its ability to manage this expanded business, which may pose challenges for management, including challenges related to the management and monitoring of new operations and associated increased costs and complexity. The combined company may also face increased scrutiny from governmental authorities as a result of the increased size of its business. There can be no assurances that the combined company will be successful or that it will realize the expected operating efficiencies, revenue enhancement or other benefits currently anticipated from the Merger.

Combining the Corporation with Orrstown may be more difficult, costly or time-consuming than expected, and the Corporation and Orrstown may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger.

The Merger will combine two financial institutions of relatively similar asset size. The success of the Merger will depend, in part, on the ability to realize the anticipated cost savings from combining the businesses of the Corporation and Orrstown. To realize the anticipated benefits and cost savings from the Merger, the Corporation and Orrstown must successfully integrate and combine their businesses in a manner that permits those cost savings to be realized, without adversely affecting current revenues and future growth. If the Corporation and Orrstown are not able to successfully achieve these objectives, the anticipated benefits of the Merger may not be realized fully or at all or may take longer to realize than expected. In addition, the actual cost savings of the Merger could be less than anticipated, and integration may result in additional and unforeseen expenses.

An inability to realize the full extent of the anticipated benefits of the Merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, as well as any delays encountered in the integration process, could have an adverse effect upon the revenues, levels of expenses and operating results of the combined company following the completion of the merger, which may adversely affect the value of the common stock of the combined company following the completion of the Merger.

The Corporation and Orrstown have operated and, until the completion of the Merger, must continue to operate, independently. It is possible that the integration process could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of each company's ongoing businesses or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that adversely affect the companies' ability to maintain relationships with clients, customers, depositors and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits and cost savings of the Merger. Integration efforts between the two companies may also divert management attention and resources. These integration matters could have an adverse effect on each of Orrstown and the Corporation during this transition period and on the combined company for an undetermined period after completion of the merger.

Furthermore, the board of directors and executive leadership of the combined company will consist of former directors and executive officers from each of the Corporation and Orrstown. Combining the boards of directors and management teams of each company into a single board and a single management team could require the reconciliation of differing priorities and philosophies.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly, and this may make it difficult for you to resell shares of common stock owned by you at times or at prices you find attractive.

The market price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market constantly changes. We expect that the market price of our common stock will continue to fluctuate and may fluctuate to a greater degree due to our pending merger with Orrstown. There can be no assurance about the market prices for our common stock.

Stock price volatility may make it difficult for you to resell your common stock when you want and at prices you find attractive. Our stock price may fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among others:

- the pending Merger with Orrstown;
- actual or anticipated variations in quarterly results of operations or quality of our assets;
- opinions of securities analysts about our stock as an investment;
- institutional and other investor interest in purchasing, holding or selling our stock;
- operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to us;
- any failure to pay dividends on our common stock or a reduction in cash dividends;
- continued levels of loan quality and volume origination;
- the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses;
- the willingness of clients to substitute competitors' products and services for our products and services and vice versa, based on price, quality, relationship or otherwise;
- interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations;
- declines in the fair value of our available-for-sale securities that are deemed to be impaired;
- the timely development of competitive new products and services by us and the acceptance of such products and services by clients;
- changes in consumer spending and saving habits relative to the financial services we provide;
- our relationships with major clients;
- our ability to continue to grow our business internally and through acquisition and successful integration of new or acquired entities while controlling costs;
- news reports relating to trends, concerns and other issues in the financial services industry, including the failures of other financial institutions in the current economic downturn;
- perceptions in the marketplace regarding us and/or our competitors;
- rapidly changing technology, or new technology used, or services offered, by competitors;
- deposit flows;
- changes in accounting principles, policies and guidelines;

- significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments involving our competitors;
- failure to integrate acquisitions or realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions;
- changes in and compliance with laws and government regulations of federal, state and local agencies;
- effects of climate change;
- geopolitical conditions such as acts or threats of terrorism or military conflicts;
- natural disasters or severe weather conditions;
- health emergencies, the spread of infectious diseases or pandemics;
- cybersecurity attacks or breaches or breaches of physical premises, including data centers;
- failure to retain or attract key personnel;
- operating results that vary from the expectations of management, analysts and investors;
- future sales of our equity or equity-related securities;
- the credit, mortgage and housing markets, the markets for securities relating to mortgages or housing, and developments with respect to financial institutions generally; and
- the relatively low trading volume of our common stock.

General market fluctuations, industry factors and general economic and political conditions and events, such as economic slowdowns or recessions, interest rate changes or credit loss trends, could also cause our stock price to decrease regardless of operating results as evidenced by the recent volatility and disruption of capital and credit markets.

The trading volume of our common stock may not provide adequate liquidity for investors and is less than that of other financial services companies.

Our common stock is listed under the symbol "CVLY" on the NASDAQ Global Market. The average daily trading volume for shares of our common stock is less than that of larger financial institutions. As a result, sales of our common stock may place significant downward pressure on the market price of our common stock. Furthermore, it may be difficult for holders to resell their shares at prices they find attractive, or at all.

If our pending Merger with Orrstown does not proceed, we may issue additional common stock or other equity securities in the future which could dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders.

If our pending Merger with Orrstown does not proceed, in order to maintain our capital at desired or regulatory-required levels or to replace existing capital, we may be required to, or otherwise determine it advantageous to issue additional shares of common stock, or securities convertible into, exchangeable for or representing rights to acquire shares of common stock. Generally, we are not restricted from issuing such additional shares (we are currently restricted from engaging in additional issuances under the terms of the Merger Agreement with Orrstown). We may sell any shares that we issue at prices below the current market price of our common stock, and the sale of these shares may significantly dilute stockholder ownership. We could also issue additional shares in connection with our equity compensation plans. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both.

Offerings of debt and/or preferred equity securities may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

If our proposed Merger with Orrstown is not consummated, we may attempt to increase our capital resources or, if PeoplesBank's capital ratios fall below the required regulatory minimums, we could be forced to raise additional capital by making additional offerings of debt or preferred equity securities, including medium-term notes, trust preferred securities, senior or subordinated notes and preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings are likely to receive distributions of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement with Orrstown, we are not permitted to issue additional debt or preferred equity securities during the pendency of the Merger.

Our board of directors is authorized to issue one or more classes or series of preferred stock from time to time without any action on the part of the stockholders. Our board of directors also has the power, without stockholder approval, to

set the terms of any such classes or series of preferred stock that may be issued, including voting rights, dividend rights, and preferences over our common stock with respect to dividends or upon our dissolution, winding up and liquidation and other terms. If we issue preferred stock in the future, in the event our proposed merger with Orrstown does not proceed, that has a preference over our common stock with respect to the payment of dividends or upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or if we issue preferred stock with voting rights that dilute the voting power of our common stock, the rights of holders of our common stock or the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

Our common stock is subordinate to our existing and future indebtedness and preferred stock, if issued, and effectively subordinated to all the indebtedness and other non-common equity claims against our subsidiaries.

Shares of our common stock are equity interests in the Corporation and do not constitute indebtedness. As such, shares of our common stock rank junior to all of our indebtedness and to other non-equity claims against us and our assets available to satisfy claims against us, including in our liquidation. Additionally, holders of our common stock could be subject to the prior dividend and liquidation rights of holders of our preferred stock. Furthermore, our right to participate in a distribution of assets upon any of our subsidiaries' liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of that subsidiary's creditors.

If the proposed Merger with Orrstown is not consummated, we may attempt to increase our capital resources or, if PeoplesBank's capital ratios fall below the required regulatory minimums, we could be forced to raise additional capital by making additional offerings of debt or preferred equity securities, including medium-term notes, trust-preferred securities, senior or subordinated notes and/or preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings are likely to receive distributions of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock.

We are currently authorized to issue up to 30,000,000 shares of common stock of which 9,642,851 shares were outstanding as of December 31, 2023, and up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, none of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2023. Our board of directors has authority, without action or vote of the stockholders of common stock, to issue all or part of the authorized but unissued shares. Authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock could be issued on terms or in circumstances that could dilute the interests of other stockholders. Furthermore, under the terms of the Merger Agreement, we have agreed to not issue additional equity securities or debt securities.

Regulatory and contractual restrictions may limit or prevent us from paying dividends or repurchasing shares of our common stock, or we may choose not to pay dividends on or repurchase, our common stock.

The Corporation is an entity separate and distinct from its principal subsidiary, PeoplesBank, and we derive substantially all of our revenue in the form of dividends from that subsidiary. Accordingly, we are and will be dependent upon dividends from PeoplesBank to pay the principal of and interest on our indebtedness, to satisfy our other cash needs and to pay dividends on our common and preferred stock, if any. PeoplesBank's ability to pay dividends is subject to its ability to earn net income and to meet certain regulatory requirements. In the event PeoplesBank is unable to pay dividends to us, we may not be able to pay dividends on our common or preferred stock, if any. Also, our right to participate in a distribution of assets upon a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors, including those of its depositors.

As described below in the next risk factor, the terms of our outstanding junior subordinated debt securities prohibit us from paying dividends on or repurchasing our common stock at any time when we have elected to defer the payment of interest on such debt securities or certain events of default under the terms of those debt securities have occurred and are continuing. These restrictions could have a negative effect on the value of our common stock. Moreover, holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends only when, as and if declared by our board of directors.

Although we have historically paid cash dividends on our common stock, we are not required to do so and our board of directors could reduce, suspend or eliminate our common stock cash dividend in the future. No determination has been made by our board of directors regarding whether or what amount of dividends will be paid in future quarters. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement with Orrstown, we are permitted to continue to pay quarterly dividends at the current level of \$ 0.17 per share. Additionally, there can be no assurance that regulatory approval will be granted by the Federal Reserve Board to pay dividends. Future payment of cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the board may deem relevant and will be subject to applicable federal and state laws that

impose restrictions on our and PeoplesBank's ability to pay dividends, as well as guidance issued from time to time by regulatory authorities.

Under guidance issued by the Federal Reserve Board, as a bank holding company we are expected to consult the Federal Reserve before declaring dividends in certain situations, and may require its prior approval, and we are to strongly consider eliminating, deferring, or reducing dividends we pay to our stockholders if (1) our net income available to stockholders for the past four quarters, net of dividends previously paid during that period, is not sufficient to fully fund the dividends, (2) our prospective rate of earnings retention is not consistent with our capital needs and overall current and prospective financial condition, or (3) we will not meet, or are in danger of not meeting, our minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratios.

If we defer payments of interest on our outstanding subordinated notes or junior subordinated debt securities or if certain defaults relating to those debt securities occur, we will be prohibited from declaring or paying dividends or distributions on, and from making liquidation payments with respect to, our common stock.

As of December 31, 2023, we had \$31,000,000 outstanding aggregate principal amount of subordinated debt evidenced by subordinated notes and note purchase agreements and \$10,310,000 outstanding aggregate principal amount of junior subordinated debt securities issued in connection with the sale of trust preferred securities by certain of our subsidiaries that are statutory business trusts. We have also guaranteed those trust preferred securities. There are currently two separate series of these junior subordinated debt securities outstanding, each series having been issued under a separate indenture and with a separate guarantee. The note purchase agreements and each of these indentures, together with the related guarantee, prohibits us, subject to limited exceptions, from declaring or paying any dividends or distributions on, or redeeming, repurchasing, acquiring or making any liquidation payments with respect to, any of our capital stock at any time when (i) there shall have occurred and be continuing an event of default under the note purchase agreement or indenture or any event, act or condition that with notice or lapse of time or both would constitute an event of default under the note purchase agreement or indenture; or (ii) we are in default with respect to payment of any obligations under the related guarantee; or (iii) we have deferred payment of interest on the junior subordinated debt securities outstanding under that indenture. In that regard, we are entitled, at our option but subject to certain conditions, to defer payments of interest on the junior subordinated debt securities of each series from time to time for up to five years.

Events of default under each note purchase agreement and indenture generally consists of our failure to pay interest on the subordinated notes or junior subordinated debt securities outstanding under the indenture under certain circumstances, our failure to pay any principal or premium on such subordinated notes or junior subordinated debt securities when due, our failure to comply with certain covenants under the note purchase agreements or indenture, and certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or liquidation relating to us or PeoplesBank.

As a result of these provisions, if we were to elect to defer payments of interest on any series of junior subordinated debt securities, or if any of the other events described in clause (i) or (ii) of the first paragraph of this risk factor were to occur, we would be prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends on our common stock, from redeeming, repurchasing or otherwise acquiring any of our common stock, and from making any payments to holders of our common stock in the event of our liquidation, which would likely have a material adverse effect on the market value of our common stock. Moreover, without notice to or consent from the holders of our common stock, we may issue additional series of subordinated notes or junior subordinated debt securities in the future with terms similar to those of our existing subordinated notes or junior subordinated debt securities or enter into other financing agreements that limit our ability to purchase or to pay dividends or distributions on our capital stock, including our common stock.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement with Orrstown, Orrstown will assume our existing outstanding debt.

Our common stock is not insured by any governmental entity.

Our common stock is not insured by any governmental entity. Our common stock is not a deposit account or other obligation of any bank and, therefore, is not insured against loss by the FDIC, any other deposit insurance fund, any other governmental entity or by any other public or private entity.

Investment in our common stock is inherently risky for the reasons described in this "Risk Factors" section and elsewhere in this document and our other filings with the SEC and is subject to the same market forces that affect the price of common stock in any company. As a result, if you acquire our common stock, you may lose some or all of your investment.

Anti-takeover provisions and restrictions on ownership could negatively impact our stockholders.

Provisions of federal and Pennsylvania law and our amended and restated articles of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us or have the effect of discouraging a third party from attempting to acquire control of us. These provisions could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us even if an acquisition might be in the best interest of our stockholders. In addition, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or the BHCA, requires any bank holding company to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board prior to acquiring more than five percent of our outstanding common stock. Any person other than a bank holding company is required to obtain prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board to acquire 10 percent or more of our outstanding common stock under the Change in Bank Control Act. Any holder of 25 percent or more of our outstanding common stock or more than one-third of our equity, other than an individual, would be deemed to conclusively control us and be subject to regulation as a bank holding company under the BHCA.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws contain certain provisions that may have the effect of deterring or discouraging an attempt to take control of the Corporation. Among other things, these provisions:

- empower our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue shares of our common or preferred stock the terms of which, including voting power, are set by our board;
- divide our board of directors into three classes serving staggered three-year terms;
- authorize our board of directors to oppose a tender or other offer for the Corporation's securities if the board determines that such an offer should be rejected;
- require the affirmative vote of holders of at least 75 percent of the outstanding shares of our common stock to approve the merger, consolidation, liquidation or dissolution of the Corporation, or any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Corporation, excepting transactions described above that are approved by at least 80 percent of the members of the board of directors, where such transactions shall only require stockholder approval by a majority of the votes cast at the meeting of stockholders held to consider and act upon such transaction;
- eliminate cumulative voting in the election of directors; and
- require advance notice of nominations for the election of directors and the presentation of stockholder proposals at meetings of stockholders.

If the Merger with Orrstown is completed, stockholders of the Corporation as of the completion of the Merger will become stockholders of Orrstown and will be subject to the provisions of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Orrstown, some of the provisions of which may have the effect of deterring or discouraging attempt to take control of Orrstown.

Item 1B: Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2: Properties

Codorus Valley owns the Codorus Valley Corporate Center ("Corporate Center"), located at 105 Leader Heights Road, York, PA 17403, subject to a first lien held by ACNB Bank. The first lien held by ACNB Bank supports a \$3,000,000 line of credit. No draws have been made on the line and on December 31, 2023, the balance was zero. This facility serves as the corporate headquarters and is approximately 40,000 square feet, a portion of which is leased to third parties. The Corporate Center is adjacent to PeoplesBank's Data Operations Center and the Leader Heights financial center and is approximately one-half mile from PeoplesBank's Administrative Services Centers.

PeoplesBank owns and leases properties in York, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Harford Counties in Maryland as shown below.

	Owned	Leased	Total
Pennsylvania			
Financial Centers	8	10	18
Limited Service Facilities	0	8	8
Administrative Services Centers	2	0	2
Other Property(1)	1	0	1
Maryland			
Financial Centers	3	1	4

(1) The other property located in Pennsylvania consists of a maintenance facility for storage of maintenance equipment.

Item 3: 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 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.

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 4: Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5: Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol CVLY. Codorus Valley estimates that it had approximately 2,500 holders of record as of February 27, 2024. The closing price per share of Codorus Valley's common stock on December 31, 2023, was \$25.70. The following table sets forth high and low sales prices and dividends paid per common share for Codorus Valley as reported by NASDAQ during the periods indicated.

Quarter	2023			2022		
	High	Low	Dividends Per Share	High	Low	Dividends Per Share
First	\$ 25.95	\$ 20.40	\$ 0.16	\$ 23.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 0.15
Second	21.60	16.00	0.16	24.48	21.54	0.15
Third	24.96	18.56	0.17	23.31	18.70	0.15
Fourth	25.88	17.62	0.17	23.94	18.66	0.15

Dividend Policy

Codorus Valley has a long history of paying quarterly cash dividends on its common stock. Codorus Valley presently expects to pay future cash dividends; however, the payment of such dividends will depend primarily upon the earnings of its subsidiary, PeoplesBank. Management anticipates that substantially all of the funds available for the payment of cash dividends by Codorus Valley will be derived from dividends paid to it by PeoplesBank. The payment of cash dividends is also subject to restrictions on dividends and capital requirements as reported in Note 8-Regulatory Matters in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information about options outstanding and securities available for future issuance under the Corporation's 2001 Employee Stock Bonus Plan, 2007 Long Term Incentive Plan, 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and 2017 Long Term Incentive Plan, as adjusted for stock dividends distributed.

Plan Category	Equity Compensation Plan Information		
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	103,656	\$ 18.91	312,606 (1)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0	0	21,117 (2)
Total	103,656	\$ 18.91	333,723

(1) Includes 171,914 shares available for issuance under the 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

(2) Shares available for issuance under the 2001 Employee Stock Bonus Plan that provides for shares of common stock to employees as performance-based compensation. For a description of this plan, see Note 11 - Stock-Based Compensation, to the consolidated financial statements.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

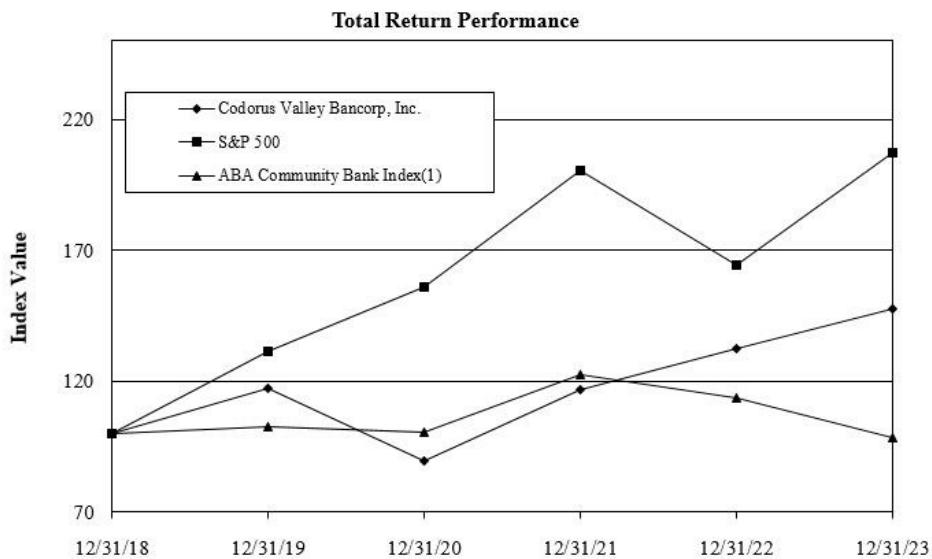
The Corporation's Board of Directors approved share repurchase programs in August 2021 (\$5 million) and January 2022 (\$5 million). In 2022 a total of 1,535 shares were purchased at an average price of \$22.00 under the program

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 new Share Repurchase Program ("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 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 under the Program during 2023, which expired by its own terms in December 2023.

Performance Graph

The following five-year performance graph compares the cumulative total shareholders' return (including reinvestment of dividends) on Codorus Valley's common stock to the S&P 500 Index and the ABA Community Bank NASDAQ Index. The stock performance graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2018, and the cumulative return is measured as of each subsequent fiscal year end.



(1) The ABA Community Bank Index is a market capitalization-weighted index, including banks and thrifts or their holding companies listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market as selected by the American Bankers Association (ABA).

Item 6: Selected financial data

Reserved.

Item 7: 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.

Critical Accounting Policies

Disclosure of Codorus Valley's significant accounting policies is included in Note 1 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this 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.

Allowance for credit losses – loans

The allowance for credit losses ("ACL") represents management's judgement of an estimated amount of lifetime expected losses that may be incurred on outstanding loans at the balance sheet date. This estimate is based on the risk characteristics of each segment of the loan portfolio, historical losses and defaults, an expectation of supportable future economic conditions and payment performance of our borrowers. The methodology for estimating the allowance includes a collective quantified reserve, a collective qualitative reserve and individual allowances on specific credits. Loans are pooled into segments based on similar characteristics of borrowers, collateral types, types of associated industries and business purposes of the loan. Accordingly, the determination of the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and applies significant estimates. The use of probability of default, loss given default and economic forecasting estimates may vary significantly from actual amounts incurred. While management utilizes available applicable data to recognize expected losses, based on changes in the behavior of the portfolio in response to interest rates and economic conditions, the composition of the loan portfolio and the financial condition of the respective borrowers, future additions to the allowance may be necessary. The reasonableness of the allowance and the underlying methodology applied to determine the estimate is reviewed periodically by the Audit Committee of the board of directors and formally accepted quarterly by the same committee of the board.

Further details regarding the methodologies applied to estimate the various components of the allowance are provided in Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Information regarding the credit risk management and changes in the allowance for credit losses during the period is provided in those sections of the Management's Discussion and Analysis beginning on page 60.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Executive Summary

The Corporation's net income available to common shareholders (earnings) was \$24,973,000 for the full year 2023, compared to \$20,092,000 in 2022, an increase of \$4,881,000 or 24 percent. The higher net income was primarily the result of higher interest income in 2023 compared to 2022, offset by higher interest expense.

- Net interest income for 2023 increased \$3,740,000 or 5 percent when compared to 2022, primarily due to an increase in the rates on commercial loans, partially offset by higher rates on deposits.
- Net interest margin (tax-equivalent basis) for 2023 was 3.76 percent, compared to 3.39 percent for 2022. The Corporation benefited from higher market rates on commercial loans, offsetting higher cost of deposits. The average yield on earning assets increased to 5.39 percent in 2023 as compared to 3.82 percent in 2022 and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased to 2.20 percent in 2023, as compared to 0.58 percent in 2022.
- The provision for credit losses on loans for 2023 was a reversal of \$244,000, a decrease of \$3,134,000 compared to 2022. The decreased provision expense in 2023 was primarily due to a reduction in nonperforming assets and corresponding reductions in individual reserves for those assets. The allowance as a percentage of total loans was 1.20 percent at December 31, 2023, and 1.27 percent at December 31, 2022. The provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments for 2023 was \$389,000, an increase of \$389,000 compared to 2022. The increased provision expense was the result of the adoption of CECL at January 1, 2023.

- Noninterest income for the year ended December 31, 2023, totaled \$16,464,000 representing an increase of \$1,610,000 or 11 percent compared to noninterest income of \$14,854,000 for 2022. The increase was primarily the result of higher trust fees, service charges on deposits and other income as a result of swap referrals. Offsetting the increase were lower gains on sales of loans held for sale. Included in noninterest income was a loss on sales of investment securities totaling \$388,000 for 2023 compared to \$119,000 in 2022.
- Noninterest expense for the year ended 2023, totaled \$63,468,000 representing an increase of \$1,900,000 or 3 percent compared to \$61,568,000 for 2022. Increases in personnel and merger related expenses were offset by decreases in professional and legal fees, marketing and settlement expenses.
- The provision for income taxes for 2023 totaled \$6,870,000 which was \$1,314,000 or 24 percent above the provision for income taxes for 2022 of \$5,556,000. The increase was due to higher pre-tax income for 2023 compared to 2022.
- Earnings per share were \$2.60 basic and \$2.59 diluted for 2023 compared to \$2.11 basic and \$2.10 diluted for 2022.

On December 31, 2023, total assets were approximately \$2.19 billion, remaining the same compared to December 31, 2022. A decrease in deposits by PeoplesBank with other banks was offset by an increase in loans and other assets during the year.

The Bank's capital level remained sound as evidenced by capital ratios that exceed current regulatory requirements for well-capitalized institutions.

The closing price for the Corporation's common stock (NASDAQ: CVLY) was \$25.70 per share on December 31, 2023, compared to \$23.80 per share on December 31, 2022. Cash dividends paid on common shares for the year 2023 totaled \$0.66 per share, representing an increase of \$0.06 or 10 percent above the cash dividends of \$0.60 paid for the year 2022.

Year Ended December 31, 2023 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2022

The full year 2023 net income available to shareholders of \$24,973,000 represents an increase of \$4,881,000 compared to the full year 2022 earnings of \$20,092,000. Earnings per share were \$2.60 basic and \$2.59 diluted for 2023 compared to \$2.11 basic and \$2.10 diluted for 2022. The higher net income was primarily the result of higher interest income in 2023 compared to 2022, offset by higher interest expense.

Net interest income, which totaled \$78,992,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, represented an increase of \$3,740,000 or 5 percent above net interest income of \$75,252,000 for 2022. The change in net interest income was primarily due to an increase in the rates on commercial loans, partially offset by higher rates on deposits.

The provision for credit losses on loans for 2023 was a reversal of \$244,000, a decrease of \$3,134,000 compared to 2022. The decreased provision expense in 2023 was primarily due to a reduction in nonperforming assets and corresponding reductions in individual reserves for those assets. The allowance as a percentage of total loans was 1.20 percent at December 31, 2023, and 1.27 percent at December 31, 2022. The provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments for 2023 was \$389,000, an increase of \$389,000 compared to 2022. The increased provision expense was the result of the adoption of CECL at January 1, 2023.

Noninterest income for the year ended December 31, 2023, totaled \$16,464,000 representing an increase of \$1,610,000 or 11 percent compared to noninterest income of \$14,854,000 for 2022. The increase was primarily the result of higher trust fees, service charges on deposits and other income as a result of swap referrals. Offsetting the increase were lower gains on sales of loans held for sale. Included in noninterest income was a loss on sales of investment securities totaling \$388,000 for 2023 compared to \$119,000 in 2022.

Noninterest expense for the year ended December 31, 2023, totaled \$63,468,000 representing an increase of \$1,900,000 or 3 percent compared to \$61,568,000 for 2022. Increases in personnel and merger related expenses were offset by decreases in professional and legal fees and settlement expenses.

The provision for income taxes for 2023 totaled \$6,870,000 which was \$1,314,000 or 24 percent above the provision for income taxes for 2022 of \$5,556,000. The increase was due to higher pre-tax income for 2023 compared to 2022.

On December 31, 2023, total assets were \$2.19 billion, remaining the same compared to total assets as of December 31, 2022. A decrease in deposits by PeoplesBank with other banks was offset by an increase in loans and other assets during the year.

Cash dividends paid on common shares for the year 2023 totaled \$0.66 per share, representing an increase of \$0.06 or 10 percent above the cash dividends of \$0.60 paid for the year 2022.

The Bank's capital level remained sound as evidenced by capital ratios that exceed current regulatory requirements for "well-capitalized" institutions. Table 10 - Capital Ratios, following, shows that both the Corporation and PeoplesBank were well-capitalized for all periods presented.

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net Interest Income

The Corporation's principal source of revenue is net interest income, which is the difference between (i) interest income on earning assets, primarily loans and investment securities, and (ii) interest expense incurred on deposits and borrowed funds. Fluctuations in net interest income are caused by changes in both interest rates, and the volume and composition of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. 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 year ended December 31, 2023, was \$78,992,000, an increase of \$3,740,000 or 5 percent above the full year 2022 net interest income. Average earning assets decreased 5 percent; however, investment securities increased 13 percent and loans increased 6 percent. Interest bearing liabilities decreased 4 percent, with deposits decreasing 5 percent, offset by a 177 percent increase in short-term borrowings. The net interest margin, which reflects net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis as a percentage of average interest-earning assets, was 3.76 percent for 2023, compared to 3.39 percent for 2022.

Interest income for the full year 2023 totaled \$113,298,000, an increase of \$28,645,000 or 34 percent above 2022. The increase in total interest income was primarily driven by higher rates on taxable loans. Interest earning assets averaged \$2.11 billion and yielded 5.39 percent (tax equivalent basis) for 2023, compared to \$2.22 billion and a tax-equivalent yield of 3.82 percent, respectively, for 2022.

Interest expense for the full year 2023 totaled \$34,306,000, an increase of \$24,905,000 or 265 percent above 2022. The increase in total interest expense was primarily driven by an increase in rates on interest bearing demand deposits, time deposits and short-term borrowings. Interest expense on deposits increased \$23,493,000 or 324 percent for 2023 compared to 2022 and was primarily attributed to the aforementioned increase in rates paid on interest bearing demand deposits and time deposits. The average volume of interest bearing core deposits (the Corporation defines core deposits as demand, savings, and money market deposits) was \$1.06 billion for the full year 2023, an \$81,029,000 or 7 percent decrease below the average volume for 2022. Interest expense on short-term borrowings for the full year 2023 totaled \$1,237,000, an increase of \$1,189,000 compared to \$48,000 for 2022. The average rate paid on short-term borrowings in 2023 of 3.72 percent reflected a 332 basis point increase from the average rate paid of 0.40 percent in 2022. Interest expense on long-term debt and junior subordinated debt increased \$223,000 or 36 percent for 2023. The average rate paid on these long-term borrowings in 2023 of 5.79 percent, reflected a 250 basis point increase from the average rate paid of 3.29 percent in 2022. The average balance of these long-term borrowings was \$14,489,000, a decrease of \$4,252,000 or 23 percent below 2022. Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt is comprised of borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, with intermediate term bullet maturities that supplement deposit funding and provide a partial funding hedge against rising market interest rates and junior subordinated debt. Subordinated notes, which were issued in December 2020 by the Corporation, are listed separately, and had no change year over year.

Tables 1 and 2, following, are presented on a tax-equivalent basis to make it easier to compare taxable and tax-exempt assets. Interest on tax-exempt assets (which include securities issued by, or loans made to, state and local governments) is adjusted based upon a 21 percent federal income tax rate in 2023 and 2022.

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

(dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	2023		2022	
				Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	
Assets							
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 35,542	\$ 1,766	4.97%	\$ 300,922	\$ 3,588	1.19%	
Investment securities:							
Taxable	370,774	10,314	2.78	323,011	7,499	2.32	
Tax-exempt	22,776	506	2.22	25,545	536	2.10	
Total investment securities	393,550	10,820	2.75	348,556	8,035	2.31	
Loans:							
Taxable (1)	1,654,614	100,114	6.05	1,557,289	72,558	4.66	
Tax-exempt	21,988	854	3.88	18,200	730	4.01	
Total loans	1,676,602	100,968	6.02	1,575,489	73,288	4.65	
Total earning assets	2,105,694	113,554	5.39	2,224,967	84,911	3.82	
Other assets (2)	70,027			79,891			
Total assets	\$ 2,175,721			\$ 2,304,858			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity							
Deposits:							
Interest bearing demand	\$ 908,860	\$ 19,532	2.15%	\$ 975,583	\$ 4,562	0.47%	
Savings	148,395	45	0.03	162,701	49	0.03	
Time	422,276	11,177	2.65	414,784	2,650	0.64	
Total interest bearing deposits	1,479,531	30,754	2.08	1,553,068	7,261	0.47	
Short-term borrowings	33,229	1,237	3.72	11,987	48	0.40	
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	14,489	839	5.79	18,741	616	3.29	
Subordinated notes	30,808	1,476	4.79	30,727	1,476	4.80	
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,558,057	34,306	2.20	1,614,523	9,401	0.58	
Noninterest bearing deposits	413,126			494,969			
Other liabilities	19,186			14,073			
Shareholders' equity	185,352			181,293			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,175,721			\$ 2,304,858			
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 79,248			\$ 75,510			
Net interest margin (3)		3.76%					3.39%
Tax equivalent adjustment	(256)			(258)			
Net interest income	\$ 78,992			\$ 75,252			

(1) Average balance includes average nonaccrual loans of \$7,464,000 in 2023 and \$22,944,000 in 2022. Interest includes net loan fees of \$3,012,000 in 2023 and \$4,510,000 in 2022.

(2) Average balance includes average bank owned life insurance, foreclosed real estate and unrealized holding gains (losses) on investment securities.

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

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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023 vs. 2022		
	Volume	Increase (decrease) due to change in	Net
Interest Income			
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (3,164)	\$ 1,342	\$ (1,822)
Investment securities:			
Taxable	1,086	1,729	2,815
Tax-exempt	(58)	28	(30)
Loans:			
Taxable	3,202	24,354	27,556
Tax-exempt	152	(28)	124
Total interest income	1,218	27,425	28,643
Interest Expense			
Deposits:			
Interest bearing demand	(244)	15,214	14,970
Savings	(4)	0	(4)
Time	48	8,479	8,527
Short-term borrowings	0	1,189	1,189
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	(124)	347	223
Subordinated notes	4	(4)	0
Total interest expense	(320)	25,225	24,905
Net interest income	\$ 1,538	\$ 2,200	\$ 3,738

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 on loans for 2023 was a reversal of \$244,000, a decrease of \$3,134,000 compared to 2022. The decreased provision expense in 2023 was primarily due to a reduction in nonperforming assets and corresponding reductions in individual reserves for those assets. The allowance as a percentage of total loans was 1.20 percent at December 31, 2023, and 1.27 percent at December 31, 2022. The provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments for 2023 was \$389,000, an increase of \$389,000 compared to 2022. The increased provision expense was the result of the adoption of CECL at January 1, 2023.

Table 3 – Attribution Analysis

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	\$	21,663
Balance, January 1, 2023	\$	21,663
Recoveries	1,342	
Charge-offs	(2,255)	
Provision attributed to economic conditions	(1,180)	
Provision attributed to other impacts	936	
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$	20,506

Noninterest Income

The following table presents the components of total noninterest income for each of the past two years.

Table 4 - Noninterest income

(dollars in thousands)	2023	2022
Trust and investment services fees	\$ 5,031	\$ 4,549
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	1,306	1,247
Service charges on deposit accounts	6,153	5,503
Income from bank owned life insurance	1,452	1,256
Other income	2,771	1,880
Gain on sale of loans held for sale	75	625
Gain (loss) on sale of assets held for sale	64	(87)
Loss on sales of securities	(388)	(119)
Total noninterest income	\$ 16,464	\$ 14,854

For the year 2023, total noninterest income increased \$1,610,000 or 11 percent, compared to the year 2022. The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest income.

Income from bank owned life insurance—For the year 2023, the Corporation realized income from bank owned life insurance of \$1,452,000, compared to \$1,256,000 for the year 2022. The increase was the result of additional bank owned life insurance assets of \$5,000,000 purchased in the current year and increasing rates in the historic portfolio.

Other income—For the year 2023, the Corporation realized other income of \$2,771,000, compared to \$1,880,000 for the year 2022. The increase was primarily the result of fees earned on swap transactions in the current year.

Gain on sale of loans held for sale—For the year 2023, the Corporation recorded gains on sale of loans held for sale of \$75,000, compared to \$625,000 for the year 2022. The decrease was primarily the result of a change in market rates that made selling mortgage loans less attractive in the current year.

Gain (loss) on sale of assets held for sale—For the year 2023, the Corporation recorded gains associated with assets held for sale of \$64,000. For the year 2022, the Corporation recorded losses associated with assets held for sale of \$87,000.

Loss on sales of securities—For the year 2023, the Corporation realized \$388,000 in loss on sales of securities compared to \$119,000 in 2022. Securities sold included those where market pricing for certain instruments provided a favorable total return upon the sales and reinvestment of proceeds, versus holding the respective securities to maturity.

Noninterest Expense

The following table presents the components of total noninterest expense for each of the past two years.

Table 5 - Noninterest expense

(dollars in thousands)	2023	2022
Personnel	\$ 37,974	\$ 35,061
Occupancy of premises, net	3,637	3,848
Furniture and equipment	3,438	3,402
Professional and legal	1,839	2,626
Marketing	1,314	1,932
FDIC insurance	983	765
Debit card processing	1,976	1,703
Charitable donations	1,637	1,571
External data processing	4,042	3,884
Settlement expenses	0	1,000
Merger related	956	0
(Recovery of) impaired loan carrying costs	(348)	546
Other	6,020	5,230
Total noninterest expense	\$ 63,468	\$ 61,568

Total noninterest expense for the year 2023 increased \$1,900,000 or 3 percent above the year 2022. The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected noninterest expenses.

Personnel—The \$2,913,000 or 8 percent increase in personnel is primarily the result of higher personnel costs, including variable compensation and actual medical claims expense in 2023 compared to 2022.

Professional and legal—The \$787,000 or 30 percent decrease in professional and legal expense was largely attributable to increased legal expenses associated with a matter in 2022 involving a shareholder that led to the Corporation entering into a Cooperation Agreement in April 2022. See the Corporation's Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 12, 2022 and October 31, 2023.

Marketing—The \$618,000 or 32 percent decrease in marketing is primarily attributed to fewer marketing campaigns in the current year.

FDIC insurance—The \$218,000 or 29 percent increase in FDIC insurance is primarily attributed to a change in the assessment rate in the first quarter of 2023.

Debit card processing—The \$273,000 or 16 percent increase in debit card processing is primarily attributed to a continued expansion of electronic access to deposit accounts.

Settlement expenses—The \$1,000,000 or 100 percent decrease in settlement expenses is associated with the resolution of a number of legal matters that occurred in 2022.

Merger related expenses—The \$956,000 or 100 percent increase in merger related expenses is associated with the merger announced in December 2023.

(Recovery of) impaired loan carrying costs—The \$894,000 or 164 percent decrease in impaired loan carrying costs is attributable to the recovery of costs to carry impaired loans.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for 2023 totaled \$6,870,000, which was \$1,314,000 or 24 percent above the provision for income taxes for 2022 of \$5,556,000. The increase was due to higher pre-tax income in 2023 compared to 2022. For 2023 and 2022, the Corporation's incremental statutory federal income tax rate was 21 percent; however, the Corporation's effective income tax rate was 21.6 percent for 2023, compared to 21.7 percent for 2022. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate due to the impact of state income taxes, offset by the impact and volume of tax-exempt income, including income from bank owned life insurance and certain municipal securities and loans.

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

Interest Bearing Deposits with Banks

Interest bearing deposits with banks totaled \$10,882,000 on December 31, 2023, compared to \$99,777,000 on December 31, 2022. The balance decreased as the Corporation shifted to higher earning assets, primarily commercial loans.

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 (see Table 5 below). Investment securities serve as an important source of liquidity, and provide stable interest income revenue supplementary to the larger loan portfolio. The securities also serve as collateral for public and trust deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and to support borrowing capacity. The investment securities portfolio is managed to comply with the Corporation's Investment Securities Policy, and accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 320. Decisions to purchase or sell securities are based on an assessment of current economic and financial conditions, including the interest rate environment, the demand for loans, liquidity and income requirements.

The following table shows the amortized cost and fair value, by type of debt security, for two year-end periods:

Table 6-Investment Securities

(dollars in thousands)	2023		December 31,		2022	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,843	\$ 19,474	\$ 19,688	\$ 19,100		
U.S. agency	13,953	12,837	12,750	11,280		
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	283,058	254,279	283,436	250,102		
State and municipal	35,351	30,672	35,517	29,399		
Corporates	38,192	32,505	39,531	35,576		
Total debt securities	\$ 390,397	\$ 349,767	\$ 390,922	\$ 345,457		

At December 31, 2023, the fair value of securities, available-for-sale, totaled \$349,767,000, an increase compared to the fair value of the investment securities portfolio balance of \$345,457,000 at December 31, 2022.

Securities available-for-sale are generally comprised of high quality debt instruments. Effective January 1, 2013, Section 939(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act changed the definition of investment grade by removing reliance on credit ratings by national statistical rating organizations. Investment credit assessment, under the revised definition, requires an active review by the Corporation (i.e., pre-purchase and post-purchase credit risk analysis) of the underlying obligor to determine that the obligor has an adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments, and more specifically, that the risk of default is low, and that full and timely repayment of principal and interest is expected. Obligations of the U.S. government and U.S. government sponsored enterprises are not subject to the due diligence requirement. However, the Corporation's municipal and corporate securities are subject to the requirement.

As shown in Table 6, above, the Corporation holds investments in the obligations of states and municipalities. Municipalities have many options for meeting their debt obligations, including decreasing costs and service levels, imposing taxes and fees and selling assets. In many cases, municipal debt issues are insured or, in the case of school districts of selected states, backed by specific reserves, which provide additional layers of protection to the investor. Access to the credit market and a good credit rating are high priorities enabling a municipality to meet its current and future funding needs at a reasonable interest cost. For these reasons, defaults on municipal bonds are not common. The majority of municipal bonds in the Corporation's portfolio are general obligation bonds, which can draw upon multiple sources of revenue, including taxes, for payment. Only a few bonds are revenue bonds, which are dependent upon a single revenue stream for payment, but such bonds are for critical services such as water and sewer. Many of the municipal holdings are also insured or backed by specific school district loss reserves. Based on the results of an independent credit review of the Bank's entire municipal bond portfolio as performed in 2023, and recent bond ratings

by national statistical rating organizations, we believe that the municipal investments held by PeoplesBank are investment grade. Corporates are primarily investments in subordinated debt issues believed to be higher quality bank holding company issues based on our review of each issuer's performance, capital levels, credit quality and other factors.

The table below shows that the available-for-sale securities portfolio had an overall yield of 2.93 percent on December 31, 2023:

Table 7-Securities Maturity Schedule (amortized cost basis)

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023 Maturity Distribution					Total Amount	Yield(1)
	One year or less	One through five years	Five through ten years	After ten years			
Debt securities:							
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 9,933	\$ 9,910	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19,843	2.92 %	
U.S. agency	1,500	7,453	5,000	0	13,953	2.69 %	
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential (2)	2,275	99,020	158,988	22,775	283,058	2.83 %	
State and municipal	0	910	17,596	16,845	35,351	2.47 %	
Corporates	1,000	2,002	35,190	0	38,192	4.16 %	
Total debt securities	\$ 14,708	\$ 119,295	\$ 216,774	\$ 39,620	\$ 390,397	2.93 %	
Yield (1)		3.19 %	3.46 %	2.63 %	2.87 %	2.93 %	

(1) Weighted average yields (tax equivalent basis) were calculated on the amortized cost basis.

(2) U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities are included in the maturity categories based on average expected life.

The portfolio yield as of December 31, 2023, reflected in the table above, is higher than the 2.67 percent securities portfolio yield as of December 31, 2022. Generally, higher yielding securities, as compared to the yields in maturing and called securities, were purchased in 2023. Purchases included the reinvestment of cash flows from maturities, calls and principal repayments on mortgage-backed bonds, during a year of generally increasing market investment interest rates. At year-end 2023 and 2022, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the US Government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10 percent of shareholders' equity. More information about investment securities is provided in Note 3-Securities, to the consolidated financial statements.

Restricted Investment in Bank Stocks

At December 31, 2023, the Corporation held \$3,146,000 in restricted common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLBP) and the Atlantic Community Bankers Bank, which is a subsidiary of Atlantic Community Bancshares, Inc. (ACBI), compared to \$955,000 at year-end 2022. Investment in their restricted stock is a condition of obtaining credit from these entities. Changes in the level of restricted stock we hold is the result of member capital requirements and borrowing levels from the FHLBP as described within the Long-term Debt section of this report. Of the total investment as of December 31, 2023, \$3,071,000 consisted of stock issued by the FHLBP, with the remainder being restricted stock issued by ACBI. Information about restricted investment in bank stocks, including impairment considerations, is provided in Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements.

Loans Held for Sale

On December 31, 2023, loans held for sale were \$822,000, which consists of \$392,000 residential mortgage loans and \$430,000 of Small Business Administration (SBA) loans compared to \$154,000 at year-end 2022 which consists of \$96,000 residential mortgage loans and \$58,000 of Small Business Administration (SBA) loans. For both years, PeoplesBank's mortgage banking production focused on originating and selling secondary-market qualifying residential mortgage loans.

Loans

On December 31, 2023, total loans, net of deferred fees, was \$1.706 billion, compared to \$1.633 billion at year end 2022, an increase of \$72,751,000 or 4 percent above total loans as of year-end 2022. The increase was primarily related to an increase in commercial loans.

The average yield (tax-equivalent basis) earned on total loans was 6.02 percent for the full year 2023, as compared to 4.65 percent for the year 2022, benefiting from higher market interest rates. At 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. At December 31, 2022, the portfolio is comprised of two segments, commercial and consumer loans. Additional information is provided in Note 4—Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The following table presents the general composition of total loans:

Table 8—Loan Portfolio Composition

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2023	%
Commercial loans	\$ 154,189	9.0
Commercial real estate:		
Construction	178,756	10.5
Owner occupied	355,236	20.8
Non-owner occupied	455,171	26.7
Residential real estate:		
Construction	27,383	1.6
Revolving	107,968	6.3
Multi family	130,666	7.7
Other	283,387	16.6
Consumer	12,852	0.8
Gross Loans	\$ 1,705,608	100.0
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	%
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 1,246,023	76.3
Real estate-construction and land development	128,327	7.9
Total commercial related loans	1,374,350	84.2
Real estate - residential mortgages	135,340	8.3
Consumer and home equity	123,167	7.5
Total consumer related loans	258,507	15.8
Total loans	\$ 1,632,857	100.0

The table below shows at December 31, 2023, the loan portfolio was comprised of approximately \$1,012,142,000 or 59 percent in fixed rate loans, and \$693,466,000 or 41 percent in floating rate loans. This compares to \$767,525,000 or 56 percent in fixed rate loans, and \$606,825,000 or 44 percent in floating rate loans, as of December 31, 2022. Floating rate loans reprice periodically with changes in the Wall Street Journal (WSJ) Prime Rate, or the Secured Overnight Financial Rate (SOFR).

Table 9-Selected Loan Maturities and Interest Rate Sensitivity

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023 Maturity Distribution					Total
	One year or less	One through five years	Five through fifteen years	After fifteen years		
Commercial loans	\$ 68,034	\$ 50,754	\$ 21,062	\$ 14,339	\$ 154,189	
Commercial real estate:						
Construction	109,610	65,734	3,412	0	178,756	
Owner occupied	113,619	163,828	76,490	1,299	355,236	
Non-owner occupied	168,687	136,442	146,124	3,918	455,171	
Residential real estate:						
Construction	25,206	2,177	0	0	27,383	
Revolving	78,103	4,097	25,648	120	107,968	
Multi family	73,556	38,353	17,534	1,223	130,666	
Other	51,180	82,108	83,934	66,165	283,387	
Consumer	3,878	7,233	1,729	12	12,852	
Gross loans	\$ 691,873	\$ 550,726	\$ 375,933	\$ 87,076	\$ 1,705,608	
Fixed interest rates	\$ 88,072	\$ 521,956	\$ 316,494	\$ 85,620	\$ 1,012,142	
Floating interest rates	603,801	28,770	59,439	1,456	693,466	
Total gross loans	\$ 691,873	\$ 550,726	\$ 375,933	\$ 87,076	\$ 1,705,608	

During 2023, in terms of dollars and percentages more fixed rate commercial loans were originated, although a majority of the commercial portfolio is fixed rate loans with maturities ranging from five to ten years. Although the commercial loan portfolio's fixed rate volume and longer maturities increase risk if interest rates rise, management has implemented interest rate risk mitigation strategies which include maintaining a shorter duration in the Corporation's investment portfolio, and lengthening fixed rate liabilities, principally borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. In addition, commercial loans are generally structured with an initial fixed rate period, typically five years, and then adjustments based upon a predetermined index if a new fixed rate is not renegotiated. Additional loan information can be found in Note 4—Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, and within the Risk Management section of this report.

Premises and Equipment

On December 31, 2023, premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, totaled \$19,563,000, as compared to \$21,136,000 on December 31, 2022. The decrease was a result of depreciation and disposals on existing premises and equipment of \$4,240,000, offset by new purchases of premises and equipment of \$2,101,000. The remaining change was the result of transfers of assets held for sale, net of disposition of a portion of those assets. Financing leases which are now included as part of premises and equipment on the consolidated balance sheets had a balance of \$947,000 on December 31, 2023.

Operating Leases Right-of-Use Assets

On December 31, 2023, operating leases right-of-use assets totaled \$2,746,000, which was \$326,000 or 11 percent lower than the level at year-end 2022. The decrease was primarily the result of one small retirement facility lease and the renewal of one financial center lease, offset by the termination of a financial center lease moved to a new location. The composition of the Corporation's leases is provided in Note 5—Premises, Equipment and Leases.

Other Assets

On December 31, 2023, other assets totaled \$97,660,000, compared to \$89,417,000 of other assets as of December 31, 2022. Other assets were primarily comprised of investments in bank owned life insurance (BOLI), prepaid expenses, accrued interest receivable, and deferred tax assets.

Investments in life insurance relates to a select group of employees and directors whereby PeoplesBank is the owner and beneficiary of the policies. These investments, carried at the cash surrender value of the underlying policies, totaled \$61,998,000 at year-end 2023, compared to \$55,897,000 at year-end 2022. The Corporation made additional investments in life insurance totaling \$5,000,000 during 2023. The selection of the underlying BOLI insurers is based

primarily on the respective insurers' high credit rating and reputation, and competitive tax-exempt yield. The Corporation also seeks to maintain a reasonable diversification among insurers supporting the BOLI portfolio. The level of the Corporation's BOLI investment was approximately 23 percent of PeoplesBank's Tier 1 capital, excluding net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, at December 31, 2023, which is within the regulatory guideline of 25 percent of Tier 1 capital.

At December 31, 2023 there were \$383,000 in foreclosed real estate assets included in other assets, compared to \$479,000 at December 31, 2022. The decrease was the result of a write down of the foreclosed real estate assets during 2023.

Also included with other assets is \$7,992,000 of accrued interest receivable on loans and investment securities, and \$16,198,000 of net deferred tax assets. Additional information about these assets can be found in Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements under the appropriate subheadings.

Funding

Deposits

Deposits are the Corporation's principal source of funding for earning assets. The average rate paid on interest-bearing deposits was 2.08 percent for the year 2023 as compared to 0.47 percent for the year 2022.

On December 31, 2023, deposits totaled \$1.87 billion, which represented a \$69,877,000 or 3 percent decrease compared to the level at year-end 2022. Core deposits, consisting of demand, money market and savings, in aggregate, decreased \$120,969,000 or 9 percent and time deposits (i.e. CDs) increased \$69,857,000 or 18 percent. Of the total \$451,995,000 of time deposits as of December 31, 2023, the balance of certificates of deposit with a balance of less than \$100,000 totaled \$233,666,000; \$100,000 to \$250,000 totaled \$147,622,000 and \$250,000 or more totaled \$70,707,000. Time deposits totaling \$360,354,000 or 80 percent of the total at year-end 2023 will mature in 2024.

On December 31, 2023, the balance of certificates of deposit with a balance of \$100,000 and above was \$218,329,000. Of this total, \$63,263,000 mature within three months, \$11,477,000 mature after three months but within six months, \$102,962,000 mature after six months but within twelve months, and the remaining \$40,627,000 mature beyond twelve months. The composition of the Corporation's deposit portfolio at December 31, 2023 is provided in Note 6—Deposits, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The table below reports an estimate of uninsured time deposits by maturity.

Table 10 – Uninsured Time Deposit Maturities

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023
2024	\$ 28,430
2025	4,277
2026	0
2027	0
2028	0
Thereafter	0
Total uninsured time deposits	\$ 32,707

Short-term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consist of securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repo agreements), federal funds purchased, and other borrowings as described more fully in Note 7—Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements. On December 31, 2023, short-term borrowings totaled \$56,541,000, as compared to the \$11,605,000 as of December 31, 2022. The balance on December 31, 2023, consisted of \$10,799,000 of repurchase agreements and \$45,742,000 of other short-term borrowings as compared to the balance of \$11,605,000 at year-end 2022 consisting of repurchase agreements and no other short-term borrowings. The decrease in the balance of repurchase agreements was a result of a change in deposit associated with the repurchase agreements while other short-term borrowings increased as cash flow from investments and deposits were not sufficient to fund loan growth and maintain adequate liquidity.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt is a secondary funding source to deposits for asset growth. On December 31, 2023, long-term debt totaled \$42,365,000, compared to \$42,314,000 at year-end 2022. Subordinated debentures issued by the Corporation in December 2020 are included in long-term debt, totaling \$30,845,000 and \$30,764,000, respectively.

Generally, funds for the payment of long-term debt come from operations. On December 31, 2023, total unused credit with the FHLBP was approximately \$689,203,000. Obligations to the FHLBP are secured by FHLBP stock and qualifying collateral, principally real estate secured loans. A listing of outstanding long-term debt obligations is provided in Note 7—Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Operating Leases Liabilities

On December 31, 2023, operating leases liabilities totaled \$2,848,000, which was \$356,000 or 11 percent lower than the level at year-end 2022. The decrease was primarily the result of one small retirement facility lease and the renewal of one financial center lease, offset by the termination of a financial center lease moved to a new location. The composition of the Corporation's leases is provided in Note 5—Premises, Equipment and Leases.

Shareholders' Equity and Capital Adequacy

Shareholders' equity, or capital, enables the Corporation to maintain asset growth and absorb losses. Capital adequacy can be affected by a multitude of factors, including profitability, new stock issuances, corporate expansion, balance sheet growth, dividend policy, and regulatory mandates.

Total shareholders' equity was \$199,605,000 on December 31, 2023, an increase of approximately \$22,305,000 or 13 percent, compared to \$177,300,000 at year-end 2022. The increase was primarily the result of the Corporation's \$24,973,000 in net income available for shareholders less \$6,337,000 of dividends paid to shareholders in 2023 and \$3,682,000 other comprehensive income. The remaining difference is related to equity transactions during 2023. Information pertaining to stock of the Corporation is disclosed in Note 9—Shareholders' Equity, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Dividends on Stock

The Corporation typically pays 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 factors. Annual cash dividends per share for the year 2023 totaled \$0.66 per share, representing an increase of \$0.06 or 10 percent above the cash dividends of \$0.60 paid for the year 2022.

Compensation Plans

As disclosed in this report, the Corporation maintains various employee and director benefit plans that could result in the issuance of its stock or affect its earnings. Information regarding these plans can be found in Note 10—Benefit Plans and Note 11—Stock-Based Compensation, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Capital Ratios

Banks and bank holding companies are 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 to meet capital requirements can lead to enforcement and other actions by banking regulators. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation and Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are 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 year-end 2023 and 2022, PeoplesBank was considered well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

Table 11-Capital Ratios

(dollars in thousands)	Actual Ratios (1)	Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes (2)	To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions (2)	Actual Capital (1)
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (consolidated)				
at December 31, 2023				
Common Equity Tier 1	12.79 %	7.00 %	n/a %	\$ 228,163
Tier 1 risk based	13.35	8.50	n/a	238,163
Total risk based	16.23	10.50	n/a	289,514
Leverage	10.75	4.00	n/a	238,163
at December 31, 2022				
Common Equity Tier 1	12.04 %	7.00 %	n/a %	\$ 209,540
Tier 1 risk based	12.61	8.50	n/a	219,540
Total risk based	15.57	10.50	n/a	271,040
Leverage	9.77	4.00	n/a	219,540
PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company				
at December 31, 2023				
Common Equity Tier 1	14.89 %	7.00 %	6.50 %	\$ 264,967
Tier 1 risk based	14.89	8.50	8.00	264,967
Total risk based	16.04	10.50	10.00	285,473
Leverage	11.98	4.00	5.00	264,967
at December 31, 2022				
Common Equity Tier 1	14.15 %	7.00 %	6.50 %	\$ 245,896
Tier 1 risk based	14.15	8.50	8.00	245,896
Total risk based	15.34	10.50	10.00	266,632
Leverage	10.96	4.00	5.00	245,896

(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 not subject to the regulatory capital ratios imposed by Basel III on bank holding companies because the Corporation was deemed to be a small bank holding company under applicable regulations as of December 31, 2023.

Risk Management

The Corporation's Risk Committee ("Committee") meets at least quarterly and only includes independent directors. This Committee was formed mid-year 2022 to replace the former Enterprise Risk Management Committee, which also included members of management. The objective of the Committee is to identify and manage risk inherent in the operations of the Corporation and its affiliates. While the Committee's risk review is broad in scope, its primary responsibility is to develop, implement and monitor compliance with formal risk management policies and procedures. Additional information can be found in Part III of this Form 10-K at "Committees of the Board of Directors – Risk Committee" and "Role of the Board in Risk Oversight."

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. To support this objective, a lending policy framework has been established which management believes is sound given the nature and scope of our operations. This framework includes seven basic policy parameters that guide the lending process and minimize risk:

- The Corporation follows detailed written lending policies and procedures.
- Lending authority is granted commensurate with dollar amount, loan type, level of risk, and loan officer experience.
- Loan review committees function at both the senior lending officer level and the Board level to review and approve loans that exceed pre-established dollar thresholds and/or meet other criteria.
- The Corporation lends mainly within its primary geographical market area, including York County and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and Harford County and Baltimore County, Maryland. Although this focus may pose a geographical concentration risk, the diverse local economies and employee knowledge of our clients lessens this risk.
- The loan portfolio is diversified to prevent dependency upon a single client or small group of related clients.
- The Corporation does not participate in the subprime lending market, nor does it invest in securities backed by subprime mortgages.
- The Corporation does not lend to foreign countries or persons residing therein.

The Corporation uses loan-to-value ratios ("LTV ratios") for loan underwriting, establishing generally acceptable ratios of the loan amount to the value of the collateral securing the loan, to minimize the risk of future loss from the loan portfolio. An acceptable valuation is required on all real estate secured loans, unless the lien has been taken as an abundance of caution. Generally, an appraisal performed by an independent licensed appraiser is required for real estate secured loans. Exceptions to LTV ratios and the use of an approved licensed appraiser are sometimes made by management or the Board of Directors when there are compensating factors.

In addition to a comprehensive lending policy, numerous internal reviews of loan and foreclosed real estate portfolios occur throughout the year. These portfolios, or selected accounts therein, are also examined periodically by the Corporation's or PeoplesBank's regulators.

Nonperforming Assets

The table below presents a two-year history of asset categories posing the greatest risk of loss and related ratios.

Table 12-Nonperforming Assets

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023
Nonaccrual loans:	
Commercial loans	\$ 1,513
Commercial real estate:	
Construction	38
Owner occupied	463
Non-owner occupied	205
Residential real estate:	
Revolving	439
Other	951
Total nonaccrual loans	<u>\$ 3,609</u>
Other Real Estate Owned	\$ 383
Total Nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 3,992</u>
Individually evaluated loans without a valuation allowance	\$ 2,146
Individually evaluated loans with a valuation allowance	1,463
Total individually evaluated loans	<u>\$ 3,609</u>
Valuation allowance related to individually evaluated loans	\$ 556
Nonaccrual loans as a % of total loans	0.21 %
Nonperforming assets to total loans and foreclosed real estate	0.23 %
Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end assets	0.18 %
ACL as a % of nonaccrual loans	568.28 %
ACL as a % of nonperforming assets	513.72 %
ACL as a % of total loans	1.20 %
Nonaccrual loans as a % of applicable portfolio:	
Commercial loans	0.98 %
Commercial real estate:	
Construction	0.02 %
Owner occupied	0.13 %
Non-owner occupied	0.05 %
Residential real estate:	
Revolving	0.41 %
Other	0.34 %

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	
Nonaccrual loans:		
Builder & developer	\$ 1,773	1,773
Commercial real estate investor	222	222
Residential real estate investor	856	856
Manufacturing	2,965	2,965
Agriculture	912	912
Commercial other	3,436	3,436
Residential mortgages	349	349
Home equity	457	457
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 10,970	10,970
Troubled debt restructurings (TDRs):		
Performing	\$ 1,213	1,213
Total TDR loans	\$ 1,213	1,213
Other Real Estate Owned:		
Total Nonperforming assets	\$ 11,449	11,449
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	\$ 9,400	9,400
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	\$ 2,783	2,783
Total impaired loans	\$ 12,183	12,183
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	\$ 2,484	2,484
Nonaccrual loans as a % of total loans	0.67 %	0.67 %
Nonperforming loans as a % of total loans	0.67 %	0.67 %
Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end assets	0.52 %	0.52 %
ALL as a % of nonaccrual loans	189.02 %	189.02 %
ALL as a % of nonperforming assets	181.12 %	181.12 %
ALL as a % of total loans	1.27 %	1.27 %
Nonaccrual loans as a % of applicable portfolio:		
Builder & developer	1.38 %	1.38 %
Commercial real estate investor	0.06 %	0.06 %
Residential real estate investor	0.33 %	0.33 %
Manufacturing	3.42 %	3.42 %
Agriculture	1.00 %	1.00 %
Commercial other	1.64 %	1.64 %
Residential mortgages	0.26 %	0.26 %
Home equity	0.47 %	0.47 %

As of December 31, 2023 nonperforming assets totaled \$3,992,000, a decrease of \$7,457,000 compared to the balance of \$11,449,000 as of December 31, 2022. The continuous collection efforts coordinated by the Corporation's special assets team and recoveries from borrower payments on nonperforming loans have been critical to reducing the level of nonperforming assets.

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, an individual 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.

As of December 31, 2023, the nonperforming loan portfolio balance totaled \$3,609,000, compared to \$12,183,000 at year-end 2022, of which \$1,213,000 related to troubled debt restructured loans reported under previously applicable GAAP. Nonperforming loans consist of nonaccrual loans and accruing loans 90 days or more past due. There were no accruing loans 90 days or more past due at December 31, 2023 or 2022. The Corporation generally places a loan on nonaccrual status and ceases accruing interest income (i.e., recognizes 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. 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. 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.

Foreclosed real estate is real estate acquired to satisfy debts owed to PeoplesBank and is included in the Other Assets category on the Corporation's balance sheet. As of December 31, 2023, there was \$383,000 in foreclosed real estate compared to \$479,000 at December 31, 2022.

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. Beginning January 1, 2023, the ACL is based on current expected loss methodology. Prior to January 1, 2023, calculated was based on incurred loss methodology. An overview of the methodology and key factors that are used in evaluating the adequacy of the allowance is provided in Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The ACL on loans was \$20,506,000 as of December 31, 2023 and \$20,736,000 as of December 31, 2022. As a percentage of period-end loans, the ACL was 1.20 percent as of December 31, 2023 and 1.27 percent as of December 31, 2022. 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 568.28 percent as of December 31, 2023 and 189.02 percent as of December 31, 2022. The ACL as a percentage of nonperforming assets was 513.72 percent as of December 31, 2023 and 181.12 percent as of December 31, 2022.

The ACL on unfunded commitments was \$2,278,000 as of December 31, 2023 and \$0 as of December 31, 2022. The Corporation recorded \$389,000 of provision for credit losses on unfunded commitments for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to none 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.

A detailed analysis of the allowance for the current year is provided in Note 4-Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The table below presents a comparison of the allocation of the allowance for credit losses by major loan category for five year-end periods. While the Corporation attributes a portion of the allowance to individual loans and groups of loans that it evaluates and determines to be collateral dependent, the allowance is available to cover all charge-offs that arise from the loan portfolio.

Table 13-Allocation of Allowance for Credit Losses

			2023
(dollars in thousands)		Amount	% Total Loans
Commercial loans	\$	2,254	9.0
Commercial real estate:			
Construction		3,658	10.5
Owner occupied		4,096	20.8
Non-owner occupied		6,279	26.7
Residential real estate:			
Construction		82	1.6
Revolving		475	6.3
Multi family		1,519	7.7
Other		1,986	16.6
Consumer		157	0.8
Total	\$	20,506	100.0

(dollars in thousands)	2022		2021		2020		2019	
	Amount	% Total Loans						
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 18,408	76.3	\$ 19,924	75.3	\$ 18,564	76.4	\$ 18,274	74.7
Real estate - construction and land development	1,769	7.9	2,408	10.2	2,034	9.6	2,263	10.6
Total commercial related	20,177	84.2	22,332	85.5	20,598	86.0	20,537	85.3
Real estate - residential mortgages	270	8.3	186	6.8	256	6.2	158	6.3
Consumer and home equity	289	7.5	265	7.7	388	7.8	370	8.4
Total consumer related	559	15.8	451	14.5	644	14.0	528	14.7
Unallocated	0	n/a	(1)	n/a	22	n/a	1	n/a
Total	\$ 20,736	100.0	\$ 22,782	100.0	\$ 21,264	100.0	\$ 21,066	100.0

Liquidity

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, it 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 scheduled investment security maturities and cash inflows, funds received from client loan payments and, to a lesser degree, asset sales. The primary sources of liability liquidity are deposit growth, 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 year-end 2023, we believe our liquidity was adequate based upon the potential liquidation of unpledged available-for-sale securities with a fair value totaling \$135,220,000 and available credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh totaling \$689,203,000. The Corporation's loan-to-deposit ratio was approximately 91 and 84 percent as of year-end 2023 and 2022 respectively. The ratio increased with period end higher loan growth and deposit contraction in 2023.

In March 2023, certain specialized banking institutions with elevated concentrations of uninsured deposits experienced large deposit outflows, resulting in the institutions being placed into FDIC receiverships. In the aftermath, there has been substantial market disruption and indications that deposit concerns could spread within the banking industry, leading to deposit outflows and other destabilizing results. The Corporation maintains a well-diversified deposit base and has a comparatively low level of uninsured deposits. As of December 31, 2023, 83% of our deposits are estimated to be FDIC-insured compared to 82% at December 31, 2022. In addition, as of December 31, 2023, 7% of our deposits were fully collateralized compared to 6% at December 31, 2022.

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. Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk are disclosed in Note 13-Commitments, to the consolidated financial statements, and totaled \$695,405,000 at December 31, 2023, compared to \$696,029,000 at December 31, 2022. 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 and, therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

Contractual Obligations

The following table presents the amount and timing of payments due under long-term contractual obligations.

Table 14-Contractual Obligations

(dollars in thousands)	Total	December 31, 2023 Payments due by period					More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years		
Long-term debt	\$ 40,229	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40,229	
Operating leases	3,050	699	883	731		737	
Financing leases	1,742	75	159	160		1,348	
Time deposits	451,995	360,354	88,490	2,993		158	
Supplemental retirement plans	7,772	369	950	1,004		5,449	
Purchase obligations	13,417	4,158	3,249	3,068		2,942	
Deferred compensation	2,163	4	176	166		1,817	
Total	\$ 520,368	\$ 365,659	\$ 93,907	\$ 8,122		\$ 52,680	

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The majority of assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature and therefore, differ greatly from most commercial and industrial companies that have significant investments in fixed assets or inventories. However, inflation may impact the growth of total assets in the banking industry and the resulting need to increase equity capital at higher-than-normal rates in order to maintain an appropriate equity-to-assets ratio. Inflation may also significantly affect noninterest expenses, which tend to rise during periods of general inflation. The level of inflation can be measured by the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers (December vs. December). The change in the CPI from 2022 to 2023 was 3.4 percent, compared to 6.5 percent from 2021 to 2022.

Management believes that the most significant impact on financial results is the Corporation's ability to react to changes in market interest rates. Management strives to structure the balance sheet to increase net interest income by managing interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities to reprice in response to changes in market interest rates. Additionally, management is focused on increasing fee income, an income component that is less sensitive to changes in market interest rates.

Item 7A: 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 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.

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 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 a simulated immediate upward or downward movement of interest rates. 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 twelve-month period. The results at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 reflect the impact of the FOMC's interest rate increases 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 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 was not simulated as of December 31, 2022.

The following table summarizes the simulated impact of interest rate shocks on net interest income as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, and the Corporation's policy limits at each level. All scenarios simulated were within policy limits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Change in Market Interest Rates (basis points)	Net Interest Income		% Change in Net Interest Income
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
(400)	(8.1)%		(35.0)%
(300)	(5.2)%	(12.8)%	(25.0)%
(200)	(2.3)%	(6.5)%	(15.0)%
(100)	(0.4)%	(2.5)%	(7.5)%
100	(1.6)%	3.3 %	(7.5)%
200	(3.6)%	6.8 %	(15.0)%
300	(4.9)%	10.3 %	25.0 %
400	(6.3)%	13.9 %	35.0 %

Management Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

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 Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in SEC Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon the evaluation, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2023, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. Disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure 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 SEC's rules and forms.

The management of the Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Corporation's internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (2013). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2023, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

/s/ Craig L. Kauffman

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

March 12, 2024

/s/ Larry D. Pickett

Larry D. Pickett
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary

March 12, 2024

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
York, Pennsylvania

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (the "Corporation") as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Explanatory Paragraph - Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Corporation has changed its method of accounting for credit losses effective January 1, 2023 due to the adoption of ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The Corporation adopted the new credit loss standard using the modified retrospective method such that prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable generally accepted accounting principles. The adoption of the new credit loss standard and its subsequent application is also communicated as a critical audit matter below.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Corporation's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Corporation in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

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

Critical Audit Matter

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

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

As described in Notes 1 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Corporation adopted ASU 2016-13 "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments", effective January 1, 2023, which requires the Corporation to record an estimate of expected lifetime credit losses for loans at the time of origination. Due to the adoption of the current expected credit losses (CECL) methodology, the Corporation recorded a \$2.1 million transition adjustment for the allowance for credit losses (ACL) through retained

earnings on January 1, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation had a loan portfolio of \$1.7 billion and a related allowance for credit losses on loans of \$20.5 million.

The Corporation measures expected credit losses based on pooled loans when similar risk characteristics exist utilizing a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. Probability of default and loss given default are assumptions in the model used to discount loan-level cash flows. Management estimates the allowance balance using a combination of the Corporation's loan loss experience and loss experience of peers. The CECL methodology utilizes a four-quarter reasonable and supportable forecast period, and a four-quarter reversion period.

The Corporation adjusts its quantitative results for qualitative factors to reflect the extent to which management expects current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts to differ that existed for the period over which historical information was evaluated. Qualitative factors include the following: differences in underwriting standards, portfolio mix, lending management, delinquency trends, loan review system, value of collateral, levels of concentrations as well as changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in unemployment rates, property values, or other relevant factors.

We identified auditing the Corporation's allowance for credit losses on loans to be a critical audit matter due to the subjective auditor judgment and significant audit effort to evaluate the significant subjective judgments made by management throughout the initial adoption and subsequent application processes, including the assumptions used to develop the quantitative component. In addition, we used valuation specialists to assist us in auditing the judgments made by management.

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

- Evaluating the appropriateness of and testing management's methodology and conceptual soundness of the DCF model, including the use of valuation specialists to assist with evaluating the model used in forecasting future economic conditions and testing of inputs into the model;
- Evaluating the reasonableness of management's judgments over the application of reasonable and supportable forecasts;
- Testing the completeness and accuracy of internal data and evaluating the relevance and reliability of external data used to inform management's judgments used in the DCF model;
- Evaluating the reasonableness of subjective assumptions within the quantitative DCF calculation;
- Evaluating the reasonableness of management's judgments over development of the qualitative framework and selection of qualitative factors;
- Testing the completeness and accuracy of internally derived data, and evaluating the relevance and reliability of external data used to inform management's judgments related to the qualitative factors; and
- Evaluating the procedures and results of the Corporation's third-party model validation, as well as management's responses to results.

/s/ Crowe LLP

We have served as the Corporation's auditor since 2020.

Columbus, Ohio
March 12, 2024

Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 10,882	\$ 99,777
Cash and due from banks	22,809	20,662
Total cash and cash equivalents	33,691	120,439
Securities, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$ 390,397 at December 31, 2023 and \$ 390,922 at December 31, 2022, respectively)	349,767	345,457
Restricted investment in bank stocks, at cost	3,146	955
Loans held for sale	822	154
Loans (net of deferred fees of \$ 3,752 - 2023 and \$ 3,813 - 2022)	1,705,608	1,632,857
Less-allowance for credit losses (1)	(20,506)	(20,736)
Net loans	1,685,102	1,612,121
Premises and equipment, net	19,563	21,136
Operating leases right-of-use assets	2,746	3,072
Goodwill	2,301	2,301
Other assets	97,660	89,417
Total assets	\$ 2,194,798	\$ 2,195,052
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 379,288	\$ 463,853
Interest bearing	1,494,054	1,479,366
Total deposits	1,873,342	1,943,219
Short-term borrowings	56,541	11,605

Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	11,520	11,550
Subordinated notes - face amount \$		
31,000		
(less discount and debt issuance cost of \$		
155 at December 31, 2023 and \$		
236 at December 31, 2022)	30,845	30,764
Operating leases liabilities	2,848	3,204
Allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures	2,278	0
<u>Other liabilities</u>	17,819	17,410
<u>Total liabilities</u>	1,995,193	2,017,752
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, par value \$		
2.50		
per share;		
1,000,000		
shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding:		
0		
at December 31, 2023 and		
0		
at December 31, 2022	0	0
Common stock, par value \$		
2.50		
per share;		
30,000,000		
shares authorized; shares issued:		
9,883,660		
at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022; and shares outstanding:		
9,642,851 at December 31, 2023 and		
9,581,230 at December 31, 2022	24,709	24,709
<u>Additional paid-in capital</u>	142,633	141,896
Retained earnings	68,633	52,146

	((
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	31,082	34,764
Treasury stock shares outstanding, at cost:))
240,809 shares at December 31, 2023		
and	((
302,430 at December 31, 2022	5,288	6,687
))
 <u>Total shareholders' equity</u>	199,605	177,300
 <u>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</u>	\$ 2,194,798	\$ 2,195,052

(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.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Income

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Interest income

	2023	Years ended December 31, 2022
Interest income		
Loans, including fees	\$ 100,804	\$ 73,139
Investment securities:		
Taxable	10,292	7,455
Tax-exempt	414	427
Dividends	22	44
Other	1,766	3,588
Total interest income	113,298	84,653
Interest expense		
Deposits	30,754	7,261
Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowings	1,237	48
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	839	616
Subordinated notes	1,476	1,476
Total interest expense	34,306	9,401
Net interest income	78,992	75,252
(Recovery of) provision for credit losses - loans (1)	(244)	2,890
Provision for credit losses - unfunded commitments (1)	389	0
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	78,847	72,362
Noninterest income		
Trust and investment services fees	5,031	4,549
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	1,306	1,247
Service charges on deposit accounts	6,153	5,503
Income from bank owned life insurance	1,452	1,256
Other income	2,771	1,880

<u>Gain on sale of loans held for sale</u>	75	625
	((
<u>Gain (loss) on sale of assets held for sale</u>	64	87
	((
<u>Loss on sales of securities</u>	388	119
))
 <u>Total noninterest income</u>	 16,464	 14,854
 Noninterest expense		
 Personnel	 37,974	 35,061
 Occupancy of premises, net	 3,637	 3,848
 Furniture and equipment	 3,438	 3,402
 Professional and legal	 1,839	 2,626
 Marketing	 1,314	 1,932
 FDIC insurance	 983	 765
 Debit card processing	 1,976	 1,703
 Charitable donations	 1,637	 1,571
 External data processing	 4,042	 3,884
 Settlement expenses	 0	 1,000
 Merger related expenses	 956	 0
 (Recovery of) impaired loan carrying costs	(	546
 Other	 348	 5,230
 <u>Total noninterest expense</u>	 63,468	 61,568
 <u>Income before income taxes</u>	 31,843	 25,648
 Provision for income taxes	 6,870	 5,556
 <u>Net income</u>	 \$ 24,973	 \$ 20,092
 Net income per share, basic	 \$ 2.60	 \$ 2.11

Net income per share, diluted	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.10
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(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.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 24,973	\$ 20,092
Other comprehensive income:		
Securities available for sale:		
Net unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period (net of tax expense (benefit) of \$		
1,062 and (\$	(
10,657 , respectively)	3,385	34,691)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income (net of tax benefit of \$		
91 and \$	(
28 , respectively) (a) (b)	297	91)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	3,682	34,600)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 28,655	\$ 14,508)

(a) Amounts are included in (loss) gain on sales of securities on the Consolidated Statements of Income within noninterest income.
 (b) Income tax amounts are included in provision for income taxes on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

See accompanying notes.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)

Cash flows from operating activities

	Years ended December 31,	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 24,973	\$ 20,092	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:			
Depreciation/software amortization	2,360	2,488	
Net amortization expense	(620)	(1,112)	
Net change in operating lease liabilities	(638)	(660)	
Provision for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures	389	0	
(Recovery of) provision for credit losses on loans	(244)	2,890	
Writedown of foreclosed real estate	95	0	
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(637)	(662)	
Increase in bank owned life insurance	(1,452)	(1,256)	
Originations of loans held for sale	5,452	16,860	
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	4,860	25,200	
Gain on sales of loans held for sale	(75)	(625)	
(Gain) loss on writedowns and sales of bank premises and equipment, net	(64)	87	
Loss on sales of securities available-for-sale	388	119	
Stock-based compensation	1,260	979	
Increase in interest receivable	(1,373)	(2,062)	
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,718)	1,499	
Increase in interest payable	809	277	
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(790)	2,240	
Net cash provided by operating activities	22,071	33,958	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of securities, available-for-sale	(36,256)	(182,874)	
Maturities, repayments and calls of securities, available-for-sale	31,754	40,846	
Sales of securities, available-for-sale	4,253	4,800	
Redemption of restricted investment in bank stock	7,468	356	
Purchase of restricted investment in bank stock	(9,659)	0	
Net increase in loans made to customers	(72,353)	(116,192)	

Proceeds from sale of loans made to customers	1,336	10,298
	((
Purchases of premises and equipment	2,101	1,841
))
	((
Investment in bank owned life insurance	5,000	0
))
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	1,880	0
Proceeds from bank owned life insurance	316	0
	((
<u>Net cash used in investing activities</u>	<u>78,362</u>	<u>244,607</u>
))
Cash flows from financing activities	((
Net decrease in demand and savings deposits	139,734	120,968
))
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	69,857	79,578
))
Net increase in short-term borrowings	44,936	844
	((
Repayment of long-term debt	0	10,000
	((
Net change in finance lease liabilities	30	29
))
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	6,337	5,714
))
Proceeds from treasury stock reissuance	1,582	2,422
	((
Payment of taxes related to stock withheld	158	109
))
(((
Forfeiture of restricted stock	25	91
))
Treasury stock repurchased	0	34
	((
Proceeds from issuance of stock, net	548	1,149
))
Net cash used in financing activities	30,457	214,406
))
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	86,748	425,055
))
<u>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</u>	<u>120,439</u>	<u>545,494</u>
<u>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</u>	<u>\$ 33,691</u>	<u>\$ 120,439</u>

See accompanying notes.

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

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance, January 1, 2022	\$ 24,708	\$ 142,067	\$ 37,769	\$ 164)	\$ 8,875)	\$ 195,505)
Net income			20,092			20,092
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax				34,600)		34,600)
Cash dividends (\$				((
0.60 per share)			5,715)			5,715)
Stock-based compensation			979			979
Forfeiture of restricted stock and withheld shares -				((
11,594 shares			91	200)		109)
Repurchased stock -				((
1,535 shares				34)		34)
Issuance and reissuance of common stock:						
26,467 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan			49	520		569
26,245 shares under the employee stock option plan		178)		537		359
13,543 shares under employee stock purchase plan		54)		308		254
55,700 shares of stock-based compensation awards	1	1,058)		1,057		0
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 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			24,973			24,973

Other comprehensive income, net of tax		3,682	3,682
Cash dividends (\$		((
0.66 per share)	6,337	)	6,337)
Stock-based compensation	1,260		1,260
Forfeiture of restricted stock and withheld shares -		((
9,025 shares	25		183) 158
Issuance and reissuance of common stock:			
29,772 shares under the dividend reinvestment and		(
stock purchase plan	59	)	671 612
12,002 shares under the employee stock option plan	97	)	271 174
14,854 shares under employee stock purchase plan	78	)	326 248
14,018 shares of stock-based compensation awards	314	)	314 0
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 24,709	\$ 142,633	\$ 68,633
			\$ 31,082) \$ 5,288) \$ 199,605

See accompanying notes.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. ("Corporation" or "Codorus Valley") is a one-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"). PeoplesBank operates

one

wholly owned subsidiary as of December 31, 2023, Codorus Valley Financial Advisors, Inc. d/b/a Peoples Wealth Advisors, which sells non-deposit 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 reportable period of 2023. The accounts of CVB Statutory Trust No. 1 and No. 2 are not included in the consolidated financial statements as discussed in Note 7 – 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.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for credit losses, particularly as it relates to changing economic conditions.

Investment Securities

The classification of securities is determined at the time of acquisition and is reevaluated at each reporting date. Securities classified as available-for-sale are debt securities that the Corporation intends to hold for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily to maturity. Any decision to sell a security classified as available-for-sale would be based on various factors, including significant movements in interest rates, changes in maturity mix of assets and liabilities, income or liquidity needs, regulatory considerations and other factors. Debt securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. Premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the estimated life of the security. Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities 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 statement of income.

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 December 31, 2023 and 2022 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 and ACBI membership, PeoplesBank is required to maintain a minimum member stock investment, both as a condition of becoming and remaining a member and as a condition of obtaining borrowings from the FHLBP. 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.

The FHLBP paid dividends during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. 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 their cost. 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 and the length of time this situation has persisted; (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 December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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 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 non-collectibility 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 \$

1,500,000
as of December 31, 2023, is excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale are comprised of residential mortgage loans and the guaranteed portion of secondary-market qualified Small Business Administration loans. Loans held for sale are reported at the lower of cost or fair value, as determined by the aggregate commitments from investors or current investor yield requirements. The amount by which cost exceeds fair value, if any, is accounted for as a valuation allowance and is charged to expense in the period of the change. The Corporation generally sells the guaranteed portion of its SBA loans to a third party and retains the servicing, holding the nonguaranteed portion in its portfolio. Gains or losses recognized on the sale of mortgage loans and loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration loans are recognized based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan and are recorded in noninterest income.

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 \$

6,500,000
at December 31, 2023 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, 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 non-collectibility 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, lending management, delinquency trends, loan review system, value of underlying collateral, levels of concentrations, 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.

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 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.

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 will revert over four quarters to the long term mean on a straight-line basis as permitted in ASC 326-20-30.
- 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 noncancelable 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 17 – Interest Rate Swaps.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Corporation, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Corporation does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Bank Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation expense is calculated principally on the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives are five years to forty years for buildings and improvements, five years to twenty years for furniture and equipment and two years to seven years for computer equipment and software. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. The cost of significant improvements to existing assets is capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the asset's useful life or related lease term. When facilities are retired or otherwise disposed of, the depreciated cost is removed from the asset accounts, and any gain or loss is reflected in the statement of income.

Bank premises and equipment designated as held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. There was

no
balance at December 31, 2023, compared to \$

567,000
at December 31, 2022 which consisted of

one
retail banking property which closed in the second quarter 2022. Bank premises and equipment designated as held for sale is included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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 loan 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 charge-off. 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 expense. At December 31, 2023 there was \$

383,000
of foreclosed commercial real estate, compared to \$

479,000
at December 31, 2022. Included within loans receivable as of December 31, 2023, was a recorded investment of \$

133,000
of 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
as of December 31, 2022.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

PeoplesBank invests in bank owned life insurance (BOLI) as a source of funding for employee benefit expenses. BOLI involves the purchasing of life insurance by PeoplesBank on a select group of employees and members of the board of directors. PeoplesBank is the owner and beneficiary of the policies. This life insurance investment is carried at the cash surrender value of the underlying policies and is included in other assets in the amount of \$

61,998,000
at December 31, 2023, compared to \$

55,897,000
at December 31, 2022.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

PeoplesBank retained servicing of sold mortgage loans beginning in 2016. In 2020 PeoplesBank began selling mortgages with servicing released for the majority of the new portfolio. The mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) associated with previously 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 which was \$

132,000
and \$

153,000
in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Mortgage servicing income is included in other income in the statements of income. The MSR asset is evaluated periodically for impairment and carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. A third party 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 expected life commensurate with the expected life 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 December 31, 2023, the balance of residential mortgage loans serviced for third parties was \$

51,069,000
compared to \$

55,708,000
at December 31, 2022.

The following table summarizes the changes in MSRs, which are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

(dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Amortized cost:		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 279	\$ 380
Originations of mortgage servicing rights	0	6
Amortization expense	(52)	(107)
Balance at end of year	\$ 227	\$ 279

Trust and Investment Services Assets

Assets held by PeoplesBank in a fiduciary or agency capacity for its clients are not included in the consolidated balance sheets since these items are not assets of PeoplesBank. At December 31, 2023, the market value of assets was \$

981,570,000
compared to \$

820,283,000
at December 31, 2022.

Advertising

Advertising costs are charged to expense when incurred.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided on the liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the effective date.

The Corporation accounts for uncertain tax positions as required by FASB ASC Topic 740. FASB ASC Topic 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. Specifically, the accounting standard prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return as well as guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. No significant income tax uncertainties have been identified by the Corporation; therefore, the Corporation recognized

no

adjustment for unrecognized income tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Corporation's policy is to recognize interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The tax years subject to examination by the taxing authorities are the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in Note 15 – Fair Value Measurements and Fair Values of Financial Instruments. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

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.

At December 31, 2023, the Corporation does not have any indicators of potential impairment of either goodwill or core deposit intangibles.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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 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:

Trust and investment service fees – The Corporation provides trust, investment management custody and irrevocable life insurance trust services to customers. 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 customers. 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 customer 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 customers' 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 credits 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 third party service provider who is contracted by the Corporation under a referral arrangement. Such fees represent fees charged to merchants to process 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 1 to 3 day lag or in the following month.

Per Share Data

Basic net income per share is calculated as net income available to shareholders divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share is calculated as net income available to shareholders divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential shares that may be issued by the Corporation relate solely to outstanding stock options and are determined using the treasury stock method.

The computation of net income per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is provided in the table below.

(in thousands, except per share data)	2023	2022
Net income available to shareholders	\$ 24,973	\$ 20,092
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic)	9,608	9,532
Effect of dilutive stock options	17	28
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)	9,625	9,560
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.11
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.10
Anti-dilutive stock options excluded from the computation of earnings per share	26	30

Stock-Based Compensation

The Corporation accounts for its stock-based compensation awards in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, which requires public companies to recognize compensation expense, related to stock-based compensation awards in their statements of

operations. Compensation expense is equal to the fair value of the stock-based compensation awards on the grant date and is recognized over the vesting period of such awards. More information is provided in Note 11 – Stock-Based Compensation.

Cash Flow Information

For purposes of the 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.

Supplemental cash flow information is provided in the table below.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ 9,395	\$ 410
Interest	\$ 33,497	\$ 9,124
Noncash investing 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	\$ 282	\$ 2,061
Initial recognition of operating lease liabilities	\$ 282	\$ 2,061

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation enters into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These financial instruments are recorded on the balance sheet when they become a receivable to the Corporation.

Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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.

Segment Reporting

Management has determined that it operates in only

one segment, community banking. The Corporation's non-banking activities are insignificant to the consolidated financial statements.

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 \$

2,100,000
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 \$

1,900,000
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.

The following table illustrates the impact of ASC 326.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Pre-CECL Adoption	January 1, 2023 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
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In March 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings 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 have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

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 on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 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 is not expected to have material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2-Restrictions on Cash and Due from Banks

PeoplesBank is required to maintain average reserves, in the form of cash and balances with the Federal Reserve Bank, against its deposit liabilities. In 2023 and 2022, the reserves were met with vault cash. PeoplesBank is also required to maintain compensating balances with certain correspondent banks, which totaled \$

640,000
and \$

65,000
at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

NOTE 3-Securities

A summary of securities, available-for-sale at December 31, 2023 and 2022 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 year-end 2023 and 2022, 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 Cost	Allowance for Credit Losses	Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
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	\$ 390,397	\$ 0	396	\$ 41,026	\$ 349,767
December 31, 2022					
Debt securities:					
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,688	\$ n/a	0	\$ 588	\$ 19,100
U.S. agency	12,750	n/a	0	1,470	11,280
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	283,436	n/a	43	33,377	250,102
State and municipal	35,517	n/a	37	6,155	29,399
Corporates	39,531	n/a	0	3,955	35,576
Total debt securities	\$ 390,922	\$ n/a	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)	Years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Proceeds	\$ 4,253	\$ 4,800
Gross gains	0	0
Gross losses	(388)	(119)
Tax benefit	91	28

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at December 31, 2023 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ

from contractual maturities if call options on selected debt issues are exercised in the future. Mortgage-backed securities are included in the maturity categories based on average expected life.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	<i>Available-for-sale</i>	<i>Amortized Cost</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>
Due in one year or less		\$ 14,708	\$ 14,472
Due after one year through five years		119,295	112,197
Due after five years through ten years		216,774	188,797
Due after ten years		39,620	34,301
Total debt securities		\$ 390,397	\$ 349,767

Investment securities having a carrying value of \$

214,547,000
and \$

204,887,000
on December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, were pledged to secure public and trust deposits, repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings.

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 December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2023									
Debt securities:									
U.S. Treasury notes	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	4	\$ 19,474	\$ 369	4	\$ 19,474	\$ 369
U.S. agency	2	1,192	11	10	11,645	1,105	12	12,837	1,116
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	14	12,996	101	208	211,658	29,020	222	224,654	29,121
State and municipal	2	634	23	32	25,907	4,709	34	26,541	4,732
Corporates	1	1,261	239	31	30,751	5,449	32	32,012	5,688
Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available-for-sale	19	\$ 16,083	374	285	\$ 299,435	\$ 40,652	304	\$ 315,518	\$ 41,026
December 31, 2022									
Debt securities:									
U.S. Treasury notes	4	\$ 19,100	\$ 588	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	4	\$ 19,100	\$ 588
U.S. agency	7	7,594	656	3	3,685	814	10	11,279	1,470
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	147	140,409	11,071	72	102,061	22,284	219	242,470	33,355
State and municipal	6	2,334	210	35	25,121	5,945	41	27,455	6,155
Corporates	11	11,610	831	20	20,665	3,124	31	32,275	3,955
Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available-for-sale	175	\$ 181,047	\$ 13,356	130	\$ 151,532	\$ 32,167	305	\$ 332,579	\$ 45,523

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.

As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation's security portfolio consisted of

349
securities,

304

of which were in an unrealized loss position. Through December 31, 2023 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 December 31, 2023,

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 December 31, 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 expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. This change replaced 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.

Loans that do not share similar risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis and are excluded from the quantitative calculations for the 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.

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. The ACL also includes a qualitative adjustment for risk factors that are not considered within the quantitative component or where the Corporation'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 quantitative 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.

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 the year ending December 31, 2023, 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 in commercial real estate prices. This resulted in a decision to increase the 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 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.

Loan Portfolio Composition

The table below provides the composition of the loan portfolio at 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.

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>% Total Loans</u>
Commercial loans	\$ 154,189	9.0
Commercial real estate:		
Construction	178,756	10.5
Owner occupied	355,236	20.8
Non-owner occupied	455,171	26.7
Residential real estate:		
Construction	27,383	1.6
Revolving	107,968	6.3
Multi family	130,666	7.7
Other	283,387	16.6
Consumer	12,852	0.8
Gross Loans	1,705,608	100.0
Less: Allowance for credit losses	20,506	
Net Loans	\$ 1,685,102	

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.

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>% Total Loans</u>
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

Concentrations of Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of clients are engaged in similar business activities in the same geographic region or have similar economic features or other correlations that could cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected. Most of the Corporation's business is with clients in south central Pennsylvania, specifically York County and Lancaster County and north central Maryland, specifically Baltimore and Harford County. At December 31, 2023, the Corporation had

four segments of its total loan portfolio that exceeded

10 percent: commercial real estate construction, commercial real estate owner occupied, commercial real estate non-owner occupied and residential real estate other, which represented

10.5 percent,

20.8 percent,

26.7 percent and

16.6

percent of the total loan portfolio, respectively. At December 31, 2022, the Corporation had

two segments of its total loans portfolio that exceeded

10 percent: commercial real estate investor, which represented

22.5 percent of the portfolio and residential real estate investor, which represented

16.1 percent of the portfolio.

The principal balance of outstanding loans to directors, executive officers, principal shareholders and any affiliates of such persons was \$

12,803,000 at December 31, 2023 and \$

11,041,000 at December 31, 2022. During 2023, total additions were \$

3,322,000 and total repayments and reductions were \$

1,560,000. As of year-end 2023, all loans to this group were current and performing in accordance with contractual terms.

The following tables presents the activity in the allowance for credit losses by segment as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023.

	Balance, January 1, 2023 (dollars in thousands)	Impact of adopting ASC 326	Recovery of credit losses	Loan charge- offs	Loan recoveries	Balance, December 31, 2023
Commercial loans	\$ 4,783	\$ 235	\$ 1,907	\$ 1,448	\$ 1,061	\$ 2,254
Commercial real estate:						
Construction	1,829	1,121	708	0	0	3,658
Owner occupied	4,341	69	465	682	41	4,096
Non-owner occupied	6,387	468	360	0	0	6,279
Residential real estate:						
Construction	230	144	4	0	0	82
Revolving	417	192	207	63	136	475
Multi family	1,205	194	120	0	0	1,519
Other	1,511	169	233	0	73	1,986
Consumer	33	167	12	62	31	157
Total	\$ 20,736	\$ 927	\$ 244	\$ 2,255	\$ 1,342	\$ 20,506

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 year ended December 31, 2022.

(dollars in thousands)	Allowance for Loan Losses				December 31, 2022 Balance
	January 1, 2022 Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	
Builder & developer	\$ 2,408	\$ 423	\$ 12	\$ 228	\$ 1,769
Commercial real estate investor	5,647	1,249	1,249	789	4,858
Residential real estate investor	3,493	52	50	678	2,813
Hotel/Motel	968	1,668	179	2,179	1,658
Wholesale & retail	1,989	41	0	1,460	488
Manufacturing	883	0	0	47	930
Agriculture	1,307	535	40	833	1,645
Service	981	763	1	845	1,064
Other commercial	4,656	1,747	34	2,009	4,952
Total commercial related loans	22,332	6,478	1,565	2,758	20,177
Residential mortgage	186	0	0	84	270
Home equity	191	49	27	38	207
Other consumer	74	28	27	9	82
Total consumer related loans	451	77	54	131	559
Unallocated	1	0	0	1	0
Total	\$ 22,782	\$ 6,555	\$ 1,619	\$ 2,890	\$ 20,736

Non-accrual Loans

The table below presents a summary of non-accrual loans at 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 an individual allowance. Interest income on loans with no related allowance is the result of interest collected on a cash basis.

(dollars in thousands)	With a Related Allowance	Without a Related Allowance	Related Allowance	Interest Income Year ended December 31, 2023
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023	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
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 1,463</u>	<u>\$ 2,146</u>	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 1,280</u>

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.

(dollars in thousands)	With No Allowance		With A Related Allowance			Total	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal
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

The tables below presents a summary of average impaired loans and related interest income that was included for the year ended December 31, 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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Recorded Investment	Interest Income	Recorded Investment	Interest Income	Recorded Investment	Interest Income
December 31, 2022						
Builder & developer	\$ 1,168	\$ 0	\$ 605	\$ 0	\$ 1,773	\$ 0
Commercial real estate investor	2,494	22	376	0	2,870	22
Residential real estate investor	502	27	127	0	629	27
Hotel/Motel	4,854	0	0	0	4,854	0
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4,139	37	37	5	4,176	42
Agriculture	1,219	534	766	0	1,985	534
Service	0	0	388	0	388	0
Other commercial	1,164	177	3,197	0	4,361	177
Total impaired commercial related loans	15,540	797	5,496	5	21,036	802
Residential mortgage	584	19	224	8	808	27
Home equity	459	30	0	0	459	30
Other consumer	55	15	0	0	55	15
Total impaired consumer related loans	1,098	64	224	8	1,322	72
Total impaired loans	\$ 16,638	\$ 861	\$ 5,720	\$ 13	\$ 22,358	\$ 874

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were approximately \$

2,146,000
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.

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.

(dollars in thousands)	Allowance for Loan Losses			Loans		
	Individually Evaluated For Impairment	Collectively Evaluated For Impairment	Balance	Individually Evaluated For Impairment	Collectively Evaluated For Impairment	Balance
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 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 nine 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.

(dollars in thousands)	Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year						Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Revolving Loans converted to Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Total
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior			
Commercial loans									
Pass	\$ 19,859	\$ 40,037	\$ 14,742	\$ 4,183	\$ 10,482	\$ 8,928	\$ 44,105	\$ 0	\$ 142,336
Special Mention	0	12	0	0	530	128	2,071	0	2,741
Substandard	36	227	2,559	10	0	1,098	3,669	0	7,599
Nonaccrual	0	21	33	0	310	1,000	149	0	1,513
Total	19,895	40,297	17,334	4,193	11,322	11,154	49,994	0	154,189
Gross write-offs	0	26	11	15	0	1,009	387	0	1,448
Commercial real estate:									
Construction									
Pass	\$ 53,320	\$ 63,945	\$ 19,825	\$ 11,790	\$ 7,743	\$ 8,160	\$ 4,879	\$ 0	\$ 169,662
Special Mention	0	3,279	0	0	0	0	500	0	3,779
Substandard	0	1,175	0	4,102	0	0	0	0	5,277
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	38
Total	53,320	68,399	19,825	15,892	7,743	8,198	5,379	0	178,756
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owner occupied									
Pass	\$ 40,600	\$ 59,363	\$ 76,868	\$ 24,384	\$ 30,913	\$ 92,524	\$ 16,343	\$ 0	\$ 340,995
Special Mention	139	0	0	0	0	3,510	0	0	3,649

Substandard	247	0	1,240	2,502	0	5,711	429	0	10,129
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	0	0	463	0	0	463
Total	40,986	59,363	78,108	26,886	30,913	102,208	16,772	0	355,236
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	682	0	0	682
Non-owner occupied						((
Pass	\$ 38,259	\$ 124,825	\$ 111,364	\$ 53,115	\$ 11,406	\$ 102,011	\$ 1,856	\$ 0	\$ 442,836
Special Mention	0	0	0	9,941	0	85	0	0	10,026
Substandard	0	0	1,189	0	0	915	0	0	2,104
Nonaccrual	0	0	0	50	0	155	0	0	205
Total	38,259	124,825	112,553	63,106	11,406	103,166	1,856	0	455,171
Gross write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential real estate: Construction									
Pass	\$ 14,200	\$ 7,554	\$ 1,199	\$ 965	\$ 1,294	\$ 537	\$ 1,634	\$ 0	\$ 27,383

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

(dollars in thousands)	Pass	Special 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

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, 2023.

(dollars in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	≥ 90 Days Past Due and Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due and Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
December 31, 2023							
	307	12	0	1,513	1,832	152,357	154,189

Commercial loans	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commercial real estate:							
Construction	0	0	0	38	38	178,718	178,756
Owner occupied	348	0	0	463	811	354,425	355,236
Non-owner occupied	346	0	0	205	551	454,620	455,171
Residential real estate:							
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)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	≥ 90 Days Past Due and Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due and Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
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 December 31, 2023 collateral dependent loans totaled \$

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.

The following table presents the amortized costs basis of loans at December 31, 2023 that were both experiencing financial difficulty and modified during the year, 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 & Term Extension	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Rate Reduction & Term Extension	Total Loan Class
December 31, 2023					
Commercial loans	\$ 1,516	\$ 24	\$ 150	\$ 0	1.10 %
Commercial real estate:					
Construction	1,693	0	0	0	0.95
Owner occupied	0	0	0	330	0.09
Residential real estate:					
Multi family	1,800	0	0	0	1.38
Total	\$ 5,009	\$ 24	\$ 150	\$ 330	0.32 %

The following table presents the financial effect of the loan modifications presented above to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty for the year ended December 31, 2023:

(dollars in thousands)	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction Range	Weighted-Average Term Extension (months)	Weighted-Average Payment Delay & Term Extension (months)	Weighted-Average Payment Delay (months)
December 31, 2023					
Commercial loans	0 %	0 %	3	15	2
Commercial real estate:					
Construction	0	0	0	8	0
		1.50	-		
Owner occupied	2.41	3.31	23	0	0
Residential real estate:					
Multi family	0	0	0	7	7

The Corporation has committed to lend additional amounts totaling \$

350,000
to the borrowers included in the previous table.

The Corporation closely monitors the performance of loans that are modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts.

No
none of the loans that have been modified during the year ending December 31, 2023 were past due or had a payment default at December 31, 2023.

NOTE 5-Premises, Equipment and Leases

The following table presents a summary of premises and equipment as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(dollars in thousands)	2023	2022
Land	\$ 3,709	\$ 4,092
Buildings and improvements	26,394	27,351
Financing lease right-of-use assets	947	994
Equipment	25,787	24,943
Total premises and equipment	56,837	57,380
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(37,274)	(36,244)
Premises and equipment, net	\$ 19,563	\$ 21,136

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 totaled \$

2,358,000
compared to \$

2,488,000
for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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. On January 1, 2019, the Corporation adopted ASU 2016-02 "Leases" (Topic 842) and all subsequent ASUs that modified Topic 842. For the Corporation, Topic 842 affected the accounting treatment for operating lease agreements in which the Corporation is the lessee.

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 a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and a corresponding lease liability. The Corporation 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. The 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. For operating leases existing prior to January 1, 2019, the rate for the remaining lease term as of January 1, 2019 was used. For the Corporation's financing leases, the Corporation utilized its incremental borrowing rate at lease inception.

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 non-lease components for all of our building leases.

The components of lease expense were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating lease cost	\$ 690	\$ 770
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 47	\$ 47
Interest on lease liability	45	46
Total finance lease cost	\$ 92	\$ 93
Total lease cost	\$ 782	\$ 863

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 720	\$ 743
Operating cash flows from financing leases	45	46
Financing cash flows from financing leases	30	29
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Operating leases	282	2,061
Finance leases	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:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023		2022
Assets:	2023	2022	
Operating leases right-of-use assets	\$ 2,746	\$ 3,072	
Finance leases assets	947	994	
Total lease assets	\$ 3,693	\$ 4,066	
Liabilities:			

	2,848	3,204
Operating	\$	\$
	1,210	1,240
<u>Financing</u>		
	4,058	4,444
Total lease liabilities	\$	\$
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term (years)		
Operating leases	6.3	6.9
Finance leases	20.2	21.2
Weighted Average Discount Rate		
Operating leases	2.38 %	2.14 %
Finance leases	3.69 %	3.69 %

At December 31, 2023, future minimum payments for financing leases and operating leases are payable as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>	<u>Finance Leases</u>
2024	\$ 699	\$ 75
2025	494	79
2026	389	80
2027	380	80
2028	351	80
Thereafter	737	1,348
Total lease payments	3,050	1,742
Less imputed interest	(202)	(532)
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 2,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,210</u>

NOTE 6-Deposits

The composition of deposits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is shown below.

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Noninterest bearing demand	\$ 379,288	\$ 463,853	
Interest bearing demand	266,747	289,298	
Money market	644,235	646,702	
Savings	131,077	161,228	
Time deposits less than \$100	233,666	210,331	
Time deposits \$100 to \$250	147,622	123,002	
Time deposits \$250 or more	70,707	48,805	
<u>Total deposits</u>	<u>\$ 1,873,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,943,219</u>	

Included above in time deposits less than \$100,000 are brokered time deposits in the amount of \$

40,000
and \$

77,000
at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Included above in time deposits \$100,000 to \$250,000 are brokered time deposits in the amount of \$

952,000
and \$

1,396,000
at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The deposits from members of the board of directors, executive officers, principal shareholders and any affiliates of such persons were \$
3,431,000
at December 31, 2023 and \$
4,768,000
at December 31, 2022.

The following table presents scheduled maturities of time deposits by year as of December 31, 2023.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023
2024	\$ 360,354
2025	83,607
2026	4,883
2027	1,673
2028	1,320
Thereafter	158
Total time deposits	\$ 451,995

Demand deposit overdrafts reclassified as loans were \$

163,000
and \$

122,000
at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 7-Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt

The schedule below provides a summary of short-term borrowings that consist of securities sold under agreements to repurchase, federal funds purchased and other borrowings. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are overnight borrowings between PeoplesBank and its commercial depositors and are subject to daily repricing. Federal Funds purchased from correspondent banks mature in one business day and reprice daily based on the Federal Funds rate. As of December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank's total availability under Federal Funds lines was \$

13,000,000
. Other short-term borrowings consist of credit available through the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLBP). PeoplesBank maintains a line-of-credit (Open Repo Plus) with the FHLBP which is a revolving term commitment used on an overnight basis. The term of this commitment may not exceed 364 days and it reprices daily at market rates. Under terms of a blanket collateral agreement with the FHLBP, the line-of-credit and long term advances are secured by FHLBP stock and qualifying real estate secured loans. As of December 31, 2023, PeoplesBank's total availability was \$

689,203,000
with the FHLBP.

The Corporation maintains a \$

3,000,000

line of credit with ACNB Bank to provide a source of liquidity. The line, renewable annually, is secured by a first lien on the Codorus Valley Corporate Center. The interest rate on the ACNB Bank line is Wall Street Journal Prime.

No

draws have been made on the line and on December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance was

zero

The following table presents a summary of aggregate short-term borrowings as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

(dollars in thousands)	2023		2022	
	Repurchase agreements	Other Short-term borrowings	Repurchase agreements	Other Short-term borrowings
Amount outstanding at end of year	\$ 10,799	\$ 45,742	\$ 11,605	\$ 0
Weighted average interest rate at end of year	0.40 %	5.61 %	0.40 %	0 %
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	\$ 13,512	\$ 70,000	\$ 14,249	\$ 0
Daily average amount outstanding	\$ 12,029	\$ 21,195	\$ 11,986	\$ 0
Approximate weighted average interest rate for the year	0.40 %	5.68 %	0.40 %	0 %

Securities that serve as collateral for securities sold under agreements to repurchase and pledged to provide access to the Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window and other short-term borrowing remain in available-for-sale securities. The fair value of these securities was \$

17,517,000
and \$

14,433,000
on December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The following table presents a summary of long-term debt as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Junior subordinated debt Due 2034 , 7.67 %, floating rate based on 3 month SOFR plus		
2.02 %, callable quarterly Due 2036 , 7.20 % floating rate based on 3 month SOFR plus	3,093	3,093
1.54 %, callable quarterly Lease obligations included in long-term debt:	7,217	7,217
Finance lease liabilities	1,210	1,240
Total long term debt and junior subordinated debt Subordinated notes: Due 2030 , 4.50 %, fixed rate, callable on or after December 2025	\$ 11,520	\$ 11,550
	30,845	30,764

Total long-term debt	\$	\$
	42,365	42,314

PeoplesBank's long-term debt obligations to FHLBP are fixed rate instruments.

In June 2006, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. 2, a wholly owned special purpose subsidiary 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. 1 to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$

3,093,000

.The Corporation owns all of the common stock of these nonbank subsidiaries, 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 Oversight Financing Rate) plus

404

basis points.

The following table presents long-term debt maturities by year as of December 31, 2023

	2023
2023	\$ 75
2024	79
2025	80
2026	80
2027	80
Thereafter	41,971
Total long-term debt	\$ 42,365

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 dividend payments if such payment would render the Corporation insolvent or result in negative net worth. Federal and state banking regulations 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 to the Corporation by PeoplesBank at any date, is generally limited to the retained earnings of PeoplesBank. Furthermore, dividend payments would be prohibited if the effect thereof would cause PeoplesBank's capital to be reduced 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 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 to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of December 31, 2023, 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 year-end 2023 and 2022, 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.

The table below sets forth the Corporation's and PeoplesBank's capital position relative to its respective regulatory capital requirements at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(dollars in thousands)	Actual (1)		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes (2) (3)		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions (2)	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (consolidated)						
at December 31, 2023						
Capital ratios:						
Common Equity Tier 1	\$ 228,163	12.79 %	\$ 124,875	7.00 %	\$ n/a	n/a %
Tier 1 risk based	238,163	13.35	151,634	8.50	n/a	n/a
Total risk based	289,514	16.23	187,312	10.50	n/a	n/a
Leverage	238,163	10.75	88,627	4.00	n/a	n/a
at December 31, 2022						
Capital ratios:						
Common Equity Tier 1	\$ 209,540	12.04 %	\$ 121,871	7.00 %	\$ n/a	n/a %
Tier 1 risk based	219,540	12.61	147,986	8.50	n/a	n/a
Total risk based	271,040	15.57	182,806	10.50	n/a	n/a
Leverage	219,540	9.77	89,863	4.00	n/a	n/a
PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company						
at December 31, 2023						
Capital ratios:						
Common Equity Tier 1	\$ 264,967	14.89 %	\$ 124,606	7.00 %	\$ 115,705	6.50 %
Tier 1 risk based	264,967	14.89	151,307	8.50	142,407	8.00
Total risk based	285,473	16.04	186,909	10.50	178,008	10.00
Leverage	264,967	11.98	88,478	4.00	110,598	5.00
at December 31, 2022						
Capital ratios:						
Common Equity Tier 1	\$ 245,896	14.15 %	\$ 121,667	7.00 %	\$ 112,976	6.50 %
Tier 1 risk based	245,896	14.15	147,738	8.50	139,048	8.00

Total risk based	266,632	15.34	182,500	10.50	173,810	10.00
Leverage	245,896	10.96	89,705	4.00	112,131	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 December 31, 2023 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 January 2021 (\$

5.0

million); August 2021 (\$

5.0

million); and January 2022 (\$

5.0

million). In 2021, a total of

465,434

shares were purchased at an average price of \$

21.22

; in 2022 a total of

1,535

shares were purchased at an average price of \$

22.00

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 \$

5.0

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 under the Program approved in January 2023, which expired by its own terms in December 2023.

NOTE 10- Benefit Plans

Defined Contribution Plan

PeoplesBank maintains a 401(k) savings and investment plan covering substantially all employees.Under the plan, employees can contribute a percentage of their compensation subject to certain limits based on federal tax law.In 2023 and 2022, PeoplesBank made

100

percent matching contributions up to the first

4

percent of each employee's compensation contributed to the plan, and both the employee and employer contributions vest immediately. PeoplesBank's expense for the 401(k) savings and investment plan was \$

819,000
for 2023 and \$

769,000
for 2022.The components of expense are included in the line item "personnel" expense in the statements of income.

PeoplesBank maintains a supplemental defined contribution deferred compensation plan.Under the plan, PeoplesBank contributes a percentage of compensation to the executive.PeoplesBank's expense for the defined contribution deferred compensation plan was \$

116,000
which includes interest of \$

29,000
for period ended December 31, 2023.Expense for the plan was \$

91,000
which includes interest of \$

13,800
for the period ended December 31, 2022.The components of expense are included in the line item "personnel" expense in the statements of income.Total accrued liability for the defined contribution deferred compensation plan was \$

408,000
and \$

293,000
, respectively at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Supplemental Benefit Plans

PeoplesBank maintains supplemental retirement plans for selected executives.The expense associated with these plans was approximately \$

346,000
for 2023 and \$

326,000
for 2022.The components of expense are included in the line item "personnel" expense in the income statement.The accrued liability for the supplemental retirement plans was \$

4,234,000
at December 31, 2023 and \$

4,256,000
at December 31, 2022.Income earned from bank owned life insurance policies was used to finance the cost of supplemental benefit plans, and provide a tax-exempt return to PeoplesBank.

Directors Post Retirement Split-dollar Life Insurance Benefit

PeoplesBank recorded net expense of \$

23,000
in 2023 and \$

48,000
in 2022, on bank owned life insurance policies with a post retirement split-dollar life insurance benefit. The components of expense are included in the line item "personnel" expense in the income statement.The accrued liability for the post retirement split-dollar benefit was \$

648,000
at December 31, 2023 and \$

665,000
at December 31, 2022.

Directors and Executives Deferred Compensation Plans

PeoplesBank maintains

two
plans for deferred compensation related to directors and executives.Under the plans, the executive or director may defer a portion of their compensation in accordance with the terms of the plan.The accrued expense related to the directors deferred compensation plan was \$

75,000
which includes interest of \$

9,000
for period ended December 31, 2023.The accrued expense was \$

35,000
which includes interest of \$

3,900
for the period ended December 31, 2022. The components of expense are included in the line item "other" expense in the statements of income. Total accrued liability was \$

194,000
and \$

119,000
, respectively at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

The accrued expense related to the executive deferred compensation plan was \$

557,000
which includes interest of \$

77,000
for the period ended December 31, 2023. The accrued expense was \$

401,000
which includes interest of \$

32,900
for the period ended December 31, 2022. The components of expense are included in the line item "other" expense in the statements of income. Total accrued liability was \$

1,596,000
and \$

1,039,000
respectively at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

NOTE 11-Stock-Based Compensation

FASB ASC Topic 718 requires that the fair value of equity awards granted to employees be recognized as compensation expense over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for such awards.

The following table presents information about the Corporation's stock plans as of December 31, 2023.

Plan	Types of grants	Number of shares reserved (1)	Number of outstanding awards (1)	Number of shares available for future issuance (1)
	Stock options			
	Stock appreciation rights			
2007 Long Term Incentive	Restricted stock			
Plan (07LTIP)	Stock awards	77,773	77,773	0 (2)
	Stock options			
	Stock appreciation rights			
2017 Long Term Incentive	Restricted stock			
	Restricted stock units			
Plan (17LTIP)	Stock awards	271,250	130,558 (3)	140,692
2007 Employee Stock				
Purchase Plan (ESPP)	Stock options	171,914	0	171,914
Employee Stock				
Bonus Plan (ESBP)	Stock awards	21,117	0	21,117

(1) Shares/options are subject to adjustment in the event of specified changes in the Corporation's capital structure.

(2) Plan expired on May 15, 2017.

(3) Amount includes

39,400
of unvested restricted stock and

65,275
unvested restricted stock units.

2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (07LTIP) and 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan (17LTIP)

Options awarded under these plans to date have been granted with an exercise price equal to the fair value of the stock on the grant date, a minimum vesting period of six months and an expiration period of ten years. Restricted awards and restricted stock units are granted at fair value.

467
restricted shares granted in 2023 vest

100
% in two years from the date of grant;

3,717
restricted stock units granted in 2023 vest

100
% in three years from date of grant;

14,785
restricted stock units granted in 2023 vest

100
% with specified date three years from date of grant.

2,534
restricted shares granted in 2022 vest

100
% in three years from the date of grant. All of the remaining restricted shares and restricted stock units granted in 2023 and 2022 vest as follows: one third at the end of the first year from the date of grant; one third at the end of the second year from the date of grant; and one third at the end of the third year from the date of grant. Restricted stock awards and restricted stock units are participating securities but did not materially impact basic EPS at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The plans also permit the granting of stock awards. Upon exercise and/or award, the Corporation has historically issued treasury stock, if available, and/or authorized, but unissued, common stock to satisfy the options/awards.

The following table presents compensation expense and related tax benefits for stock option, restricted stock and stock awards recognized on the consolidated statements of income.

(dollars in thousands)	2023	2022
Compensation expense	\$ 1,203	\$ 925
Tax benefit	(253)	(194)

Net income effect	\$	\$
	950	731

The tax benefit shown in the preceding table is less than the benefit that would be calculated using the Corporation's

21

% statutory Federal tax rate for 2023 and 2022.Under FASB ASC Topic 718, tax benefits are only recognized over the vesting period for options that ordinarily will generate a tax deduction when exercised (non-qualified stock options), restricted stock awards and restricted stock units.

The Corporation granted the following restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock awards during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	2023	2022
Restricted stock	467	47,609
Restricted stock units	51,786	2,134
<u>Stock award</u>	11,349	5,957
	102	

A summary of stock options activity from the option and stock incentive plans is shown below.

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000)
Outstanding at January 1, 2023	120,268	\$ 18.65	3.3 years	\$ 654
Granted	0	0.00		
Exercised	(12,002)	14.42		
Cancelled/Forfeited	(4,610)	24.12		
Expired	0	0.00		
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	<u>103,656</u>	\$ 18.91	2.5 years	\$ 710
Vested and exercisable at December 31, 2023	<u>103,656</u>	\$ 18.91	2.5 years	\$ 710

The following table presents information about stock options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(dollars in thousands)	2023	2022
Total intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 82	\$ 177
Cash received from options exercised	\$ 175	\$ 392
<u>Tax deduction realized from options exercised</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>37</u>

The following table presents information about non-vested options, restricted stock and restricted stock units for the year ended December 31, 2023.

	Restricted Stock	Restricted Stock Units		
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2023	67,247	\$ 20.93	13,489	\$ 7.12
Vested	(26,485)	20.41	(2,075)	23.13
Cancelled/Forfeited	(1,829)	20.24	0	0
Granted	467	21.40	51,786	23.52
Non-vested at December 31, 2023	<u>39,400</u>	\$ <u>21.32</u>	<u>63,200</u>	\$ <u>20.03</u>

As of December 31, 2023, total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested options, restricted stock and restricted stock units was \$

930,000
, of which \$

600,000
will be recognized in 2024, \$

300,000
will be recognized in 2025 and \$

30,000
will be recognized in 2026 with a weighted average recognition period of 1.0 years. The unrecognized compensation expense does not include an

estimate for forfeiture of stock awards. The Corporation recognizes forfeitures in the period in which the forfeiture occurs.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

Under the ESPP, eligible employees can purchase common stock of the Corporation at

85

% of the fair market value of the stock at the beginning or end of the six-month offering period, whichever is lower. The ESPP is considered to be a compensatory plan. The following table presents information about the ESPP for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	2023	2022
ESPP shares purchased	14,854	13,543
Average purchase price per share (
85		
% of market value)	\$ 16.775	\$ 18.781
Compensation expense recognized (in thousands)	\$ 57	\$ 54
Shares issued from treasury stock to satisfy the purchase of ESPP shares	14,854	13,543
Shares issued from authorized but unissued common stock to satisfy the purchase of ESPP shares	0	0

Employee Stock Bonus Plan (ESBP)

The ESBP is administered by the Compensation Committee which is comprised of non-employee members of the Corporation's Board of Directors. Under the ESBP the Corporation may issue shares of its common stock to employees as performance-based compensation. There were

no

shares of common stock issued under the ESBP in 2023 and 2022.

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NOTE 12-Income Taxes

The following table presents the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023	2022
Current tax provision		
Federal	\$ 6,539	\$ 4,230
State	968	664
	7,507	4,894
Total current tax provision	7,507	4,894
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Federal	571	614
State	66	48
	637	662
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	637	662
Total tax provision	\$ 6,870	\$ 5,556

The differences between the effective income tax rate and the Federal statutory income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are shown below.

	2023	2022
Statutory tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Tax-exempt interest income	0.6)	0.8)
Bank owned life insurance income	1.0)	1.0)
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	2.3 (	2.6 (
Other, net	0.1)	0.1)
Effective income tax rate	21.6 %	21.7 %

Significant components of the Corporation's net deferred tax asset, included in other assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are shown below.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 5,440	\$ 4,896
Deferred compensation	1,919	1,655
Lease liability	961	1,049
Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	9,548	10,679
Other	773	629

<u>Total deferred tax assets</u>	\$	18,641	\$	18,908
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred loan fees	\$	854	\$	750
Depreciation		202		82
Right of use asset		874		960
Acquisition accounting adjustments		1		7
Other		512		417
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$	2,443	\$	2,216
Net deferred tax assets	\$	16,198	\$	16,692

Based on the level of historical income projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that, as of December 31, 2023, it is more likely than not that the Corporation will realize the benefits of its deferred tax assets.

There are

no unrecorded tax benefits and the Corporation does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase in the next twelve months.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as state income tax. The Corporation is generally no longer subject to examination by federal or state taxing authorities for years prior to December 31, 2020.

NOTE 13-Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Corporation is a party to various financial transactions that are not funded as of the balance sheet date. Off-balance sheet financial instruments, which enable PeoplesBank clients to meet their financing needs, are comprised mainly of commitments to extend credit and 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. The credit and market risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending other loan commitments. To manage these risks, the Corporation uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments and requires collateral to support these letters of credit as deemed necessary. Management believes that the proceeds obtained through a liquidation of such collateral would be sufficient to cover the maximum potential amount of future payments required under the corresponding guarantees. The amount of the liability as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued was considered not material by management. Normally, commitments to extend letters of credit have fixed expiration dates or termination clauses, have specific rates and are for specific purposes. Many of the commitments are expected to expire without being extended; therefore, total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Commitments to grant loans are generally made for periods of 90 days or less. As of December 31, 2023, the fixed rate loan commitments have interest rates ranging from

6.75
% to

9.36
% and maturities ranging from 3 years to 30 years. As of December 31, 2022, the fixed rate loan commitments have interest rates ranging from

4.50
% to

8.75
% and maturities ranging from 5 months to 30 years.

A summary of outstanding commitments at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is shown below.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023	2022
Commitments to grant loans		
Fixed rate	\$ 34,830	\$ 30,571
Variable rate	64,228	17,494
Unfunded commitments of existing loans		
Fixed rate	\$ 82,492	\$ 60,360
Variable rate	497,836	564,003
Standby letters of credit	\$ 16,019	\$ 23,601

NOTE 14-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 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.

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 15-Fair Value Measurements and Fair Values of Financial Instruments

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. Therefore, the fair value estimates herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in sales transactions on the dates indicated. 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.

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.

(dollars in thousands)	Total	Fair Value Measurements			
		(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs	
December 31, 2023					
Securities available-for-sale:					
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,474	\$ 19,474	\$ 0	\$ 0	
U.S. agency	12,837	0	12,837	0	
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	254,279	0	254,279	0	
State and municipal	30,672	0	30,672	0	
Corporates	32,505	0	32,505	0	
Other assets:					
Loan-level interest rate swaps	651	0	651	0	
December 31, 2022					
Securities available-for-sale:					
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 19,100	\$ 19,100	\$ 0	\$ 0	
U.S. agency	11,280	\$ 0	11,280	\$ 0	
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	250,102	0	250,102	0	
State and municipal	29,399	0	29,399	0	
Corporates	35,576	0	35,576	0	
Other assets:					
Loan-level interest rate swaps	8	0	8	0	

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Individually evaluated

Individually evaluated loans are those for 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 included as Level 3 fair values, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. At December 31, 2023, the fair value consists of individually evaluated loan balances of \$

2,526,000
net of allowances of \$

556,000
and charge-offs of \$

487,000
, compared to individually evaluated loan balances of \$

2,742,000
, net of allowances of \$

2,484,000
and charge-offs of \$

1,916,000
, at December 31, 2022.

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 upon an independent third-party appraisal of the property or occasionally upon a recent sales offer. At December 31, 2023 the fair value of foreclosed real estate assets was \$

383,000
, net of a write-down of \$

584,000
compared to foreclosed real estate assets of \$

479,000
, net write-down \$

488,000
at December 31, 2022.

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 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 December 31, 2023, mortgage servicing rights are being carried at amortized cost.

(dollars in thousands)	Total	Fair Value Measurements		
		(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs
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			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 manufacturer loans	150	0	0	150
Impaired other loans	1,114	0	0	1,114
Other real estate owned	479	0	0	479
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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)	Fair Value Estimate	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements			Weighted Average
		Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range	
December 31, 2023					
Individually evaluated commercial loans	\$ 944	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	12 %
Commercial real estate:					10 %
Owner Occupied	407	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	1 %
Individually evaluated residential real estate:					1 %
Individually evaluated revolving	34	Business asset valuation	(3) Business asset valuation adjustments	(4)	7 %
Individually evaluated other	65	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	16 %
Individually evaluated commercial loans					20 %
Business asset valuation	521	Business asset valuation	(3) Business asset valuation adjustments	(4)	50 %
Other real estate owned	383	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	25 %
December 31, 2022					
Impaired builder & developer loans	\$ 1,194	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	22 %
Impaired residential real estate investor loans	57	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	10 %
Impaired agriculture loans	228	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	13 %
Impaired manufacturer loans	150	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	67 %
Impaired other loans	1,114	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	25 %

Other real estate owned	479	Appraisal	(1) Appraisal adjustments	(2)	25 %	22 %
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(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. The range of liquidation expenses and other adjustments are presented as a percent of the appraisal or financial statement book value.

(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 amount and estimated fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Estimates		
			(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs
December 31, 2023					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,691	\$ 33,691	\$ 33,691	\$ 0	\$ 0
Securities available-for-sale	349,767	349,767	19,474	330,293	0
Restricted investment in bank stocks	3,146	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans held for sale	822	873	0	873	0
Loans, net	1,685,102	1,592,135	0	0	1,592,135
Interest receivable	7,997	7,997	0	1,202	6,795
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 1,873,342	\$ 1,868,931	\$ 0	\$ 1,868,931	\$ 0
Short-term borrowings	56,541	56,541	0	56,541	0
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt (1)	10,310	10,307	0	0	10,307
Subordinated notes	30,845	29,342	0	29,342	0
Interest payable	1,301	1,301	0	1,301	0
Off-balance sheet instruments	0	0	0	0	0
December 31, 2022					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 120,439	\$ 120,439	\$ 120,439	\$ 0	\$ 0
Securities available-for-sale	345,457	345,457	19,100	326,357	0
Restricted investment in bank stocks	955	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans held for sale	154	157	0	157	0

Loans, net	1,612,121	1,503,440	0	0	1,503,440
Interest receivable	6,624	6,624	0	948	5,676
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 1,943,219	\$ 1,932,689	\$ 0	\$ 1,932,689	\$ 0
Short-term borrowings	11,605	11,605	0	11,605	0
Long-term debt (1)	10,310	10,165	0	0	10,165
Subordinated debentures	30,764	29,145	0	29,145	0
Interest payable	492	492	0	492	0
Off-balance sheet instruments	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Excludes leases included in long-term debt.

Note 16—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.

(dollars in thousands)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statements of Condition	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Statements of Condition	Gross amounts Not Offset in the Statements of Condition			Net Amount
				Financial Instruments		Cash Collateral Pledged	
December 31, 2023	\$ 10,799	\$ 0	\$ 10,799	U.S. Agency mortgage-backed, residential	U.S. agency	\$ 0	\$ 3,074
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 10,799	\$ 0	\$ 10,799	\$ 13,873	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,074
December 31, 2022	\$ 11,605	\$ 0	\$ 11,605	\$ 13,767	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,162
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 11,605	\$ 0	\$ 11,605	\$ 13,767	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,162

Note 17 – 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 parallel 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, notional amount, and collateral posted related to loan-level interest rate swaps are presented below:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Notional Amount	Asset (Liability) Fair Value	Notional Amount	Asset (Liability) Fair Value
Interest Rate Swap with Customers				
Positive Fair Values	\$ 37,684	\$ 651	\$ 5,992	\$ 8
Interest Rate Swap with Customers				
(
Negative Fair Values	\$ 37,684	\$ 651	\$ 5,992	\$ 8

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.

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

Note 18-Condensed Financial Information-Parent Company Only

Condensed Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 590	\$ 743
Investment in bank subsidiary	236,409	213,657
Investment in other subsidiaries	314	314
Premises and equipment, net	2,475	2,481
Other assets	1,177	1,337
Total assets	\$ 240,965	\$ 218,532
Liabilities		
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	\$ 10,310	\$ 10,310
Subordinated notes	30,845	30,764
Other liabilities	205	158
Total liabilities	41,360	41,232
Shareholders' equity		
	199,605	177,300
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 240,965	\$ 218,532

Condensed Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2023	Years ended December 31, 2022
Income		
Interest from investment securities	\$ 22	\$ 11
Dividends from bank subsidiary	5,810	5,255
Total income	5,832	5,266
Expense		
Interest expense on long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	728	370
Interest expense on subordinated notes	1,476	1,476
Occupancy of premises, net	261	303
Other	1,902	2,850

<u>Total expense</u>	4,367	4,999
Income before applicable income tax benefit and undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	1,464	267
<u>Applicable income tax benefit</u>	939	1,093
Income before undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	2,403	1,360
<u>Equity in undistributed earnings of bank subsidiary</u>	22,570	18,732
<u>Net income</u>	<u>\$ 24,973</u>	<u>\$ 20,092</u>
<u>Comprehensive income (loss)</u>	<u>\$ 28,655</u>	<u>\$ 14,508</u>
	112	

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	Years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 24,973	\$ 20,092
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation	231	186
Amortization of subordinated notes issuance fees	81	81
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries, net	(22,570)	(18,732)
Other, net	1,284	570
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,999	2,197
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additional investment from bank subsidiary	1,350	3,000
Purchases of premises and equipment	(225)	0
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,125	3,000
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	(6,337)	(5,715)
Treasury stock repurchased	0	(34)
Net issuance of stock	1,060	1,073
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,277)	(4,676)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	153	521
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	743	222
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 590	\$ 743

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

None.

Item 9A:Controls and Procedures

The Corporation maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Based upon their evaluation of those controls and procedures required by paragraph (b) of Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 under the Exchange Act performed as of December 31, 2023, the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers of the Corporation concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective. There was no change in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2023 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. A Report of Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting is located on page 60 of this Annual Report, and incorporated herein by reference.

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. The Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers are not aware of any changes in internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that has materially affected these controls subsequent to December 31, 2023, the date of their evaluation.

Item 9B: Other information

None.

PART III

Item 10: Directors, executive officers and corporate governance

Board of Directors Meetings

Our Board of Directors and its committees meet throughout the year on a set schedule, hold special meetings as needed, and act by written consent from time to time. The Board met eleven (11) times during fiscal year 2023, which includes two (2) special meetings and nine (9) joint meetings with the Board of the Bank. During fiscal year 2023, all directors attended over 80% of the meetings of the Board (except for Director Dotzel who missed additional meetings due to declining health) and all but two (2) directors (one of whom was Director Dotzel) attended 100% of the Board meetings. A majority of the Corporation's current Board has served on the Board for three (3) or fewer years and the average Board tenure is approximately three (3) years.

The principal occupations and positions and directorships for at least the past five years of our directors, as well as certain information regarding their individual experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that led our Board of Directors to conclude that they should serve on the Board of Directors, are described below. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

On January 9, 2024, the Board approved an amendment to the Corporation's Amended and Restated By-Laws, which became effective on January 9, 2024, to allow for the Corporation's annual meeting of shareholders to be held at such time, date, and place as may be fixed by the Board that is not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in effect at the time so fixed. As a result of this amendment, if the Merger with Orrstown were to be consummated during the calendar year 2024 sufficiently in advance of year-end, it is likely that the Merger would take place prior to the 2024 annual meeting of shareholders and that no annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation would be held.

Directors

Class A – Directors Whose Term Expires in 2024

Brian D. Brunner, age 68, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2016. Until his retirement in 2022, he served as Division President of Account and Item Processing Sales within the Global Sales Organization of Fiserv, Inc., a global fintech and payments company. He is a member of the Association for Financial Technology, a resource for networking and professional development in the financial technology industry. Mr. Brunner was also an organizer and founding director of Bay Net Community Bank, a de novo bank established in the Baltimore, Maryland region. Mr. Brunner previously served on the Board of Madison Bancorp, Inc., a Maryland-based financial institution, which was acquired by the Corporation in 2015.

Mr. Brunner was appointed as a director because his 30-plus years of experience in the financial services industry, extensive knowledge of the Maryland markets and expertise in financial services technology enable Mr. Brunner to provide unique expertise to the Board.

Kent K. Matsumoto, age 64, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2022. He is currently North America Operations Counsel for Viatris Inc., a publicly traded global healthcare company, which he joined in 2020. From 2019 through 2020, Mr. Matsumoto was a strategic advisor and consultant to small and mid-size companies in the life sciences and technology sectors. From 2013 through 2018, Mr. Matsumoto was Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary with P. H. Glatfelter Company in York, Pennsylvania, a publicly traded supplier of papers and engineered materials. Mr. Matsumoto holds a B.A. degree from the University of Virginia, and he is graduate of the University of Michigan Law School.

Mr. Matsumoto was appointed as a director of the Corporation because Mr. Matsumoto's expertise and experience in a wide range of legal and financial matters involving publicly traded companies, as well as the knowledge and experience he gained as a director of the Bank, enable Mr. Matsumoto to provide valued business and governance expertise to the Board.

J. Rodney Messick, age 53, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2020. He is Chief Executive Officer of Homesale Realty Service Group, Inc., which is headquartered in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and services clients in the Baltimore, South Central Pennsylvania and Southeastern Pennsylvania areas. Mr. Messick served on the Board of Metro Bancorp, Inc. from December 2012 through February 2016. Mr. Messick is a 1994 graduate of the United States Naval Academy and served eight years as a naval flight officer. He is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Mr. Messick was appointed as a director because the attributes, skills and qualifications Mr. Messick has developed through his professional experiences as a business leader, as well as the knowledge and experience he gained as a director of the Bank, enable Mr. Messick to provide valued business expertise to the Board.

Class B – Directors Whose Term Expires in 2025

Craig L. Kauffman, age 60, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2019, and as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation since October 2021. From August 2018 through September 2021, Mr. Kauffman served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation. Mr. Kauffman has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since August 2018. Previously, he served as Regional President of BB&T Bank, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a full-service regional bank, from 2015 to August 2018; and Pennsylvania Division Head of Susquehanna Bank, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a community focused bank, from 2013 through 2015. Mr. Kauffman has also held leadership positions in civic and professional organizations, including as Board Chair of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce, Board Member of the Lancaster Safety Coalition, Vice Chair of the Lombardo School of Business, Millersville University Advisory Board, and Group Chair of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, among others. Mr. Kauffman is a 1985 graduate of Millersville University with a B.S. in Business Administration, and a 1990 graduate of Pennsylvania State University in Harrisburg with an MBA.

Mr. Kauffman was appointed as a director because he has 30-plus years of experience in commercial banking and as a business leader in a number of larger banking organizations, as well as leadership qualities, experience, and personal attributes, which enable Mr. Kauffman to provide valued business and financial expertise to the Board.

John E. Kiernan, Esq., age 57, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2022. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of Alico, Inc. (NASDAQ: ALCO), the largest citrus producer in the United States, a position he has held since July 2019. Mr. Kiernan also serves on the Alico Board of Directors. From June 2015 through June 2019, Mr. Kiernan served as Alico's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Alico, Mr. Kiernan served as Chief Financial Officer of Greenwich Associates, Treasurer of Capital Markets and Risk Management for Global Crossing, Vice President of Investor Relations for Misys plc, Director of Corporate Development for IBM, and a Managing Director of Bear Stearns.

Mr. Kiernan was appointed as a director of the Corporation because his 30-plus years of experience in senior finance and operations roles, including with publicly traded companies, enable Mr. Kiernan to provide valued expertise to the Board.

Class C – Directors Whose Term Expires in 2026

Sarah M. Brown, age 41, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2020. She currently serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of Keller-Brown Insurance Services, a fifth generation, family-owned insurance agency located in York County, Pennsylvania, and Chair of the Insurance Agents and Brokers Services Group, Inc. Ms. Brown is a 2004 graduate of Duquesne University, with a BS degree in Business Administration.

Ms. Brown was appointed as a director because the attributes, skills and qualifications Ms. Brown has developed through her professional experiences as a business leader and insurance specialist, as well as the knowledge and experience she gained as a director of the Bank, enable her to provide valued business expertise to the Board.

Keith M. Cenekofsky, CPA, age 64, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2022. He is a retired CPA who focused on financial institutions during his 36 years in public accounting. From 2018 to 2020, Mr. Cenekofsky served as a Senior Financial Officer for Atlantic Community Bankers Bank, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. From 2013 through 2018, Mr. Cenekofsky practiced public accounting with BDO USA LLP. Prior to 2013, Mr. Cenekofsky practiced with Parente Beard and several other public accounting firms.

Mr. Cenekofsky was appointed as a director because Mr. Cenekofsky's professional career in public accounting, his financial services experience, as well as the knowledge and experience he gained as a director of the Bank, enable Mr. Cenekofsky to provide valued business and financial expertise to the Board.

Scott V. Fainor, age 62, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2022. He is Chairman of Fainor Holdings, a company he launched in 2019 after a distinguished 39-year career as an executive in the banking industry. He is also currently a director of Everbank Financial Corporation and Everbank, N.A. where he is Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee and member of the Risk and Audit Committee. From April 2016 through February 2019, Mr. Fainor served as Group Executive at BB&T Bank (now Truist Bank, as a result of the merger with Truist Bank) where he was responsible for all banking activities and financial results across a ten-state region. From January 2008 through April 2016, Mr. Fainor was President, CEO and a member of the Board of Directors of National Penn Bancshares, Inc., headquartered in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and from October 2003 to February 2008, Mr. Fainor was President and CEO of KNBT Bancorp Inc. which subsequently merged with National Penn Bancshares, Inc. Mr. Fainor has also served on the Federal Advisory Council of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and various committees of The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Fainor holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance and Marketing from DeSales University.

Mr. Fainor was appointed as a director because Mr. Fainor's 39 years of experience in the banking industry, including as CEO leading several publicly traded regional bank holding companies, and his skills and personal attributes, make him ideally suited to serve as a director of the Corporation.

John W. Giambalvo, Esq., age 55, has served as a director of the Corporation since 2017. He is President and CEO of Jack Giambalvo Motor Co., Inc., an automotive dealership, and has over 25 years of experience in the auto industry. Mr. Giambalvo started his professional career as a law clerk for the Honorable John C. Uhler, and then became an Assistant District Attorney in York, Pennsylvania. Mr. Giambalvo previously served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Automobile Dealers Association, which advocates on behalf of car and truck dealers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Giambalvo was appointed as a director because the attributes, skills and qualifications Mr. Giambalvo has developed through his professional experiences as a business leader and lawyer, as well as the knowledge and experience he gained as a director of the Bank, enable him to provide valued business expertise to the Board.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board utilizes its committee structure to assist with its responsibilities. There are four (4) standing committees of the Board: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and Risk Committee. The Board has adopted a written charter for each of the committees, which is available on the Corporation's website at www.peoplesbanknet.com. Click on the "Your Business" link at the top of the home page, click on "Investor Relations" under the "Connect" heading, and then click on the "Governance Documents" link. The Board also maintains an Executive Committee composed of independent directors and the President and Chief Executive Officer, which is empowered to act, subject to limitations of Pennsylvania law, when it is impractical for the full Board to meet.

Each of the Audit, Compensation, and Risk Committees meet regularly, at least on a quarterly basis. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee meets on an as needed basis. In 2023, all four committees met four (4) times. The committees report their actions to, and discuss their responsibilities with, the full Board, generally through reports provided by each of the committee chairs.

All members of the Board's four standing committees and all committee Chairs are "independent," and appointed annually by the Board on the recommendation of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Each committee chair presides over committee meetings, oversees committee agendas, and serves as a liaison between the committee members and the Board, as well as between committee members and the Corporation's "Executive Leadership Team", consisting of the ten (10) senior executives that comprise the leadership of the Corporation and its principal subsidiary, PeoplesBank.

The membership of each of the committees as of December 31, 2023 is set forth in the table below.

Director**	Independent Director	Audit Committee	Compensation Committee	Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee	Executive Committee	Risk Committee
Sarah M. Brown*	Yes				Member	
Brian D. Brunner*	Yes		V. Chair	Chair		Member
Keith M. Cenekofsky, CPA	Yes	Chair				Member
Scott V. Fainor*	Yes		Member		Member	Chair
John W. Giambalvo, Esq.	Yes	Member	Chair			V. Chair
Craig L. Kauffman	Yes				Member	
John E. Kiernan, Esq.	Yes	Member	Member	Member		
Kent K. Matsumoto, Esq.*	Yes	V. Chair		V. Chair		
J. Rodney Messick	Yes				Chair	

* Directors Brown and Matsumoto serve on the Wealth and Trust Committee, which is a Bank-level committee that is comprised of members of the Bank's management and directors. Until May of 2023, there were two other such joint management/director, Bank-level committees – the Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Risk Committee and the CRA Committee. Until May of 2023, Directors Fainor and Brunner served on the Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Committee, and Director Brunner also served on the Wealth and Trust Committee. Messrs. Kauffman, Matsumoto and Messick served on the CRA Committee.

In 2023, all directors attended over 90% of the meetings of the committees on which they served (except for Director Dotzel who missed additional meetings due to declining health).

The principal responsibilities of each of the Board committees are described below.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee of the Board is comprised solely of directors who meet the applicable standards for independence of audit committee members of the NASDAQ Stock Market and the rules and regulations of the SEC for membership on audit committees, and possess the requisite knowledge or experience to serve on the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met four (4) times in 2023.

The principal duties of the Audit Committee, as set forth in its charter, include: reviewing critical or significant audit and accounting principles, policies and practices with input from the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm; reviewing interim and annual financial statements to be included in the Corporation's Form 10-Qs and Annual Report on Form 10-K that are to be filed with the SEC; reviewing audit processes of the independent registered public accounting firm; recommending to the Board the engagement of the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm; oversight of internal auditors and the overall scope of plans for their audits to ensure completeness of coverage; reviewing performance of internal auditing procedures; and the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls for detecting accounting and financial reporting errors, fraud and other violations, among other responsibilities. The Audit Committee has the authority to engage legal counsel or other experts or consultants as it deems appropriate to carry out its responsibilities.

Keith M. Cenekofsky, CPA, Chair of the Committee, has been designated by the Board as the "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the SEC. In designating Director Cenekofsky as the "audit committee financial expert", the Board considered his more than 36 years of experience as a practicing certified public accountant, and his significant experience as Partner-in-Charge of numerous public financial institutions' audits. The Board believes that each Audit Committee member has sufficient knowledge in financial and auditing matters to serve on the Committee.

Compensation Committee. All members of the Compensation Committee are independent under applicable independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market. The Compensation Committee met four (4) times in 2023.

The principal duties of the Compensation Committee, as set forth in its charter, include: overseeing the development of, and recommending to the Board, compensation plans, policies, and programs for the executive officers of the Corporation and its subsidiaries; annually reviewing and approving the corporate goals and objectives that are relevant to the compensation (including base salary, incentive compensation, employment terms such as severance agreements, employment agreements and change in control agreements) of the CEO and the executive officers; reviewing the Executive Compensation Discussion and Analysis section as well as the relevant tabular disclosures of executive compensation, in the proxy statement. The Compensation Committee may delegate any of its responsibilities to a subcommittee comprised of three (3) or more members of the Committee. The Committee also has the authority under its charter to retain counsel, consultants and other experts, as it deems appropriate to carry out its responsibilities. The Committee has retained Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC, as its compensation consultant.

For further information concerning the Compensation Committee responsibilities and the executive compensation practices of the Corporation, please see "Role of the Compensation Committee," "Role of the Compensation Consultant," and "Role of Management" in the "Executive Compensation" section.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. All members of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee are independent under applicable independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee met four (4) times in 2023.

The principal duties of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee include developing and recommending to the Board criteria for selecting qualified director candidates, identifying individuals qualified to become Board members, evaluating and selecting, or recommending to the Board, director nominees for each election of directors, considering committee member qualifications, appointment and removal, recommending appropriate codes of conduct and ethics to the Corporation and providing oversight of the Board and committee evaluation process.

Risk Committee. The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors is the principal vehicle through which the Board exercises its risk oversight function. The Risk Committee met four (4) times in 2023.

The principal duties of the Risk Committee are to monitor the direction and trend of all significant risks to the Corporation's business operations and strategy and to ensure that the risks assumed by the Corporation are consistent with the levels established by the Board; to oversee the development, implementation and maintenance of the Corporation's risk management strategy and policies and controls; and to review significant risk exposures and the steps management has taken to identify, measure, monitor, control and report such exposures. Risks monitored by the Committee and the Board include credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, pricing risk, operational risk, compliance and regulatory risk, strategic risk and reputation risk. Within each risk category the Committee and management monitor a multitude of secondary risks.

Executive Committee. All members of the Executive Committee, with the exception of the President and Chief Executive Officer, are independent under applicable independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market. The Executive Committee met two (2) times during 2023. The Executive Committee has authority under the Corporation's Bylaws to exercise the authorities of the Board, subject to the limitations of Pennsylvania law. The Executive Committee allows for Board actions to occur as needed when it may otherwise be impractical for the full Board of Directors to meet.

Director Compensation

The Corporation uses a combination of cash and stock-based compensation to attract and retain qualified candidates to serve on the Board. In setting director compensation, the Corporation considers the significant time commitment required of directors in fulfilling their duties to the Corporation.

Cash Compensation Paid to Directors

In 2022, the Corporation adopted a new plan for compensating its directors for their board and committee service. The plan, which was in effect throughout 2023, provided for payment of an annual cash retainer of \$30,000 to each director. In addition, the annual compensation for service as board chair was set at \$15,000 for any non-executive chair. The following additional components of the plan provide cash compensation to directors for their participation on both Corporate and Bank-level committees as either chair or a member. (Note that director participation on the Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Committee and CRA Committee was discontinued in May of 2023).

- Annual retainer (paid in quarterly increments) for committee chairs as follows: Audit Committee - \$6,000; Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Risk Committee, Wealth and Trust Committee, Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Committee, and CRA Committee - \$3,600.
- Per meeting fees for committee members (paid monthly) as follows: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Risk Committee, Wealth and Trust Committee, Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Committee, CRA Committee, and Executive Committee - \$500.

In addition, certain non-employee directors recognized imputed income for insurance premiums paid on behalf of the non-employee Bank directors, which totaled \$1,420 in 2023. The Bank provides a directors' life insurance program for non-employee directors. This program is designed to provide a death benefit to the director's beneficiary in the amount of \$200,000. Under this program, the Bank is the direct beneficiary of death benefits equal to the greater of: (1) the cash surrender value of the policy; (2) the aggregate premiums paid on the policy by the Bank less any outstanding indebtedness to the insurer; or (3) the amount in excess of \$200,000. In December 2022, the Board elected to discontinue the directors' life insurance program, but grandfathered existing directors who joined the Board prior to 2022 who had the benefit at that time the program was otherwise discontinued.

Director Participation in the 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Corporation's 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan"), which is administered by the Compensation Committee, aims to advance the long-term success of the Corporation and increase shareholder value by providing the incentive of long-term stock-based rewards to directors, officers and key Bank associates. The 2017 Plan allows for awards consisting of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights, and stock awards.

In the aggregate, in 2023, directors received compensation equal to \$610,078, as follows:

Name ⁽¹⁾	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ^(\$2)	Stock Awards ^(\$)	Option Awards ^(\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ^(\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ^(\$)	All Other Compensation ^(\$3)	Total ^(\$)
Sarah M. Brown	37,600	29,987	-	-	-	72	67,659
Brian D. Brunner	10,125	29,987	-	-	31,050	532	71,694
Keith M. Cenekofsky	40,000	29,987	-	-	-	-	69,987
Cynthia A. Dotzel	30,500	29,987	-	-	-	380	60,867
Scott V. Fainor	36,300	29,987	-	-	-	-	66,287
John W. Giambalvo	38,600	29,987	-	-	-	268	68,855
John E. Kiernan	35,500	29,987	-	-	-	-	65,487
Kent K. Matsumoto	-	29,987	-	-	35,500	-	65,487
J. Rodney Messick	43,600	29,987	-	-	-	168	73,755

(1)Mr. Kauffman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and PeoplesBank, did not receive separate compensation as a director of the Corporation or the Bank. Mr. Kauffman's compensation is described in the "Executive Compensation" section of this Form 10-K.

(2)Included fees for attendance at Board of Director meetings of the Bank. The Board of Directors of the Bank met nine (9) times in 2023.

(3)Imputed cost of life insurance for non-employee directors for a life insurance benefit of \$200,000 for the named beneficiary of each director.

Independent Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan

The Corporation also maintains a deferred compensation plan for independent directors. Participants may elect to defer receipt of compensation to gain certain tax benefits under Section 451 of the Code. This plan is not funded by the Corporation.

Director Stock Ownership Guidelines

In 2022, the Board approved new stock ownership guidelines for directors, which continued in effect through 2023, as follows:

- Outside directors are required to own equity or equity-based securities equal to at least four times their annual retainer.
- Outside directors are required to hold all equity compensation awarded to them for Board service during any timeframe in which their stock ownership requirements have not yet been met.
- The stock ownership guidelines apply for all outside directors for so long as they are members of the Board of Directors.

Executive Officers

The following table identifies the executive officers of the Corporation, their age as of December 31, 2023, the position they currently hold and their professional experience during the prior five years, or longer if material.

Name	Age	Position and Prior Professional Experience
Craig L. Kauffman	60	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation since October 2021; Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation from August 2018 to October 2021; President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since August 2018; Regional President of BB&T Bank, Lancaster, Pennsylvania from 2015 to August 2018; Pennsylvania CEO of Susquehanna Bank, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 2013 through 2015.
Larry D. Pickett	62	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Corporation since January 2023; Treasurer of the Corporation from August, 2018 to January 2023; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Bank since August 2018; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Bay Bancorp, Inc., Columbia, Maryland, a bank holding company, from January 2014 to June 2018.
Diane E. Baker	53	Executive Vice President, Chief Risk Officer, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Corporation since January 2023; Vice President, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Corporation since 2002; Executive Vice President, Chief Risk Officer of the Bank since January 11, 2022; Executive Vice President, Chief Operations Officer and Chief Risk Officer of the Bank from February 2018 to January 11, 2022; Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of the Bank from March 2016 to February 2018; Enterprise Risk Management Officer of the Bank from 2014 to March 2016.
Daniel R. Stolzer	67	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Corporation and the Bank since January 2023; General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Corporation and the Bank from August 2022 to January 2023; Executive Vice President and Special Counsel for M&A, Fulton Financial Corporation, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from January 1 through July 31, 2022, and Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary from 2013 to retirement on December 31, 2021; Chief Counsel – Special Projects for PNC Financial Services Group, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from 2010 to April 2013.

ADDITIONAL GOVERNANCE ATTRIBUTES OF THE CORPORATION

The Corporation's Board of Directors believes that the purpose of corporate governance is to maximize long-term shareholder value in a manner consistent with applicable law and with the highest standards of integrity. The Board adheres to corporate governance practices that the Board and management believe promote this purpose, are sound and represent best practices. We continually review these governance practices against changes in applicable federal and Pennsylvania (the state in which we are incorporated) law, the rules and listing standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market, and the rules and regulations of the SEC, as well as best practices suggested by recognized governance authorities.

Currently, the Board has nine (9) members. The Board has determined that all directors, other than the President and Chief Executive Officer, are independent in accordance with the independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

In determining the directors' independence, in addition to matters disclosed under "Related Person Transactions" in this Form 10-K, the Board considered each director's beneficial ownership of the Corporation's common stock and loan transactions between the Corporation's wholly-owned bank subsidiary, PeoplesBank, and the directors, their family members and businesses with whom they are associated, as well as any contributions made by the Bank to non-profit organizations with whom such persons are associated. In each case, the Board determined that none of these transactions impaired the independence of the director.

Board Structure – Independent Board Chair

The Corporation is led by its President and Chief Executive Officer and its independent Board Chair. The Board believes that having an independent, non-executive Board Chair is the appropriate leadership structure for the Corporation at the present time because it allows the President and Chief Executive Officer to focus on the day-to-day business of the Corporation, while allowing the Chair to lead the Board in its fundamental role of providing advice to, and oversight of, the Executive Leadership Team. In making this determination, the Board recognizes the time and energy that the President and Chief Executive Officer is required to devote to his position in the current business and regulatory environment, particularly as the Board's oversight responsibilities continue to grow.

The Board Chair is responsible for ensuring the smooth functioning and efficient operation of the Board by guiding the processes of the Board, presiding at Board meetings and at shareholder meetings, and acting as a liaison between the Board and our management team. In this regard, the Chair consults regularly with the Corporation's Executive Leadership Team and other executives over business matters and provides them with consultation and advice on matters that require prompt attention.

The Corporate Governance Guidelines stipulate the following duties and responsibilities of the Board Chair:

- Presiding at all Board and shareholder meetings and all executive sessions of independent directors;
- Serving as a liaison between the President and Chief Executive Officer and the independent directors;
- Pre-approving Board meeting agendas;
- Pre-approving Board meeting schedules to assure that there is sufficient time for discussion of all agenda items;
- Having the authority to convene meetings of the independent directors; and
- If reasonably requested by a major shareholder, being available for consultation and direct communication.

The Corporate Governance Guidelines also provide that the Board will schedule regular executive sessions that are chaired by the Board Chair, where the sole management director, the Corporation's President and Chief Executive Officer, is not in attendance. During 2023, the Board met five (5) times in executive sessions with only independent directors present.

Role of the Board in Risk Oversight

The Board is responsible for oversight of the various risks facing the Corporation. In this regard, the Board seeks to understand and oversee the most critical risks relating to the Corporation's business, to allocate responsibilities for the oversight of risks among the full Board and its committees, and to see that management has in place effective systems and processes for managing risks facing the Corporation. Overseeing risk is an ongoing process, and risk is inherently tied to strategy and to strategic decisions. Accordingly, the Board considers risk throughout the year and with respect to specific proposed actions. While the Board oversees risk, management is charged with identifying and managing risk within the risk parameters set by the Board and its Risk Committee.

The Board implements its risk oversight function both as a whole and through delegation to various committees. The following committees play particularly significant roles in carrying out the risk oversight function.

- Board Risk Committee.** The Board's Risk Committee is the principal vehicle through which the Board exercises its risk oversight functions. The principal duties of the Risk Committee are to monitor the direction and trend of all significant risks to the Corporation's business operations and strategy and to ensure that the risks assumed by the Corporation are consistent with the levels established by the Board; to oversee the development, implementation and maintenance of the Corporation's risk management strategy and policies and controls; and to review significant risk exposures and the steps management has taken to identify, measure, monitor, control and report such exposures. Risks monitored by the Committee and the Board include credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, pricing risk, operational risk, compliance and regulatory risk, strategic risk and reputation risk. Within each risk category the Committee and management monitor a multitude of secondary risks. The Risk Committee met four (4) times in 2023.
- Enterprise Risk Management Assessment Team.** The Enterprise Risk Management Team is made up of members of executive and senior leadership from disciplines across the Corporation who meet monthly to monitor identified risk concerns. Emerging risks are also discussed and action plans for mitigation are established. The Team summarizes risk

- information and trends in quarterly narratives presented to the Risk Committee of the Board. The Team met six (6) times in 2023.
- **Board Compensation Committee.** The Board's Compensation Committee evaluates the risks and rewards associated with the Corporation's compensation philosophy and programs and has specific authority to amend the Corporation's incentive compensation and other compensation plans and programs to ensure that they do not motivate excessive risk taking. Under the Executive Incentive Plan ("EIP") and the 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan for the award of equity the Compensation Committee has specific authority to adjust incentive payments if it is determined that excessive risk has been taken.
- **Board Audit Committee.** The Board's Audit Committee oversees the Corporation's processes for assessing risks and the adequacy and effectiveness of the Corporation's system of internal controls. In performing this function, the Audit Committee considers information from the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm, internal auditors, and other consultants as it deems appropriate, and discusses relevant issues with management and the independent registered public accounting firm.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The Corporate Governance Guidelines ("Governance Guidelines") are intended to promote effective governance practices and facilitate and guide management in the achievement of the Corporation's mission to increase shareholder value, enrich the communities the Corporation serves by creating financial success together with the Corporation's customers and career success together with its employee/associates, and to conduct the Corporation's business with honesty and integrity. Among other things, the Governance Guidelines provide for (i) Board size, (ii) the general scope of directors duties and responsibilities, (iii) director qualifications and Board development, including director age limits, independence requirements, and criteria for recruiting and selecting nominees to fill Board vacancies which, among other criteria, encourage the consideration of diversity of skills, business experience, expertise, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and cultural background; (iv) a majority vote standard; (v) expectations for Board attendance; (vi) management evaluation and succession planning; (vii) independence determinations for Audit, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, and Compensation Committee members; (viii) annual Board evaluations; (ix) strategic planning expectations; (x) expectations for shareholder engagement; (xi) Board leadership structure; (xii) director compensation; and (xiii) director and Executive Leadership Team stock ownership requirements.

Corporate Governance Best Practices

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent, non-executive Board Chair • All Board members are independent except CEO • All Board committees are comprised of, and chaired by, independent directors • Updated Board Committee Charters • Board-Level Risk Committee • Corporate Governance Guidelines • Stock ownership requirements for directors and executive officers • Anti-hedging and anti-pledging policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority vote standard for uncontested director elections • Annual Board review of Executive Leadership Team succession plan • Annual Board evaluations/self-assessments • Annual review of director qualifications and experience • Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to directors and associates • Bank Bribery Act Policy applicable to directors and associates • Conflicts of Interest Policy applicable to directors and all associates – restricts gifts, loans, outside business interests and certain political activities
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Cybersecurity Risk

Cybersecurity Governance

Cybersecurity risk is managed by the Corporation in a structure that vests primary responsibility with management, specifically, the Bank's Information Security Officer, who reports to the Chief Risk Officer as well as to the Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Committee, which is comprised of members of bank management, including the bank's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Lending Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Network Manager, Director of Marketing and Client Experience and the General Counsel. The bank's Chief Information Officer and Information Security Officer are members of the Committee and also serve as Committee Chair and Vice Chair, respectively.

The Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Committee is responsible for providing oversight and guidance regarding both information technology and cybersecurity related issues of strategic importance to the Corporation and the Bank. The Committee recognizes the importance of information technology to the financial services industry and its clients, as well as the increasing prevalence of cyber-attacks against instruments of our society and the critical importance of effective controls, as well as prevention and detection measures to mitigate the risks. The Committee met three (3) times in 2023.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Strategic Technology and Cybersecurity Committee are provided to the Board's Risk Committee for review at its next following meeting, unless there should be an urgency to any given situation demanding immediate consultation. The Board's Risk Committee has oversight responsibility for cybersecurity and receives reports from management on cybersecurity risk in accordance with its charter, which provides that the Committee shall review the Corporation's cybersecurity and other information technology risks, controls and procedures, and its strategy to mitigate cybersecurity risks and potential breaches.

In addition, the Board's Audit Committee has oversight responsibility for audits related to information technology security, including network penetration and social engineering testing.

Processes for Assessing, Identifying and Managing Cybersecurity Risks

The Corporation maintains a comprehensive approach to cybersecurity risks, deploying a multi-layered program with a focus on risk assessment and management. The aim is to identify cybersecurity risks, deploy appropriate means of preventing and/or detecting intrusions; mitigating potential harm and remediating the effects if a breach were to occur.

Deterrence/Detection

A number of means are used to deter and detect cyber-activity as well as to detect cybersecurity vulnerabilities, including, among others, use of periodic comprehensive risk assessments; technologies and systems that monitor network activity and alert for suspicious or anomalous activity; vulnerability and patch management programs; multi-factor authentication; proactive access management; mobile device management; and annual network security penetration testing by a third-party vendor which serves as a basis for the Corporation to enhance its own capabilities with respect to the deterrence and detection of cyber-activity and detection of cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

Mitigation/Remediation

Risk mitigation and remediation are additional means of managing cybersecurity risk in the Corporation's multi-layered approach. Security awareness training is provided to all of the Corporation's associates throughout each year, as well as phishing exercises, which are performed on a regular schedule. In addition, the Information Security Officer organizes and conducts an annual Tabletop Cybersecurity exercise in which a mock cybersecurity incident scenario is presented to a selected group of the Corporation's associates with the aim of providing enhanced training for relevant individuals to learn the proper actions to take in such a situation. This exercise is used to operationalize the Corporation's Information Security Policies, Business Continuity Plan and Incident Response Plan, and to sensitize the participants to the latest cyber threat schemes and actors.

The Corporation also maintains comprehensive cyber insurance, which provides the potential for monetary recovery of certain expenses and damages incurred in connection with certain cyber breaches, as well as the services of a knowledgeable breach coach to assist the Corporation with the management and decisioning in connection with a cyber-incident, including for the hiring of expert forensic and legal assistance.

Director Orientation and Education/Training

All new directors are required to participate in the Corporation's orientation program within a reasonable time after their nomination or election as a director. Director orientation includes presentations regarding corporate governance best practices and an overview of director duties, as well as presentations by senior management to familiarize new directors with the Corporation's strategic plan, its significant financial, accounting and risk management issues, and its compliance programs, Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Ethics, Insider Trading Policy, Conflicts of Interest Policy and other policies and practices.

Directors also participate in on-line training modules provided by the Bank through its *Knowledge Management* application and prepared by the American Bankers Association, as well as other on-line training and director education available through the *Knowledge Management* application prepared by the Bank's Learning & Development team. In 2023, each director completed on-line courses covering topics relevant to board oversight of many substantive banking compliance areas, such as BSA/AML/OFAC, cybersecurity, fair lending, compliance management, digital trends and others, as well as courses related to board skills. In addition, in 2023, in-board live training sessions for directors were held on matters relevant to the Corporation and its business, including relating to the Corporation's strategic plan, the environment for mergers and acquisitions, corporate governance best practices and directors' duties.

Anti-Hedging and Anti-Pledging Policy

The Board has a Board-approved Insider Trading Policy that is applicable to all executive officers, associates and directors. Among its many other provisions, the Insider Trading Policy prohibits the Corporation's executive officers, directors and associates from purchasing financial instruments such as collars, forward sale contracts, options, and other derivative instruments relating to the Corporation's securities or otherwise engaging in hedging transactions which would provide an ownership interest in the Corporation's

securities but that have the effect of protecting against downward price changes which result in the beneficial owner no longer having the same objectives as other shareholders or being in alignment with the Corporation's objectives. This restriction applies to all Corporation securities owned directly or indirectly by the individual, including those owned by their immediate family members. In addition, executive officers and associates of the Corporation and their immediate family members may not hold securities of the Corporation in a margin account or pledge Corporation securities as collateral for a loan, or "short sell" Corporation securities.

Shareholder Meeting Attendance by Directors

While the Corporation has no formal policy in place, our directors are strongly encouraged to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. All of our then-serving directors attended the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Director Nominations – Qualifications and Process

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible for identifying and evaluating individuals to determine their qualifications to become members of the Board and to recommend such individuals to the Board for consideration and nomination. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Board endeavor to recruit and retain Board members who demonstrate intellectual capacity, strong interpersonal skills, good business instinct, objectivity and the highest level of personal and professional integrity. When evaluating current members of the Board and prospective candidates for the Board, the Committee seeks to balance the skill sets and attributes of existing Board members with the need for other complementary skills, talents and qualities that will position the Corporation to successfully implement its strategic vision.

In addition to requiring that each existing director and candidate for nomination possesses unquestionable character and a commitment to contribute to the success of the Corporation and the stewardship of the community, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee seeks to recruit and select candidates from a diverse pool to ensure that the Board will be comprised of directors with a balance of skills, business experience, expertise, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and cultural background, as well as other qualifications and characteristics such as maturity and judgment, reputation, civic and community relationships and knowledge and experience in matters that impact financial institutions. The Committee will also consider the candidate's ability to devote adequate time to corporate matters, including being prepared for, and participating in, all meetings of the Board and any committees to which he or she may be assigned. When the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is considering current members of the Board for nomination for reelection, the Committee considers prior performance, as well as meeting attendance records.

The current practice of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is to identify potential director candidates through a variety of sources. The Committee considers recommendations made by current or former directors or members of management. Potential candidates may also be identified through contacts in the business, civic, academic, legal and non-profit communities served by the Corporation.

Regarding new director candidates, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will evaluate whether the nominee is independent, as independence is defined under applicable standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market, and whether the nominee meets the qualifications for directors outlined above, as well as any special qualifications applicable to membership on any committee to which the nominee may be appointed to serve if elected. A majority of the Board must meet the criteria for "independence" established by the NASDAQ Stock Market, and the Committee will consider any conflicts of interest that might impair that independence prior to making a decision.

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will also consider recommendations received from the Corporation's shareholders. Shareholders may recommend qualified director candidates by writing to:

Daniel R. Stolzer
Executive Vice President,
General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
105 Leader Heights Road
York, Pennsylvania 17403

Submissions must include information regarding a candidate's citizenship, age, background, business and personal addresses, qualifications, experience, principal occupation or employment, directorships and other positions held by the candidate in business, charitable and community organizations and his/her willingness to serve as a member of the Board. Based on a preliminary assessment of the candidate's qualifications, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee may conduct interviews with, and request additional information from, the candidate.

As noted previously in this Item III, as a result of the By-Laws amendment that took effect on January 9, 2024, if the Merger with Orrstown were to be consummated during the calendar year 2024 sufficiently in advance of year-end, it is likely that the Merger would

take place prior to the 2024 annual meeting of shareholders and that no annual meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation would be held.

Timing of Submissions

Article 10, Section 10.1 of the Bylaws requires that nominations for election as a director be made pursuant to timely notice in writing to the Corporate Secretary. To be timely, a shareholder's notice must be delivered to or received at the principal executive office of the Corporation at least ninety (90) days prior to the first anniversary of the date that the Corporation's proxy statement is released to shareholders in connection with the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that if the Corporation did not hold an annual meeting the preceding year or if the date of the annual meeting is changed by more than thirty (30) days from the date of the preceding year's annual meeting, to be timely, notice by the shareholder must be made not later than the ninetieth (90th) day nor earlier than the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to the date of the annual meeting (or, if later the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the annual meeting). The notice must provide the specific information required by Section 10.1 of the Bylaws. The Board is required to determine whether nominations have been made in accordance with the requirements of the Bylaws. If the Board determines that a nomination was not made in accordance with the Bylaws, the shareholder may be given an opportunity to cure any deficiency in accordance with the Bylaws.

You may obtain a copy of the Bylaws by writing to: Daniel R. Stolzer, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at the address provided below in this Proxy Statement. Additionally, a copy of the Corporation's Amended and Restated Bylaws has been filed with the SEC as Exhibit 3.2 to this Form 10-K.

Board Diversity

The following table summarizes voluntary disclosure of diversity characteristics of the current Board of Directors as of December 31, 2023.

Board Diversity Matrix				
Total Number of Directors	#			
	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Did Not Disclose Gender
Part I: Gender Identity				
Directors	1	8	0	0
Part II: Demographic Background				
African American or Black	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Native or Native American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	1	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
White	1	7	0	0
Two or More Races or Ethnicities	0	0	0	0
LGBTQ+	0			
Did Not Disclose Demographic Background	0			

Item 11: Executive compensation

Overview, Philosophy, and Program Oversight and Management

The Board's Compensation Committee (the "Committee") assists the Board in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities. The Committee has responsibility for establishing and implementing the executive compensation philosophy for the Corporation, as well as its compensation plans and programs for executives and associates. This Executive compensation section is intended to provide a deeper understanding of the Corporation's plans and programs for implementing its compensation philosophy and objectives. This section also describes the compensation of our Named Executive Officers ("NEOs") for 2023, who have been identified as the following:

Craig L. Kauffman	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation; President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank
Diane E. Baker	Executive Vice President, Chief Risk Officer, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Corporation; Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of the Bank
Amy L. Doll	Senior Vice President, Chief Commercial Banking and Lending Officer of the Bank

Compensation Program Attributes

The Committee strives to implement an executive compensation program that is aligned with the philosophy of the Corporation and which achieves its desired objectives. Overall, we believe that our compensation program is fair, reasonable, competitive with our peers and reflective of best practices. Listed below are key attributes of our compensation program:

- Our salaries are competitive with the median for comparable size banking institutions.
- Our program reflects our pay-for-performance culture.
- Our program incorporates risk-mitigating design principles, such as caps on annual incentive opportunities, multiple performance measures that incorporate asset quality, peer performance and risk-based clawbacks.
- Our Committee has retained an independent compensation consulting firm that provides on-going advice on performance-based plans and measures, and other compensation matters.

Executive Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The Committee believes that the Corporation's success is driven through hiring, developing and retaining qualified executives who are motivated to perform for the benefit of our shareholders, community, clients and associates. The executive compensation program is designed to:

- Further the strategic goals of the Corporation by aligning the interests of our executives with our shareholders;
- Motivate and reward executives for achievement of high levels of performance against defined goals and objectives – both short- and long-term – without encouraging undue risk-taking that would threaten the safety and soundness of PeoplesBank;
- Enable the Corporation to attract and retain key executives capable of maximizing the Corporation's performance;
- Be prudent and fiscally responsible; ensure regulatory compliance; and provide for a balanced mix of fixed and variable compensation.

The Corporation seeks to provide its executive officers with a comprehensive program of compensation and benefit opportunities consistent with prevailing practices among publicly traded financial services organizations of similar asset size, market profiles, operating circumstances and regionally similar geographic locations. The Committee believes that this level of market competitiveness appropriately positions the Corporation to attract, motivate, reward and retain the caliber of executive talent required to enable the Corporation to achieve its short- and long-term strategic goals and objectives.

The executive compensation program is intended to provide participating executives with a balanced and market-competitive mix of fixed, time-based and performance-based variable compensation and benefit provisions. The variable compensation features include annual cash incentives to reward short-term performance relative to our annual business plans and long-term incentives, in the form of equity grants, to reward future performance of the Corporation and increased shareholder value. Short- and long-term incentives are designed to focus executives' efforts on the strategic goals and objectives of the Corporation and to link executives' financial rewards with the interests of the Corporation's shareholders.

All components of compensation are targeted at the market median with the ability to vary actual pay to align with Corporation and individual performance. A significant portion of our executives' pay is variable (i.e. annual and long-term/equity incentives) which is earned only upon achievement of pre-defined performance goals that are set by the Committee. The variable incentive programs are designed to allow executives to earn total compensation above market when the Corporation and individual performance exceed performance goals, and below market when performance does not meet performance goals.

Role of the Compensation Committee

The Committee is appointed by the Board to discharge the Board's responsibilities and duties relating to compensation of the Corporation's executive officers and other key associates of its subsidiaries. All members of the Compensation Committee are independent under applicable independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market. To fulfill its responsibilities, the Committee meets at least quarterly throughout the year. The Chair of the Committee reports on Committee actions at meetings of the Board. Written minutes of Committee meetings are prepared and presented to the Board.

The Committee has overall responsibility for evaluating and approving the compensation plans, policies and programs of the Corporation applicable to its key executives. In executing its responsibilities, the Committee establishes the Corporation's general compensation philosophy, and oversees the development and implementation of the Corporation's executive compensation programs and related policies.

The Committee regularly reviews the operation and effectiveness of the executive compensation program on a continuous basis discussing current regulatory issues, industry trends and internal Corporation needs with respect to executive compensation program and practices. Based upon corporate goals and objectives approved by the Board, the Committee annually reviews and approves

corporate goals and objectives that are specifically relevant to the President and Chief Executive Officer's compensation and evaluates his performance in light of those goals and objectives. Based on such evaluation, the Committee sets the compensation including base salary, incentive compensation, employment terms (such as severance agreements, employment agreements and change of control agreements, if and when appropriate, and equity-based awards or special or supplemental benefits) of the Corporation's President and Chief Executive Officer, and the Executive Leadership Team, subject to approval by the Board. In determining compensation, the Committee may consider, among other factors, the Corporation's performance and relative shareholder return, the nature, extent and acceptability of risks that the executive officers may be encouraged to take by such compensation, the value of similar incentive awards to executive officers at comparable companies, and the awards in past years.

The Committee is also responsible for reviewing the Corporation's executive incentive compensation plans, equity-based plans, retirement plans, deferred compensation plans and welfare benefit plans. Unless their administration is otherwise delegated in accordance with the provisions of such plans, the Committee administers such plans, including determining any incentive or equity-based awards to be granted to executive officers, and other key associates under such plans.

Additional information about the Committee's functions is more fully described in its charter. As part of its responsibilities, the Committee reviews its charter in the development of an annual work plan and recommends any proposed changes to the Board for approval. The Committee's charter can be viewed at the Corporation's website, www.peoplesbanknet.com by clicking on "Your Business" at the top of the page, click on "Investor Relations" under the "Connect" heading, and then click on "Governance Documents".

Role of the Compensation Consultant

The Committee has the authority to retain the services of compensation consulting and advisory firms which provide independent advice and report directly to the Committee.

The Committee has retained the independent consulting firm Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC, ("Meridian"), which specializes in executive and board compensation. Meridian reports directly to the Committee and carries out its responsibilities to the Committee in coordination with the Corporation's Human Resources Department, as requested by the Committee. Meridian only provides services on behalf of the Committee; it did not perform any additional services to the Corporation during 2023. The Committee determined that Meridian is independent in accordance with SEC requirements.

Role of Management

The Committee is ultimately responsible for executive compensation decisions, but the Committee relies upon information and input from the Executive Leadership Team which is critical to ensuring the Committee and its advisors have the information needed to make informed decisions. The Bank's Chief Administrative Officer who manages the Human Resources area and has a particular focus on executive compensation matters is the executive assigned to assist the Committee Chair and the Committee with the exercise of the Committee's oversight responsibilities. The Chief Administrative Officer also coordinates with Meridian, and, as appropriate, the Corporation's General Counsel and outside counsel, to provide the necessary advice and counsel to the Committee Chair and the Committee. The Chief Executive Officer, with input from the Chief Financial Officer, develops recommendations for corporate goals and corresponding weightings and incentive performance metrics for the annual incentive plan for NEOS and other key executives, and for the Long-Term Incentive Plan for the Executive Leadership Team, in each case, for Committee consideration and approval. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and other executives are called upon from time to time to provide insight, suggestions or recommendations regarding executive compensation, and the Committee often requests that one or more members of the Executive Leadership Team, including the President and Chief Executive Officer be present at Committee meetings where executive compensation and corporate or individual performances are discussed and evaluated. However, only Committee members vote on decisions regarding executive compensation. No executive officers participate in or are present at meetings at which their compensation or performance is discussed or determined by the Committee.

The Committee may request information from management about the Corporation, the performance of the business and the executive compensation program to evaluate effectiveness and to recommend program modifications and changes for Board consideration.

Factors Considered in Determining Executive Compensation

The Committee's compensation decisions are supported by various analyses, information and input including, but not limited to the Corporation's compensation philosophy and objectives; pay target guidelines developed in consultation with Meridian; the Corporation's Strategic Plans and performance relative to annual goals and budget; competitive benchmarking reviews conducted by Meridian; risk assessment/mitigation considerations; individual performance expectations and goals; economic conditions; industry factors; and talent recruitment and retention considerations.

Competitive Benchmarking

For 2023 pay decisions, as in prior years, Meridian was consulted in connection with the Committee's evaluation of the Executive Incentive Plan and Long-Term Incentive Plan performance weightings and metrics, as well as to provide best/emerging practices in relation to key compensation governance institutions and shareholder advisory firms.

In 2022, Meridian conducted a comprehensive review of the Corporation's executive compensation program (the "2022 Study"). The purpose of this review was to provide an independent and objective analysis of all elements of compensation (individually and in the aggregate) relative to market practices, reflecting the compensation peer group (defined below) and other industry survey sources.

A primary data source used in setting competitive market practices for the named executive officers is the information publicly disclosed by a peer group of other publicly traded banks and bank holding companies. This peer group was developed by Meridian using objective parameters that reflect institutions of similar asset size operating without our geographic region, and was ultimately discussed with and approved by the Committee. The peer group is reviewed and updated from time to time, as appropriate, since comparable institutions may change depending on the current size of the Corporation, acquisitions and business focus of the Corporation or peer institutions. Overall, the goal is to maintain data from a group of comparative banks and bank holding companies that provide a market perspective for executive compensation.

The compensation peer group used for the 2022 Study consisted of 25 publicly traded banks and bank holding companies in the Mid-Atlantic Region plus Virginia, ranging from approximately \$1.0 billion to \$5.0 billion in assets, positioning the Corporation slightly below the median in terms of asset size.

ACNB Company	ACNB	FVCBankcorp, Inc.	FVCB
American National Bankshares Inc.	AMNB	Norwood Financial Corp	NWFL
Arrow Financial Corporation	AROW	Orange County Bancorp, Inc.	OBT
BCB Bancorp, Inc.	BCBP	Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	ORRF
Blue Ridge Bankshares, Inc.	BRBS	Parke Bancorp, Inc.	PKBK
C&F Financial Corporation	CFFI	Penns Woods Bancorp, Inc.	PWOD
Capital Bancorp, Inc.	CBNK	Peoples Financial Services Corp.	PFIS
Chemung Financial Corporation	CHMG	Priming Financial Corp.	FRST
Citizens & Northern Corporation	CZNC	Shore Bancshares, Inc.	SHBI
Evans Bancorp, Inc.	EVBN	The Community Financial Corporation	TCFC
Fidelity D&D Bancorp, Inc.	FDBC	Unity Bancorp, Inc.	UNTY
First Bank	FRBA	Virginia National Bankshares Corporation	VABK
First Community Bancshares, Inc.	FCBC		

In addition to the peer group data, the 2022 Study used several other sources of data to identify general compensation trends with respect to cash compensation (i.e., base salary and incentives); including comparative data from industry surveys using the appropriate scope (asset size and region) and a proprietary database of national banking compensation data.

Information derived from the 2022 Study was used by Meridian to develop market competitive guidelines intended to support the Corporation's total compensation philosophy. Using this information, Meridian then presented to the Committee market guidelines for base salary, short- and long-term incentive targets and target total direct compensation (assuming all elements paid at expectation/goal levels), so the Committee could see the potential pay and range of pay for each executive role. For 2023 pay decisions, these guidelines provided a framework for consideration by the Committee in setting future compensation levels as described below.

Total Compensation and Performance Alignment

The Committee seeks to ensure that the total compensation package paid to executives is considered in the aggregate (i.e., the sum of its parts) and is properly aligned with the Corporation's performance. The Corporation's performance is evaluated relative to a number of factors, including corporate and individual performance in light of our own performance targets and industry/peer results, overall financial performance and strategic accomplishments that position the Corporation for success going forward. Performance goals in our incentive plans are positioned at levels which are believed to be achievable, but with the expectation that they will require increased effort on the part of our executive officers and other key associates. The Committee receives regular updates on the Corporation's performance relative to performance goals and industry realities. The Committee will continue to refine its assessment processes and peer group to ensure its comparisons are appropriate.

Risk Assessment/Mitigation Considerations

Annually, the Committee reviews the Executive Incentive Plan and assesses the extent to which the established incentives relate to or may influence excessive risk-taking on the part of participating associates. The Committee's most recent review of the plan was in February 2024, and included the performance goals driving awards under the plan. The performance goals include measures intended to ensure that participating executives do not engage in activities or behaviors that create undue risk for the Corporation.

The Committee and Board of Directors approved a new Compensation Recovery Policy in November 2023 in accordance with Section 954 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Section 10D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Rule 10D-1 thereunder and Nasdaq Listing rule 5608. The Compensation Recovery Policy provides for the recovery of certain incentive compensation in the event of an accounting restatement by the Corporation that is due to the Corporation's material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under U.S. securities laws, or the commission of certain types of misconduct by an executive covered by the rule, which includes the Corporation's Executive Leadership Team and certain other executives.

Compensation Components and 2023 Decisions

The Corporation's overall compensation program consists of four main components:

- Base Salary
- Executive Incentive Plan – an annual cash-based plan
- Long-Term Incentive Plan – a multi-year, equity-based plan
- Benefits and Perquisites

The following section summarizes the role of each component and describes the 2023 compensation decisions with respect to the NEOS.

Base Salary

Objectives and Process. The Corporation believes the purpose of base salary is to provide competitive and fair base compensation that recognizes executives' roles, responsibilities, experience and performance. Base salary is fixed compensation which is targeted to be competitive with the practices of comparable financial institutions in the region.

Typically, the Committee sets the base salary for each executive officer effective in March of each year, upon the recommendation of the Corporation's President and Chief Executive Officer. In setting salaries, consideration is given to the competitive market for similar roles, as well as each individual's experience, performance and contributions. The Committee is responsible for recommending the President and Chief Executive Officer's salary to the Board for approval. None of the executives participate in, or are present for, Committee or Board deliberations in which their salary is being considered.

Annual opportunities for salary increases may be affected by changes in the market value of the position, but are based primarily on the performance of the individual during the most recent performance period.

2023 and 2024 Decisions. Upon review of competitive and other information provided by Meridian and in consideration of individual performance, the Committee approved base salary adjustments in January 2023 and February 2024, respectively, as provided below:

Named Executive Officer	Title	2023 Base Salary	% Increase	2024 Base Salary
Craig L. Kauffman	President and CEO of the Corporation and the Bank	\$ 526,100	3.0 %	\$ 541,883
Diane E. Baker	EVP and Chief Risk Officer of the Corporation and the Bank	287,000	4.0	298,480
Amy L. Doll	SVP, Chief Commercial Banking & Lending Officer of the Bank	289,500	3.0	298,185

2023 Executive Incentive Plan

Objectives and Process. The objective of the annual executive incentive plan ("EIP") is to motivate and reward key members of the Executive Leadership team for achieving specific corporate and individual performance goals that support the Corporation's strategic plan through the use of cash awards. Awards under this plan represent compensation that must be earned each year based upon corporate and individual performance.

The proposed corporate performance goals for the incentive plan are based on budget projections for the year. To support and enhance the team dynamics among the executive group, the corporate performance goals are identical for each participant. Once the performance goals are finalized and approved by the Committee, the goals are presented to the full Board for final approval. Each member of the executive group also has personal performance goals that reflect each executive's unique role and responsibilities.

The EIP provides target payout opportunities that are aligned with the market median. The targets opportunities and performance measures for the 2023 compensation year are described below. In the event that awards are not triggered in a plan year due to a failure to achieve the threshold goal, the Board may create a pool of up to 3% of the base compensation of plan participants other than the

current President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank, and pay awards to such participants in such amounts as the Board deems appropriate to reflect exceptional individual performance, if any.

Award Opportunity. The table below illustrates the 2023 award opportunities (expressed as a percentage of base salary) available under our EIP upon achievement of the approved Corporate performance metrics.

Participant	Threshold Performance 50%*	Target Performance 100%*	Maximum Performance 150%*
President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and the Bank	15.0 %	30.0 %	45.0 %
Other Named Executive Officers	12.5 %	25.0 %	37.5 %

Prior to the payment of any award under the plan, the Corporation's external auditors must attest to the financial performance of the Corporation to determine whether the performance measure was achieved. In addition, the Bank's Chief Executive Officer reviews the financial performance generally and in relation to the strategic goals.

Performance Measures. The 2023 performance measures were selected to align with the corporate strategy and business plan, and consisted of 85% financial performance and 15% individual performance. The financial metrics were: *Net Income, Return on Equity and Efficiency Ratio. Individual Performance* is also evaluated for each executive. The Executive Incentive Plan includes an ROE modifier which is tied to a "comparator index". Based upon the ROE performance of the Corporation relative to the comparator index, Plan payouts could be modified +/- 20% if the Corporation's performance falls below the 25th percentile or above the 75th percentile. The Committee believes the meaningful focus on collective financial goals is important for aligning the Executive Leadership Team with overall performance of the Corporation, while providing a modest component to allow for differentiation, as appropriate. Weightings for each measure were established by the Committee and approved unanimously in January 2023. The following table summarizes the goals and actual performance in 2023.

Performance Measure	Weighting	Threshold	Target	Stretch	2023 Actual Performance ⁽¹⁾
Net Income	30%	\$20,396	\$22,662	\$24,928	\$24,973
Return on Equity	35%	11.15%	12.39%	13.63%	13.47%
Efficiency Ratio	20%	69.40%	66.70%	64.10%	65.75%
Individual Performance	15%		Personal Goals as Determined by Compensation Committee		
TOTAL	100%				

(1) The Board of Directors directed the 2023 actual performance measures to be adjusted to remove the financial performance impact of the unbudgeted 2023 legal, financial and other expenses associated with the planned Merger of the Corporation with Orrstown. Excluding these expenses, the adjusted performance measures for the purpose of calculating the Executive Incentive Plan payments for 2023 were as follows: Net Income - \$25,753; Return on Equity – 13.89%; Efficiency Ratio – 64.76%.

2023 EIP Awards. For 2023, the weighted financial performance of the Corporation exceeded "stretch" metrics for Net Income and ROE. In addition, the ROE Modifier was applied as the Corporation's ROE was above the 75th percentile of the Custom Industry Index. The following table summarizes the 2023 annual incentive awards paid pursuant to the EIP adopted in January 2023 to the President and Chief Executive Officer and the other NEOs.

Named Executive Officer	Bank Title	2023 Non-Equity Incentive Awards	Percentage of Base Salary
Craig L. Kauffman	President & Chief Executive Officer	\$ 265,136	50.4 %
Diane E. Baker	EVP, Chief Risk Officer	120,532	42.0
Amy L. Doll	SVP, Chief Commercial Banking & Leding Officer	121,582	42.0

2024 Executive Incentive Plan

In February 2024, the Committee approved the 2024 Executive Incentive Plan utilizing the same metrics and weighting as follows: Net Income 30%, Return on Equity 35%, Efficiency Ratio 20%, Individual Performance 15%.

Long-Term (Equity) Incentive Plan

Objectives. The granting of equity-based incentives is viewed as a desirable long-term incentive compensation strategy because it closely links the interest of management with shareholder value, motivates executives to consider our long-term performance and provides for retention of key talent. The Committee is authorized, in its discretion, to grant equity-based awards under the Corporation's

existing 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan") and upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may determine. Historically, equity-based incentive awards have been granted on an annual basis in the form of restricted stock.

2023 Long-Term (Equity) Awards. In February 2023, the Committee approved equity-based long-term incentive awards for the NEOs in the form of restricted stock grants. When granting equity-based incentives to executives, the Committee considers the competitive market practice provided by Meridian, corporate performance and individual performance. The Committee also considers the recommendations of the Corporation's President and Chief Executive Officer for the other NEOs, and each executive's level of responsibility and contribution towards achievement of the Corporation's business plan and objectives. The stock will vest in equal amounts over a three-year period. The 2023 grants awarded to the NEOs on March 10, 2023 are summarized below. All awards were made under the 2017 Plan.

2023 Long-Term (Equity) Awards:

Named Executive Officer	Bank Title	Grant Date	Restricted Shares Granted (#)	Option Awards (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
Craig L. Kauffman	President & Chief Executive Officer	3/10/2023	7,581 ¹	-	\$ -	\$ 180,276
Diane E. Baker	EVP, Chief Risk Officer	3/10/2023	2,943 ¹	-	-	\$69,985
Amy L. Doll	SVP, Chief Commercial Banking & Lending Officer	3/10/2023	2,953 ¹	-	-	\$70,365

¹ Awards granted 3/10/2023 were split 50% Restricted Share Units and 50% Performance Restricted Shares.

In total, the Corporation granted 52,253 shares of restricted stock under the 2017 Plan to the Corporation's executive and other officers in 2023. The 2017 Plan originally reserved 340,032 shares (adjusted for stock dividends) of the Common Stock for issuance, of which 140,692 shares remained available for issuance as of December 31, 2023.

Executive Leadership Team Stock Ownership Guidelines

In 2022, the Board approved new stock ownership guidelines for members of the Executive Leadership Team, as follows:

- The President and Chief Executive Officer is required to own equity equal to at least three (3) times his base salary and not to sell any shares until such time as his stock ownership requirements have been met.
- The other members of the Executive Leadership Team are each required to own equity equal to at least one (1) times their base salary and not to sell any shares until their respective stock ownership requirements have been met.

Perquisites and Other Benefits

The Corporation provides select executives with perquisites and other benefits described below, which the Committee believes are reasonable and consistent with the Corporation's overall compensation philosophy. The Committee regularly reviews and refines executive benefits to ensure market competitiveness.

Executive Perquisites. The Corporation provides a limited number of perquisites to key executives that the Committee believes are necessary for conducting business, are reasonable and enable us to attract and retain high performing associates for our key executive officers. These benefits also allow our executives to maintain direct contact and involvement with current and prospective clients, as well as non-profit organizations in the communities in which we do business. The Committee periodically reviews the levels of perquisites and other personal benefits provided to the named executive officers.

The primary perquisites are: corporate owned automobiles for certain executives, club memberships for certain executives and life and disability insurance programs. These perquisites represent a relatively insignificant portion of the total compensation of each named executive officer. The aggregate incremental cost to the Corporation for these perquisites is set forth in the Summary Compensation Table under the "All Other Compensation" column and related notes.

Employment and Change of Control Agreements with NEOs. The Corporation is party to an employment agreement with Mr. Kauffman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The Corporation is party to change of control agreements with Ms. Baker, Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of the Corporation and the Bank and Ms. Doll, Senior Vice President, Chief Commercial Banking and Lending Officer of the Bank. The Board views such agreements as integral in ensuring the continued dedication of the executives to the Corporation and promoting stability of management, particularly in the event of a change of control

of the Corporation. These agreements are described further under "Employment Agreement and "Change of Control Agreements" on page 138.

Supplemental Long-Term Disability Program. The Corporation provides supplemental long-term disability insurance for Mr. Kauffman, Ms. Baker, Ms. Doll, and other key executives. The policy is designed to supplement coverage, in the event of a disability, to bridge the gap between payments under the Corporation's general short- and long-term disability plans and the executive's salary.

Employee Stock Bonus Plan. In 2002, the Corporation implemented an Employee Stock Bonus Plan, administered by non-employee members of the Board, under which the Corporation may issue shares of its Common Stock to associates as performance-based compensation. As of December 31, 2023, 21,117 shares of Common Stock were reserved for possible issuance under this plan, subject to future adjustment in the event of specified changes in the Corporation's capital structure. No shares were issued under the Employee Stock Bonus Plan in 2023.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The Corporation's Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") was designed to encourage and enable associates of the Corporation and its subsidiaries to acquire an ownership interest in the Corporation through a regular investment program. The Corporation believes that associates who participate in the ESPP will have a closer identification with the Corporation by virtue of their ability, as shareholders, to participate in the Corporation's growth and earnings, and will be motivated to improve their job performance accordingly. Under the terms of the ESPP, associates may use payroll deductions to purchase stock of no more than 2,000 shares per year. The purchase price for shares purchased under the ESPP currently represents a 15% discount to the fair market value of the shares on the semi-annual purchase date.

401(k) Retirement Plan. The Bank maintains and sponsors a defined contribution 401(k) retirement plan. The 401(k) plan is administered by a committee, which is appointed by the Board. The 401(k) plan is subject to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and to the regulations promulgated thereunder. Participants are entitled to certain rights and protection under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

Each Bank associate who has attained the age of 21, and at the time of hire is expected to complete 1,000 hours of service within 12 months of employment, may participate in the 401(k) plan on the first day of the month following the third month of employment, providing he/she remains employed as of that date. An eligible associate may elect to contribute certain portions of salary, wages, or commissions to the 401(k) plan. Generally, eligible associates may contribute up to 100% of their compensation, subject to statutory deductions and limitations. In 2023, the Bank matched 100% of each associate's contribution up to 4% of the associate's eligible wages. Associate and employer contributions to the 401(k) plan vest immediately.

Officer Group Term Replacement Insurance Plans. The Bank provides an officers' life insurance program for certain Bank officers, including each of the named executive officers. This program provides a death benefit to the named executive officer's beneficiary in an amount equal to three (3) times the officer's highest base salary during employment up to \$1,000,000; provided, the officer is employed by the Corporation at the time of his or her death. Under this program, the Bank is the beneficiary of any death proceeds remaining after an officer's death benefit is paid to his or her beneficiary. The Committee believes that this benefit helps the Corporation attract and retain talented individuals to the management team and that it is an appropriate compensation strategy to provide for the officers' families in the case of death.

Other Benefits. The NEOs also participate in the Corporation's other benefit plans on the same terms as other associates. These plans include medical and dental insurance, short- and long-term disability insurance, and discounts on the Corporation's products and services.

Executive Compensation Tables

The following tables set forth for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the compensation that the Corporation and its subsidiaries paid to its *Named Executive Officers* (i.e., NEOs).

2023 Summary Compensation Table

The table below reflects information concerning the annual compensation for services in all capacities to the Corporation and its subsidiaries of those persons who were NEOs in 2023:

- the President and Chief Executive Officer;
- the two most highly compensated executive officers other than the President and Chief Executive Officer who were serving at December 31, 2023.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards (1)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation (2)	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation (5)(6)	Total (\$)
Craig L. Kauffman, President & Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and PeoplesBank	2023	\$ 523,985	\$ -	\$ 180,276	\$ 256,236	\$ 8,704 (4)	\$ 111,761	\$ 1,080,962
	2022	514,119	-	152,981	220,205	1,125 (4)	102,272	990,702
	2021	441,346	-	436,992 (7)	172,168	-(4)	93,232	1,143,738
Diane E. Baker, Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of the Corporation and PeoplesBank	2023	285,654	-	69,985	120,532	49,397 (3)(4)	10,368	535,936
	2022	279,423	-	69,000	99,750	47,475 (3)(4)	10,110	505,758
	2021	277,000	-	37,000	77,926	45,599 (3)(4)	9,987	447,512
Amy L. Doll, Senior Vice President & Chief Commercial Banking & Lending Officer of PeoplesBank	2023	287,962	-	70,365	121,582	-	11,918	491,827
	2022	280,538	-	69,000	100,284	-	11,577	461,399
	2021	276,500	-	37,000	77,785	-	21,838	413,123

(1) Amounts represent the grant date fair values of restricted stock awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in Note 11 to the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, included in this Form 10-K at page 103.

(2) Payments characterized as "Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation" for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 were earned through the Executive Incentive Plan. The payments were approved by the Compensation Committee on February 27, 2024, and by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2024.

(3) Reflects change in the present value of future benefits payable under Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (SERPS), described on page 136 under the heading "Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation."

(4) Reflects "above market or preferential portion" of interest credited (i.e. the portion of interest, if any, above the 120% long-term AFR) to NEO during the fiscal year under the deferred compensation plans, described on page 136 under the heading "Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation."

(5) All other compensation primarily consists of matching contributions allocated by the Corporation to each NEO pursuant to the Corporation's 401(k) Retirement Plan, which is more fully described on page 134 under the heading "401k Retirement Plan", and the imputed cost of life insurance. The table below details the foregoing payments for 2023.

(6) In 2023, the amount attributable to other perquisites for Mr. Kauffman exceeded \$10,000 and is shown in the "Other Perquisites" column in the table below. The amounts attributable to perquisites in 2023 for Messrs. Baker and Doll were less than \$10,000. Mr. Kauffman's perquisites included country club dues totaling \$6,408, as well as the personal benefits associated with the use of a vehicle owned by the Corporate, totaling \$3,535. Mr. Kauffman's "Other Compensation" reflects the Corporation's contribution to his Bank Contribution Deferred Compensation Agreement as summarized on page 136 under the heading "Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation." The calculation of the automobile benefit consists of the incremental cost attributable to Corporation-provided automobiles, as well as insurance premiums, maintenance, and repair costs. The incremental cost attributable to Corporation-provided automobiles (calculated in accordance with Internal Revenue Service guidelines) are included on the W-2 of NEOs who receive such benefits and the NEO is responsible for paying income tax on such amounts.

(7) Includes Mr. Kauffman's annual Restricted Stock Grant dated March 9, 2021 valued at \$76,997, and the November 9, 2021 Restricted Stock Unit grant in recognition of his promotion to President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, valued at \$359,995.

All Other Compensation:

Name	Year	401(k) Match	Life Insurance	Other Compensation	Other Perquisites	Total All Other Compensation
Craig L. Kauffman	2023	\$ 13,200	\$ 1,310	\$ 86,532	\$ 10,719	\$ 111,761
	2022	12,200	1,250	77,138	11,684	102,272
	2021	11,050	1,190	66,202	14,790	93,232
Diane E. Baker	2023	9,712	656	-	-	10,368
	2022	9,500	610	-	-	10,110
	2021	9,418	569	-	-	9,987
Amy L. Doll	2023	11,518	400	-	-	11,918
	2022	11,222	355	-	-	11,577
	2021	11,160	324	-	10,354	21,838

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2023 Fiscal Year-End⁽¹⁾

The following table presents outstanding stock option and non-vested stock awards as of December 31, 2023.

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable ⁽²⁾	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable ⁽²⁾	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options	Option Exercise Price (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) ⁽²⁾	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽³⁾	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested
Craig L. Kauffman	-	-	-	-	-	24,982 ⁽⁴⁾	642,037	-	-
Diane E. Baker	1,500	-	15.4354 17.1862 18.5725 26.1769 22.7429	12/16/2024	5,682 ⁽⁵⁾	146,027	146,027	146,027	146,027
	4,566	-		11/17/2025					
	3,582	-		11/15/2026					
	2,054	-		12/12/2027					
	3,087	-		12/11/2028					
Amy L. Doll	1,341	-	15.3945 15.4354 17.1862 18.5725 26.1769 22.7429	8/12/2024	5,698 ⁽⁶⁾	146,439	146,439	146,439	146,439
	920	-		12/16/2024					
	6,395	-		11/17/2025					
	3,582	-		11/15/2026					
	2,283	-		12/12/2027					
	2,639	-		12/11/2028					

(1) Includes shares issued under the Corporation's 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan and 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

(2) As adjusted for stock dividends distributed through December 31, 2019.

(3) Based on the closing price of the Corporation's common stock of \$25.70 on December 31, 2023.

(4) 1,324 shares vest on March 9, 2024; 2,331 shares vest on March 15, 2024; 2,332 shares vest on March 15, 2025; 9,338.4 units are performance based and vest on December 31, 2024; 2,075.6 units vest on November 9, 2024; 3,790 units are performance based and vest on December 31, 2025; 1,264 unites vest on March 10, 2024 and 2025; 1,263 units vest on March 10, 2026.

(5) 636 shares vest on March 9, 2024; 1,052 shares vest on each of March 15, 2024; 1,051 shares vest on March 15, 2025; 1,471 units are performance based and vest on December 31, 2025; 491 units vest on March 10, 2024 and 2025; 490 units vest on March 10, 2026.

(6) 636 shares vest on March 9, 2024; 1,052 shares vest on each of March 15, 2024; 1,051 shares vest on March 15, 2025; 1,479 units are performance based and vest on December 31, 2025; 493 units vest on March 10, 2024 and 2025; 494 units vest on March 10, 2026.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation

The Corporation maintains non-qualified deferred compensation plans for the benefit of the Executive Leadership Team, including a salary continuation plan ("SERP") between the Bank and Ms. Baker, an Elective Deferred Compensation Plan available to members of the Executive Leadership Team and a Bank Contribution Deferred Compensation Agreement for Mr. Kauffman. Information regarding these arrangements is summarized in the following narrative.

Ms. Baker's SERP was executed on January 29, 2019 and provides for certain payments to Ms. Baker following her normal retirement age (age 63) and continuing for 180 months and provides an annual benefit of \$75,000. The agreement contains provisions for early termination, disability benefits, death benefits and payments on a change of control. The agreement also contains non-competition provisions that prohibit Ms. Baker from competing with the Corporation or the Bank within fifty (50) miles of the Bank's registered office for a period of three (3) years following a termination of employment for any reason other than a change of control. Because payments due under the SERP vest gradually over a period of time, the SERP serves to encourage longevity with the Corporation and Bank.

The Elective Deferred Compensation Plan was adopted on February 20, 2019, to provide supplemental retirement benefits to a select group of management or highly compensated associates ("participants"). Participants may elect annually to defer a portion of base salary and/or cash bonus to be held in a deferral account and credited with interest at a rate of 50% of the Bank's ROE for the immediately preceding calendar year. The plan is unfunded, and provides for distribution of benefits at normal retirement, as well as provisions for early termination, disability, death or specified change of control. Participant accounts are vested immediately; however, the Plan contains provisions related to termination for cause and non-competition. During 2023, Mr. Kauffman and Ms. Baker were the only NEOs who deferred compensation under the Elective Deferred Compensation plan.

A Bank Contribution Deferred Compensation Agreement was executed on February 21, 2019 between the Bank and Mr. Kauffman. Under the terms of this agreement, the Bank provided an initial contribution to Mr. Kauffman's deferral account in the amount of \$5,034, with additional monthly contributions totaling 15% of total annual base salary, plus interest credited at a rate of 75% of the Bank's ROE from the immediately preceding calendar year. In July 2023, the Board of Directors approved increasing the monthly contribution amount from 15% to 18% of Mr. Kauffman's total annual base salary. Mr. Kauffman's agreement provides for distribution provisions as a result of normal retirement, early termination, disability, death, and specified change of control. The agreement further provides for forfeiture of non-distributed benefits, in the event that Mr. Kauffman violates the non-competition provisions of his Employment Agreement or of the Bank Contribution Deferred Compensation Agreement.

These deferred compensation arrangements, collectively, are intended to recognize the value of the executive's services, as well as to encourage continued employment and incentivize achievement of corporate objectives.

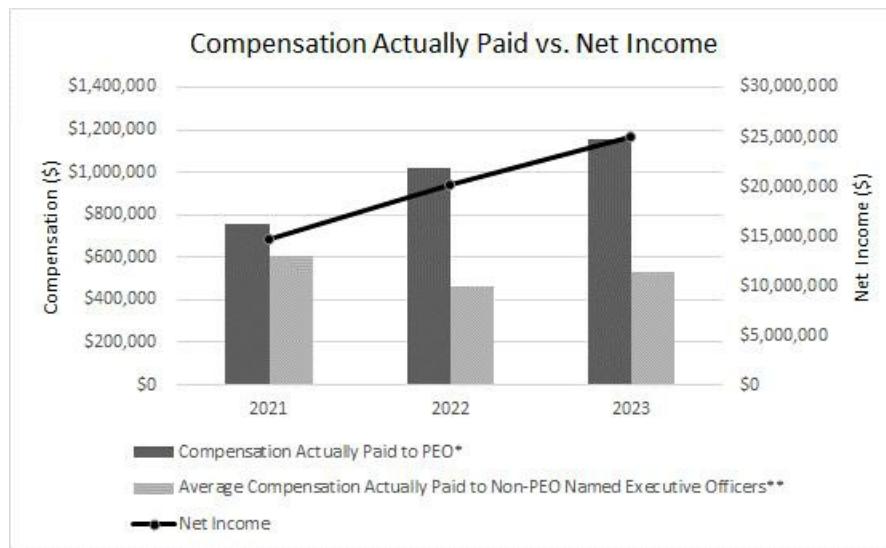
Pay versus Performance Table

Year	Summary Compensation Table Total for PEO (1)	Compensation Actually Paid to PEO (1)	Average Summary Compensation Table Total for Non-PEO Named Executive Officers(2)	Average Compensation Actually Paid to Non-PEO Named Executive Officers(2)	Value of Initial Fixed \$100 Investment Based on Total Shareholder Return	Net Income
2023	\$ 1,089,862	\$ 1,157,685	\$ 513,882	\$ 530,192	\$ 147.51	\$ 24,973,000
2022	990,702	1,020,455	451,958	465,068	109.60	20,092,000
2021	670,939	760,093	597,356	605,084	96.42	14,659,000

(1) PEO was Craig L. Kauffman for 2022 and Larry J. Miller for 2021, with all compensation numbers reflected as such.

(2) Non-PEO Named Executive Officers included: 2023 - Diane E. Baker and Amy L. Doll; 2022 - Larry D. Pickett, Diane E. Baker, Amy L. Doll, and Chad M. Clabaugh and 2021 - Larry D. Pickett, Craig L. Kauffman, Diane E. Baker, and Amy L. Doll.

Adjustments to Determine Compensation Actually Paid for PEO/Non-PEO	2023 PEO	2023 Non-PEO Average	2022 PEO	2022 Non-PEO Average	2021 PEO	2021 Non-PEO Average
Deduction for Amounts Reported under the "Stock Awards" Column in the SCT	180,276	70,175	152,981	65,496	62,000	136,498
Deduction for Amounts Reported under the "Option Awards" Column in the SCT	) n/a	) n/a	) n/a	) n/a	) n/a	) n/a
Increase for Fair Value of Awards Granted during year that Remain Unvested as of Year end	194,832	75,841	166,481	71,275	68,842	135,361
Increase for Fair Value of Awards Granted during year that Vest during year	-	-	-	-	-	71,714
Increase/deduction for Change in Fair Value from prior Year-end to current Year-end of Awards Granted Prior to year that were Outstanding and Unvested as of Year-end	33,062	5,204	9,235	4,197	-	1,989
Increase/deduction for Change in Fair Value from Prior Year-end to Vesting Date of Awards Granted Prior to year that Vested during year	5,093	2,283	2,009	941	10,598	5,423
Deduction of Fair Value of Awards Granted Prior to year that were Forfeited during year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase based on Dividends or Other Earnings Paid during year prior to Vesting Date of Award	15,112	3,158	5,009	2,193	-	1,454
Total Adjustments	67,823	16,311	29,753	13,110	89,154	7,729



Employment Agreement

The Corporation and the Bank have an employment agreement with Mr. Kauffman, the material terms of which are described below.

Craig L. Kauffman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and the Bank. On August 6, 2018, the Corporation, the Bank and Mr. Kauffman entered into an employment agreement effective as of August 16, 2018. The agreement provided for an initial two (2) year term with automatic renewals on August 16 of each year for successive two (2) year terms, unless either the Corporation or Mr. Kauffman were to give written notice of non-renewal to the other party at least ninety (90) days prior to August 16 of any year, in which case the agreement will continue in effect for a term ending one (1) year from the annual renewal date immediately following such notice.

On September 14, 2021, the Corporation, the Bank and Mr. Kauffman entered into Amendment No. 1 to Mr. Kauffman's employment agreement, effective October 1, 2021 (the "Amendment") to reflect his appointment as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The Amendment increased Mr. Kauffman's base salary to \$510,000 and increased the initial term of the employment agreement from two (2) to three (3) years.

The employment agreement provides that Mr. Kauffman may terminate his employment for "good reason" (as defined in the agreement) after notice to the Corporation or the Bank within ninety (90) days after the initial existence of a condition giving rise to the right to terminate and the failure of the Corporation or Bank to cure the situation within thirty (30) days after receipt of such notice.

The agreement also provides for a lump sum payment to Mr. Kauffman and certain benefit continuation if his employment is either terminated by the Corporation or the Bank without "cause" (as defined in the agreement), or if Mr. Kauffman voluntarily terminates his employment for "good reason" within two (2) years following a change of control (as defined in the agreement). If Mr. Kauffman's employment is terminated for either reason within that time frame, he would be paid an amount equal to three (3) times the sum of: (A) his then current base salary and (B) the highest cash bonus paid to him with respect to one of the three (3) calendar years preceding the year of termination and his benefits will be continued for three (3) years from the date of termination. The agreement provides that the total payments due Mr. Kauffman in connection with a termination of employment following a change of control shall be reduced to avoid the imposition of an excise tax and loss of deductibility under Section 280G of the Code.

Absent a change of control, if Mr. Kauffman's employment is terminated more than two (2) years after the date of the agreement, he would be paid an amount equal to his current annual base salary and his benefits would be continued for one (1) year from the date of termination.

The agreement also contains provisions intending that any payments to Mr. Kauffman comply with Section 409A of the Code.

Under the agreement, Mr. Kauffman also is subject to confidentiality obligations both during the period of his employment and following any termination of his employment. During the course of his employment with the Corporation and the Bank, and for a period of twelve (12) months following the termination of employment for any reason (whether such termination is voluntary or involuntary),

Mr. Kauffman is prohibited from contacting or soliciting or engaging in business with, or otherwise providing services to (either directly or indirectly), any of the Bank's customers, vendors, suppliers and referral sources, and from recruiting or encouraging any associates of the Corporation or the Bank to terminate their relationships with the Corporation or the Bank or to seek employment with another entity. Mr. Kauffman's agreement also provides that, during his employment and for a period of twelve (12) months after his employment terminates for any reason, he will not compete with the Corporation or the Bank, or provide assistance to any person engaged in either banking or lending or financial services or insurance business within a fifty (50) mile radius of any branch banking office of the Bank.

Change of Control Agreements

The Compensation Committee has expressed the belief that the NEOs and certain other associates of the Bank are largely responsible for building the Corporation into the successful enterprise that it is today, and that it is important to protect them in the event of a change of control. Further, it is the Committee's belief that the shareholders will be best served if the interests of management are aligned with the interests of the shareholders. In that regard, the Committee is of the view that providing change of control benefits should also serve to eliminate, or reduce, the reluctance of management to pursue potential change of control transactions that may be in the best interests of the Corporation. Relative to the overall value of the Corporation, it is the Committee's view that these potential change of control benefits are not substantial, and are based on industry practices.

Craig L. Kauffman: Change of control benefits for Mr. Kauffman are described above in the section describing his employment agreement.

Diane E. Baker and Amy L. Doll: The Corporation and the Bank entered into change of control agreements (the "Change of Control Agreement(s)") with each of Ms. Baker and Ms. Doll in June 2016, (each of Ms. Baker and Ms. Doll being referred to below as the "Executive(s)"). Each of the Change of Control Agreements contains substantially similar terms and conditions as the others.

The Change of Control Agreements provide that the Executives are entitled to receive certain cash compensation and employee benefits in the event that their respective employment is terminated by the Corporation or Bank (or an acquirer or successor thereof) without "good cause" (as defined in the agreements) or, voluntarily by the Executive for "good reason" (as defined in the agreements) within two (2) years after the occurrence of a "change of control" (as defined in the agreements). If the Executive's employment is terminated for either reason within that time frame, the Executive is entitled to be paid cash compensation in an amount equal to one (1) times the sum of the Executive's highest annual base salary during one of the three immediately preceding calendar years, plus the Executive's highest cash bonus earned during the same time period. Payment of this cash compensation is to be made in a single lump sum within ten (10) days after the employment ends. In addition, the Executive would be entitled to continue participation in the Bank's employee benefit plans for a period of one (1) year, provided that if participation in any health, medical, life insurance or disability plan is barred, the Bank will be required to pay for an individual plan for the Executive, with substantially equivalent coverage.

The Change of Control Agreements provide that in the event the amounts and benefits payable to the Executives under the Change of Control Agreements resulting from a change of control, when added to all other benefits and amounts which may become payable to them in such a circumstance, are such that they become subject to Section 280G of the Code and, therefore, to the excise tax provisions of Section 4999 of the Code, then the Bank shall reduce the amounts payable to such Executives under the Change of Control Agreements so that the amounts payable under the Change of Control Agreements and any other agreements, plans or programs of the Bank shall be \$1.00 less than the amount which would trigger the excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code and corresponding lack of deduction to the Corporation.

Item 12: Security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related shareholder matters

Beneficial ownership of shares of the Common Stock is determined in accordance with SEC Rule 13d-3, which provides that a person should be credited with the ownership of any stock held, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise, in which the person has shares:

- Voting power, which includes power to vote or to direct the voting of the stock;
- Investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of the stock; or
- The right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days after December 31, 2023.

Beneficial Ownership of Principal Holders

The following table shows those persons or entities who owned of record or beneficially, on December 31, 2023, more than 5% of the Common Stock, based on filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Name & Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount & Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
FJ Capital Management LLC 7901 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 210 McLean VA22102	855,131 ⁽¹⁾	8.87 %
Fourthstone LLC 575 Maryville Centre Drive, Suite 110 St Louis MO63141	690,849 ⁽²⁾	6.99 %
BlackRock Inc 50 Hudson Yards New York NY10001	558,397 ⁽³⁾	5.80 %
The Vanguard Group 100 Vanguard Blvd Malvern PA19355	522,027 ⁽⁴⁾	5.42 %

(1) This information is based solely on Schedule 13G filed jointly by FJ Capital Management LLC, Financial Opportunity Fund LLC and Martin Freidman with the SEC on January 29, 2024, reporting ownership as of December 31, 2023.

(2) This information is based solely on Schedule 13G/A filed jointly by Fourthstone LLC, Fourthstone Master Opportunity Fund LTD, Fourthstone QP Opportunity Fund LP, Fourthstone Small-Cap Financials Fund LP, Fourthstone GP LLC and L. Phillip Stone IV with the SEC on February 14, 2024, reporting ownership as of December 31, 2023.

(3) This information is based solely on Schedule 13G filed by BlackRock Inc with the SEC on January 29, 2024, reporting ownership as of December 31, 2023

(4) This information is based solely on Schedule 13G filed by The Vanguard Group with the SEC on February 13, 2024, reporting ownership as of December 29, 2023.

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The following table sets forth, as of the December 31, 2023, and from information supplied by the respective persons, the amount and the percentage, if over 1%, of the Common Stock beneficially owned by each director, each of the named executive officers and all executive officers and directors of the Corporation as a group.

Name of Individual or Identity of Group	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Class
<i>Directors</i>		
Sarah M. Brown	7,298	*
Brian D. Brunner	48,056 ⁽²⁾	*
Keith M. Cenekofsky	4,947 ⁽³⁾	*
Scott V. Fainor	9,860 ⁽⁴⁾	*
John W. Giambalvo	47,985 ⁽⁵⁾	*
Craig L. Kauffman	43,164 ⁽⁶⁾	*
John E. Kiernan	3,261 ⁽⁷⁾	*
Kent K. Matsumoto	2,786 ⁽⁸⁾	*
J. Rodney Messick	8,965	*
<i>Named Executive Officers</i>		
Diane E. Baker	37,890 ⁽⁹⁾	*
Amy L. Doll	29,472 ⁽¹⁰⁾	*
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (18 persons)	354,447	3.65%

*Indicates beneficial ownership of less than 1%.

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, to the knowledge of the Corporation, all persons listed have sole voting and investment power with respect to their shares of Corporation common stock, except to the extent authority is shared by spouses under applicable law. Fractional shares beneficially owned by such individuals have been rounded down to the number of whole shares beneficially owned. Pursuant to SEC rules, the number of shares of common stock deemed outstanding includes shares issuable pursuant to options held by the respective

person or group that are currently exercisable or may be exercised within 60 days of December 31, 2023 ("presently exercisable stock options").

(2) Includes 40,920 shares held jointly with Mr. Brunner's spouse.

(3) Includes 3,653 shares held in Mr. Cenekofsky's IRA.

(4) Includes 5,000 shares held jointly with Mr. Fainor's spouse and 3,599 shares held in Mr. Fainor's IRA.

(5) Includes 6,037 shares held in a profit sharing plan for his benefit.

(6) Includes 6,376 shares of unvested restricted stock and 20,997 shares held in Mr. Kauffman's IRA.

(7) Includes 2,000 shares held in Mr. Kiernan's IRA.

(8) Includes 1,492 shares held jointly with Mr. Matsumoto's spouse.

(9) Includes 2,919 shares of unvested restricted stock and 14,789 shares issuable pursuant to presently exercisable stock options.

(10) Includes 2,919 shares of unvested restricted stock and 17,160 shares issuable pursuant to presently exercisable stock options.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Some of the directors and executive officers of the Corporation and the Bank, and/or the companies with which they are associated, were clients of and had banking transactions with the Bank during 2023. All loans and loan commitments made to them and their immediate family members and to their companies were made in the ordinary course of business, on substantially the same terms, including interest rates, collateral and repayment terms, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other clients of the Bank, and did not involve more than a normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features. The principal loan balance outstanding for these persons and/or companies on December 31, 2023, was approximately \$12,803,000, which did not include unfunded commitments of approximately \$1,300,000. The Bank anticipates that it will enter into similar transactions in the future.

Ms. Sarah M. Brown, who is a member of the Board, is the President and CEO of Keller Agency, Inc. t/a Keller-Brown Insurance Services, an insurance agency headquartered in York, Pennsylvania. Keller-Brown Insurance Services is the property and casualty insurance agent for the Corporation and the Bank. During 2023, the Corporation paid \$648,280 in insurance policy premiums to Keller-Brown Insurance Services. Keller-Brown Insurance Services, as part of its normal course of business as an insurance agency, collects the premiums from the Corporation and remits the bulk of the premiums to the insurance companies to cover the cost of insurance coverage. Of the premiums received, Keller-Brown Insurance Services retained \$85,394 as commission payable by the insurance companies to Keller-Brown Insurance Services.

The Board has determined that all nine (9) directors, other than the President and Chief Executive Officer, are independent in accordance with the independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

In determining the directors' independence, among other things, the Board considered each director's beneficial ownership of the Corporation's Common Stock and loan transactions between the Corporation's wholly owned bank subsidiary, PeoplesBank, and the directors, their family members and businesses with whom they are associated, as well as any contributions made by the Bank to non-profit organizations with whom such persons are associated. In each case, the Board determined that none of these transactions impaired the independence of the director.

SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Corporation's directors, executive officers and shareholders who beneficially own more than 10% of the Corporation's outstanding common stock to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities of the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and deliver a copy of such reports to the Corporation. Based on a review of copies of the reports we received, and on the statements of the reporting persons, we believe that all Section 16(a) filing requirements were complied with in a timely fashion during 2023, except for the following: Director Brunner made a late filing on May 22, 2023, related to the acquisition of common stock. The late filings were due to administrative oversight.

Item 14:Principal accounting fees and services

Fees of Independent Public Accountants

Aggregate fees billed to the Corporation by Crowe for services rendered for 2023 and 2022, respectively are presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Audit Fees	\$ 445,000	\$ 302,500
Audit Related Fees	0	9,800
Tax Fees	0	0
All Other Fees	0	0
Total Fees	\$ 445,000	\$ 312,300

Audit fees include professional services rendered for the audit of the Corporation's annual consolidated financial statements included in Form 10-K and review of consolidated financial statements included in Form 10-Q and services normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings, and services provided in connection with the HUD audit, including out-of-pocket expenses. These fees also include an audit of internal controls in accordance with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act.

The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services, and other services. The Audit Committee has adopted a policy for the pre-approval of services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm. Under the policy, pre-approval is generally provided for up to one year, and any pre-approval is detailed as to the particular service or category of particular services on a case-by-case basis. The Audit Committee approved all fees during 2023 and 2022.

The Audit Committee has considered Crowe's provision of non-audit services and determined that such services are compatible with maintaining Crowe's independence.

PART IV

Item 15: Exhibits and financial statement schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this Form 10-K report.

1. Financial Statements

The following consolidated statements of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. are incorporated by reference to Part II, Item 8 hereof:
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Consolidated Balance Sheets
Consolidated Statements of Income
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Required financial statement schedules are omitted. This information is either not applicable, not required or is shown in the respective financial statements or in the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits filed as part of 10-K pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

See Exhibit Index.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (Registrant)

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

Date: March 12, 2024

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature and Capacity

<u>/s/ Craig L. Kauffman</u> Craig L. Kauffman (Principal Executive Officer)	President, Chief Executive Officer, And Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ J. Rodney Messick</u> J. Rodney Messick	Chair of the Board of Directors	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Brian D. Brunner</u> Brian D. Brunner	Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Sarah M. Brown</u> Sarah M. Brown	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Keith Cenekofsky</u> Keith Cenekofsky, CPA	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Scott V. Fainor</u> Scott V. Fainor	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ John W. Giambalvo, Esq.</u> John W. Giambalvo, Esq.	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ John E. Kiernan, Esq.</u> John E. Kiernan, Esq.	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Kent K. Matsumoto, Esq.</u> Kent K. Matsumoto, Esq.	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Larry D. Pickett</u> Larry D. Pickett (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	Treasurer	3/12/2024

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Amended Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for June 30, 2018 filed with the Commission on August 6, 2018)
3.2	Amended By-laws - filed herewith
4.(vi)	Description of registrant's securities (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.(vi) of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for December 31, 2019, filed with the Commission on March 11, 2020)
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)
10.1	Change of Control Agreement by and among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Larry D. Pickett, dated August 9, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on August 9, 2018)*
10.2	2001 Employee Stock Bonus Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of Registration Statement No. 333-68410 on Form S-8, filed with the Commission on August 27, 2001) *
10.3	Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Registration Statement No. 333-179179 on Form S-3D, filed with the Commission on January 26, 2012)
10.4	Form of Group Term Replacement Plan, dated January 1, 2009 pertaining to senior officers of the Corporation's subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for December 31, 2014, filed with the Commission on March 10, 2015) *
10.5	Form of Director Group Term Replacement Plan, dated December 1, 1998, including Split Dollar Policy Endorsements pertaining to non-employee directors of the Corporation's subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for December 31, 2014, filed with the Commission on March 10, 2015) *
10.6	Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. Change in Control and Supplemental Benefit Trust Agreement between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Hershey Trust Company, dated January 25, 2006 and Resignation and Appointment of Trustee (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for December 31, 2015, filed with the Commission on March 8, 2016) *
10.7	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of CVB Statutory Trust No. 2, dated as of June 28, 2006, among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., as sponsor, the Delaware and institutional trustee named therein, and the administrators named therein (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 30, 2006)
10.8	Indenture, dated as of June 28, 2006, between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., as issuer, and the trustee named therein, relating to the Junior Subordinated Debt Securities due 2036 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 30, 2006)

10.9	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2006, between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and guarantee trustee named therein (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 30, 2006)
10.10	2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement, dated April 6, 2012) *
10.11	2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement No. 333-266222 on Form S-8, filed with the Commission on July 19, 2002) *
10.12	Executive Incentive Plan – filed herewith **
10.13	Form of Change of Control Agreement dated June 23, 2016 by and among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and each of Diane E. Baker and Amy L. Doll (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 28, 2016)
10.14	Employment Agreement by and among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Craig L. Kauffman, dated August 6, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on August 16, 2018)*
10.15	Change of Control Agreement by and among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Matthew A. Clemens, dated July 14, 2016 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 15, 2017)*
10.16	Salary Continuation Agreement between PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Matthew A. Clemens, dated October 1, 2002 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 15, 2017) *
10.17	Amendment to Salary Continuation Agreement between PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Matthew A. Clemens, dated December 27, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 15, 2017) *
10.18	Second Amendment to Salary Continuation Agreement between PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Matthew A. Clemens, dated December 23, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 15, 2017) *
10.19	Third Amendment to Salary Continuation Agreement between PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Matthew A. Clemens, dated March 11, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 15, 2017) *
10.20	2017 Long Term Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 14, 2023)
10.21	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan by and among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Diane Baker, dated January 29, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 4, 2019)*
10.22	Bank Contribution Deferred Compensation Agreement by and among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Craig L. Kauffman, dated February 21, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 27, 2019)*
10.23	Elective Deferred Compensation Plan, dated February 21, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 27, 2019)*
10.24	First amendment to Employment Agreement between PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company and Craig L. Kauffman, dated September 14, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on September 15, 2021)*
14	Code of Ethics, dated March 13, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 15, 2019)
21	List of subsidiaries of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. – filed herewith.
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – filed herewith.
24	Power of Attorney – filed herewith.
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	Interactive data file containing the following financial statements of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2023 and 2022, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, (v) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – filed herewith.
104	Cover page interactive data file (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101) * Management contract or compensation plan or arrangement required to be filed or incorporated as an exhibit. **Portions of this exhibit which are not material have been omitted because they would likely cause competitive harm to the registrant if publicly disclosed.

AMENDED AND RESTATED BY-LAWS

of

CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP, INC.

As Adopted on January 9, 2024

ARTICLE 1
Corporation Office

Section 1.1 The Corporation shall have and continuously maintain in Pennsylvania a registered office which may, but need not, be the same as its place of business and at an address to be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Section 1.2 The Corporation may also have offices at such other places as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate or the business of the Corporation may require.

ARTICLE 2
Shareholders' Meetings

Section 2.1 All meetings of the shareholders shall be held at such time and place as may be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if a meeting of the shareholders is held by means of the internet or other electronic communications technology in a fashion pursuant to which the shareholders have the opportunity to read or hear the proceedings substantially concurrently with their occurrence, vote on matters submitted to the shareholders, pose questions to the directors, make appropriate motions and comment on the business of the meeting, the meeting need not be held at a particular geographic location.

Section 2.2 The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held each year, at such time, date, and place as may be fixed by the Board of Directors that is not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in effect at the time, when they shall elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Section 2.3 Special meetings of shareholders may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board, the President, the Executive Vice President, if any, or a majority of the Board of Directors, or by its Executive Committee (if any).

Section 2.4 Written notice of all meetings other than adjourned meetings of shareholders, stating the place, date and hour, and, in case of special meetings of shareholders, the purpose thereof, shall be served upon, or mailed, postage prepaid, or telegraphed, charges prepaid, at least ten (10) days before such meeting, unless a greater period of notice is required by statute or by these By-laws, to each shareholder entitled to vote thereat at such address as appears on the transfer books of the Corporation.

Section 2.5 The shareholders of this Corporation shall not be entitled to propose an amendment to the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, except if otherwise specifically provided by statutes.

Section 2.6 Except as otherwise provided by applicable statute or these By-laws (including, without limitation, Section 10.1), the proposal of business to be considered by the shareholders may be made at an annual meeting of shareholders by or at the direction of the Board of Directors; pursuant to the Corporation's notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto); or by any shareholder of the Corporation who is a shareholder of record at the time of giving of notice provided for in this Section 2.6 and will be such at the time of the meeting; is entitled to vote at the meeting; and complies with the notice and other procedures set forth in subsection (b) of this Section 2.6.

(a) For business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a shareholder pursuant to clause (a)(iii) of this Section 2.6, the shareholder must have given timely notice thereof in writing by registered mail to the Secretary of the Corporation and any such proposed business must constitute a proper matter for shareholder action. To be timely, a shareholder's notice shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive offices of the Corporation by registered mail not fewer than ninety (90) days nor greater than one hundred twenty (120) days before the first anniversary of the date of the Corporation's proxy statement released to shareholders in connection with the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that if the Corporation did not hold an annual meeting the preceding year or if the date of the annual meeting is changed by more than thirty (30) days from the date of the preceding year's annual meeting, to be timely, notice by the shareholder must be delivered by registered mail not later than the ninetieth (90th) day nor earlier than the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to the date of the annual meeting (or, if later the tenth (10) day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the annual meeting). In no event shall the adjournment of an annual meeting commence a new time period for the giving of a shareholder's notice as described above. Such shareholder's notice shall set forth a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the text of the proposal or business (including the text of any resolutions proposed for consideration and, in the event that such business includes a proposal to amend these By-laws or some other document of the Corporation, the language of the proposed amendment), the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting and any substantial interest (within the meaning of Item 5 of Schedule 14A under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**")) in such business of such shareholder and any such Shareholder Associated Person (as defined below), if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made; and as to the shareholder giving the notice and any beneficial owner on whose behalf the proposal is made, the information prescribed in Section 10.1(c) of these By-laws, except to the extent such prescribed information solely relates to a shareholder's nominees. If, after the shareholder has delivered such notice, any information required to be contained in such notice changes prior to the date of the meeting, such notice shall be deemed to be not in compliance with this Section 2.6 and not effective unless such shareholder, within three (3) New York Stock Exchange business days of the date of the event causing such change in information, delivers to the Secretary of the Corporation an updated notice containing such change. Nothing in these By-laws shall be deemed to affect any rights of shareholders to request inclusion of proposals in the Corporation's proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act.

(b) Only such business shall be conducted at a meeting of shareholders as shall have been brought before the meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.6. Except as otherwise provided by statute, the Chairman of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether any business proposed to be brought before the meeting was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.6 and, if any proposed business is not in compliance with this Section 2.6, to declare that such defective proposal shall be disregarded.

(c) Except to the extent inconsistent with such rules and regulations as adopted by the Board of Directors prior to a shareholder meeting, and in addition to any right and authority set forth in this Section 2.6, the Chairman of the meeting shall have the right and authority to prescribe such rules and regulations and procedures and to do all such acts as, in his or her discretion, are appropriate for the proper conduct of such shareholder meeting. Such rules, regulations or procedures, whether adopted by the Board of Directors or prescribed by the Chairman, may include, without limitation, the following: convening the meeting and recessing or adjourning the meeting (whether or not a quorum is present); determining and announcing the date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the shareholders will vote; the establishment of an agenda or order of business for the meeting; rules and procedures for maintaining order at the meeting and the safety of those present; limitations for attendance at, or participation in, the meeting to shareholders of record entitled to vote at the meeting, their duly authorized and constituted proxies, or such other persons as the Chairman shall determine; establishing rules and procedures with respect to the recess and adjournment of the meeting; restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for the commencement thereof; restrictions on the use of any audio or video recording devices at the meeting; and limitations on the time allotted to questions or comments by participants. The Chairman shall have the power to recess any meeting of the shareholders at any time and for any reason, without notice other than announcement at the meeting.

ARTICLE 3 Quorum Of Shareholders

Section 3.1 The presence, in person or by proxy, of shareholders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes which all shareholders are entitled to cast on the particular matter shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of considering such matter, and unless otherwise provided by statute, the acts of such shareholders at a duly organized meeting shall be the acts of the shareholders. The presence or participation, including voting and taking other action, at a meeting of shareholders or the expression of consent or dissent to corporate action by a shareholder by conference telephone or other electronic means, including, without limitation, the internet, shall constitute the presence of, or vote or action by, or consent or dissent of the shareholder for purposes of these By-laws. If, however, any meeting of shareholders cannot be organized because of lack of a quorum, those present, in person or by proxy, shall have the power, except as otherwise provided by statute, to adjourn the meeting to such time and place as they may determine, without notice other than an announcement at the meeting, until the requisite number of shareholders for a quorum shall be present, in person or by proxy, except that in the case of any meeting called for the election of directors such meeting may be adjourned only for periods not exceeding fifteen (15) days as the holders of a majority of the shares present, in person or by proxy, shall direct, and those who attend the second of such adjourned meetings, although less than a quorum, shall

nevertheless constitute a quorum for the purpose of electing directors. At any adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall be present or so represented, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the original meeting if a quorum had been present. The shareholders present, in person or by proxy, at a duly organized meeting can continue to do business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough shareholders to leave less than a quorum.

ARTICLE 4 **Voting Rights**

Section 4.1 Except as may be otherwise provided by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation, at every shareholders meeting, every shareholder entitled to vote thereat shall have the right to one vote for every share having voting power standing in his name on the books of the Corporation on the record date fixed for the meeting. No share shall be voted at any meeting if any installment is due and unpaid thereon.

Section 4.2 When a quorum is present at any meeting the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock having voting power, present, in person or by proxy, shall decide any question brought before such meeting except as provided differently by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation or these By-laws.

ARTICLE 5 **Proxies**

Section 5.1 Every shareholder entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders or to express consent or dissent to corporate action in writing without a meeting may authorize another person or persons to act for him by proxy. Every proxy shall be executed in writing by the shareholder or his duly authorized attorney in fact and filed with the Secretary of the Corporation. A proxy, unless coupled with an interest, shall be revocable at will, notwithstanding any other agreement or any provision in the proxy to the contrary, but the revocation of a proxy shall not be effective until notice thereof has been given to the Secretary of the Corporation. No unrevoked proxy shall be valid after eleven (11) months from the date of its execution, unless a longer time is expressly provided therein, but in no event shall a proxy, unless coupled with an interest, be voted after three (3) years from the date of its execution. A proxy shall not be revoked by the death or incapacity of the maker, unless before the vote is counted or the authority is exercised, written notice of such death or incapacity is given to the Secretary of the Corporation.

ARTICLE 6 **Record Date**

Section 6.1 The Board of Directors may fix a time, not more than ninety (90) days prior to the date of any meeting of shareholders, or the date fixed for the payment of any dividend or distribution, or the date for the allotment of rights, or the date when any change or conversion or exchange of shares will be made or go into effect, as a record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, any such meeting, or entitled to receive payment of any such dividend or distribution, or to receive any such allotment of rights, or to exercise the rights in respect to any such change, conversion or exchange of shares. In such case, only such shareholders as shall be shareholders of record on the date so fixed shall be entitled to notice of,

or to vote at, such meeting or to receive payment of such dividend or to receive such allotment of rights or to exercise such rights, as the case may be, notwithstanding any transfer of any shares on the books of the Corporation after any record date fixed as aforesaid. The Board of Directors may close the books of the Corporation against transfers of shares during the whole or any part of such period, and in such case written or printed notice thereof shall be mailed at least ten (10) days before closing thereof to each shareholder of record at the address appearing on the records of the Corporation or supplied by him to the Corporation for the purpose of notice. While the stock transfer books of the Corporation are closed, no transfer of shares shall be made thereon. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors for the determination of shareholders entitled to receive notice of, and vote at, a shareholders' meeting, transferees of shares which are transferred on the books of the Corporation within ten (10) days next preceding the date of such meeting shall not be entitled to notice of or to vote at such meeting.

ARTICLE 7 **Voting Lists**

Section 7.1 The officer or agent having charge of the transfer books for shares of the Corporation shall make, at least five (5) days before each meeting of shareholders, a complete alphabetical list of the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting, with their addresses and the number of shares held by each, which list shall be kept on file at the registered office or principal place of business of the Corporation and shall be subject to inspection by any shareholder during the entire meeting. The original transfer books for shares of the Corporation, or a duplicate thereof kept in this Commonwealth, shall be *prima facie* evidence as to who are the shareholders entitled to exercise the rights of a shareholder.

ARTICLE 8 **Judges of Election**

Section 8.1 In advance of any meeting of shareholders, the Board of Directors may appoint judges of election, who need not be shareholders, to act at such meeting or any adjournment thereof. If judges of election are not so appointed, the Chairman of any such meeting may, and on the request of any shareholder or his proxy shall, make such appointment at the meeting. The number of judges shall be one (1) or three (3). If appointed at a meeting on the request of one or more shareholders or proxies, the majority of shares present and entitled to vote shall determine whether one (1) or three (3) judges are to be appointed. No person who is a candidate for office shall act as a judge. The judges of election shall do all such acts as may be proper to conduct the election or vote, and such other duties as may be prescribed by statute, with fairness to all shareholders, and if requested by the Chairman of the meeting or any shareholder or his or her proxy, shall make a written report of any matter determined by them and execute a certificate of any fact found by them. If there are three (3) judges of election, the decision, act or certificate of a majority shall be the decision, act or certificate of all.

ARTICLE 9 **Consent of Shareholders In Lieu Of Meeting**

Section 9.1 Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the shareholders, or of a class of shareholder, may be taken without a meeting, if a consent or consents in writing setting

forth the action so taken shall be signed by all of the shareholders who would be entitled to vote at a meeting for such purpose and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation.

ARTICLE 10 **Directors**

Section 10.1 Only persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 10.1 shall be eligible for election as directors. The Board of Directors, or a duly appointed committee thereof, shall act as a nominating committee for selecting nominees for election as directors. Provided such nominating committee makes such nominations, no nominations for directors except those made by the nominating committee shall be voted upon at the annual meeting unless other nominations by shareholders are made in accordance with the provisions of this Section 10.1. Ballots bearing the names of all persons nominated by the nominating committee and by shareholders shall be provided for use at the annual meeting.

Nominations of individuals for election to the Board of Directors of the Corporation at an annual meeting of shareholders may be made by any shareholder of the Corporation entitled to vote for the election of directors at that meeting who complies with the procedures set forth in this Section 10.1. Such nominations or business proposals for consideration by shareholders, other than those made by the Board of Directors or a nominating committee thereof, shall be made pursuant to timely notice in writing by registered mail to the Secretary of the Corporation as set forth in this Section 10.1. To be timely, a shareholder's notice shall be delivered by registered mail to or received at the principal executive offices of the Corporation at least ninety (90) days prior to the first anniversary of the date that the Corporation's proxy statement is released to shareholders in connection with the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that if the Corporation did not hold an annual meeting the preceding year or if the date of the annual meeting is changed by more than thirty (30) days from the date of the preceding year's annual meeting, to be timely, notice by the shareholder must be delivered by registered mail not later than the ninetieth (90th) day nor earlier than the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to the date of the annual meeting (or, if later the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the annual meeting).

Each such shareholder's notice shall set forth: the name and address, as they appear on the Corporation's books and records, of the shareholder who intends to make a nomination or bring a business proposal, of any Shareholder Associated Person and of the person or persons to be nominated; a representation that the shareholder is a holder of record of stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the person or persons specified in the notice or to propose such action or actions for consideration by the shareholders; a description of all arrangements or understandings between the nominating shareholder and each nominee and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which the nomination or nominations are to be made by the shareholder; a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including, regardless of the form of settlement, any derivative, long or short positions, profit interests, forwards, futures, swaps, options, warrants, convertible securities, stock appreciation or similar rights, hedging transactions and borrowed or loaned shares) that has been entered into by or on behalf of, or any other agreement, arrangement or understanding that has been made, the effect or intent of which is to create or mitigate loss to, manage risk or benefit of share price

changes for, or increase or decrease the voting power of, such shareholder or any Shareholder Associated Person or any such nominee with respect to the Corporation's securities (a "**Derivative Instrument**"); to the extent not disclosed pursuant to clause (iv) above, the principal amount of any indebtedness of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned by such shareholder or by any such Shareholder Associated Person, together with the title of the instrument under which such indebtedness was issued and a description of any Derivative Instrument entered into by or on behalf of such shareholder or such Shareholder Associated Person relating to the value or payment of any indebtedness of the Corporation or any such subsidiary; any proxy, contract, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such shareholder or Shareholder Associated Person has a right to vote any shares of stock of the Corporation; any short interest directly or indirectly held by such shareholder or Shareholder Associated Person in any security issued by the Corporation; any rights to dividends on the shares of the Corporation owned beneficially by such shareholder or Shareholder Associated Person that are separated or separable from the underlying shares of the Corporation; any proportionate interest in shares of the Corporation or Derivative Instruments held, directly or indirectly, by a general or limited partnership in which such shareholder or Shareholder Associated Person is a general partner, or directly or indirectly, beneficially owns an interest in a general partner; any performance-related fees (other than an asset-based fee) that such shareholder or any Shareholder Associated Person is entitled to based on any increase or decrease in the value of shares of the Corporation or Derivative Instruments, if any, as of the date of such notice, including without limitation, any such interests held by members of such shareholder's or any Shareholder Associated Person's immediate family sharing the same household; such other information regarding each nominee proposed by such shareholder as would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the solicitation of proxies with respect to nominees for election as directors, pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act including, but not limited to, information required to be disclosed by Items 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Schedule 14A with the Securities and Exchange Commission (or any successors of such items or schedules); the class and number of shares of stock of the Corporation which are beneficially owned by such shareholder on the date of such shareholder notice and, to the extent known, by any other shareholders known by such shareholder to be supporting such nominees on the date of such shareholder notice, the date or dates such shares were acquired and the investment intent at the time such shares were acquired; and a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding with respect to the proposal and/or the voting of shares of any class or series of stock of the Corporation between or among the shareholders giving the notice and any such Shareholder Associated Person, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made, any of their respective affiliates or associates and/or any others acting in concert with any of the foregoing.

For purposes of these By-laws, a "**Shareholder Associated Person**" of any shareholder shall mean any person controlling, directly or indirectly or acting in concert with, such shareholder, any beneficial owner of shares of stock of the Corporation owned of record or beneficially by such shareholder (other than a shareholder that is a depositary), any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with such shareholder or a Shareholder Associated Person as defined in the foregoing clauses (i) and (ii), and (iv) any other shareholder of the Corporation known by such shareholder to support the nominations or other business proposal(s) of such shareholder.

For purposes of these By-laws, "public announcement" shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by the Dow Jones News Service, Associated Press or comparable national news service or in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

For a proposed nominee to be eligible to be a nominee for election as a director of the Corporation, the shareholder nominating such proposed nominee must include as part of the shareholder's notice a written questionnaire with respect to the background and qualifications of such proposed nominee and the background of any other person or entity on whose behalf the nomination is being made (which questionnaire the proposed nominee or the nominating shareholder shall request in writing by registered mail from the Secretary of the Corporation with at least ten (10) days' prior notice); and a written representation and agreement (which written representation and agreement the proposed nominee or the nominating shareholder shall request in writing by registered mail from the Secretary of the Corporation with at least ten (10) days' prior notice) that such proposed nominee is not and will not become a party to (1) any agreement, arrangement or understanding (whether written or oral) with, and has not given and will not give any commitment or assurance to, any person or entity as to how such person, if elected as a director of the Corporation, will act or vote in such capacity on any issue or question (a "**Voting Commitment**") that has not been disclosed to the Corporation or (2) any Voting Commitment that could limit or interfere with such person's ability to comply, if elected as a director of the Corporation, with such person's fiduciary duties under applicable law; is not and will not become a party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding (whether written or oral) with any person or entity other than the Corporation with respect to any direct or indirect compensation, reimbursement or indemnification in connection with service or action as a director of the Corporation that has not been disclosed to the Corporation; in such person's individual capacity and on behalf of any person or entity on whose behalf the nomination is being made, would be in compliance, if elected as a director of the Corporation, and will comply with all applicable law and all applicable rules of the U.S. exchange upon which the common stock of the Corporation is listed and all applicable publicly disclosed corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality and stock ownership and trading policies and other guidelines of the Corporation (including a requirement to preserve and maintain the confidentiality of the Corporation's material non-public information); consents to being named in the Corporation's proxy statement and form of proxy as a nominee of the Corporation and to serving a full term if elected as a director of the Corporation; and will provide facts, statements and other information in all communications with the Corporation and its shareholders that are or will be true and correct in all material respects and do not and will not omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The Board of Directors may reject any notice by a shareholder not timely made in accordance with the requirements of this Section 10.1. The Secretary of the Corporation shall notify a shareholder in writing whether his or her notice has been made in accordance with the time and informational requirements of this Section 10.1. Notwithstanding the procedures set forth in this paragraph, if neither the Board of Directors nor such committee makes a determination as to the validity of any nominations by a shareholder, the Chairman of the meeting shall determine and declare at the annual meeting whether the notice was made in accordance with the terms of this Section 10.1. If the presiding officer determines that a notice was made in accordance with the terms of this Section 10.1, he shall so declare at the annual meeting and ballots shall be provided for use at the meeting with respect to such nominee or proposal. If

the presiding officer determines that a nomination or proposal was not made in accordance with the terms of this Section 10.1, he shall so declare at the annual meeting and the defective nomination or proposal shall be disregarded.

A shareholder providing notice of a proposed nomination for election to the Board of Directors or business proposal shall update and supplement such notice to the extent necessary so that the information provided or required to be provided in such notice shall be true and correct as of the record date for determining shareholders entitled to notice of the meeting and as of the date that is fifteen (15) days prior to the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, provided that if the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting is fewer than fifteen (15) days prior to the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, the information shall be supplemented and updated as of such later date. All information provided in the shareholder's notice must be true and correct as of the date of its initial submission to the Company, and true and correct as of the dates provided in the preceding sentence, and any such update and supplement shall be made only to the extent that information has changed since the shareholder's prior submission of his or her notice. Any such update and supplement shall be delivered in writing by registered mail to the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than five (5) days after the record date for determining shareholders entitled to notice of the meeting (in the case of any update or supplement required to be made as of the record date for determining shareholders entitled to notice of the meeting), not later than ten (10) days prior to the date for the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof (in the case of any update or supplement required to be made as of fifteen (15) days prior to the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof) and not later than five (5) days after the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting, but no later than the day prior to the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof (in the case of any update and supplement required to be made as of a date fewer than fifteen (15) days prior the date of the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof).

The Corporation may require the shareholder providing notice of a proposed nomination for election to the Board of Directors to furnish such other information as it may reasonably require to determine the character, fitness to serve as a director and eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as a director of the Corporation and to determine the independence of such director under the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, applicable stock exchange rules and any publicly disclosed standards used by the Board of Directors in determining and disclosing the independence of the Corporation's directors.

Section 10.2 The number of directors that shall constitute the whole Board of Directors shall be not fewer than five (5) nor greater than twenty-five (25). The Board of Directors shall be classified into three (3) classes, each class to be elected for a term of three (3) years. The terms of the respective classes shall expire in successive years as provided in Section 10.4 of these By-laws. Within the foregoing limits, the Board of Directors may from time to time fix the number of directors and their respective classifications. No person shall be elected as a director who has not attained the age of twenty-one (21) years. No person shall serve as a director after he has attained the age of seventy-five (75) years. Each director shall own and hold solely in his name at least one hundred (100) shares of the common stock of the Corporation, which shares shall be free of any liens or other forms of encumbrances.

Section 10.3 Subject to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, at each meeting of shareholders for the election of directors, provided a quorum is present, each director who is standing for election shall be elected by the vote of the majority of the shares present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote with respect to that director's election; provided, however, that the directors shall be elected by the vote of a plurality of votes cast in connection with the election of directors at any meeting of shareholders with respect to which (a) a shareholder has nominated a person for election to the Board of Directors in compliance with the requirements for shareholder nominees for director set forth in Section 10.1 of these By-laws, and (b) such nomination has not been withdrawn by such shareholder prior to the 10th day preceding the date the Corporation first mails its notice of meeting for such meeting to the shareholders. For purposes of this Section 10.3, "a vote of the majority of the shares present in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote" means that the number of shares present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote that voted "for" a nominee's election must constitute a majority of the total shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote (with "abstentions" and "broker nonvotes" counted as present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote either "for" or "against" that director's election).

Section 10.4 At the 1987 annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation, the shareholders shall elect nine (9) directors as follows: three (3) Class A directors to serve until the 1988 annual meeting of shareholders, three (3) Class B directors to serve until the 1989 annual meeting of shareholders, and three (3) Class C directors to serve until the 1990 annual meeting of shareholders. Each class shall be elected in a separate election. At each annual meeting of shareholders thereafter, successors to the class of directors whose term shall then expire shall be elected to hold office for a term of three (3) years, so that the term of office of one (1) class of directors shall expire in each year.

Section 10.5 The Board of Directors may declare vacant the office of a director if:

- (a) he is declared of unsound mind by an order of the court,
- (b) he is convicted of a felony,
- (c) he fails to attend during any fiscal year of the Corporation at least two-thirds of the regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors without good cause,
- (d) within thirty (30) days after notice of electing, he does not accept such office either in writing or by attending a meeting of the Board of Directors, or
- (e) the Board of Directors determines for any other proper cause such declaration of vacancy is in the best interests of the Corporation.

ARTICLE 11 Vacancies on Board of Directors

Section 11.1 Vacancies on the Board of Directors, including vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of directors, shall be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the Board of Directors, though less than a quorum, and each person so appointed shall be a director until the expiration of the term of office of the class of directors to which he was appointed.

ARTICLE 12
Powers of Board of Directors

Section 12.1 The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by its Board of Directors, which may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation or by these By-laws directed or required to be exercised and done by the shareholders.

Section 12.2 The Board of Directors shall have the power and authority to appoint an Executive Committee and such other committees as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Directors for the efficient operation of the Corporation. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman of the Board, if any, the President and not fewer than one (1) nor greater than two (2) other directors (which other directors shall not be employees of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries). The Executive Committee shall meet at such time as may be fixed by the Board of Directors, or upon call of the Chairman of the Board or the President. A majority of members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Executive Committee shall have and exercise the authority of the Board of Directors in the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Directors as may be permitted by law.

ARTICLE 13
Meetings of the Board of Directors

Section 13.1 An organization meeting may be held immediately following the annual shareholders meeting without the necessity of notice to the directors to constitute a legally convened meeting, or the directors may meet at such time and place as may be fixed by either a notice or waiver of notice or consent signed by all of such directors.

Section 13.2 Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held not less often than semi-annually at a time and place determined by the Board of Directors at the preceding meeting. One or more directors may participate in any meeting of the Board of Directors, or of any committee thereof, by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear one another.

Section 13.3 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman of the Board or the President on one (1) day's notice to each director, either personally, by telephone or by any means authorized in Section 3.1 of the By-laws; special meetings shall be called by the Chairman of the Board or the President in like manner and on like notice upon the written request of three (3) directors.

Section 13.4 At all meetings of the Board of Directors, a majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the acts of a majority of the directors present at a meeting in person or by conference telephone or similar communications equipment at which a quorum is present in person or by such communications equipment shall be the acts of the Board of Directors, except as may be otherwise specifically provided by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation or by these By-laws. If a quorum shall not be present in person or by communications equipment at any meeting of the directors, the directors present may adjourn the

meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum shall be present or as permitted herein.

ARTICLE 14
Informal Action by the Board of Directors

Section 14.1 If all the directors shall severally or collectively consent in writing, including, but not limited, via facsimile transmission, e-mail or other electronic communication, to any action to be taken by the Corporation, such action shall be as valid a corporation action as though it had been authorized at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 15
Compensation of Directors

Section 15.1 Directors, as such, may receive a stated salary for their services or a fixed sum and expenses for attendance at regular and special meetings, or any combination of the foregoing as may be determined from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors, and nothing contained herein shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor.

ARTICLE 16
Officers

Section 16.1 The officers of Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its organization meeting and shall be a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. At its option, the Board of Directors may elect a Chairman of the Board. The Board of Directors may also elect one or more Vice Presidents and such other officers and appoint such agents as it shall deem necessary, who shall hold their offices for such terms, have such authority and perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors. Any two (2) or more offices may be held by the same person.

Section 16.2 The compensation of all officers of the Corporation shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

Section 16.3 The Board of Directors may remove any officer or agent elected or appointed, at any time and within the period, if any, for which such person was elected or employed whenever in the Board of Directors' judgment it is in the best interests of the Corporation, and all persons shall be elected and employed subject to the provisions thereof. If the office of any officer becomes vacant for any reason, the vacancy may be filled by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 17
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board

Section 17.1 The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the shareholders and directors. He shall supervise the carrying out of the policies adopted or approved by the Board of Directors. He shall have the specific powers conferred by these By-laws, as well as such further powers and duties as from time to time may be conferred upon or assigned to him by the Board of Directors.

Section 17.2 The Vice-Chairman of the Board shall preside, in the absence of the Chairman of the Board, at all meetings of the shareholders and directors. He shall also have and may exercise such further powers and duties as from time to time may be conferred upon or assigned to him by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 18
The Chief Executive Officer; President

Section 18.1 The Board of Directors may appoint a Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The Chief Executive Officer shall have general executive authority of the Corporation. The Chief Executive Officer shall also do and perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors from time to time, and shall have the authority to execute bonds, mortgages and other contracts requiring a seal, under the seal of the Corporation, except where required or permitted by law to be otherwise signed and executed and except where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors to some other officer or agent of the Corporation. The Chief Executive Officer may appoint such other officers or agents as he or she may deem necessary, subject to the authority of the Board of Directors to disapprove any such appointment. In the absence or incapacity of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer shall preside at meetings of the shareholders and the directors.

Section 18.2 The President shall have and may exercise any and all powers and duties of management, supervision, direction and control of the business and affairs of the Corporation vested by law, regulation and practice in the office of President of a corporation and, in addition, he or she shall also have and may exercise such further powers and duties as from time to time may be conferred upon or assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors. He or she shall have the authority to execute bonds, mortgages and other contracts requiring a seal under the seal of the Corporation, except where required or permitted by law to be otherwise signed and executed and except where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors to some other officer or agent of the Corporation. If there is no Chief Executive Officer, the President shall have and exercise all powers conferred by these By-laws or otherwise on the Chief Executive Officer.

ARTICLE 19
The Vice President

Section 19.1 The Vice President or, if more than one, the Vice Presidents in the order established by the Board of Directors shall, in the absence or incapacity of the President, exercise all powers and perform the duties of the President. The Vice Presidents, respectively, shall also have such other authority and perform such other duties as may be provided in these By-laws or as shall be determined by the Board of Directors or the President. Any Vice President may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be designated as "executive", "senior", or by departmental or functional classification.

ARTICLE 20
The Secretary

Section 20.1 The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the shareholders and keep accurate records thereof in one or more minute books kept for that purpose and shall perform the duties customarily performed by the secretary of a corporation and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or the President.

ARTICLE 21
The Treasurer

Section 21.1 The Treasurer shall have the custody of the corporate funds and securities; shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the Corporation and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or the President. He shall give bond in such sum and with such surety as the Board of Directors may from time to time direct.

ARTICLE 22
Assistant Officers

Section 22.1 Each assistant officer shall assist in the performance of the duties of the officer to whom he is assistant and shall perform such duties in the absence of the officer. He shall perform such additional duties as the Board of Directors, the President or the officer to whom he is assistant may from time to time assign him. Such officers may be given such functional titles as the Board of Directors shall from time to time determine.

ARTICLE 23
Indemnification of Officers and Employees

Section 23.1 The corporation shall indemnify any officer and/or employee, or any former officer and/or employee, who was or is a party to, or is threatened to be made a party to, or who is called to be a witness in connection with, any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Corporation) by reason of the fact that such person is or was an officer and/or employee of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not of itself create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

Section 23.2 The corporation shall indemnify any officer and/or employee, who was or is a party to, or is threatened to be made a party to, or who is called as a witness in connection with, any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the Corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, and/or employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against amounts paid in settlement and expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonable incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of, or serving as a witness in, such action or suit if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any such claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable for misconduct in the performance of his duty to the Corporation.

Section 23.3 Except as may be otherwise ordered by a court, there shall be a presumption that any officer and/or employee is entitled to indemnification as provided in Sections 23.1 and 23.2 of this Article unless either a majority of the directors who are not involved in such proceedings ("disinterested directors") or, if there are less than three(3) disinterested directors, then the holders of one-third of the outstanding shares of the Corporation determine that the person is not entitled to such presumption by certifying such determination in writing to the Secretary of the Corporation. In such event the disinterested director(s) or, in the event of certification by shareholders, the Secretary of the Corporation shall request of independent counsel, who may be the outside general counsel of the Corporation, a written opinion as to whether or not the parties involved are entitled to indemnification under Section 23.1 and 23.2 of this Article.

Section 23.4 Expenses incurred by an officer and/or employee in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding may be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding as authorized in the manner provided under Section 23.3 of this Article upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the officer and/or employee to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined that he is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation.

Section 23.5 The indemnification provided by this Article shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which a person seeking indemnification may be entitled under any agreement, vote of shareholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity while serving as an officer and/or employee and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be an officer and/or employee and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

Section 23.6 The Corporation may create a fund of any nature, which may, but need not be, under the control of a trustee, or otherwise secure or insure in any manner its indemnification obligations arising under this Article.

Section 23.7 The Corporation shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was an officer and/or employee of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as an officer and/or employee of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the

Corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this Article.

Section 23.8 Indemnification under this Article shall not be made in any case where the act or failure to act giving rise to the claim for indemnification is determined by a court to have constituted willful misconduct or recklessness.

ARTICLE 24 Indemnification of Directors

Section 24.1 A director of this Corporation shall stand in a fiduciary relation to the Corporation and shall perform his duties as a director, including his duties as a member of any committee of the board upon which he may serve, in good faith, in a manner he reasonable believes to be in the best interests of the Corporation, and with such care, including reasonable inquiry, skill and diligence, as a person of ordinary prudence would use under similar circumstances. In performing his duties, a director shall be entitled to rely in good faith on information, opinions, reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, in each case prepared or presented by any of the following:

(a) One (1) or more officers or employees of the Corporation whom the director reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented.

(b) Counsel, public accountants or other persons as to matters which the director reasonably believes to be within the professional or expert competence of such person.

(c) A committee of the board upon which he does not serve, duly designated in accordance with law, as to matters within its designated authority, which committee the director reasonable believes to merit confidence.

A director shall not be considered to be acting in good faith if he has knowledge concerning the matter in question that would cause his reliance to be unwarranted.

Section 24.2 In discharging the duties of their respective positions, theBoard of Directors, committees of the board, and individual directors may, in considering the best interests of the Corporation, consider the effects of any action upon employees, upon suppliers and customers of the Corporation and upon communities in which offices or other establishments of the Corporation are located, and all other pertinent factors. The consideration of those factors shall not constitute a violation of Section 24.1.

Section 24.3 Absent a breach of fiduciary duty, lack of good faith or self-dealing, actions taken as a director or any failure to take any action shall be presumed to be in the best interests of the Corporation.

Section 24.4 A director of this Corporation shall not be personally liable for monetary damages as such for any action taken or for any failure to take any action, unless:

(a) the director has breached or failed to perform the duties of his office under the provisions of Section 24.1 and 24.2, and

(b) the breach or failure to perform constitutes self-dealing, willful misconduct or recklessness.

Section 24.5 The provisions of Section 24.4 shall not apply to:

- (a) the responsibility or liability of a director pursuant to a criminal statute, or
- (b) the liability of a director for the payment of taxes pursuant to local, state or federal law.

Section 24.6 The Corporation shall indemnify any director, or any former director who was or is a party to, or is threatened to be made a party to, or who is called to be a witness in connection with, any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Corporation) by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not of itself create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

Section 24.7 The Corporation shall indemnify any director who was or is a party to, or is threatened to be made a party to, or who is called as a witness in connection with, any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the Corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer and/or employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against amounts paid in settlement and expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of, or serving as a witness in, such action or suit if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any such claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable for misconduct in the performance of his duty to the Corporation.

Section 24.8 Except as may be otherwise ordered by a court, there shall be a presumption that any director is entitled to indemnification as provided in Sections 24.6 and 24.7 of this Article unless either a majority of disinterested directors, or, if there are less than three(3) disinterested directors, then the holders of one-third of the outstanding shares of the Corporation determine that the person is not entitled to such presumption by certifying such determination in writing to the Secretary of the Corporation. In such event the disinterested director(s) or, in the event of certification by shareholders, the Secretary of the Corporation shall request of independent counsel, who may be the outside general counsel of the Corporation, a written opinion as to

whether or not the parties involved are entitled to indemnification under Sections 24.6 and 24.7 of this Article.

Section 24.9 Expenses incurred by a director in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding may be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding as authorized in the manner provided under Section 24.8 of this Article upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director, officer and/or employee to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined that he is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation as authorized in this Article.

Section 24.10 The indemnification provided by this Article shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which a person seeking indemnification may be entitled under any agreement, vote of shareholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity while serving as a director and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators or such a person.

Section 24.11 The Corporation may create a fund of any nature, which may, but need not be, under the control of a trustee, or otherwise secure or insure in any manner its indemnification obligations arising under this Article.

Section 24.12 The Corporation shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this Article.

Section 24.13 Indemnification under this Article shall not be made in any case where the act or failure to act giving rise to the claim for indemnification is determined by a court to have constituted willful misconduct or recklessness.

Section 24.14 For purposes of Article 24, the term director shall be interpreted to include individuals who are members of the Corporation's Board of Directors (including directors and directors emeritus), members of committees created by the Board of Directors and members of any advisory boards or committees thereof. All such persons meeting the requirements of the term director, as defined in this Section 24.14, shall be afforded the maximum indemnification allowable under Pennsylvania Law.

ARTICLE 25 **Certificated and Uncertificated Shares**

Section 25.1 Shares of the Corporation's stock may be certificated or uncertificated as provided under Pennsylvania law. All certificates of stock of the Corporation shall be numbered and shall be entered in the books of the Corporation as they are issued. They shall exhibit the holder's name, the number and class of shares, the par value of such shares or a statement that such shares are without par value. They shall be signed by the President or a Vice President and by the Secretary or the Treasurer or by any other person properly authorized by the Board of Directors.

Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. If any officer who has signed, or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon, any share certificate shall cease to be such officer because of death, resignation or otherwise before that certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if the officer had not ceased to be such at the date of issue.

ARTICLE 26
Transfer of Shares

Section 26.1 Transfer of stock shall be made on the books of the Corporation only by the record holder of such stock, or by an attorney lawfully constituted in writing, and, in the case of stock represented by a certificate, upon surrender of the certificate.

ARTICLE 27
Lost Certificates

Section 27.1 Where a shareholder of the Corporation alleges the loss, theft or destruction of one or more certificates for shares of the Corporation and requests the issuance of a substitute certificate therefor, the Board of Directors may direct a new certificate of the same tenor and for the same number of shares to be issued to such person upon such person's making of an affidavit in form satisfactory to the Board of Directors setting forth the facts in connection therewith, provided that prior to the receipt of such request the Corporation shall not have either registered a transfer of such certificate or received notice that such certificate has been acquired by a bona fide purchaser. When authorizing such issue of a new certificate the Board of Directors may, in its discretion and as a condition precedent to the issuance thereof, require the owner of such lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or his heirs or legal representatives, as the case may be, to advertise the same in such manner as it shall require and/or give the Corporation a bond in such form and with surety or sureties, with fixed or open penalty, as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Directors, as indemnity for any liability or expense which it may incur by reason of the original certificate outstanding.

ARTICLE 28
Dividends

Section 28.1 The Board of Directors may, from time to time, at any duly convened regular or special meeting or by unanimous consent in writing, declare and pay dividends upon the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation in cash, property or shares of the Corporation, as long as any dividend shall not be in violation of law or the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 28.2 Before payment of any dividend, there may be set aside out of any funds of the Corporation available for dividends such sum or sums as the Board of Directors from time to time, in their absolute discretion, think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining any property of the Corporation, or for such other purposes as the Board of Directors shall believe to be for the best interests of the Corporation, and the Board of Directors may reduce or abolish any reserve in the manner in which it was created.

ARTICLE 29
Financial Report to Shareholders

Section 29.1 The President and the Board of Directors shall present at each annual meeting of the shareholders a full and complete statement of the business and affairs of the corporation for the preceding year.

ARTICLE 30
Instruments

Section 30.1 All checks or demands for money and notes of the Corporation shall be signed by such officer of officers or such other person or persons as the President or the Board of Directors may from time to time designate.

Section 30.2 All agreements, indentures, mortgages, deeds, conveyances, transfers, certificates, declarations, receipts, discharges, releases, satisfactions, settlements, petitions, schedules, accounts, affidavits, bonds, undertakings, proxies and other instruments and documents may be signed, executed, acknowledged, verified, delivered or accepted, including those in connection with the fiduciary powers of the Corporation, on behalf of the Corporation by the President or other persons as may be designated by him.

ARTICLE 31
Fiscal Year

Section 31.1 The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be the calendar year.

ARTICLE 32
Seal

Section 32.1 The corporate seal shall have inscribed thereon the name of the Corporation, the year of its organization and the words "Corporate Seal, Pennsylvania". Said seal may be used by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed in any manner reproduced.

ARTICLE 33
Notices and Waivers Thereof

Section 33.1 Whenever under the provisions of applicable law or of the Articles of Incorporation or of these By-laws, notice is required to be given to any person, it may be given to such person either personally or by sending a copy thereof by first class or express mail, postage prepaid, or courier service, charges prepaid, to his or her postal address appearing on the books of the Corporation, or by facsimile transmission, e-mail or other electronic communication to his or her facsimile number or address for e-mail or other electronic communication supplied by such person to the Corporation for the purpose of notice. Notice delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the preceding sentence shall be deemed to have been given to the person entitled thereto when deposited in the United States mail or with a courier service for delivery to such person, and notice pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence shall be deemed to have been given to the person entitled thereto when sent. Except as otherwise provided in these By-laws, or as otherwise directed by the Board of Directors, notices of meetings may be given by, or at the direction of, the Secretary.

Any notice of a meeting of the Board of Directors or of shareholders required to be given pursuant to these By-laws or the Articles of Incorporation or otherwise, shall specify the geographic location, if any, date and time of the meeting; in the case of a special meeting of shareholders or where otherwise required by applicable law or the By-laws, the general nature of the business to be transacted at such meeting; and any other information required by applicable law.

Section 33.2 Any written notice required to be given to any person may be waived in writing signed by the person entitled to such notice whether before or after the time stated therein. Attendance of any person entitled to notice whether in person or by proxy, at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where any person attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting was not lawfully called or convened. Where written notice is required of any meeting, the waiver thereof must specify the purpose only if it is for a special meeting of shareholders.

ARTICLE 34 **Amendments**

Section 34.1 These By-laws may be altered, amended or repealed by the affirmative vote of the holders of seventy-five percent (75%) of the outstanding shares of common stock at any regular or special meeting duly convened after notice to the shareholders of that purpose, or by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting thereof duly convened after notice to the directors of that purpose, subject always to the power of the shareholders to change such action of the Board of Directors by the affirmative vote of the holders of seventy-five percent (75%) of the outstanding shares of common stock.

ARTICLE 35 **Opt Out and Nonapplicability of Subchapter G** **and Subchapter H of Chapter 25 of the** **Business Corporation Law of 1988, as Added** **and Amended by Act 36 of 1990**

Section 35.1 Opt Out and Nonapplicability of Subchapter G. This Corporation specifically opts out and shall not be governed by Subchapter G, Control-share Acquisitions, of Chapter 25 of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as added and amended by Act 36 of 1990. Subchapter G, Control-share Acquisitions, of Chapter 25 of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as added and amended by Act 36 of 1990, shall not be applicable to the Corporation.

Section 35.2 Opt Out and Nonapplicability of Subchapter H. This Corporation specifically opts out and shall not be governed by Subchapter H, Disgorgement by Certain Controlling Shareholders Following Attempts to Acquire Control, of Chapter 25 of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as added and amended by Act 36 of 1990. Subchapter H, Disgorgement by Certain Controlling Shareholders Following Attempts to Acquire Control, of Chapter 25 of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as added and amended by Act 36 of 1990, shall not be applicable to the Corporation.

**PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company
Executive Incentive Plan
as of January 2024**

***Updated to Reflect the Pending Merger with Orrstown
Financial***

CERTAIN IDENTIFIED INFORMATION HAS BEEN EXCLUDED
FROM THIS EXHIBIT BECAUSE IT IS BOTH NOT MATERIAL
AND LIKELY WOULD CAUSE COMPETITIVE HARM TO THE
REGISTRANT

I. Introduction

The success of both PeoplesBank and Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) is dependent upon the Company’s ability to meet and exceed financial and strategic objectives, increase the value of the franchise and operate in the best long-term interests of the shareholders. This success is dependent upon the contributions of each individual executive which collectively impact the Company’s performance and results.

PeoplesBank intends to provide its Executive Leadership Team, including its President and Chief Executive Officer (the “executives” or “participants”) with a structured incentive compensation opportunity in order to recognize the contribution that each makes to the overall performance of the Company. The purpose of this incentive plan is to motivate, reward, and reinforce performance and achievement of corporate goals and individual performance/contributions in support of the Company’s strategic objective for growth and profitability.

While risk is an inherent aspect of business, this compensation plan is designed to reward Executives for certain levels of performance without encouraging undue risk-taking, which could materially threaten the safety and soundness of the Company or business unit.

This Executive Incentive Plan (the “Plan”) has been developed as a meaningful compensation tool to encourage and reward executive participants for the part that they play in the overall success of the Company. The Plan is designed to:

- provide a form of results-oriented variable compensation which is directly linked to overall Company performance and,
- provide for recognition of individual contributions to the Company’s performance

II. Plan Year

The Plan year for this program will be *January 1 – December 31 (the “2024 Plan Year”)*. The Plan will pay out based on the achievement of established goals and performance measures with appropriate modifications to accommodate the planned merger (the “Merger”) of the Company with and into Orrstown Financial Services Inc. (the “Orrstown”), Inc. which is expected to be consummated during the 2024 Plan Year. The performance measures for the Plan will be determined, calculated, and approved annually by the Compensation Committee.

January 2024

III. Eligibility for Participation

All PeoplesBank executives who meet the criteria below will be eligible to participate in the Executive Incentive Plan. A listing of participant categories by grouping appears in the Appendix.

Eligibility for incentive payout will be determined by the participant's most recent performance rating. To be eligible, individual performance must meet expectations for the role and not be subject to a performance plan. Newly hired executives will be eligible to participate in the Plan provided they start employment prior to October 1 of the Plan year. Payout for current year hires will be pro-rated based on their actual pay during the plan year. If the individual starts employment after October 1, the executive will be eligible for the next plan year.

A participant's eligibility ceases at the termination of employment (except in the case of change in control, retirement, death, or disability), and the participant will not receive any awards under the Plan beyond those already received. To be eligible for an award, an executive must be employed as of the payout date.

IV. Incentive Opportunities

Each participant will have a target incentive opportunity based on his/her role and competitive market practice. Incentive opportunities will be defined as a percentage of regular earnings for the performance period. See the Appendix for targets by participant categories.

V. Payout Range

Actual awards will pay out at a reduced level, 50% of target, for *threshold performance*, at 100% for *target performance*, and a higher level, 150% of target, for *stretch/maximum* or above performance. Performance below the threshold will be zero.

VI. Performance Goals

Each participant will have defined performance goals. The goals and weights are determined at the beginning of each plan year and may change from year to year. The goals are established by the Compensation Committee and Executive Management in conjunction with the annual budget process. Company goals are selected to be aligned with business/strategic plan and may reflect annual financial measures such as Pre-Tax, Pre-Provision income, net income, return on assets, return on equity, efficiency ratio, earnings per share, balance sheet growth, asset quality and other risk considerations as well as other indicators as appropriate. Personal goals generally reflect each Participant's unique role and responsibilities and may include Action Plan objectives as deemed appropriate. Threshold, target, and maximum goals will be defined as quantifiable goals.

The performance goals for the 2024 Plan Year are found in Exhibit A. Individual participant performance measures will be documented in the format that is specific, measurable, time bound, and directly tied to the budget and or action plan item for the calendar year.

VII. Award Calculation and Distribution

Payout amounts are calculated according to the level of overall performance achievement as compared to goals as explained in Exhibit A. Payout for performance between the *threshold* and *target* and *target* and *stretch/maximum* is interpolated.

Incentive payouts will be approved by the Compensation Committee. Final incentive payouts can be adjusted downward based on credit, regulatory, or any other assessment of risk by the Compensation Committee.

Actual individual payouts are then distributed to eligible participants based on payout percentage of base pay (defined as actual base salary earned as of December 31 of the plan year) for the year. Any payout is subject to the Company's Clawback Policy.

Payments will be made following the release of the prior year financials by the Company's external auditors. This will occur no later than March 15 of the following year. The Company will deduct from all payments under this plan any federal, state or local taxes required by law to be

withheld from such payments. Any participant terminating employment (except retirement, death, or disability) prior to actual payment of an award will forfeit that award.

Effect of Merger with Orrstown

- **For ELT executives retained through December 21, 2024** – The award has two components: pre-legal close, and legal close through December 31, 2024. Calculate the first award payment for the 2024 Plan Year at the legal close of the Merger, at the *greater of* (i) actual performance, or (ii) plan target based on regular earnings through the legal close of the Merger. For the second award payment, following the legal close of the Merger through December 31, 2024, the retained ELT executive's award will be determined according to the terms of the Merger Agreement and the executive's employment agreement, if any. Payments from both periods will be combined and paid to the executive during normal annual plan payments (Q1 2025), assuming performance "meets expectations" at time of payment.
- **For ELT executives separated at legal close** – Calculate award payment for the portion of the 2024 Plan Year executive was employed prior to separation at *greater of* (i) actual performance at the legal close of the Merger, or (ii) plan target based on regular earnings through the executive's separation of employment. Payment shall be made at date of separation or as soon as practical following separation of employment, assuming performance "meets expectations" at time of separation.
- **For ELT executives retained through the legal close but terminated prior to December 31, 2024** -- The award has two components: pre-legal close and legal close through December 31, 2024. Calculate the first award payment for the 2024 Plan Year at the legal close of the Merger, at the *greater of* (i) actual performance, or (ii) plan target based on regular earnings through the legal close of the Merger. For the second award payment, the retained ELT executive's award will be determined according to the terms of the Merger Agreement and the executive's employment agreement, if any. Payments from both periods will be combined and paid to the executive at date of separation or as soon as practical following separation of employment, assuming performance "meets expectations" at time of payment.

In each case above, where a calculation must be made, if it is necessary or desirable for administrative convenience, the calculation can be made through or from the most recent quarter or month end, as appropriate, but in each instance where more than one payment is to be made, the calculation should provide for continuity, and not omit any period of time. For example, if the payment for a July 15 legal close is as of June 30, then the payment for legal close through December 31, 2024 should commence as of July 1, not July 15.

VIII. Administration

Effective Date

This Plan is effective January 1, 2024 for the performance period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The Plan will be reviewed annually by the Compensation Committee to ensure proper alignment with the Company's objectives. The Company's Compensation Committee retains the right as described below to amend, modify or discontinue the Plan at any time during the specified period. The Plan will remain in effect until earned incentive compensation is paid to participants.

Plan Authorization and Oversight

This Plan is authorized by the Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee has the sole authority to interpret the Plan and to make or nullify any rules and procedures, as necessary, for proper administration. The Compensation Committee has the authority to make adjustments for non-recurring and extraordinary items that they deemed are outside management's control. Any determination by the Committee and/or Board of Directors will be final and binding. The Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion, terminate, modify or amend any aspect of the Plan. Amendments can include adjustments to award calculations for any significant extraordinary financial items occurring in any given time period. However, no Plan amendment or termination will adversely affect an outstanding award.

The Compensation Committee shall have full power and authority to construe, interpret, manage and control this plan. The plan administrator shall be designated at the discretion of the Compensation Committee.

Any decisions made or action taken by the Committee arising out of, or in connection with, the administration, interpretation and effect of the Plan shall be at their absolute discretion and will

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be conclusive and binding on all parties. The Company reserves the right to amend, suspend, reinstate or terminate all or any part of the Plan at any time.

The Company will give prompt written notice to each participant of any amendment, suspension, termination or any material modification of the Plan. The Compensation Committee also reserves the right to withhold or amend award payments based on performance or circumstances deemed highly unusual.

Risk Assessment

At least annually, the Director of Human Resources or Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Risk Officer (who has responsibility for risk assessment) will review this plan and provide a report including a detailed assessment regarding any risk issues inherent in the Plan. This risk report and the plan document in full will be reviewed by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors to ensure that the plan design is consistent with the compensation philosophy of the Company and that the Plan does not motivate undue risk taking. The annual review will also include the market competitiveness of the Plan, the plan's alignment with the Company's strategic plan, an assessment of how the Plan meets the objectives in the Introduction of this document, plus the Plan's impact on the overall safety and soundness of the Company. The Committee will then provide a report and recommendations to the full Board of Directors who are responsible to approve the Plan.

Leave of Absence

Employees on a leave of absence (including FMLA, Long Term Disability, Short Term Disability, etc.) will be eligible; however, their distribution will be pro-rated based upon the number of full months of work completed during the plan year under consideration.

Termination of Employment

If a participant is terminated by the Company or resigns, no incentive award will be distributed except upon the participant's death, disability or retirement, or termination due to the Merger.

If a participant ceases to be employed by the Company due to death, disability or retirement, his/her incentive award distribution for the Plan year will be pro-rated based on the number of full months of work completed during the plan year under consideration.

If a participant is terminated due to the Merger, the award payout will be as described in Section VII, "Award Calculation and Distribution".

Miscellaneous

The Plan does not constitute a contract of employment, and participation in the Plan does not give any employee the right to be retained in the service of the Company or any right or claim to an award under the Plan unless specifically accrued under the terms of this plan. Designation as a plan participant conveys the opportunity, but not the right, to any awards conferred under the Plan.

Any right of a participant or his or her beneficiary to the payment of an award under this plan may not be assigned, transferred, pledged or encumbered.

IX. Governing Law

Except as preempted under federal law, the provisions of the Plan shall be construed, administered and enforced in accordance with the domestic internal law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

X. Plan Approval

This plan has been approved by the Compensation Committee of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. on February 27, 2024.

By _____
Compensation Committee Chair
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.

January 2024

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Appendix

Performance Goals - Plan Year 2024

Payouts will be calculated based on the achievement of the following goals, adjusted based on a relative modifier as illustrated below:

Category	Performance Measure	Weight	Performance Goals		
			Threshold	Target	Stretch
Corporate	Net Income	30%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	ROE	35%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Efficiency Ratio	20%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Individual	Individual Performance	15%	TBD		
Total		100%			

Once the payout is calculated according to the above table, the results may be adjusted up or down if the Company's relative ROE performance is as follows:

Performance Measure	Performance Goals		
	Threshold	Target	Stretch
Relative ROE	<25 th Percentile	25th Percentile and 75th Percentile	>75th Percentile
Modifier	-20%	No Change	+20%

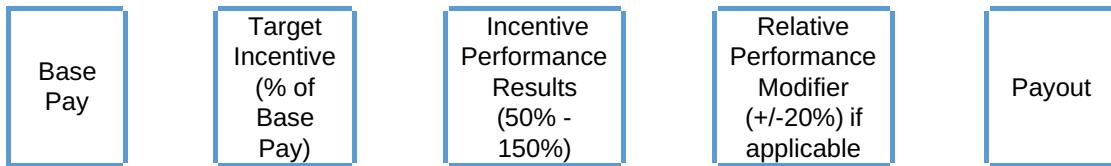
Relative performance will be measured against the Custom Industry Index (See Appendix B for examples). If index constituents are de-registered or acquired by the end of the performance period, they will be removed for the entire performance period and will not be replaced.

Performance will be measured based on trailing-twelve months ROE as of 12/31/2024 (provided by S&P Cap IQ pro)(provided by S&P Cap IQ pro). The percentile rank of Codorus's ROE against the comparator companies' ROE percentile rank will be calculated to determine whether an adjustment is to be made. If relative ROE is below the 25th percentile, the incentive payout will be reduced by 20% and if relative ROE is above the 75th percentile, the payout will be increased by 20%. Results between the 25th percentile and 75th percentile will result in no change.

Parameters for 2024

1. The Compensation Committee has the discretion to adjust incentive payments down by as much as 100% if it is determined that excessive risk has been taken. This can be done on an individual or overall basis, as appropriate.

2. Base pay is defined as actual base salary earned as of December 31 of plan year.
3. Company performance factor(s) must meet or exceed threshold to initiate an award in the Plan. Each performance factor is assessed independently from the other performance factors.
4. Awards for performance above threshold but between defined points (threshold, target, maximum) will be interpolated.
5. Performance above maximum level will be paid at maximum award level.
6. Net Income is defined as net income as consolidated Income available to common shareholders.
7. Return on Equity is the amount of Net Income available to common shareholders as a percentage of average common shareholders' equity.
8. Efficiency Ratio is the amount of the Bank's total noninterest expenses ("overhead") as a percentage of total revenues. The determination of total revenues excludes the impact of ALLL provision and gain on sales of investment securities
9. The initial calculated incentive award may be modified +/- 20% based on the relative ROE performance modifier. The final payout calculation operates as follows:



2024 Participant Target Awards

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
President & CEO	15.0%	30%	45.0%
Executive Leadership Team	12.5%	25%	37.5%

January 2024

**PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company
Executive Incentive Plan**

Appendix A – Illustration

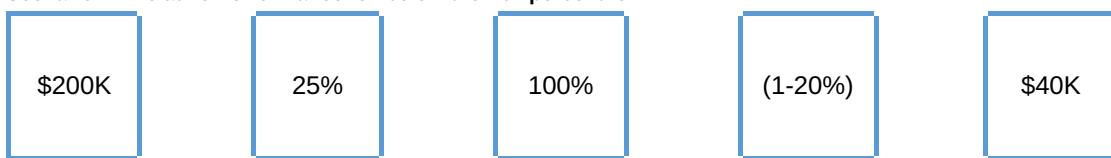
Assume a hypothetical executive with a 25% incentive target and a salary of \$ 200,000. The incentive target opportunity is \$50,000 (25% multiplied by \$200,000).

For simplicity, we assumed the absolute performance scorecard below achieved the target performance.

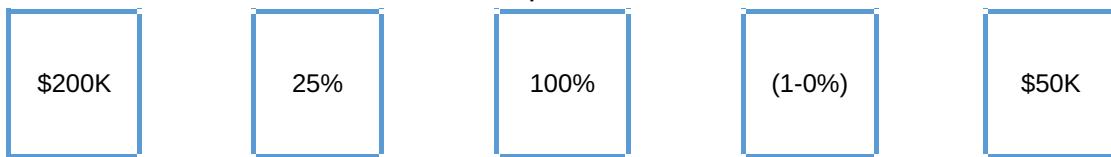
Category	Performance Measure	Weight	Performance Goals		
			Threshold	Target	Stretch
Corporate	Net Income	30%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	ROE	35%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Efficiency Ratio	20%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Individual	Individual Performance	15%		TBD	
Total		100%			

Three scenarios are provided below. One where relative performance fell at the 20th percentile; two, fell 55th percentiles and lastly fell above the 77th percentile:

Scenario 1: Relative Performance fell below the 20th percentile:



Scenario 2: Relative Performance fell below the 55th percentile:



Scenario 3: Relative Performance fell below the 77th percentile:



**PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company
Executive Incentive Plan**

Appendix B – Custom Industry Index

Exchange-traded Banks with Assets \$1B - \$6B as of 9/30/2023 and headquarters in Mid-Atlantic or VA

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January 2024

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EXHIBIT 21

SUBSIDIARIES OF CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP, INC.

1. PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company – 100% owned
(chartered in Pennsylvania)
105-109 Leader Heights Road
York, PA 17403
2. SYC Realty Company, Inc. – 100% owned
(incorporated in Pennsylvania)
1 Manchester Street, P.O. Box 67
Glen Rock, Pennsylvania 17327
3. CVB Statutory Trust I – 100% owned (1)
(formed in Delaware)
Trustee:
Wilmington Trust Company
Rodney Square North
1100 North Market Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19890
Attn: Corporate Trust Administration
4. CVB Statutory Trust 2 – 100% owned (1)
(formed in Delaware)
Trustee:
Wells Fargo Bank, National Association
919 Market Street
Suite 700
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
Attn: Corporate Trust Division

(1) The Statutory Trusts have not been consolidated into the financial statements of the Corporation in accordance with ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation".

EXHIBIT 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement Nos. 333-09277, 333-61851, 333-40532, 333-68410, 333-143682, 333-143683, 333-182800, 333-182801, 333-218031 and 333-266222 on Form S-8 and in Registration Nos. 033-46171, 333-157145, 333-179179, 333-192474, 333-195484, 333-214084, and 333-240165 on Form S-3 of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. of our report dated March 14, 2023, relating to the financial statements, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Crowe LLP

Columbus, Ohio
March 12, 2024

EXHIBIT 24
POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Craig L. Kauffman and Larry D. Pickett, and each of them, his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities (including his capacity as a director and/or officer of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.), to sign this Form 10-K and any or all amendments to this Form 10-K and to file the same, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them, or their or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Craig L. Kauffman</u> Craig L. Kauffman (Principal Executive Officer)	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ J. Rodney Messick</u> J. Rodney Messick	Chair of the Board of Directors	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Brian D. Brunner</u> Brian D. Brunner	Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Sarah M. Brown</u> Sarah M. Brown	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Keith Cenekofsky</u> Keith Cenekofsky, CPA	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Scott V. Fainor</u> Scott V. Fainor	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ John W. Giambalvo, Esq.</u> John W. Giambalvo, Esq.	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ John E. Kiernan, Esq.</u> John E. Kiernan, Esq.	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Kent K. Matsumoto, Esq.</u> Kent K. Matsumoto, Esq.	Director	3/12/2024
<u>/s/ Larry D. Pickett</u> Larry D. Pickett (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	Treasurer	3/12/2024

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 annual report on Form 10-K 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 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 company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 12, 2024

/s/ Craig L. Kauffman
Craig L. Kauffman,
President and Chief 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 annual report on Form 10-K 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 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 company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 12, 2024

/s/ Larry D. Pickett
Larry D. Pickett
Treasurer

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 Annual Report of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2023, 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 Principal 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.

Date: March 12, 2024

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

/s/ Larry D. Pickett
Larry D. Pickett
Treasurer
