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The following table presents the amortized cost in those loan classes based on payment activity by origination year as of JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, as well as the gross loan charge-offs by year of origination for the six months ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 and for the year ended DecemberÂ 31, 2023:Â Term LoansÂ Amortized Cost Basis by Origination YearJune 30, 2024202420242023202220212020Prior to 2020Revolving Loans Amortized Cost BasisRevolving Loans Converted to Term LoansTotalÂ (in thousands)Residential mortgagePerforming\$210,754Â \$450,310Â \$1,295,317Â \$1,478,365Â \$513,072Â \$1,583,270Â \$78,117Â \$1,772Â \$5,610,977Â 90 days or more past dueâ€“Â â€“Â 2,864Â 1,141Â 1,141Â 10,967Â â€“Â â€“Â 16,136Â Total residential mortgage \$210,754Â \$450,310Â \$1,298,181Â \$1,479,529Â \$514,213Â \$1,594,237Â \$78,117Â \$1,772Â \$5,627,113Â Consumer loansHome equityPerforming\$9,088Â \$33,421Â \$41,705Â \$10,895Â \$3,690Â \$52,290Â \$403,918Â \$10,492Â \$565,499Â 90 days or more past dueâ€“Â â€“Â 51Â 13Â â€“Â 859Â â€“Â 45Â 968Â Total home equity9,088Â 33,421Â 41,756Â 10,908Â 3,690Â 53,149Â 403,918Â 10,537Â 566,467Â Automobile Performing\$442,959Â \$416,685Â \$448,353Â \$280,337Â \$88,898Â \$84,848Â â€“Â â€“Â \$1,762,080Â 90 days or more past dueâ€“Â 301Â 169Â 99Â 23Â 180Â â€“Â â€“Â 772Â Total automobile\$442,959Â \$416,986Â \$448,528Â 280,436Â 88,921Â 85,028Â â€“Â â€“Â 1,762,852Â Other consumerPerforming\$11,919Â \$28,714Â \$18,284Â \$2,262Â \$1,153Â \$61,730Â \$948,227Â \$34,875Â \$1,107,164Â 90 days or more past dueâ€“Â 11Â 61Â â€“Â 38Â â€“Â 3Â 113Â Total other consumer\$11,919Â 28,725Â 18,345Â 2,262Â 1,153Â 61,768Â 948,227Â 34,878Â 1,107,277Â Total consumer\$463,966Â \$479,132Â \$508,623Â \$293,606Â \$93,764Â \$199,945Â \$1,335,142Â \$45,415Â \$3,436,596Â Gross loan charge-offs\$45Â \$638Â \$968Â \$430Â \$347Â \$615Â â€“Â \$28Â \$3,071Â 31Â Term LoansÂ Amortized Cost Basis by Origination YearDecember 31, 202320232022202120202019Prior to 2019Revolving Loans Amortized Cost BasisRevolving Loans Converted to Term LoansTotalÂ (in thousands)Residential mortgagePerforming\$467,178Â \$1,304,026Â \$1,505,133Â \$538,856Â \$435,669Â \$1,244,986Â \$57,052Â \$1,771Â \$5,554,668Â 90 days or more past dueâ€“Â 1,968Â 1,681Â 1,357Â 3,391Â 5,945Â â€“Â â€“Â 14,342Â Total residential mortgage \$467,178Â \$1,305,994Â \$1,506,814Â \$540,210Â \$439,060Â \$1,250,931Â \$57,052Â \$1,771Â \$5,569,010Â Consumer loansHome equityPerforming\$40,599Â \$44,944Â \$4,961Â 4,096Â 4,850Â \$47,406Â 396,960Â 5,336Â 559,152Â Automobile Performing\$468,152Â \$531,728Â \$356,144Â \$121,658Â \$86,147Â \$34,504Â \$20,227Â \$763Â \$1,619,323Â 90 days or more past due90Â 284Â 54Â 92Â 237Â 309Â â€“Â â€“Â 1,066Â Total automobile\$468,152Â 532,012Â 356,198Â 121,750Â 86,384Â 34,813Â 20,227Â 763Â 1,620,389Â Other consumerPerforming\$32,662Â \$20,376Â \$2,986Â \$1,722Â \$10,381Â \$52,659Â \$1,120,863Â \$18,655Â \$1,260,304Â 90 days or more past due10Â 79Â â€“Â â€“Â 62Â â€“Â 133Â 850Â Total other consumer\$32,672Â 20,455Â 2,986Â 1,722Â 10,381Â 53,287Â 1,120,863Â 18,788Â 1,261,154Â Total consumer\$541,513Â \$597,411Â \$374,145Â \$127,568Â \$101,615Â \$135,506Â \$1,538,050Â \$24,887Â \$3,440,695Â Gross loan charge-offs\$296Â \$903Â \$357Â \$232Â \$752Â \$1,921Â \$31Â â€“Â 4,492Â Loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. From time to time, Valley may extend, restructure, or otherwise modify the terms of existing loans, on a case-by-case basis, to remain competitive and retain certain customers, as well as assist other customers who may be experiencing financial difficulties. 32The following tables present the amortized cost basis of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty at JuneÂ 30, 2024 that were modified during the three and six months ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 and 2023, disaggregated by class of financing receivable and type of modification. Term extensionTerm extension and interest rate reductionTotal% of Total Loan ClassÂ (\$ in thousands)Three Months EndedJune 30, 2024Commercial and industrial\$45,807Â \$46,885Â \$4,885Â \$45,807Â 0.48Â Commercial real estate180Â â€“Â 180Â â€“Â Residential mortgage\$898Â 1,988Â 0.02Â Total\$46,885Â \$46,885Â \$4,885Â 0.09Â Three Months EndedJune 30, 2023Commercial and industrial\$37,762Â \$1,482Â \$39,244Â 0.42Â Commercial real estate\$97,953Â \$138Â \$80,091Â 0.84Â %Commercial real estate224Â 16,221Â 16,445Â 0.06Â Residential mortgage\$898Â 1,988Â 0.02Â Total\$81,075Â \$16,359Â \$97,434Â 0.19Â %Six Months EndedJune 30, 2023Commercial and industrial\$39,033Â \$2,003Â \$41,036Â 0.44Â Commercial real estate49,617Â 3,754Â 53,371Â 0.19Â Residential mortgage\$790Â 1,790Â 0.01Â Other consumer\$53Â â€“Â 53Â â€“Â Total\$89,493Â \$5,757Â \$95,250Â 0.19Â %33The following tables describe the types of modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Types of ModificationsThree and Six months ended June 30, 2024Commercial and industrial3 to 24 month term extensions24 month term extensions combined with a reduction in interest rate from 2.10 percent to 1.00 percentCommercial real estate2 to 36 month term extensions12 to 18 month term extensions combined with a reduction in interest rate from 8.06 percent to 7.00 percentResidential mortgage50 month term extensionsHome equity120 month term extensionThree and Six months ended June 30, 2023Commercial and industrial12 month term extensions12 month term extensions combined with a reduction in interest rate from 9.38 percent to 6.50 percentCommercial real estate6 - 36 month term extensions9 month term extension combined with a reduction in interest rate from 8.75 percent to 6.00 percentResidential mortgage12 month term extensionsConsumer60 month term extensionsValley closely monitors the performance of modified loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts. The following table presents the aging analysis of loans that have been modified within the previous 12 months. At JuneÂ 30, 2024Current30-89 Days Past Due90 Days or More Past Due \*TotalÂ (\$ in thousands)Commercial and industrial\$92,728Â \$96Â â€“Â \$92,824Â Commercial real estate99,970Â â€“Â 2,153Â 102,123Â Residential mortgageâ€“Â 1,898Â 898Â Home equity30Â â€“Â â€“Â 30Â Total\$192,728Â \$96Â \$3,051Â \$195,875Â \*Â All loan balances in this delinquency category were non-accrual loans at JuneÂ 30, 2024. Valley did not extend any commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans had been modified during the three and six months ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 and 2023. Loans in process of foreclosure. During the three months ended June 30, 2024, two commercial properties were transferred to OREO at the lower of cost or fair value totaling \$8.1 million at JuneÂ 30, 2024. The balance of OREO was not material at DecemberÂ 31, 2023. There were no foreclosed residential real estate properties included in OREO at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023. Residential mortgage and consumer loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process totaled \$3.5 million and \$1.6 million at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, respectively. Collateral dependent loans. Loans are 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. When Valley determines that foreclosure is probable, the collateral dependent loan balances are written down to the estimated 34current fair value (less estimated selling costs) resulting in an immediate charge-off to the allowance, excluding any consideration for personal guarantees that may be pursued in the Bankâ€™s collection process. The following table presents collateral dependent loans by class as of JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023:Â June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Â (in thousands)Collateral dependent loans:Commercial and industrial\$125,186Â \$96,827Â Commercial real estate153,503Â 98,785Â Construction42,151Â 46,634Â Total commercial real estate loans195,654Â 145,419Â Residential mortgage18,721Â 21,843Â Home equity31Â â€“Â Consumerâ€“Â 589Â Total\$33,877Â \$264,678Â \*Â All includes non-accrual loans collateralized by taxi medallions totaling \$52.6 million and \$62.3 million at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, respectively. Allowance for Credit Losses for LoansThe allowance for credit losses for loans consists of the allowance for loan losses and the allowance for unfunded credit commitments. The following table summarizes the ACL for loans at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023:Â June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Â (in thousands)Components of allowance for credit losses for loans:Allowance for loan losses\$519,310Â \$446,080Â Allowance for unfunded credit commitments13,231Â 19,470Â Total allowance for credit losses for loans\$532,541Â \$465,550Â The following table summarizes the provision for credit losses for loans for the periods indicated:Â Three Months EndedJune 30, Six Months EndedJune 30, 30, 2024202420232022023 (in thousands)Components of provision for credit losses for loans:Provision for loan losses\$86,901Â \$8,159Â \$133,624Â \$18,138Â Credit for unfunded credit commitments(4,790)Â \$1,827Â (6,239)Â Total provision for credit losses for loans\$82,111Â \$6,332Â \$127,385Â \$15,782Â 35The following tables detail the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:Â Commercial and IndustrialCommercial Real EstateResidential MortgageConsumerTotalÂ (in thousands)Three Months EndedJune 30, 2024Allowance for loan losses:Beginning balance\$138,593Â \$265,847Â \$44,377Â \$20,431Â \$469,248Â Loan charged-off(14,721)Â (22,356)Â â€“Â (1,262)Â (38,339) Charged-off loans recovered742Â 150Â 5Â 603Â 1,500Â Net (charge-offs) recoveries(13,979)Â (22,206)Â (569)Â (36,839) Provision for loan losses24,629Â 57,452Â 3,315Â 1,505Â 86,901Â Ending balance\$149,243Â \$301,093Â \$47,697Â \$21,277Â \$519,310Â Three Months EndedJune 30, 2023Allowance for loan losses:Beginning balance\$127,992Â \$243,332Â \$41,708Â \$23,866Â \$436,898Â Loans charged-off(3,865)Â (6,273)Â (149)Â (1,040)Â (11,327) Charged-off loans recovered2,173Â 4Â 135Â 390Â 2,702Â Net charge-offs(1,692)Â (6,269)Â (14)Â (650)Â (8,625) Provision for loan losses1,945Â 2,632Â 2,459Â 1,123Â 8,159Â Ending balance\$128,245Â \$239,695Â \$44,153Â \$24,339Â \$436,432Â 36The following table represents the allocation of the allowance for loan losses and the related loans by loan portfolio segment disaggregated based on the allowance measurement methodology at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023: Commercial and IndustrialCommercial Real Estate Residential Mortgage Consumer TotalÂ (in thousands)Three Months EndedJune 30, 2024Allowance for loan losses:Beginning balance\$133,359Â \$249,598Â \$42,957Â \$20,166Â \$446,080Â Loans charged-off(29,014)Â (31,154)Â â€“Â (3,071)Â (63,239) Charged-off loans recovered1,424Â 391Â 30Â 1,000Â 2,845Â Net (charge-offs) recoveries(27,590)Â (30,763)Â (30,201)Â (60,394) Provision for loan losses43,474Â 82,258Â 4,710Â 3,182Â 133,624Â Ending balance\$149,243Â \$301,093Â \$47,697Â \$21,277Â \$519,310Â Six Months EndedJune 30, 2023Allowance for loan losses:Beginning balance\$139,941Â \$259,408Â \$39,020Â \$20,286Â \$458,655Â Impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2022-02 (739)Â (589)Â (12)Â (28) Beginning balance, adjusted\$139,205Â 258,819Â 39,008Â 20,258Â 457,287Â Loans charged-off(29,912)Â (11,971)Â (149)Â (1,868)Â (43,900) Charged-off loans recovered3,572Â 28Â 156Â 1,151Â 4,907Â Net (charge-offs) recoveries(26,340)Â (11,943)Â (7)Â (717)Â (38,993) Provision (credit) for loan losses15,383Â (7,181)Â 5,138Â 4,798Â 18,138Â Ending balance\$128,245Â \$239,695Â \$44,153Â \$24,339Â \$436,432Â 36The following table represents the allocation of the allowance for loan losses and the related loans by loan portfolio segment disaggregated based on the allowance measurement methodology at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023: Commercial and IndustrialCommercial Real Estate Residential Mortgage Consumer TotalÂ (in thousands)June 30, 2024Allowance for loan losses:Individually evaluated for credit losses\$50,494Â \$33,096Â \$29Â â€“Â \$83,619Â Collectively evaluated for credit losses\$125,186Â \$195,654Â \$18,721Â \$316Â \$339,877Â Collectively evaluated for credit losses\$9,353,961Â 31,573,192Â 5,608,392Â 3,436,280Â 49,971,825Â Total\$9,479,147Â \$31,768,846Â \$5,627,113Â \$3,436,596Â \$50,311,702Â December 31, 2023Allowance for loan losses:Individually evaluated for credit losses\$55,993Â \$17,987Â \$235Â â€“Â \$74,215Â Collectively evaluated for credit losses\$77,366Â 231,611Â 42,722Â 20,166Â 371,865Â Total\$133,359Â \$249,598Â \$42,957Â \$20,166Â \$446,080Â Loans:Individually evaluated for credit losses\$96,827Â \$145,419Â \$21,843Â \$589Â \$264,678Â Collectively evaluated for credit losses\$9,133,716Â 31,824,628Â 5,547,167Â \$3,440,106Â 49,945,617Â Total\$9,230,543Â \$31,970,047Â \$5,569,010Â \$3,440,695Â \$50,210,295Â Note 8. Goodwill and Other Intangible AssetsThe carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to Valley's reporting units at both JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, were as follows: Reporting Unit \*WealthManagementConsumerBankingCommercialBankingTotal(in thousands)\$78,142Â \$349,646Â \$1,441,148Â \$1,868,936Â \*Â All The Wealth Management and Consumer Banking reporting units are both components of the overall Consumer Banking operating segment, which is further described in Note 15. During the second quarter 2024, Valley performed the annual goodwill impairment test at its normal assessmentdate. The results of the 2024 annual impairment test resulted in no impairment of goodwill. During the six months ended JuneÂ 30, 2024, there were no triggering events that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any reporting unit below its carrying amount. There was no impairment of goodwill recognized during the three and six months ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 and 2023. 37The following table summarizes other intangible assets as of JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023:Â Gross Intangible Assets Accumulated Amortization Net Intangible AssetsÂ (in thousands)June 30, 2024Loan servicing rights\$123,879Â \$102,812Â \$21,067Â Core deposits\$215,620Â (125,951)Â 89,669Â Other\$50,393Â (17,485)Â 32,908Â Total other intangible assets\$389,892Â \$246,248Â \$143,644Â December 31, 2023Loan servicing rights\$122,586Â (\$100,636)Â \$21,950Â Core deposits\$215,620Â (113,183)Â 102,437Â Other\$50,393Â (14,449)Â 35,944Â Total other intangible assets\$388,599Â (\$228,268)Â \$160,331Â Loan servicing rights are accounted for using the amortization method. Under this method, Valley amortizes the loan servicing assets over the period of the economic life of the assets arising from estimated net servicing revenues. On a quarterly basis, Valley stratifies its loan servicing assets into groupings based on risk characteristics and assesses each group for impairment based on fair value. Impairment charges on loan servicing rights are recognized in earnings when the book value of a stratified group of loan servicing rights exceeds its estimated fair value. There was no impairment of loan servicing rights recognized during the three and six months ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 and 2023. Core deposits are amortized using an accelerated method over a period of 10.0 years. The line item labeled â€œOtherâ€ included in the table above primarily consists of customer lists, certain financial asset servicing contracts and covenants not to compete, which are amortized over their expected lives generally using a straight-line method and have a weighted average amortization period of approximately 13.5 years. Valley evaluates core deposits and other intangibles for impairment when an indication of impairment exists. There was no impairment of core deposits and other intangibles recognized during the three and six months ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 and 2023. The following table presents the estimated future amortization expense of other intangible assets for the remainder of 2024 through 2028:Â Year Loan Servicing Rights Core Deposits OtherÂ (in thousands)2024\$1,370Â \$12,129Â \$2,915Â 2025\$2,541Â 21,048Â 5,380Â 2026\$2,249Â 17,223Â 4,805Â 2027\$1,969Â 13,544Â 4,205Â 2028\$1,722Â 10,117Â 3,633Â Valley recognized amortization expense on other intangible assets totaling approximately \$8.6 million and \$9.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$18.0 million and \$20.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. 38Note 9. DepositsIncluded in time deposits are certificates of deposit over \$250 thousand totaling \$2.1 billion and \$2.6 billion at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, respectively, and \$48.1 million and \$7.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The scheduled maturities of time deposits as of JuneÂ 30, 2024 were as follows:Â Year AmountÂ (inÂ thousands)2024\$8,341,448Â 2025\$7,397,106Â 2026\$6,692,650Â 2027\$8,144,424Â 2028\$2,111Â Thereafter\$3,609Â Total time deposits\$14,283,348Â Note 10. Borrowed Funds Short-Term Borrowings Short-term borrowings at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023 consisted of the following:June 30, 2024December 31, 2023Â (in thousands)FHLB advances\$â€“Â \$850,000Â Securities sold under agreements to repurchase\$6,770Â 67,834Â Total short-term borrowings\$63,770Â \$917,834Â The weighted average interest rate for short-term FHLB advances was 5.62 percent at DecemberÂ 31, 2023. Long-Term Borrowings Long-term borrowings at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and DecemberÂ 31, 2023 consisted of the following:Â A Â A June 30,

2024 December 31, 2023 (in thousands) FHLB advances, net (1) \$2,624,911 \$1,690,013 Subordinated debt, net (2) \$639,619 \$638,362 Total long-term borrowings \$3,264,530 \$2,328,375 (1) FHLB advances are presented net of unamortized premiums totaling \$107 thousand and \$209 thousand at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. (2) Subordinated debt is presented net of unamortized debt issuance costs totaling \$4.4 million and \$5.2 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. FHLB advances. Long-term FHLB advances had a weighted average interest rate of 4.10 percent and 3.75 percent at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. FHLB advances are secured by pledges of certain eligible collateral, including but not limited to, U.S. government and agency mortgage-backed securities and a blanket assignment of qualifying first lien mortgage loans, consisting of both residential mortgage and commercial real estate loans. The long-term FHLB advances at June 30, 2024 are scheduled for contractual balance repayments as follows: Year Amount (in thousands) 2024 \$100,000 2025 273,000 2026 601,804 2027 925,000 2028 475,000 Thereafter 250,000 Total long-term FHLB advances \$2,624,804 The FHLB advances reported in the table above are not callable for early redemption. Subordinated debt. There were no new issuances of subordinated debt during the six months ended June 30, 2024. See Note 10 in Valley's Annual Report for additional information on the outstanding subordinated debt at June 30, 2024. Note 11. Stock-based Compensation Valley maintains an incentive compensation plan to provide additional long-term incentives to employees, directors and officers whose contributions are essential to the continued growth and success of Valley. Under the plan, Valley may issue awards to its officers, employees and non-employee directors in amounts up to 14.5 million, subject to certain adjustments. As of June 30, 2024, 9.3 million shares of common stock were available for issuance under the plan. RSUs are awarded as performance-based RSUs and time-based RSUs. The performance-based RSUs are granted to certain officers and include RSUs subject to vesting conditions based upon certain levels of growth in Valley's tangible book value per share, plus dividends; and RSUs subject to vesting conditions based upon Valley's total shareholder return as compared to its peer group. The table below summarizes RSU awards granted and average grant date fair values for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Three Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 (in thousands, except per share data) Award shares granted: Performance-based RSUs \$7.84 958.723 Time-based RSUs 193.178A 2,987.1731 Average grant date fair value per share: Performance-based RSUs \$7.84 \$7.88 \$12.80 Time-based RSUs \$7.68 \$8.35 \$8.46 \$11.55 Stock award fair values are expensed over the shorter of the vesting or required service period. Valley recorded total stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$7.6 million and \$8.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$15.7 million and \$16.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of June 30, 2024, the unrecognized amortization expense for all stock-based employee compensation totaled approximately \$47.4 million. This expense will be recognized over an average remaining 40 vesting period of approximately 2.0 years. See Note 12 in Valley's Annual Report for additional information on the stock-based compensation awards. Note 12. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities Valley enters into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest and currency rates. Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk. Valley's objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, Valley uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the payment of either fixed or variable-rate amounts in exchange for the receipt of variable or fixed-rate amounts from a counterparty, respectively. Fair Value Hedges of Fixed Rate Assets and Liabilities. Valley is exposed to changes in the fair value of certain fixed-rate assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates and interest rate swaps to manage its exposure to changes in fair value. For derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. During the second quarter 2024, Valley entered into nine forward-starting interest rate swap agreements with notional amounts totaling \$404.3 million to hedge the changes in fair value of certain fixed rate brokered time deposits. Commencing in January and February 2025, Valley will receive fixed rate amounts ranging from approximately 4.12 percent to 4.65 percent, in exchange for variable-rate payments based on the Floating SOFR Overnight Indexed Swap (OIS) compound rate. The swaps have expiration dates ranging from April 2026 to May 2027. Non-designated Hedges. Derivatives not designated as hedges may be used to manage Valley's exposure to interest rate movements or to provide a service to customers but do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting under GAAP. Derivatives not designated as hedges are not entered into for speculative purposes. Valley executes interest rate swaps with commercial lending customers to facilitate their respective risk management strategies. These interest rate swaps with customers are simultaneously offset by interest rate swaps that Valley executes with a third-party, such that Valley minimizes its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions. As these interest rate swaps do not meet the strict hedge accounting requirements, changes in the fair value of both the customer swaps and the offsetting swaps are recognized directly in earnings. Valley sometimes enters into risk participation agreements with external lenders where the banks are sharing their risk of default on the interest rate swaps on participated loans. Valley either pays or receives a fee depending on the participation type. Risk participation agreements are credit derivatives not designated as hedges. Credit derivatives are not speculative and are not used to manage interest rate risk in assets or liabilities. Changes in the fair value in credit derivatives are recognized directly in earnings. At June 30, 2024, Valley had 49 credit swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$605.4 million related to risk participation agreements. At June 30, 2024, Valley had two off-balance-sheet swaps, each with a current notional amount of \$10.4 million where the receive rate on the swap mirrors the pay rate on the brokered deposits and the rates paid on these types of hybrid instruments are based on a formula derived from the spread between the long and short ends of the Constant Maturity Swap rate curve. Although these types of instruments do not meet the hedge accounting requirements, the change in fair value of both the bifurcated derivative and the stand alone swap tend to move in opposite directions with changes in the three-month Term SOFR rate and, therefore, provide an effective economic hedge. Valley regularly enters into mortgage banking derivatives which are non-designated hedges. These derivatives include interest rate lock commitments provided to customers to fund certain residential mortgage loans to be sold into the secondary market and forward commitments for the future delivery of such loans. Valley enters into forward commitments for the future delivery of residential mortgage loans when interest rate lock commitments are entered into in order to economically hedge the effect of future changes in interest rates on Valley's commitments to fund the loans as well as on its portfolio of mortgage loans held for sale. Valley enters into foreign currency forward and option contracts, primarily to accommodate our customers, that are not designated as hedging instruments. Upon the origination of certain foreign currency denominated transactions (including foreign currency holdings and non-U.S. dollar denominated loans) with a client, we enter into a respective hedging contract with a third party financial institution to mitigate the economic impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation. During June 2024, Valley entered into a credit default swap related to \$1.5 billion of its \$1.8 billion automobile loan portfolio at June 30, 2024 primarily to enhance the risk profile of these assets for regulatory capital purposes. The credit default swap is a freestanding contract measured at fair value with resulting gains or losses recognized in non-interest expense. The fair value of the credit default swap upon initial recognition was zero at June 30, 2024. Valley recorded approximately \$400 thousand of transaction costs and \$1.1 million of premium expense in other expense during the second quarter 2024 related to the credit default swap. Amounts included in the consolidated statements of financial condition related to the fair value of Valley's derivative financial instruments were as follows: At June 30, 2024 December 31, 2023 Fair Value Fair Value Other Assets Other Liabilities Notional Amount Other Assets Other Liabilities Notional Amount (in thousands) Derivatives designated as hedging instruments: Fair value hedge interest rate swaps \$3,212.20 \$9,982.1 \$1,204,296.8 \$46.1 \$21,460.8 \$800,000 Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments: Interest rate swaps and other contracts \$498,938.4 \$498,676.6 \$16,233.160.4 \$457,129.4 \$457,885.4 \$16,282,279.4 Foreign currency derivatives 12,466.6 11,845.4 1,939,866.4 8,024.4 8,286.4 1,557,167.4 Mortgage banking derivatives 45.4 243.4 58,378.4 74.4 472.4 38,797.4 Credit default swap \$1.4 1,501,038.4 \$2.4 \$2.4 \$2.4 Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments \$511,449.4 \$10,764.8 \$19,732,442.4 \$466,227.4 \$466,643.4 \$17,878,243.4 Total derivative financial instruments \$514,661.4 \$531,746.4 \$20,936,738.4 \$466,227.4 \$488,103.4 \$18,678,243.4 \* Other derivative contracts include risk participation agreements. Gains (losses) included in the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive loss, on a pre-tax basis, related to interest rate derivatives designated as hedges of cash flows were as follows: At Three Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 (in thousands) Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to interest income \$299.4 (\$725) \$597.4 (\$1,256) Amount of loss recognized in other comprehensive loss \$4,991.4 (\$1,093) The accumulated after-tax gains related to effective cash flow hedges included in accumulated other comprehensive loss were \$1.7 million and \$2.1 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. 42 Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to cash flow interest rate derivatives are reclassified to interest income. The reclassification amount for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 represents amortization of a gain recognized from the termination of six interest rate swaps during the second quarter 2023. Valley estimates that \$1.2 million (before tax) will be reclassified as an increase to interest income over the next 12 months. Gains (losses) included in the consolidated statements of income related to interest rate derivatives designated as hedges of fair value were as follows: At Three Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 (in thousands) Derivative - interest rate swap: Interest income \$676.4 \$46.4 \$5,555.4 \$46.4 Interest expense \$3,004.4 (3,790.1) 713.4 902.4 Hedged items - loans, brokered deposits and subordinated debt: Interest income \$702.4 \$46.4 \$5,626.4 \$46.4 Interest expense \$3,004.4 (3,790.1) 713.4 902.4 Hedged items - loans, brokered deposits and subordinated debt: Interest income \$702.4 \$46.4 \$5,626.4 \$46.4 Interest expense \$3,004.4 (3,790.1) 713.4 902.4 The changes in the fair value of the hedged item designated as a qualifying hedge are captured as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item (basis adjustment). The following table presents the hedged item related to interest rate derivatives designated as fair value hedges and the cumulative basis fair value adjustment included in the net carrying amount of the hedged item at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Line Item in the Statement of Financial Condition in Which the Hedged Item is Included Net Carrying Amount of the Hedged Asset/ Liability Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustment Included in the Carrying Amount of the Hedged Asset/Liability (in thousands) June 30, 2024 Loans \$498,251.4 (\$1,749) Time deposits 401,673.4 (1,223) Long-term borrowings 277,433.4 (20,988) December 31, 2023 Loans \$503,877.4 \$3,877.4 Long-term borrowings \*276,572.4 (21,445.4) \* At June 30, 2024, the net carrying amount includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$1.6 million and \$2.0 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The net losses (gains) included in the consolidated statements of income related to derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments were as follows: At Three Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 (in thousands) Non-designated hedge interest rate swaps and credit derivatives Other non-interest expense \$1,781.4 (\$368) \$726.4 (\$160) Capital markets income reported in non-interest income included fee income related to non-designated hedge derivative interest rate swaps executed with commercial loan customers and foreign exchange contracts (not 43 designated as hedging instruments) with a combined total of \$6.8 million and \$14.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$11.3 million and \$24.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Collateral Requirements and Credit Risk Related Contingent Features. By using derivatives, Valley is exposed to credit risk if counterparties to the derivative contracts do not perform as expected. Management attempts to minimize counterparty credit risk through credit approvals, limits, monitoring procedures and obtaining collateral where appropriate. Credit risk exposure associated with derivative contracts is managed at Valley in conjunction with Valley's consolidated counterparty risk management process. Valley's counterparties and the risk limits monitored by management are periodically reviewed and approved by the Board. Valley has agreements with its derivative counterparties providing that if Valley defaults on any of its indebtedness, including a default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then Valley could also be declared in default on its derivative counterparty agreements. Additionally, Valley has an agreement with several of its derivative counterparties that contains provisions that require Valley's debt to maintain an investment grade credit rating from each of the major credit rating agencies from which it receives a credit rating. If Valley's credit rating is reduced below investment grade, or such rating is withdrawn or suspended, then the counterparties could terminate the derivative positions and Valley would be required to settle its obligations under the agreements. As of June 30, 2024, Valley was in compliance with all of the provisions of its derivative counterparty agreements. The aggregate fair value of all derivative financial instruments with credit risk-related contingent features was in a net asset position at June 30, 2024. Valley has derivative counterparty agreements that require minimum collateral posting thresholds for certain counterparties. Note 13. Balance Sheet Offsetting Certain financial instruments, including certain OTC derivatives (mostly interest rate swaps) and repurchase agreements (accounted for as secured long-term borrowings), may be eligible for offset in the consolidated statements of financial condition and/or subject to master netting arrangements or similar agreements. OTC derivatives include interest rate swaps executed and settled bilaterally with counterparties without the use of an organized exchange or central clearing house (presented in the table below). The credit risk associated with bilateral OTC derivatives is managed through obtaining collateral and enforceable master netting agreements. Valley is party to master netting arrangements with its financial institution counterparties; however, Valley does not offset assets and liabilities under these arrangements for financial statement presentation purposes. The master netting arrangements provide for a single net settlement of all swap agreements, as well as collateral, in the event of default on, or termination of, any one contract. Collateral, usually in the form of cash or marketable investment securities, is posted by or received from the counterparty with net liability or asset positions, respectively, in accordance with contract thresholds. Master repurchase agreements which include a right of set-off provisions generally have a legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts. In such cases, the collateral would be used to settle the fair value of the swap or repurchase agreement should Valley be in default. Total amount of collateral held or pledged cannot exceed the net derivative fair values with the counterparty. The table below presents information about Valley's financial instruments eligible for offset in the consolidated statements of financial condition as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. At June 30, 2024 Gross Amounts Not Offset \$1,460.4 \$1,658.4 (\$11,418.4) \$458,129.4 \$53,780.4 (\$302,180) \$209,729.4 Liabilities Interest rate swaps and other contracts \$502,150.4 \$458,129.4 \$53,780.4 (\$302,180) \$209,729.4 Liabilities Interest rate swaps and other contracts \$519,658.4 \$458,129.4 \$53,780.4 (\$11,418.4) \$458,129.4 \$53,780.4 (\$302,180) \$209,729.4 Liabilities Interest rate swaps and other contracts \$479,345.4 \$479,345.4 \$479,345.4 (\$53,780.4) \$425,565.4 \* At June 30, 2024, the cash collateral received from or pledged to our counterparties in relation to market value exposures of OTC derivative contracts in an asset/liability position. Note 14. Tax Credit Investments Valley's tax credit investments are primarily related to investments promoting qualified affordable housing projects, and other investments related to community development and renewable energy sources. Some of these tax advantaged investments support Valley's regulatory compliance with the CRA. Valley's investments in these entities generate a return primarily through the realization of federal income tax credits and other tax benefits, such as tax deductions from operating losses of the investments, over specified time periods. These tax credits and deductions are recognized as a reduction of income tax expense. Valley's tax credit investments are carried in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial condition. Valley's unfunded capital and other commitments related to the tax credit investments are carried in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition. Valley recognizes amortization of tax credit investments, including impairment losses, within non-interest expense in the consolidated statements of income using the equity method of accounting. After initial measurement, the carrying amounts of tax credit investments with non-readily determinable fair values are increased to reflect Valley's share of income of the investee and are reduced to reflect its share of losses of the investee, dividends received and impairments, if applicable. The following table presents the balances of Valley's affordable housing tax credit investments, other tax credit investments, and related unfunded commitments at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 (in thousands) Other Assets Affordable housing tax credit investments, net \$20,161.4 \$22,158.4 Other tax credit investments, net \$206,941.4 \$117,659.4 Total tax credit investments, net \$227,102.4 \$139,817.4 Other Liabilities Unfunded affordable housing tax credit commitments \$4.4 \$1,305.4 A A A Total unfunded tax credit commitments \$4.4 \$1,305.4 The following table presents other information relating to Valley's affordable housing tax credit investments and other tax credit investments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: At June 30, 2024 Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2023 (in thousands) Components of Income Tax Expense Affordable housing tax credits and other tax credits \$1,263.4 \$1,460.4 \$2,659.4 \$2,919.4 Other tax credit investment credits and tax benefits \$6,684.4 \$3,430.4 \$13,029.4 \$6,651.4 Total reduction in income tax expense \$7,947.4 \$4,890.4 \$15,688.4 \$9,570.4 Amortization of Tax Credit Investments Affordable housing tax credit investment losses \$876.4 \$938.4 \$1,751.4 \$1,875.4 Affordable housing tax credit investment impairment losses \$1,680.4 \$719.4 \$2,280.4 \$725.4 Other tax credit investment losses \$3,225.4 \$2,913.4 \$6,831.4 \$5,775.4 Total amortization of tax credit investments recorded in non-interest expenses \$5,791.4 \$5,018.4 \$11,353.4 \$9,271.4 Note 15. Operating Segments Valley

and Corporate Other. Each operating segment is reviewed routinely for its asset growth, contribution to income before income taxes and return on average interest earning assets and impairment (if events or circumstances indicate a possible inability to realize the carrying amount). Valley regularly assesses its strategic plans, operations and reporting structures to identify its operating segments and no changes to Valley's operating segments were determined necessary during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. The Consumer Banking segment is mainly comprised of residential mortgages and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, secured personal lines of credit, home equity loans and other consumer loans. The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The average weighted life of the automobile loans within the portfolio is relatively unaffected by movements in the market level of interest rates. However, the average life may be impacted by new loans as a result of the availability of credit within the automobile marketplace and consumer demand for purchasing new or used automobiles. Consumer Banking also includes the Wealth Management and Insurance Services Division, comprised of trust, asset management, brokerage, insurance and tax credit advisory services. The Commercial Banking segment is comprised of floating rate and adjustable rate commercial and industrial loans and construction loans, as well as fixed rate owner occupied and commercial real estate loans. Due to the portfolio's interest rate characteristics, Commercial Banking is Valley's operating segment that is most sensitive to movements in market interest rates. Treasury and Corporate Other largely consists of the Treasury managed HTM debt securities and AFS debt securities portfolios mainly utilized in the liquidity management needs of our lending segments and income and expense items resulting from support functions not directly attributable to a specific segment. Interest income is generated through investments in various types of securities (mainly comprised of fixed rate securities) and interest-bearing deposits with other banks (primarily the FRB of New York). Expenses related to the branch network, all other components of retail banking, along with the back office departments of the Bank are allocated from Treasury and Corporate Other to the Consumer and Commercial Banking segments. Interest expense and internal transfer expense (for general corporate expenses) are allocated to each operating segment utilizing a transfer pricing methodology, which involves the allocation of operating and funding costs based on each segment's respective mix of average interest earning assets and or liabilities outstanding for the period. The accounting for each operating segment and Treasury and Corporate Other includes internal accounting policies designed to measure consistent and reasonable financial reporting and may result in income and expense measurements that differ from amounts under GAAP. The financial reporting for each segment contains allocations and reporting in line with Valley's operations, which may not necessarily be comparable to any other financial institution. Furthermore, changes in management structure or allocation methodologies and procedures may result in changes in reported segment financial data. The following tables represent the financial data for Valley's operating segments and Treasury and Corporate Other for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 Consumer Banking Commercial Banking Treasury and Corporate Other Total (\$ in thousands) Average interest earning assets \$9,839,291A \$40,181,610A \$6,752,049\$56,772,950A Interest income \$118,668A \$652,295A \$62,503\$833,466A Interest expense 72,700A 296,872A 62,209431,781A Net interest income 45,968A 355,423A 294401,685A Provision (credit) for credit losses 4,820A 77,291A (418) 482,070A Net interest income after provision for credit losses 41,148A 278,132A 335319,615A Non-interest income 24,995A 10,802A 15,41651,213A Non-interest expense 20,666A 36,577A 220,254277,497A Internal transfer expense (income) 29,775A 121,621A (151,396)A Income (loss) before income taxes 15,702A \$130,736A (\$53,107) \$93,331A Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax) 0.64A % 3.30A % (3.15) % 60.66A % 94.74A Three Months Ended June 30, 2023A Consumer Banking Commercial Banking Treasury and Corporate Other Total (\$ in thousands) Average interest earning assets \$9,638,329A \$39,819,608A \$7,893,871\$57,351,808A Interest income \$102,678A \$612,494A \$72,287\$787,459A Interest expense 59,739A 246,331A 61,624367,694A Net interest income 42,939A 366,163A 10,663419,765A Provision (credit) for credit losses 3,492A 2,840A (2826,050A) Net interest income after provision for credit losses 39,447A 363,323A 10,945413,715A Non-interest income 20,941A 14,343A 24,79160,075A Non-interest expense 21,365A 36,249A 225,357282,971A Internal transfer expense (income) 26,741A 110,475A (137,216)A Income (loss) before income taxes \$12,282A \$230,942A (\$52,405) \$190,819A Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax) 0.51A % 2.32A % (2.66) % 1.33A % Six Months Ended June 30, 2024A Consumer Banking Commercial Banking Treasury and Corporate Other Total (\$ in thousands) Average interest earning assets \$9,817,377A \$40,316,369A \$6,562,128\$56,695,874A Interest income \$232,299A \$1,310,217A \$119,606\$1,662,122A Interest expense 145,873A 599,046A 121,970866,889A Net interest income 86,426A 711,171A (2,364) 795,233A Provision (credit) for credit losses 7,892A 119,493A (115) 127,270A Net interest income after provision for credit losses 78,534A 591,678A (2,249) 667,963A Non-interest income 51,541A 28,796A 32,29112,628A Non-interest expense 39,317A 72,865A 445,625557,807A Internal transfer expense (income) 62,886A 258,252A (321,138)A Income (loss) before income taxes \$27,872A \$289,357A (\$94,445) \$222,784A Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax) 0.57A % 2.44A % (2.88) % 0.79A % 48A Six Months Ended June 30, 2023A Consumer Banking Commercial Banking Treasury and Corporate Other Total (\$ in thousands) Average interest earning assets \$9,557,669A \$39,105,820A \$7,699,305\$56,362,794A Interest income \$198,641A \$1,171,757A \$137,291\$1,507,689A Interest expense 106,215A 434,584A 111,105651,904A Net interest income 92,426A 737,173A 26,186855,785A Provision for credit losses 9,936A 5,846A 4,70520,487A Net interest income after provision for credit losses 82,490A 731,327A 21,481835,298A Non-interest income 38,823A 30,090A 45,461114,374A Non-interest expense 40,998A 71,972A 442,167555,137A Internal transfer expense (income) 55,709A 227,936A (283,645)A Income (loss) before income taxes \$24,606A \$461,509A (\$91,580) \$394,535A Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax) 0.51A % 2.36A % (2.38) % 1.40A % Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Financial Condition and Results of Operations The following MD&A should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing in Part I, Item 1 of this report. The MD&A contains supplemental financial information, described in the sections that follow, which has been determined by methods other than GAAP that management uses in its analysis of our performance. Management believes these non-GAAP financial measures provide information useful to investors in understanding our underlying operational performance, our business and performance trends and facilitate comparisons with the performance of others in the financial services industry. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for or superior to financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures may also be calculated differently from similar measures disclosed by other companies. Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements The foregoing contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not historical facts and include expressions about management's confidence and strategies and management's expectations about our business, new and existing programs and products, acquisitions, relationships, opportunities, taxation, technology, market conditions and economic expectations. These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "expected," "should," "expect," "believe," "view," "opportunity," "allow," "continue," "reflects," "would," "could," "typically," "usually," "anticipate," "may," "estimate," "outlook," "project" or similar statements or variations of such terms. Such forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: the impact of monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. federal government and its agencies, including in connection with prolonged inflationary pressures, as well as the impact of the 2024 U.S. presidential election, which could have a material adverse effect on our clients, as well as our business, our employees, and our ability to provide services to our customers; the impact of unfavorable macroeconomic conditions or downturns, including an actual or threatened U.S. government shutdown, debt default or rating downgrade, instability or volatility in financial markets, unanticipated loan delinquencies, loss of collateral, decreased service revenues, increased business disruptions or failures, reductions in employment, and other potential negative effects on our business, employees or clients caused by factors outside of our control, such as geopolitical instabilities or events (including the 49 Israel-Hamas war); natural and other disasters (including severe weather events); health emergencies; acts of terrorism; or other external events; the impact of potential instability within the U.S. financial sector in the aftermath of the banking failures in 2023 and continued volatility thereafter, including the possibility of a run on deposits by a coordinated deposit base, and the impact of the actual or perceived soundness, or concerns about the creditworthiness of other financial institutions, including any resulting disruption within the financial markets, increased expenses, including FDIC insurance assessments, or adverse impact on our stock price, deposits or our ability to borrow or raise capital; the impact of negative public opinion regarding Valley or banks in general that damages our reputation and adversely impacts business and revenues; changes in the statutes, regulations, policy, or enforcement priorities of the federal bank regulatory agencies; the loss of or decrease in lower-cost funding sources within our deposit base; damage verdicts or settlements or restrictions related to existing or potential class action litigation or individual litigation arising from claims of violations of laws or regulations, contractual claims, breach of fiduciary responsibility, negligence, fraud, environmental laws, patent, trademark or other intellectual property infringement, misappropriation or other violation, employment related claims, and other matters; a prolonged downturn and contraction in the economy, as well as an unexpected decline in commercial real estate values collateralizing a significant portion of our loan portfolio; higher or lower than expected income tax expense or tax rates, including increases or decreases resulting from changes in uncertain tax position liabilities, tax laws, regulations, and case law; the inability to grow customer deposits to keep pace with loan growth; a material change in our allowance for credit losses under CECL due to forecasted economic conditions and/or unexpected credit deterioration in our loan and investment portfolios; the need to supplement debt or equity capital to maintain or exceed internal capital thresholds; changes in our business, strategy, market conditions or other factors that may negatively impact the estimated fair value of our goodwill and other intangible assets and result in future impairment charges; greater than expected technology related costs due to, among other factors, prolonged or failed implementations, additional project staffing and obsolescence caused by continuous and rapid market innovations; cyberattacks, ransomware attacks, computer viruses, malware or other cybersecurity incidents that may breach the security of our websites or other systems or networks to obtain unauthorized access to personal, confidential, proprietary or sensitive information, destroy data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage our systems or networks; results of examinations by the OCC, the FRB, the CFPB and other regulatory authorities, including the possibility that any such regulatory authority may, among other things, require us to increase our allowance for credit losses, write-down assets, reimburse customers, change the way we do business, or limit or eliminate certain other banking activities; application of the OCC heightened regulatory standards for certain large insured national banks, and the expenses we will incur to develop policies, programs, and systems that comply with the enhanced standards applicable to us; our inability or determination not to pay dividends at current levels, or at all, because of inadequate earnings, regulatory restrictions or limitations, changes in our capital requirements, or a decision to increase capital by retaining more earnings; unanticipated loan delinquencies, loss of collateral, decreased service revenues, and other potential negative effects on our business caused by severe weather, pandemics or other public health crises, acts of terrorism or other external events; our ability to successfully execute our business plan and strategic initiatives; and unexpected significant declines in the loan portfolio due to the lack of economic expansion, increased competition, large prepayments, changes in regulatory lending guidance or other factors. 50.50 detailed discussion of factors that could affect our results is included in our SEC filings, including Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. We undertake no duty to update any forward-looking statement to conform the statement to actual results or changes in our expectations, except as required by law. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Critical Accounting Estimates Valley's accounting policies are fundamental to understanding management's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management has made estimates, judgments and assumptions in accordance with these policies that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated statements of financial condition and results of operations for the periods indicated. At June 30, 2024, we identified our policies on the allowance for credit losses, goodwill and other intangible assets, and income taxes to be critical accounting policies because management has to make subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. Management has reviewed the application of these policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of Valley's Board. Our critical accounting policies and estimates are described in detail in Part II, Item 7 in Valley's Annual Report, and there have been no material changes in such policies and estimates since the date of Valley's Annual Report. New Authoritative Accounting Guidance See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for a description of new authoritative accounting guidance, including the dates of adoption and effects on results of operations and financial condition. Executive Summary Company Overview At June 30, 2024, Valley had consolidated total assets of approximately \$62.1 billion, total net loans of \$49.8 billion, total deposits of \$50.1 billion and total shareholders' equity of \$6.7 billion. Valley operates many convenient branch office locations and commercial banking offices in northern and central New Jersey, the New York City boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, Long Island, Westchester County, New York, Florida, California, Alabama and Illinois. Of our current 230 branch network, 55 percent, 18 percent, and 18 percent of the branches are located in New Jersey, New York and Florida, respectively, with the remaining 9 percent of the branches in Alabama, California, and Illinois combined. Financial Condition The combination of an inverted yield curve, a high level of competition and Federal Reserve monetary actions driven by prolonged inflationary pressures, among other factors, continued to weigh on the banking industry during the second quarter 2024. In the face of these challenges, we have positioned our balance sheet to best mitigate these negative factors, while continuing to focus on longer term earnings performance. The following items are key highlights at June 30, 2024. Total assets increased to \$62.1 billion at June 30, 2024 from \$61.0 billion at March 31, 2024. Our liquid assets totaled \$3.4 billion at June 30, 2024, representing 6.1 percent of interest earning assets as compared with \$2.7 billion, or 4.8 percent of interest earning assets at March 31, 2024. We continue to maintain significant access to readily available, diverse funding sources to fulfill both short-term and long-term funding needs. See the "Bank Liquidity" section for additional information. Total deposits increased \$1.0 billion to \$50.1 billion at June 30, 2024 as compared to \$49.1 billion at March 31, 2024 mainly due to higher indirect customer CD balances. See the "Deposits and Other Borrowings" section for more details. Total loans increased \$389.7 million, or 3.1 percent on an annualized basis, to \$50.3 billion at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 mainly as a result of our focus on new commercial and industrial loan production during the second quarter 2024. Strong indirect automobile loan originations from our dealer network, as well as modest organic commercial real estate loan volumes also contributed to the growth in total loans during the second quarter 2024. Loans held for sale decreased \$41.9 million to \$19.9 million at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 mostly due to the previously disclosed sale of \$34.1 million of construction loans at par during April 2024. See further details on our loan activities under the "Loan Portfolio" section below. While non-accrual loans and net loan charge-offs increased during the second quarter 2024 mainly due to two commercial loan relationships, overall asset quality remained generally stable across the loan portfolio and continued to reflect our disciplined underwriting and lending practices. Non-performing assets (NPAs) as a percentage of total loans and NPAs increased to 0.62 percent at June 30, 2024 as compared to 0.58 percent at March 31, 2024. Total net loan charge-offs to average loans was 0.29 percent for the second quarter 2024 as compared with 0.19 percent for the first quarter 2024. See the "Non-Performing Assets" section for additional information. Total investment securities increased \$704.6 million to \$5.9 billion, or 9.6 percent of total assets, at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 mainly due to purchases of residential mortgage backed securities largely issued by Ginnie Mae that were classified as available for sale. See the "Investment Securities Portfolio" section for more details. Total shareholders' equity increased \$10.6 million to \$6.7 billion at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024. Regulatory capital remained strong with ratios of both Valley and the Bank exceeding all capital adequacy requirements at June 30, 2024. During June 2024, we completed a synthetic credit risk transfer transaction, consisting of a credit default swap, related to approximately \$1.5 billion of our \$1.8 billion automobile loan portfolio at June 30, 2024. While we retained the auto loans on-balance sheet and the transaction had no impact to our allowance for loan losses, the new credit protection significantly reduced the risk-weighted assets associated with these loans for regulatory capital purposes. As a result, Valley's total risk-based capital, common equity Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 capital ratios benefited by approximately 20 basis points at June 30, 2024. Subsequent Event On August 5, 2024, Valley issued 6.0 million shares of its 8.250 percent Fixed Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C, no par value per share, with a liquidation preference of \$25 per share. Net proceeds to Valley after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses were \$144.7 million. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements and the "Capital Adequacy" section below for more details. Quarterly Results Net income for the second quarter 2024 was \$70.4 million, or \$0.13 per diluted common share, as compared to \$139.1 million, or \$0.27 per diluted common share, for the second quarter 2023. The \$68.6 million decrease in quarterly net income as compared to the same quarter one year ago was mainly due to the following changes: a \$76.0 million increase in our provision for credit losses mainly due to higher quantitative reserves allocated to commercial real estate loans, commercial and industrial loan growth, and additional specific reserves and charge-offs associated with the revaluation of collateral dependent commercial loans at June 30,

2024, a \$18.1 million decrease in net interest income as higher yields on both new loan originations and adjustable-rate loans were more than offset by an increase in the cost of deposits; and a \$8.9 million decrease in non-interest income that was primarily driven by a decrease in swap fees related to commercial loan transactions (within capital market fees) and lower other income, partially offset by an increase in bank owned life insurance income.<sup>52</sup> Which were partially offset by: a \$28.9 million decrease in income tax expense mostly due to lower pre-tax income in the second quarter 2024 and a higher level of investment in tax credits as compared to one year ago; and a \$5.5 million decrease in non-interest expense largely due to \$10.8 million decline in restructuring charges within salary and employee benefits expense, partially offset by higher FDIC assessment fees. See the Non-Interest Income, Non-Interest Expense and Income Taxes sections below for more details on the impact of the items above and other infrequent non-core items impacting our second quarter 2024 results. U.S. Economic Conditions. During the second quarter 2024, real gross GDP increased at an annual rate of 2.8 percent as compared to an increase of 1.4 percent during the first quarter 2024. The increase was driven by personal consumption, government spending and nonresidential fixed investment. Alternatively, residential fixed investment and net exports declined. In addition, most measures of inflation continued to reflect a moderation in price pressures during the quarter. Inflation rate declined to 3.0 percent in the second quarter 2024 as compared to 3.5 percent for the first quarter 2024. In June 2024, the Federal Reserve noted that economic activity was solid, job gains remained strong, and that inflation, while it remains elevated, has continued to decelerate at a modest pace. As a result, the Federal Reserve decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate between 5.25 and 5.50 percent. Additionally, the Federal Reserve released its updated summary of economic projections which indicated that the median participant's expectation for the federal funds rate by the end of 2024 was 5.1 percent. However, a softer than expected job report in July 2024 has increased market participant expectations for potential rate cuts by the Federal Reserve, including at their next committee meeting in September 2024. The 10-year U.S. Treasury note yield ended the second quarter 2024 at 4.36 percent, or 16 basis points higher as compared to the first quarter 2024, and the 2-year U.S. Treasury note yield ended the second quarter 2024 at 4.71 percent, or 12 basis points higher as compared to the first quarter 2024. For all commercial banks in the U.S., total loans and leases grew 0.6 percent from March 31, 2024 to June 30, 2024. Commercial and industrial lending increased 1.3 percent while commercial real estate lending declined 0.3 percent during the same period. For the second quarter of 2024, banks reported some easing to underwriting standards for most commercial loan products which may support loan growth in future months. However, banks continued to report that demand for both commercial and industrial and commercial real estate loans remained weak. Although Federal Reserve efforts to combat inflation are showing modest progress, several factors, including, but not limited to new and proposed bank regulatory actions, the inverted yield curve, potential weakening of the labor market, elevated inflation and interest rates, the upcoming U.S. presidential election and geopolitical conflicts have added a higher level of uncertainty to the future path of the U.S. economy and created a challenging bank operating environment. Should these conditions persist or further deteriorate, they may adversely impact our banking clients and our financial results, as highlighted in this MD&A. Deposits and Other Borrowings Total average deposits increased by \$807.2 million to \$49.4 billion for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the first quarter 2024 due to increases of \$766.8 million and \$40.4 million in average interest bearing and non-interest bearing deposits, respectively. Average time deposits balances increased \$712.0 million primarily due to our increased use of indirect customer (i.e., brokered) CDs as a funding source in the second quarter 2024. Average non-interest-bearing deposits; savings, NOW and money market deposits; and time deposits represented approximately 23 percent, 50 percent and 27 percent of total deposits for the second quarter 2024, respectively, as compared to 23 percent, 51 percent and 26 percent of total deposits for the first quarter 2024, respectively. Actual ending balances for deposits increased \$1.0 billion to \$50.1 billion at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 mainly due to an increase of \$1.5 billion in time deposits, partially offset by a decrease of \$349.8 million in savings, NOW and money market deposits and a decrease of \$155.6 million in non-interest bearing deposits. The increase in time deposits was mainly due to a \$1.7 billion increase in indirect customer CDs. Non-interest bearing deposit and savings, NOW and money market deposit balances declined at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 partly due to period-end fluctuations within certain direct commercial customer deposit accounts. During the second quarter 2024, management entered into fair value swap transactions with a combined notional value of approximately \$400 million that will effectively convert a portion of its fixed rate indirect CD portfolio to variable interest rates starting in the first quarter 2025 (See Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements for more details). Non-interest bearing deposits; savings, NOW and money market deposits; and time deposits represented approximately 22 percent, 49 percent and 29 percent of total deposits as of June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to 23 percent, 51 percent and 26 percent of total deposits as of March 31, 2024, respectively. The following table lists, by maturity, uninsured CDs at June 30, 2024: June 30, 2024 (in thousands) Less than three months \$677,697 Three to six months \$18,046 Six to twelve months \$12,456 More than twelve months \$191,387 Total \$2,099,586 Total estimated uninsured deposits, excluding collateralized government deposits and intercompany deposits (i.e., deposits eliminated in consolidation), totaled approximately \$11.0 billion, or 22 percent of total deposits, at June 30, 2024 as compared to \$11.5 billion, or 24 percent of total deposits, at March 31, 2024. While we maintained a diversified commercial and consumer deposit base at June 30, 2024, deposit gathering initiatives and our current deposit base could remain challenged due to market competition, attractive investment alternatives, such as U.S. Treasury securities, and other factors. As a result, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain deposit levels at or near those reported at June 30, 2024. Management continuously monitors liquidity and all available funding sources including non-deposit borrowings discussed below. See the Liquidity and Cash Requirements section of this MD&A for additional information. 54 The following table presents average short-term and long-term borrowings for the periods indicated: Three Months Ended Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 March 31, 2024 June 30, 2023 June 30, 2024 (in thousands) Average short-term borrowings: FHLB advances \$29,396 \$1,470,879 \$3,656,593 \$750,137 A \$3,088,445 Securities sold under repurchase agreements \$63,710 A \$7,000 A \$9,355 A \$9,436 Federal funds purchased \$4,396 A \$12,537 A 2,198 A 156,188 Total \$97,502 A \$1,537,879 A \$3,878,457 A \$817,690 A \$3,344,069 Average long-term borrowings: FHLB advances \$2,624,937 A \$1,930,702 A \$1,523,500 A \$2,277,819 A \$1,201,068 Subordinated debt \$63,710 A \$7,000 A \$9,355 A \$9,436 Federal funds purchased \$4,396 A \$12,537 A 2,198 A 156,188 Total \$97,502 A \$1,537,879 A \$3,878,457 A \$817,690 A \$3,344,069 Average short-term borrowings: FHLB advances \$2,624,937 A \$1,930,702 A \$1,523,500 A \$2,277,819 A \$1,201,068 Subordinated debt \$63,710 A \$7,000 A \$9,355 A \$9,436 Federal funds purchased \$4,396 A \$12,537 A 2,198 A 156,188 Total \$97,502 A \$1,537,879 A \$3,878,457 A \$817,690 A \$3,344,069 Average short-term borrowings decreased \$1.4 billion during the second quarter 2024 as compared to the first quarter 2024 mostly due to a shift from short-term FHLB advances to indirect customer time deposits in our average mix of funding sources. Average long-term borrowings (including junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts which are presented separately on the consolidated statements of financial condition) increased \$693.3 million as compared to the first quarter 2024 mainly due to new FHLB advances totaling \$1.0 billion issued in early March 2024. The new long-term FHLB borrowings have a weighted average rate of 4.54 percent and a weighted average remaining contractual term of 3.3 years at June 30, 2024. Actual ending balances for short-term borrowings decreased \$11.5 million to \$63.8 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 mainly due to a moderate decline in securities sold under repurchase agreements. Long-term borrowings totaled \$3.3 billion at June 30, 2024 and also remained relatively unchanged as compared to March 31, 2024. Non-GAAP Financial Measures The table below presents selected performance indicators, their comparative non-GAAP measures and the (non-GAAP) efficiency ratio for the periods indicated. Valley believes that the non-GAAP financial measures provide useful supplemental information to both management and investors in understanding Valley's underlying operational performance, business, and performance trends, and may facilitate comparisons of our current and prior performance with the performance of others in the financial services industry. Management utilizes these measures for internal planning, forecasting and analysis purposes. Management believes that Valley's presentation and discussion of this supplemental information, together with the accompanying reconciliations to the GAAP financial measures, also allows investors to view performance in a manner similar to management. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation, as a substitute for or superior to financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures may also be calculated differently from similar measures disclosed by other companies.<sup>55</sup> The following table presents our annualized performance ratios: Three Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2022 2023 Selected Performance Indicators (\$ in thousands) GAAP measures: Net income, as reported \$70,424 A \$139,060 A \$166,704 A \$285,611 A Return on average assets 0.46 A 0.90 A 0.54 A 0.94 A Return on average shareholders' equity 4.17 A 8.50 A 4.95 A 8.80 A Non-GAAP measures: Net income, as adjusted \$71,643 A \$147,081 A \$171,091 A \$301,611 A Return on average assets, as adjusted 0.47 A 0.95 A 0.56 A 0.99 A Return on average shareholders' equity, as adjusted 4.24 A 8.99 A 12.37 A 7.07 A 12.87 A ROATE, as adjusted \$6.05 A 13.09 A 7.25 A 13.59 A Efficiency ratio, as adjusted 59.62 A 55.59 A 59.36 A 54.69 A June 30, 2024 December 31, 2023 Common Equity Per Share Data: Book value per common share (GAAP) \$12.82 A \$12.79 A Tangible book value per common share (non-GAAP) \$8.87 A 8.79 A 56 Adjusted net income is computed as follows: Three Months Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 2022 2023 Selected Performance Indicators (\$ in thousands) GAAP measures: Net income, as reported \$70,424 A \$139,060 A \$166,704 A \$285,611 A Non-GAAP adjustments: Add: FDIC special assessment (1) 1,363 A A 8,757 A Add: Losses on available for sale and held to maturity debt securities, net (2) 44 A 9 A 11 A 33 A Add: Restructuring charge (3) 334 A 11,182 A 954 A 11,182 A Add: Provision for credit losses for available for sale securities (4) A A A 5 A 0.000 A Add: Merger related expenses (5) A A A 4,133 A Less: Gain on sale of commercial premium finance lending division (6) A A A (3,629) A Total non-GAAP adjustments to net income \$1,701 A \$11,191 A \$6,093 A 20,348 A Income tax adjustments related to non-GAAP adjustments (7) (482) (3,170) (1,706) (4,348) Net income, as adjusted (non-GAAP) \$71,643 A \$147,081 A \$171,091 A \$301,611 A (1) Included in the FDIC insurance expense. (2) Included in gains on securities transactions, net. (3) Represents severance expense related to workforce reductions within salary and employee benefits expense. (4) Included in provision for credit losses for available for sale and held to maturity securities (tax disallowed). (5) Represents salary and employee benefits expense during first quarter 2023. (6) Included in net (losses) gains on sale of assets. (7) Calculated using the appropriate blended statutory tax rate for the applicable period. In addition to the items used to calculate net income, as adjusted, in the table above, our net income is, from time to time, impacted by fluctuations in the level of net gains on sales of loans, wealth management and trust fees, and capital markets fees. 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compared to the first quarter 2024 primarily due to a reduction in both higher cost short-term FHLB borrowings and government banking non-maturity deposit account balances. Our cost of total average deposits was 3.18 percent for the second quarter 2024 as compared to 3.16 percent and 2.45 percent for the first quarter 2024 and the second quarter 2023, respectively. Based upon our latest model estimates, we anticipate net interest income growth in the range of 1.5 to 3.0 percent on a quarterly basis for both the third and fourth quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2024. While we remain optimistic that our net interest income should continue to stabilize and grow during the remainder of 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2024, our forecasts include several uncertain assumptions, including changes in the level of market interest rates. As such, we cannot provide any assurances that our net interest income or margin will remain at the levels reported for the second quarter 2024. For a detailed discussion on the risks related to interest rates please refer to Part I, Item 1A. **»Risk Factors»** in our Annual Report.60The following table reflects the components of net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2024, March 31, 2024 and June 30, 2023:Quarterly Analysis of Average Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity and Net Interest Income on a Tax Equivalent BasisA Three Months Ended June 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023Average BalanceInterest Average RateAverage BalanceInterest Average RateAverage BalanceInterest Average RateA (\$ in thousands)AssetsInterest earning assets:Loans (1)(2)\$50,200,901A \$770,987A 6.17A %\$50,246,591A \$771,577A 6.14A %\$49,457,937A \$715,195A 5.78A %Taxable investmentsA (3)5,379,101A 46,801A 3,484A 5,094,978A 42,625A 3.35A 5,065,812A 39,436A 3.11A Tax-exempt investments (1)(3)575,272A 6,075A 4,22A 579,842A 6,071A 4,19A 629,342A 7,062A 4,49A Interest bearing deposits with banks797,676A 10,902A 5.47A 697,386A 9,682A 5.55A 2,198,717A 27,276A 4,96A Total interest earning assets56,772,950A 834,765A 5.88A 56,618,797A 829,955A 5.86A 57,351,808A 788,969A 5.50A Allowance for credit losses(477,373)(450,331)(446,098)Cash and due from banks421,026A 439,176A 415,075A Other assets4,972,181A 4,805,001A 4,709,061A Unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net(170,145)(155,775)(152,382)Total assets\$61,518,639A \$61,256,868A \$61,877,464A Liabilities and Shareholders' EquityInterest bearing liabilities:Savings, NOW and money market deposits\$24,848,266A \$231,597A 3.73A %\$24,793,452A \$232,506A 3.75A %\$22,512,128A \$164,843A 2.93A %Time deposits13,311,381A 160,442A 4,82A 12,599,395A 151,065A 4,80A 12,195,479A 125,764A 4,12A Total interest bearing deposits38,159,647A 392,039A 4,11A 37,392,847A 383,571A 4,10A 34,707,607A 290,607A 3.35A Short-term borrowings97,502A 691A 2,83A 1,537,879A 20,612A 5,36A 3,878,457A 50,207A 5.18A Long-term borrowingsA (4)3,319,195A 39,051A 4,71A 2,625,862A 30,925A 4,71A 2,339,727A 26,880A 4,60A Total interest bearing liabilities\$41,576,344A 431,781A 4,15A 41,556,588A 435,108A 4,19A 40,925,791A 367,694A 3.59A Non-interest bearing deposits11,223,562A 11,183,127A 12,756,862A Other liabilities\$1,964,752A 1,791,458A 1,648,359A Shareholders' equity6,753,981A 6,725,695A 6,546,452A Total liabilities and shareholders' equity\$61,518,639A \$61,256,868A \$61,877,464A Net interest income/interest rate spread(5)\$402,984A 1.73A %\$394,847A 1.67A %\$421,275A 1.91A %Tax equivalent adjustment(1,299)(1,299)(1,510)Net interest income, as reported\$401,685A \$393,548A \$419,765A Net interest margin(6)2.83A %2.78A %2.93A %Tax equivalent effect0.01A 0.01A 0.01A Net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis(6)2.84A %2.79A %2.94A %61Six Months Ended June 30, 2024June 30, 2023Average BalanceInterest Average RateAverage BalanceInterest Average Rate(\$ in thousands)AssetsInterest earning assets:Loans (1)(2)\$50,133,746A \$1,542,564A 6.15A %\$48,663,070A \$1,370,446A 5.63A %Taxable investmentsA (3)5,237,040A 89,426A 3,42A 5,049,563A 76,910A 3.05A Tax-exempt investments(1)(3)577,557A 12,146A 4,21A 626,261A 13,800A 4.41A Interest bearing deposits with banks747,531A 20,584A 5.51A 2,023,900A 49,481A 4,89A Total interest earning assets\$56,695,874A 1,664,720A 5.87A 56,362,794A 1,510,637A 5.36A Allowance for credit losses(463,852)(456,410)Cash and due from banks430,101A 429,957A Other assets\$4,888,590A 4,705,742A Unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net(162,959)(164,291)Total assets\$61,387,754A \$60,877,792A Liabilities and shareholders' equityInterest bearing liabilities:Savings, NOW and money market deposits\$24,820,859A \$464,103A 3.74A %\$22,948,425A \$315,608A 2.75A %Time deposits12,955,388A 311,507A 4,81A 10,973,830A 206,062A 3.76A Total interest bearing deposits37,776,247A 775,610A 4,11A 33,922,255A 521,670A 3.08A Short-term borrowings817,690A 21,303A 5.21A 3,344,069A 84,156A 5.03A Long-term borrowingsA (4)92,752A 69,676A 4,71A 2,015,081A 46,078A 4.57A Total interest bearing liabilities\$41,566,466A 886,889A 4,17A 39,281,405A 651,904A 3.32A Non-interest bearing deposits\$11,203,344A 13,387,299A Other liabilities\$1,878,106A 1,715,461A Shareholders' equity\$739,838A 6,493,627A Total liabilities and shareholders' equity\$61,387,754A \$60,877,792A Net interest income/interest rate spread(5)\$797,831A 1.70A %\$858,733A 2.04A %Tax equivalent adjustment(2,598)(2,948)Net interest income, as reported\$795,233A \$855,785A Net interest margin(6)2.81A %3.04A %Tax equivalent effect0.00A 0.01A Net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis(6)2.81A %3.05A %  

(1)Interest income is presented on a tax equivalent basis using a 21 percent federal tax rate. (2)Loans are stated net of unearned income and include non-accrual loans.(3)The yield for securities that are classified as AFS is based on the average historical amortized cost.(4)Includes junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts which are presented separately on the consolidated statements of financial condition.(5)Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest earning assets and the average cost of interest bearing liabilities and is presented on a fully tax equivalent basis.(6)Net interest income as a percentage of total average interest earning assets. The following table demonstrates the relative impact on net interest income of changes in the volume of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and changes in rates earned and paid by us on such assets and liabilities. Variances resulting from a combination of changes in volume and rates are allocated to the categories in proportion to the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each category.(6)Change in Net Interest Income on a Tax Equivalent BasisA Three Months Ended June 30, 2024Compared to June 30, 2023Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared to June 30, 2023A ChangeDue to VolumeChange Due to RateTotalChangeChange Due to VolumeChange Due to RateTotalChangeA (in thousands)Interest Income:Loans\*\$8,220A \$47,572A \$55,792A \$42,361A \$129,757A \$172,118A Taxable investments2,538A 4,827A 7,365A (23,288)35,804A 12,516A Tax-exempt investments\*(586)(401)(987)(1,042)(1,654)Interest bearing deposits with banks(18,905)2,531A (16,374)(34,4895,592A (28,897)Total (decrease) increase in interest income(8,733)54,529A 45,796A (16,458)170,541A 154,083A Interest Expense:Savings, NOW and money market deposits18,392A 48,362A 66,754A 27,446A 121,031A 148,495A Time deposits12,190A 22,488A 34,678A 41,296A 64,149A 105,445A Short-term borrowings(33,818)(15,698)(49,516)(65,719)2,866A (62,853)Long-term borrowings and junior subordinated debentures\$11,509A 662A 12,171A 22,501A 1,397A 23,898A Total increase in interest expense\$8,273A 55,814A 64,087A 25,542A 189,443A 214,985A Total decrease in net interest income\$(17,006)A (1,285)A (18,291)A \$(42,000)A \$(18,902)A \$(60,902)\*Interest income is presented on a tax equivalent basis using 21 percent as the federal tax rate. Non-Interest IncomeNon-interest income represented 5.8 percent and 7.1 percent of total interest income plus non-interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively and 6.3 percent and 7.1 percent of total interest income plus non-interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, non-interest income decreased \$8.9 million and \$1.7 million as compared to the same periods in 2023. 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this segment increased \$3.0 million mainly due to higher interest rates on new and adjustable loans, largely offset by an increase in funding costs driven by higher interest rates. The provision for loan losses increased \$1.3 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 mainly due to loan growth. See further details in the **Allowance for Credit Losses** section of this MD&A. 66Net interest margin on the Consumer Banking portfolio increased 7 basis points to 1.86 percent for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 mainly due to a 56 basis point increase in the yield on average loans, partially offset by a 49 basis point increase in the costs associated with our funding sources. The increase in our funding costs was mainly driven by higher interest rates on most of our interest bearing deposit products during the second quarter 2024. The 56 basis point increase in loan yield was largely due to higher yielding new loan volumes and adjustable rate loans in our portfolio. Our cost of total average deposits was 3.18 percent for the second quarter 2024 as compared to 2.45 percent for the second quarter 2023. See the **Executive Summary** and the **Net Interest Income** sections above for more details on our net interest margin and funding sources. The return on average interest earning assets before income taxes for the Consumer Banking segment was 0.64 percent for the second quarter 2024 compared to 0.51 percent for the second quarter 2023. **Commercial Banking Segment** The Commercial Banking segment is comprised of floating rate and adjustable rate commercial and industrial loans and construction loans, as well as fixed rate owner occupied and commercial real estate loans. Due to the portfolio's interest rate characteristics, Commercial Banking is Valley's operating segment that is most sensitive to movements in market interest rates. Commercial and industrial loans totaled approximately \$9.5 billion and represented 18.8 percent of the total loan portfolio at June 30, 2024. Commercial real estate loans and construction loans totaled \$31.8 billion and represented 63.2 percent of the total loan portfolio at June 30, 2024. Average interest earning assets in Commercial Banking segment increased \$362.0 million to \$40.2 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 primarily due to organic loan growth over the last 12 month period largely within the commercial real estate loan portfolio. Income before income taxes for Commercial Banking decreased \$100.2 million to \$130.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023 mainly due to a combination of a higher provision for credit losses, a decrease in net interest income and higher internal transfer expense. The provision for credit losses increased \$74.5 million to \$77.3 million as compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to higher quantitative reserves allocated to commercial real estate loans, commercial and industrial loan growth, and additional specific reserves and charge-offs associated with the revaluation of collateral dependent commercial loans at June 30, 2024. See details in the **Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans** section of this MD&A. Net interest income for this segment decreased \$10.7 million to \$355.4 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 primarily due to the higher cost of funding and the inverted yield curve. Internal transfer expense also increased \$11.1 million to \$121.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023. The net interest margin for this segment decreased 15 basis points to 3.53 percent for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 due to a 49 basis point increase in the cost of our funding sources, partially offset by a 34 basis point increase in the yield on average loans. The return on average interest earning assets before income taxes for the commercial banking segment was 1.30 percent for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 2.32 percent for the same period in 2023. **Treasury and Corporate Other** Treasury and Corporate Other largely consists of the Treasury managed AFS and HTM debt securities portfolios mainly utilized in the liquidity management needs of our lending segments and income and expense items resulting from support functions not directly attributable to a specific segment. Interest income is generated through investments in various types of securities (mainly comprised of fixed rate securities) and interest-bearing deposits with other banks (primarily the FRB of New York). Expenses related to the branch network, all other components of retail banking, along with the back office departments of the Bank are allocated from Treasury and Corporate Other to the Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking segments. Interest expense and internal transfer expense (for general corporate expenses) are allocated to each operating segment utilizing a transfer pricing methodology, which involves the allocation of operating and funding costs based on each segment's respective mix of average interest earning assets and/or liabilities outstanding for the period. Other items disclosed in Treasury and Corporate Other include net gains and losses on AFS and HTM securities transactions, interest expense related to subordinated notes, amortization of tax credit investments, as well as other non-core items, including merger, restructuring expenses and FDIC special assessment charges. Treasury and Corporate Other's average interest earning assets decreased \$1.1 billion to \$6.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 primarily due to a \$1.4 billion decline in average interest bearing cash held overnight as our excess liquidity returned to more normalized levels in 2024 after being elevated in response to the bank failures in most of 2023. For the three months ended June 30, 2024, loss before income taxes totaled \$53.1 million compared to \$52.4 million for the same period in 2023. The \$702 thousand increase in the pre-tax loss during the second quarter 2024 was mainly driven by a decrease in net interest income on interest bearing deposits with banks combined with lower non-interest income. The negative impact of these items was largely offset by lower non-interest expense and higher internal transfer income. Non-interest expense decreased \$5.1 million to \$220.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023. The internal transfer income increased \$14.2 million to \$151.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 due to higher allocations of the overhead expense to the Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking segments over the same period. See further details in the **Non-Interest Income** and **Non-Interest Expense** sections of this MD&A. Treasury and Corporate Other's net interest margin decreased 45 basis points to 0.74 percent for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 due to a 49 basis point increase in cost of our funding sources, partly offset by a 4 basis point increase in the yield on average investments. The following tables present the financial data for Valley's operating segments and Treasury and Corporate Other for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. **A Six Months Ended June 30, 2024** **Consumer Banking Commercial Banking Treasury and Corporate Other Total** (\$ in thousands) Average interest earning assets \$9,817,377\$40,316,369\$6,562,128\$56,695,874 Income (loss) before income taxes 27,872289,357(94,445)222,784 Annualized return on average interest earning assets (before tax) 0.57% 1.44% (2.88)% 0.79% 1.40% Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 **Consumer Banking Commercial Banking Treasury and Corporate Other Total** (\$ in thousands) Average interest earning assets \$9,557,669\$39,105,820\$7,699,305\$56,362,794 Income (loss) before income taxes 24,60461,509(91,580)394,535 Annualized return on average interest earning assets (before tax) 0.51% 2.36% (2.38)% 1.40% Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment's average interest earning assets increased \$259.7 million to \$9.8 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period as well as growth in secured personal lines of credit and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average home equity loans. 68Income before income taxes generated by Consumer Banking increased \$3.3 million to \$27.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of an increase in non-interest income and lower provision for loan losses, largely offset by higher internal transfer expense and lower net interest income. The non-interest income increased \$12.7 million mainly due to a higher volume of success fees and other related periodic fees generated by our tax credit advisory subsidiary, as well as brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the **Non-Interest Income** section of this MD&A. Net interest income for this segment decreased \$6.0 million mainly due to higher funding costs driven by higher interest rates. The provision for loan losses decreased \$2.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 mainly due to lower loan growth and an improved economic outlook as compared to one year ago. See further details in the **Allowance for Credit Losses** section of this MD&A. Net interest margin on the Consumer Banking portfolio decreased 18 basis points to 1.76 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to a 75 basis point increase in the costs associated with our funding sources, partially offset by a 57 basis point increase in the yield on average loans. The increase in our funding costs was mainly driven by higher interest rates on most of our interest bearing deposit products, as well as the mix of our adjustable rate and other borrowings during the six months ended June 30, 2024. The 57 basis point increase in loan yield was largely due to higher yielding new loan volumes and adjustable rate loans in our portfolio. See details in the **Executive Summary** and the **Net Interest Income** sections above for more details on our net interest margin and funding sources. The return on average interest earning assets before income taxes for the Consumer Banking segment was 0.57 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 0.51 percent for the same period in 2023. **Commercial Banking Segment** Average interest earning assets in the Commercial Banking segment increased \$1.2 billion to \$40.3 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023. This increase was primarily due to organic loan growth over the last 12 month period largely within the commercial real estate loan portfolio. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, income before income taxes for Commercial Banking decreased \$172.2 million to \$289.4 million as compared to the same period in 2023 mainly driven by higher provision for credit losses and internal transfer expense and a decrease in net interest income. The provision for credit losses increased \$113.6 million to \$119.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to higher quantitative reserves allocated to commercial real estate loans, commercial and industrial loan growth, and additional specific reserves and charge-offs associated with the revaluation of collateral dependent commercial loans at June 30, 2024. See details in the **Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans** section of this MD&A. Net interest income for this segment decreased \$26.0 million to \$711.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 primarily due to the higher cost of funding and the inverted yield curve. Internal transfer expense also increased \$30.3 million to \$258.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023. See further details in the **Non-Interest Income** and **Non-Interest Expense** sections of this MD&A. The net interest margin for this segment decreased 24 basis points to 3.53 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 due to a 75 basis point increase in the cost of our funding sources, partially offset by a 51 basis point increase in yield on average loans. The return on average interest earning assets before income taxes for the commercial banking segment was 1.44 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to 2.36 percent for the same period in 2023. **Treasury and Corporate Other** Treasury and Corporate Other's average interest earning assets decreased \$1.1 billion during the six months ended June 30, 2024 primarily due to a \$1.3 billion decline in average interest bearing cash held overnight as our excess liquidity returned to more normalized levels in 2024 after being elevated in response to the bank failures in most of 2023. The loss before income taxes totaled \$94.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to \$91.6 million for the same period in 2023. The \$2.9 million increase in pre-tax loss was mainly driven by a decrease in net interest income on interest bearing deposits with banks combined with lower non-interest income. Non-interest expense increased \$3.5 million to \$445.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 largely due to a \$13.1 million increase in the FDIC insurance assessment expense, partially offset by decreases in salary and employee benefits expense and professional and legal fees. See further details in the **Non-Interest Income** and **Non-Interest Expense** sections of this MD&A. The negative impact of these items was largely offset by higher internal transfer income and a decrease in the provision for credit losses. The internal transfer income increased \$37.5 million to \$321.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 due to higher allocations of the overhead expense to the Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking segments over the same period. Provision for credit losses decreased \$4.8 million mostly due to credit related impairment of one corporate bond issued by Signature Bank during the six months ended June 30, 2023. Treasury and Corporate Other's net interest margin decreased 67 basis points to 0.68 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 due to a 75 basis point increase in cost of our funding sources, partially offset by an 8 basis point increase in the yield on average investments. The increase in the yield on average investments as compared to the same period in 2023 was largely driven by new higher yielding investments and a reduction in premium amortization expense mostly caused by slower principal repayments in the elevated market interest rate environment. **ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT** **Interest Rate Risk** Our success is largely dependent upon our ability to manage interest rate risk. Interest rate risk can be defined as the exposure of our interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities to the movement in interest rates. Our Asset/Liability Management Committee is responsible for managing such risks and establishing policies that monitor and coordinate our sources and uses of funds. Asset/Liability management is a continuous process due to the constant change in interest rate risk factors. In assessing the appropriate interest rate risk levels for us, management weighs the potential benefit of each risk management activity within the desired parameters of liquidity, capital levels and management's tolerance for exposure to income fluctuations. Many of the actions undertaken by management utilize fair value analysis and attempt to achieve consistent accounting and economic benefits for financial assets and their related funding sources. We have predominantly focused on managing our interest rate risk by attempting to match the inherent risk and cash flows of financial assets and liabilities. Specifically, management employs multiple risk management activities such as optimizing the level of new residential mortgage originations retained in our mortgage portfolio through increasing or decreasing loan sales in the secondary market, product pricing levels, the desired maturity levels for new originations, the composition levels of both our interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, as well as several other risk management activities. We use a simulation model to analyze net interest income sensitivity to movements in interest rates. The simulation model projects net interest income based on various interest rate scenarios over a 12-month period. The model is based on the actual maturity and re-pricing characteristics of rate sensitive assets and liabilities. The model incorporates certain assumptions which management believes to be reasonable regarding the impact of changing interest rates and the prepayment assumptions of certain assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2024. The model assumes immediate changes in interest rates without any proactive change in the composition or size of the balance sheet, or other future actions that management might undertake to mitigate this risk. In the model, the forecasted shape of the yield curve remains static as of June 30, 2024. The impact of interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, is also included in the model. 70Our simulation model is based on market interest rates and prepayment speeds prevalent in the market as of June 30, 2024. Although the size of Valley's balance sheet is forecasted to remain static as of June 30, 2024, in our model, the composition is adjusted to reflect new interest earning assets and funding originations coupled with rate spreads utilizing our actual originations during the second quarter 2024. The model utilizes an immediate parallel shift in market interest rates at June 30, 2024. The assumptions used in the net interest income simulation are inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ significantly from those presented in the table below, due to the frequency and timing of changes in interest rates and changes in spreads between maturity and re-pricing categories. Overall, our net interest income is affected by changes in interest rates and cash flows from our loan and investment portfolios. We actively manage these cash flows in conjunction with our liability mix, duration and interest rates to optimize the net interest income, while structuring the balance sheet in response to actual or potential changes in interest rates. Additionally, our net interest income is impacted by the level of competition within our marketplace. Competition can negatively impact the level of interest rates attainable on loans and increase the cost of deposits, which may result in downward pressure on our net interest margin in future periods. Other factors, including, but not limited to, the slope of the yield curve and projected cash flows will impact our net interest income results and may increase or decrease the level of asset sensitivity of our balance sheet. Convexity is a measure of how the duration of a financial instrument changes as market interest rates change. Potential movements in the convexity of bonds held in our investment portfolio, as well as the duration of the loan portfolio may have a positive or negative impact on our net interest income in varying interest rate environments. As a result, the increase or decrease in forecasted net interest income may not have a linear relationship to the results reflected in the table below. Management cannot provide any assurance about the actual effect of changes in interest rates on our net interest income. The following table reflects management's expectations of the change in our net interest income over the next 12-month period considering the aforementioned assumptions. While an instantaneous and severe shift in interest rates was used in this simulation model, we believe that any actual shift in interest rates would likely be more gradual and would therefore have a more modest impact than shown in the table below. **A Estimated Change in Future Net Interest Income Changes in Interest Rates** **Dollar Change** **Percentage Change** **(in basis points)** (\$ in thousands) +\$300,140,214.8 4.22% +\$200,918,715.522A +\$100,433,707A 2.62A **4.10%** (60,433)(3.63) **2.00%** (115,201) (6.92) **4.30%** (169,593)(10.19) As noted in the table above, a 100 basis point immediate decrease in interest rates combined with a static balance sheet where the size, mix, and proportions of assets and liabilities remain unchanged is projected to decrease net interest income over the next 12-month period by 3.63 percent. Management believes the interest rate sensitivity of our balance sheet remains within an expected tolerance range at June 30, 2024. However, the level of net interest income sensitivity may increase or decrease in the future as a result of several factors, including potential changes in our balance sheet strategies, the slope of the yield curve and projected cash flows. 71Liquidity and Cash Requirements **Bank Liquidity** Liquidity measures Valley's ability to satisfy its current and future cash flow needs. Our objective is to have liquidity available to fulfill loan demands, repay deposits and other liabilities, and execute balance sheet strategies in all market conditions while adhering to internal controls and income targets. Valley's liquidity program is managed by the Treasury Department and routinely monitored by the Asset and Liability Management Committee and two board committees. Among other actions, the Treasury Department actively monitors Valley's current liquidity profile, sources and stability of funding, availability of assets for pledging or sale, opportunities to gather additional funds, and anticipated future funding needs, including the level of unfunded commitments. The Bank adheres to certain internal liquidity measures including ratios of loans to deposits below 110 percent and wholesale funding to total funding below 25 percent, as summarized in the table below.

Management maintains flexibility to temporarily exceed these thresholds in certain operating environments. The following table presents Valley's loan to deposits and wholesale funding to total funding ratios at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Loans to deposits 100.4% to 102.0% Wholesale funding to total funding 22.6% to 19.5%. Valley's short and long-term cash requirements include contractual obligations under borrowings, deposits, payments related to leases, capital expenditures and other purchase commitments. In the ordinary course of operations, the Bank also enters into various financial obligations, including contractual obligations that may require future cash payments. Management believes the Bank has the ability to generate and obtain adequate amounts of cash to meet its short-term and long-term obligations as they come due by utilizing various cash resources described below. On the asset side of the balance sheet, the Bank has numerous sources of liquid funds in the form of cash and due from banks, interest bearing deposits with banks (including the FRB of New York) and other sources. The following table summarizes Valley's sources of liquid assets: June 30, 2024/December 31, 2023 (in thousands). Cash and due from banks \$478,006A \$284,090A Interest bearing deposits with banks \$513,067A \$607,135A Trading debt securities 3,979A 3,973A Held to maturity debt securities (1) 204,732A 194,094A Available for sale debt securities (2) 212,092A 1,296,576A Loans held for sale 19,887A 30,640A Total liquid assets \$3,449,763A \$2,416,508A (1) A A A Represents securities that are maturing within 90 days or would otherwise qualify as maturities if sold (i.e., 85 percent of original cost basis has been repaid) within the held to maturity debt security portfolio. (2) A A A Includes approximately \$1.7 billion and \$840.3 million of various investment securities that were pledged to counterparties to support our earning asset funding strategies at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Total liquid assets represented 6.1 percent and 4.3 percent of interest earning assets at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Other sources of funds on the asset side are derived from scheduled loan payments of principal and interest, as well as prepayments received. At June 30, 2024, estimated cash inflows from total loans are projected to be approximately \$14.1 billion over the next 12-month period. As a contingency plan for any liquidity constraints, liquidity could also be derived from the sale of conforming residential mortgages from our loan portfolio or alleviated from the temporary curtailment of lending activities. We anticipate the receipt of approximately \$432.0 million in principal payments from securities in the total investment portfolio at June 30, 2024 over the next 12-month period due to normally scheduled principal repayments and expected prepayments of certain securities, primarily residential mortgage-backed securities. On the liability side of the balance sheet, we utilize multiple sources of funds to meet liquidity needs, including retail and commercial deposits, fully FDIC-insured indirect customer deposits, collateralized municipal deposits, and short-term and long-term borrowings. Our core deposit base, which generally excludes all fully insured indirect customer deposits, as well as retail certificates of deposit over \$250 thousand, represents the largest of these sources. Average core deposits totaled approximately \$40.2 billion and \$37.6 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and for the year ended December 31, 2023, respectively, representing 70.8 percent and 66.6 percent of average interest earning assets for the respective periods. The level of interest bearing deposits is affected by interest rates offered, which is often influenced by our need for funds, rates prevailing in the capital markets, competition, and the need to manage interest rate risk sensitivity. In addition to customer deposits, the Bank has access to readily available borrowing sources to supplement its current and projected funding needs. The following table presents short-term borrowings outstanding at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023: June 30, 2024/December 31, 2023 (in thousands). FHLB advances \$850,000A Securities sold under agreements to repurchase \$3,770A 67,834A Total short-term borrowings \$63,770A \$917,834A The following table summarizes the Bank's estimated unused available non-deposit borrowing capacities at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023: June 30, 2024/December 31, 2023 (in thousands). FHLB borrowing capacity \$9,235,878A \$13,604,000A Unused FRB discount window \*10,162,000A 8,530,000A Unused federal funds lines available from commercial banks 2,140,000A 2,140,000A Unencumbered investment securities 1,069,244A 1,129,000A Total \$22,607,122A \$25,403,000A \* A A A Used and unused FHLB and FRB borrowings are collateralized by certain pledged securities, including but not limited to U.S. government and agency mortgage-backed securities and blanket qualifying first lien on certain real estate and residential mortgage secured loans. 73 Corporation Liquidity Valley's recurring cash requirements primarily consist of dividends to preferred and common shareholders and interest expense on subordinated notes and junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts. As part of our ongoing asset/liability management strategies, Valley could also use cash to repurchase shares of its outstanding common stock under its share repurchase program or redeem its callable junior subordinated debentures and subordinated notes. Valley's cash needs are routinely satisfied by dividends collected from the Bank. Projected cash flows from the Bank are expected to be adequate to pay preferred and common dividends, if declared, and interest expense payable to subordinated note holders and capital trusts, given the current capital levels and current profitable operations of the Bank. In addition to dividends received from the Bank, Valley can satisfy its cash requirements by utilizing its own cash and potential new funds borrowed from outside sources or capital issuances. Valley also has the right to defer interest payments on the junior subordinated debentures, and therefore distributions on its trust preferred securities for consecutive quarterly periods of up to five years, but not beyond the stated maturity dates, and subject to other conditions. Investment Securities Portfolio As of June 30, 2024, we had \$69.1 million, \$2.2 billion, and \$3.7 billion in equity, AFS debt and HTM debt securities, respectively. We also had \$4.0 million of trading securities consisting of U.S. Treasury securities at June 30, 2024. The AFS and HTM debt securities portfolios, which comprise the majority of the securities we own, include: U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government agency securities, tax-exempt and taxable issuances of states and political subdivisions, residential mortgage-backed securities, single-issuer trust preferred securities principally issued by bank holding companies and high quality corporate bonds. Among other securities, our AFS debt securities include securities such as bank issued and other corporate bonds, as well as municipal special revenue bonds, which may pose a higher risk of future impairment charges to us as a result of the uncertain economic environment and its potential negative effect on the future performance of the security issuers. The equity securities consist of two publicly traded mutual funds, CRA investments and several other equity investments we have made in companies that develop new financial technologies and in partnerships that invest in such companies. Our CRA and other equity investments are a mix of both publicly traded entities and privately held entities. The primary purpose of the HTM and AFS debt securities portfolios is to provide a source of earnings and liquidity, as well as serve as a tool for managing interest rate risk. The decision to purchase or sell securities is based upon the current assessment of long and short-term economic and financial conditions, including the interest rate environment and other components of statement of financial condition. See additional information under "Interest Rate Sensitivity," "Liquidity and Cash Requirements" and "Capital Adequacy" sections elsewhere in this MD&A. We continually evaluate our investment securities portfolio in response to established asset/liability management objectives, changing market conditions that could affect profitability, and the level of interest rate risk to which we are exposed. These evaluations may cause us to change the level of funds we deploy into investment securities, change the composition of our investment securities portfolio, and change the proportion of investments primarily made into the AFS and HTM debt securities portfolios. Allowance for Credit Losses and Impairment Analysis Available for sale debt securities. AFS debt securities in unrealized loss positions are evaluated for impairment related to credit losses at least quarterly. In assessing whether a credit loss exists, we compare the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security with 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 for the security, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded, limited to the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Declines in fair value that have not been recorded through an allowance for credit losses, such as declines due to changes in market interest rates, are recorded through other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. We have evaluated all AFS debt securities that are in an unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and determined that the declines in fair value were mainly attributable to changes in market 74 volatility, due to factors such as interest rates and spread factors, but not attributable to credit quality or other factors. During the first quarter 2023, Valley recognized a credit related impairment of one corporate bond issued by Signature Bank resulting in both a provision for credit losses and full charge-off of the security totaling \$5.0 million based on a comparison of the present value of expected cash flows to the amortized cost. The bond was subsequently sold and the sale resulted in a \$869 thousand gain during the fourth quarter 2023. There was no other impairment recognized within the AFS debt securities portfolio during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023. Valley does not intend to sell any of its AFS debt securities in an unrealized loss position prior to recovery of our amortized cost basis, and it is more likely than not that Valley will not be required to sell any of its securities prior to recovery of our amortized cost basis. None of the AFS debt securities were past due as of June 30, 2024 and there was no allowance for credit losses for AFS debt securities at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Held to maturity debt securities. Valley estimates the expected credit losses on HTM debt securities that have loss expectations using a discounted cash flow model developed by a third party. Valley has a zero-loss expectation for certain securities within the HTM portfolio, including U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agency securities, residential mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and collateralized municipal bonds. To measure the expected credit losses on HTM debt securities that have loss expectations, we utilize a third party discounted cash flow model. The assumptions used in the model for pools of securities with common risk characteristics include the historical lifetime probability of default and severity of loss in the event of default, with the model incorporating several economic cycles of loss history data to calculate expected credit losses given default at the individual security level. HTM debt securities were carried net of an allowance for credit losses totaling approximately \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Investment grades. The investment grades in the table below reflect the most current independent analysis performed by third parties of each security as of the date presented and not necessarily the investment grades at the date of our purchase of the securities. For many securities, the rating agencies may not have performed an independent analysis of the tranches owned by us, but rather an analysis of the entire investment pool. For this and other reasons, we believe the assigned investment grades may not accurately reflect the actual credit quality of each security and should not be viewed in isolation as a measure of the quality of our investment portfolio. The following table presents the available for sale and held to maturity debt investment securities portfolios by investment grades at June 30, 2024: A June 30, 2024A AmortizedCostGrossUnrealizedGainsGrossUnrealizedLossesFair Value(in thousands) Available for sale investment grades: AAA/AA/A Rated \$2,169,596A \$1,588A (\$160,617) \$2,010,567A BBB Rated 3557A A (\$3,821) 82,736A Not rated 135,401A 59A (16,671) 118,789A Total \$2,391,554A \$1,647A (\$181,109) \$2,212,092A Held to maturity investment grades: AAA/AA/A Rated \$3,477,942A \$2,011A \$498,916A \$2,981,037A BBB Rated 6,000A A (\$490) 5,510A Non-investment grades 5,248A A (\$596) 4,652A Not rated 162,264A A (\$13,515) 148,749A Total \$3,651,454A \$2,011A \$513,517A \$13,139,948A Allowance for credit losses 1,090A A (\$13,515) 1,090A Total, net of allowance for credit losses \$3,650,364A \$2,011A \$513,517A \$3,138,858A 75The unrealized losses in the AAA/AA/A rated categories of both the AFS and HTM debt securities portfolios (in the above table) were largely related to residential mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and continue to be driven by the higher market interest rate environment. The investment securities AFS and HTM portfolios included \$135.4 million and \$162.3 million, respectively, of investments not rated by the rating agencies with aggregate unrealized losses of \$16.7 million and \$13.5 million, respectively, at June 30, 2024. The unrealized losses within non-rated AFS debt securities mostly related to several large corporate bonds negatively impacted by rising interest rates, and not changes in underlying credit. The unrealized losses within non-rated HTM debt securities mostly related to four single-issuer bank trust preferred issuances with a combined amortized cost of \$36.1 million with \$7.2 million gross unrealized losses and several corporate debt securities that were negatively impacted by rising interest rates, and not changes in their underlying credit. See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding our investment securities portfolio. 76 Loan Portfolio The following table reflects the composition of the loan portfolio as of the dates presented: June 30, 2024/March 31, 2024/December 31, 2023A (\$ in thousands) Loans Commercial and industrials \$9,479,147\$9,104,193\$9,230,543 Commercial real estate: Non-owner occupied (1) 13,710,01514,962,85115,078,464 Multifamily (2) 8,976,2648,818,2638,860,219 Owner occupied (1) 15,536,8444,367,8394,304,556 Total \$28,223,123,28,148,95328,243,239 Construction 3,545,7233,556,511,726,808 Total commercial real estate \$1,768,84631,705,46431,970,047 Residential mortgage 5,627,1135,618,3555,691,010 Consumer: Home equity 566,467564,083559,152 Auto 1,762,8521,700,5081,620,389 Other consumer 1,10,277,122,4391,261,154 Total consumer loans 3,436,5963,494,0303,440,695 Total loans (3) \$50,311,702 \$49,922,042 \$50,210,295 As a percent of total loans: Commercial and industrial 18.8% 18.2% 18.4% Non-owner occupied 27.3A 30.0A 30.0A Multifamily 17.9A 17.7A 17.7A Owner occupied 11.0A 8.7A 8.6A Construction 7.0A 7.1A 7.4A Total Commercial real estate 63.2A 63.5A 63.7A Residential mortgage 11.2A 11.3A 11.1A Consumer loans 6.8A 7.0A 6.8A Total 100.0A 100.0A 100.0A (1) Reflects approximately \$1.1 billion of non-owner occupied loans reclassified to owner occupied loans at June 30, 2024 based upon Valley's re-assessment of such loans under the applicable bank regulatory guidance. (2) Includes loans collateralized by properties that are greater than 50 percent rent regulated totaling approximately \$528 million, \$531 million and \$545 million at June 30, 2024, March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. (3) Includes net unearned discount and deferred loan fees of \$61.6 million, \$71.8 million and \$85.4 million at June 30, 2024, March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Total loans increased \$389.7 million, or 3.1 percent on an annualized basis, to \$50.3 billion at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 mainly as a result of our focus on new commercial and industrial loan production during the second quarter 2024. Loans held for sale decreased \$41.9 million to \$19.9 million at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 mostly due to the previously disclosed sale of \$34.1 million of construction loans at par during April 2024. Loans held for sale are presented separately from total loans on the consolidated statements of financial condition totaling \$19.9 million and \$61.8 million at June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024, respectively. Commercial and industrial loans increased \$375.0 million to \$9.5 billion at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 mainly as a result of our focus on new loan production from specialized industries and organic loan growth during the second quarter 2024. Commercial real estate loans (excluding construction loans) increased \$74.2 million to \$28.2 billion at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 due, in part, to an increase in multifamily loans during the second quarter 2024 as a 77 result of the conversion to permanent financing of certain construction loans. During the second quarter 2024, we reassessed the loan classification of skilled nursing facility loans based on the qualifying criteria for owner occupied loans outlined in the applicable bank regulatory reporting guidance. As a result, we reclassified loans totaling approximately \$1.1 billion from non-owner occupied to owner occupied loans at June 30, 2024 (as reflected in the table above). Overall, we continue to be selective in our organic commercial real estate loan originations, which primarily consist of loans to existing and other well-established clients within our markets of Florida, New Jersey, New York and Manhattan. The commercial real estate loan portfolio had a combined weighted average loan to value ratio of 57 percent and debt service coverage ratio of 1.64 at June 30, 2024. Commercial real estate collateralized by office buildings totaled approximately \$3.3 billion at June 30, 2024 and remained relatively unchanged as compared to March 31, 2024. Our loans collateralized by office buildings had a combined weighted average loan to value rate of 55 percent and debt service coverage ratio of 1.63 at June 30, 2024. Construction loans decreased \$10.8 million to \$3.5 billion at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 partly due to the migration of completed projects to both internal and external permanent financing and a low level of new advances on existing projects. Residential mortgage loans totaled \$5.6 billion at June 30, 2024 and only increased \$8.8 million from March 31, 2024. New and refinanced residential mortgage loan originations totaled \$135.4A million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$115.0A million and \$188.0A million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. During the second quarter 2024, we retained approximately 61.9 percent of the total residential mortgage originations in our held for investment loan portfolio. The volume of primarily new home loan applications remained relatively low in the early stages of the third quarter 2024 largely due to the higher level of mortgage interest rates which may continue to challenge our ability to grow this loan category. Home equity loans increased \$2.4 million to \$566.5 million at June 30, 2024 compared to March 31, 2024 as new home equity loan originations and customer utilization of lines of credit remained challenged due to the unfavorable high interest rate environment. Automobile loans increased by \$62.3 million, or 14.7 percent on an annualized basis, to \$1.8 billion at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 as application volume from our indirect auto dealer network remained strong during the second quarter 2024. Other consumer loans decreased \$122.2 million to \$1.1 billion at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024, primarily due to the negative impact of high market interest rates on the demand and usage of collateralized personal lines of credit. A significant part of our lending is in northern and central New Jersey, New York City, Long Island and Florida. To mitigate our geographic risks, we make efforts to maintain a diversified portfolio as to type of borrower and loan to guard against a potential downward turn in any one economic sector. Looking forward to third quarter 2024 and beyond, we expect to remain highly selective on new loan originations and generally supportive of compelling projects led by our high quality and tenured customer base. We will continue to focus our new origination efforts on traditional commercial and industrial, owner-occupied real estate and healthcare and controlling non-owner occupied and multifamily originations in efforts to reduce our commercial real estate concentration level. For the second half of 2024, we currently expect low single digits annualized loan growth as compared to total loans of \$50.3 billion at June 30, 2024. Non-performing Assets NPAs include non-accrual loans, OREO, and other reposessed assets (which primarily consist of automobiles and taxi medallions) at June 30, 2024. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when they become past due in excess of 90 days as to payment of principal or interest. Exceptions to the non-accrual policy may be permitted if the loan is sufficiently collateralized and in the process of collection. OREO is

acquired through foreclosure on 78 loans secured by land or real estate. OREO and other repossessed assets are reported at lower of cost or fair value, less estimated cost to sell. Our NPAs increased \$24.2 million to \$312.9 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 mainly due to higher non-accrual commercial real estate loan balances. NPAs as a percentage of total loans and NPAs totaled 0.62 percent and 0.58 percent at June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024, respectively (as shown in the table below). We believe our total NPAs has remained relatively low as a percentage of the total loan portfolio and NPAs, which is reflective of our consistent approach to the loan underwriting criteria for both Valley originated loans and loans purchased from third parties. For additional details, see the **“Credit quality indicators”** section in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. Our lending strategy is based on underwriting standards designed to maintain high credit quality, and we remain optimistic regarding the overall future performance of our loan portfolio. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, most of our credit trends have remained generally stable, and the majority of our borrowers continued to demonstrate resilience despite the impact of higher borrowing costs, elevated inflation, labor costs and other factors. We continue to proactively monitor our commercial loans for potential negative trends/borrower weakness due to the current operating environment and internally risk rate them accordingly. However, management cannot provide assurance that the non-performing assets will not increase from the levels reported at June 30, 2024 due to the aforementioned or other factors potentially impacting our lending customers.<sup>79</sup> The following table sets forth by loan category accruing past due and non-performing assets at the dates indicated in conjunction with our asset quality ratios:<sup>80</sup> June 30, 2024/March 31, 2024/December 31, 2023<sup>81</sup> (\$ in thousands) Accruing past due loans: 30 to 59 days past due: Commercial and industrials \$5,086<sup>82</sup> \$6,202<sup>83</sup> \$9,307<sup>84</sup> Commercial real estate 1,879<sup>85</sup> 5,791<sup>86</sup> 3,008<sup>87</sup> Residential mortgage 17,389<sup>88</sup> 20,819<sup>89</sup> 26,345<sup>90</sup> Total consumer 21,639<sup>91</sup> 14,032<sup>92</sup> 20,554<sup>93</sup> Total 30 to 59 days past due: Commercial and industrials \$5,086<sup>84</sup> \$6,202<sup>85</sup> \$9,307<sup>86</sup> Commercial real 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Capital4,675,635Â 9.55Â 3,426,491Â 7.00Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,457,352Â 11.15Â 3,425,468Â 7.00Â 3,180,792Â 6.50Â Tier 1 Risk-based Capital4,885,167Â 9.98Â 4,160,739Â 8.50Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,457,352Â 11.15Â 4,159,497Â 8.50Â 3,914,821Â 8.00Â Tier 1 Leverage Capital4,885,167Â 8.19Â 2,387,140Â 4.00Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,457,352Â 9.15Â 2,386,758Â 4.00Â 2,983,448Â 5.00Â As of December 31, 2023 Total Risk-based Capital\$5,855,633Â 11.76 %\$5,228,447Â 10.50Â %N/AN/AValley National Bank5,794,213Â 11.64Â 5,228,403Â 10.50Â \$4,979,431Â 10.00Â %Common Equity Tier 1 Capital4,623,473Â 9.29Â 3,485,631Â 7.00Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,420,894Â 10.89Â 3,485,602Â 7.00Â 3,236,630Â 6.50Â Tier 1 Risk-based Capital4,838,314Â 9.72Â 4,232,552Â 8.50Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,420,894Â 10.89Â 4,232,517Â 8.50Â 3,983,545Â 8.00Â Tier 1 Leverage Capital4,838,314Â 8.16Â 2,372,129Â 4.00Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,420,894Â 9.14Â 2,372,322Â 4.00Â 2,965,403Â 5.00Â The increases in the total risk-based capital, common equity Tier 1 capital, and Tier 1 capital ratios at June 30, 2024 as compared to December 31, 2023 were largely due to the credit risk transfer transaction related to a portion of the automobile loan portfolio executed in June 2024. See the "Executive Summary" section for more details. On August 5, 2024, Valley issued 6.0 million shares of its 8.250 percent Fixed Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C, no par value per share, with a liquidation preference of \$25 per share. Net proceeds to Valley after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses were \$144.7 million and are expected to enhance our regulatory capital and ratios reported at September 30, 2024. Valley intends to use the proceeds for general corporate purposes and investments in Valley National Bank for future growth. The following table sets forth Valley's (1) actual capital positions and ratios under Basel III risk-based capital guidelines at June 30, 2024 and (2) on an adjusted basis to give effect to the Series C preferred stock, net of issuance costs. Actual As of June 30, 2024 Total Risk-based Capital\$5,954,925Â 12.17Â %\$6,099,579Â 12.46Â %Common Equity Tier 1 Capital4,675,635Â 9.55Â 4,675,635Â 9.55 Tier 1 Risk-based Capital4,885,167Â 9.98Â 5,029,821Â 10.28Â Tier 1 Leverage Capital4,885,167Â 8.19Â 5,029,821Â 8.41Â See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for more details on the Series C preferred stock. Typically, our primary source of capital growth is through retention of earnings. Our rate of earnings retention is derived by dividing undistributed earnings per common share by earnings (or net income available to common shareholders) per common share. Our retention ratio was approximately 29.0 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to 53.7 percent for the year ended December 31, 2023. The decline in the retention ratio during the first half of 2024 was partly due to the increased provision for credit losses during the second quarter 2024. Cash dividends declared amounted to \$0.22 per common share for each of the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. The Board is committed to examining and weighing relevant facts and considerations, including its commitment to shareholder value, each time it makes a cash dividend decision. The Federal Reserve has cautioned all bank holding companies about distributing dividends which may reduce the level of capital or not allow capital to grow considering the increased capital levels as required under the Basel III rules. Prior to the date of this filing, Valley has received no objection or adverse guidance from the Federal Reserve or the OCC regarding the current level of its quarterly common stock dividend. However, the Federal Reserve has reiterated its long-standing guidance in recent years that banking organizations should consult them before declaring dividends in excess of earnings for the corresponding quarter. The renewed guidance was largely due to the increased risk of the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors negatively impacting the future level of bank earnings. See Item 1A, Risk Factors of Valley's Annual Report for additional information. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Contractual Obligations and Other Matters For a discussion of Valley's off-balance sheet arrangements and contractual obligations see information included in Valley's Annual Report in the MD&A section. Liquidity and Cash Requirements and Notes 12 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements included in this report. Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Market risk refers to potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and commodity prices. Valley's market risk is composed primarily of interest rate risk. See page 70 for a discussion of interest rate risk. Item 4. Controls and Procedures (a) Disclosure control and procedures. Valley maintains disclosure controls and procedures which, consistent with Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act, are defined to mean controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that Valley files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (b) to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to Valley's management, including Valley's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Valley's CEO and CFO, with the assistance of other members of Valley's management, have evaluated the effectiveness of Valley's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, Valley's CEO and CFO have concluded that Valley's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. (b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting. Valley's CEO and CFO have also concluded that there have not been any changes in Valley's internal control over financial reporting in the quarter ended June 30, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Valley's internal control over financial reporting. Valley's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A system of internal control, no matter how well conceived and operated, provides reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system of internal control are met. The design of a system of internal control reflects resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because there are inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within Valley have been or will be detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns occur because of a simple error or mistake. Controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of internal control is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. PART II - OTHER INFORMATION Item 1. Legal Proceedings We are a party to various claims and legal actions in the ordinary course of our business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate resolution of such claims and legal actions, either individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on Valley's financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity. Item 1A. Risk Factors There have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the section titled "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of Valley's Annual Report. Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds During the quarter, we did not sell any equity securities not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers during the three months ended June 30, 2024 were as follows: ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES Period Total Number of Shares Purchased (1) Average Price Paid Per Share Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans (2) April 1, 2024 to April 30, 2024 96,354Â \$7.96Â ¤ 25,000,000Â May 1, 2024 to May 31, 2024 661Â 7.48Â ¤ 25,000,000Â June 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 268Â 7.13Â ¤ 25,000,000Â Total 113,283Â 7.86Â ¤ (1) Includes repurchases made in connection with the vesting of employee restricted stock awards. (2) On April 26, 2022, Valley publicly announced a stock repurchase program for up to 25 million shares of Valley common stock. The authorization to repurchase expired on April 25, 2024. On February 21, 2024, Valley publicly announced a new stock repurchase program for up to 25 million shares of Valley common stock. The authorization to repurchase under the new repurchase program became effective on April 26, 2024, and replaced the prior stock repurchase program, and is set to expire on April 26, 2026. Item 5. Other Information. None. b. None. c. During the three months ended June 30, 2024, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a 10b-5 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b-5 trading arrangement, as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K. 90 Item 6. Exhibits (3) Articles of Incorporation and By-laws: (3.1) Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q Quarterly Report filed on August 7, 2020. (3.2) Certificate of Amendment to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K Current Report filed on August 5, 2024. (3.3) By-laws of the Company, as amended and restated, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K Current Report filed on October 24, 2018. (10) Material Contracts: (10.1) Underwriting Agreement, dated July 29, 2024, by and among the Company, Valley National Bank, and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, BofA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., as representatives of the underwriters named therein, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Form 8-K Current Report filed on July 31, 2024. (31.1) Certification of Ira Robbins, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, pursuant to Securities Exchange Rule 13a-14(a). (31.2) Certification of Michael D. Hagedorn, Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, pursuant to Securities Exchange Rule 13a-14(a). (32) Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Ira Robbins, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Michael D. Hagedorn, Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. \*\*(101) Interactive Data File (XBRL Instance Document) does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document. \*\*(104) Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101) Filed herewith. \*\*Furnished herewith. +Management contract and compensatory plan or arrangement. 91 SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, duly authorized. A A VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORP A (Registrant) Date: A /s/ Ira Robbins A Chairman of the Board and A Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) Date: A /s/ Michael D. Hagedorn August 8, 2024 A Michael D. Hagedorn A Senior Executive Vice President and A Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) 92 Document EXHIBIT 31.1 CERTIFICATION, Ira Robbins, certify that: 1. A A A I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Valley National Bancorp; 2. A A A 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. A A A 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. A A A The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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) A A 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) A A A 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) A A A 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; and d) A A A 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. A A A 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. A A A The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): a) A A A All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and b) A A A Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. A Date: August 8, 2024 /s/ Michael D. Hagedorn Michael D. Hagedorn Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Document EXHIBIT 31.21, Michael D. Hagedorn, certify that: 1. A A A I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Valley National Bancorp; 2. A A A 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. A A A 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. A A A The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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) A A 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) A A A 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) A A A 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; and d) A A A 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. A A A The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): a) A A A All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and b) A A A Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. A Date: August 8, 2024 /s/ Michael D. Hagedorn Michael D. Hagedorn Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Document EXHIBIT 32 CERTIFICATION OF CEO AND CFO PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Valley National Bancorp (the "Company") for the period ended June 30, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Ira Robbins, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Michael D. Hagedorn, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. (section) 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 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 of 1934; and (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. A /s/ Ira Robbins Ira Robbins Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer August 8, 2024 /s/ Michael D. Hagedorn Michael D. Hagedorn Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer August 8, 2024