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assessment14,466\$ 10,426\$ 32,682\$ 19,581\$ Amortization of other intangible assets8,568\$ 9,812\$ 17,980\$ 20,331\$ Professional and legal fees17,938\$ 21,406\$ 34,403\$ 38,220\$ Amortization of tax credit investments5,791\$ 5,018\$ 11,353\$ 9,271\$ Other30,484\$ 28,290\$ 59,503\$ 54,965\$ Total non-interest expense277,497\$ 282,971\$ 557,807\$ 555,137\$ Income Before Income Taxes93,331\$ 190,819\$ 222,784\$ 394,535\$ Income tax expense22,907\$ 51,759\$ 56,080\$ 108,924\$ Net Income70,424\$ 139,060\$ 166,704\$ 285,611\$ Dividends on preferred stock 4,108\$ 4,030\$ 8,227\$ 7,904\$ Net Income Available to Common Shareholders\$66,316\$ 135,030\$ 158,477\$ 277,707\$ Earnings Per Common Share:Basic\$0.13\$ 0.27\$ 0.31\$ 0.55\$ Diluted\$0.13\$ 0.27\$ 0.31\$ 0.55\$ See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.4VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORPCONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)(in thousands)\$ Three Months EndedJune 30,Six Months EndedJune 30, 2024202320242023Net income\$70,424\$ 139,060\$ 166,704\$ 285,611\$ Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:Unrealized losses and gains on available for sale securitiesNet losses arising during the period(5,600)(18,051)(15,805)(881)Less reclassification adjustment for net losses included in net income8\$ 8\$ 8\$ 8\$ Total(5,592)(18,051)(15,797)(881)Unrealized gains and losses on derivatives (cash flow hedges)Net losses on derivatives arising during the period\$ (3,573)\$ (775)\$ (775)\$ (775)\$ Effect of stock incentive plan (net (gains) losses included in net income(210)\$ 156\$ (432)\$ 895\$ Total(210)(3,057)(432)\$ 120\$ Defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plansAmortization of actuarial net loss37\$ 8\$ 72\$ 16\$ Total other comprehensive loss(5,765)(21,100)(16,157)(745)Total comprehensive income\$64,659\$ 117,960\$ 150,547\$ 284,866\$ See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.5VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORPCONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024Common StockAccumulatedPreferred StockSharesAmountSurplusRetainedEarningsOtherComprehensive LossTreasuryStockTotalShareholders' Equity\$ (in thousands)Balance - December 31, 2023\$209,691\$ 507,710\$ 178,187\$ 4,989,989\$ 1,471,371\$ (\$146,456)\$(1,391)\$6,701,391\$ Net income\$ 70,424\$ 139,060\$ 166,704\$ 285,611\$ 96,280\$ 96,280\$ Other comprehensive loss, net of tax\$ (5,592)\$ (18,051)\$ (15,797)\$ (881)\$ 37\$ 8\$ 72\$ 16\$ Cash dividends declared:Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.39 per share\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ 56,794\$ 56,794\$ Effect of stock incentive plan, net\$ (1,183)\$ 348\$ (966)\$ (966)\$ 1,391\$ 773\$ Balance - March 31, 2024\$209,691\$ 508,893\$ 178,535\$ 4,989,023\$ 1,506,738\$ (\$156,848)\$ 6,727\$ 1,391\$ Net income\$ 70,424\$ 139,060\$ 166,704\$ 285,611\$ 96,280\$ 96,280\$ Other comprehensive loss, net of tax\$ (5,765)\$ (21,100)\$ (16,157)\$ (745)\$ 37\$ 8\$ 72\$ 16\$ Cash dividends declared:Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.39 per share\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ 56,794\$ 56,794\$ Effect of stock incentive plan, net\$ (1,183)\$ 348\$ (966)\$ (966)\$ 1,391\$ 773\$ Balance - June 30, 2024\$209,691\$ 509,205\$ 178,645\$ 4,995,638\$ 1,516,376\$ (\$162,613)\$ 6,737\$ 737\$ 6For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 Common StockAccumulatedPreferred StockSharesAmountSurplusRetainedEarningsOtherComprehensive LossTreasuryStockTotalShareholders' Equity\$ (in thousands)Balance - December 31, 2022\$209,691\$ 506,374\$ 178,185\$ 4,980,231\$ 1,218,445\$ (\$164,002)\$(21,748)\$6,400,802\$ Adjustment due to the adoption of ASU 2022-02\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ 56,794\$ 56,794\$ Balance - January 1, 2023\$209,691\$ 506,374\$ 178,185\$ 4,980,231\$ 1,219,435\$ (164,002)(21,748)\$6,401,792\$ Net income\$ 70,424\$ 139,060\$ 166,704\$ 285,611\$ 96,280\$ 96,280\$ Other comprehensive loss, net of tax\$ (5,592)\$ (18,051)\$ (15,797)\$ (881)\$ 37\$ 8\$ 72\$ 16\$ Cash dividends declared:Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.39 per share\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ (20,355)\$ 56,794\$ 56,794\$ Effect of stock incentive plan, net\$ (1,183)\$ 348\$ (966)\$ (966)\$ 1,391\$ 773\$ Balance - June 30, 2023\$209,691\$ 507,619\$ 178,187\$ 4,974,507\$ 1,379,534\$ (\$164,747)\$(1,988)\$6,575,184\$ See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.7VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORPCONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited) (in thousands)\$ Six Months EndedJune 30, 20242023Cash flows from operating activities:Net income\$166,704\$ 285,611\$ Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:Depreciation and amortization21,510\$ 21,425\$ Stock-based compensation15,718\$ 16,773\$ Provision for credit losses127,270\$ 20,487\$ Net accretion of discounts and amortization of premium on securities and borrowings(1,418)(639)Amortization of other intangible assets17,980\$ 20,331\$ Losses on available for sale and held to maturity debt securities, net11\$ 33\$ Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale at fair value145,310\$ 72,925\$ Gains on sales of loans, net(2,502)(1,729)Originations of loans held for sale(133,348)(76,943)Gains on sales of assets, net(3,692)(285)Net change in:Fair value of financial instruments hedged by derivative transactions6,083\$ (291)Trading debt securities(10,029)\$ Lease right of use assets5,506\$ (53,412)Cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance(7,748)(5,722)Accrued interest receivable(5,669)(29,312)Other assets(176,362)(230,018)Accrued expenses and other liabilities138,165\$ 233,419\$ Net cash provided by operating activities313,512\$ 282,682\$ Cash flows from investing activities:Net loan originations and purchases(496,413)(3,009,649)Equity securities:Purchases(4,691)(9,662)Sales751\$ 771\$ Held to maturity debt securities:Purchases(56,672)(114,544)Maturities, calls and principal repayments144,552\$ 175,492\$ Available for sale debt securities:Purchases(982,861)(41,470)Sales\$ 17,910\$ Maturities, calls and principal repayments49,102\$ 44,534\$ Death benefit proceeds from bank owned life insurance5,667\$ 5,218\$ Proceeds from sales of real estate property and equipment2,974\$ 490\$ Proceeds from sales of loans not originated for sale230,666\$ 96,280\$ Proceeds from sale of commercial premium finance lending division98,060\$ 96,280\$ Purchases of real estate property and equipment(6,378)(49,468)Net cash used in investing activities(1,015,243)(2,980,378)8VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORPCONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited) (continued)(in thousands)\$ Six Months EndedJune 30, 20242023Cash flows from financing activities:Net change in deposits\$869,348\$ 1,982,901\$ Net change in short-term borrowings(854,064)950,170\$ Proceeds from issuance of long-term borrowings, net1,000,000\$ 1,250,000\$ Repayments of long-term borrowings(65,000)(350,000)Cash dividends paid to preferred shareholders(8,227)(7,904)Cash dividends paid to common shareholders(114,256)(113,611)Purchase of common shares to treasury(8,271)(11,133)Common stock issued, net51\$ 3,750\$ Other, net(2)(15)Net cash provided by financing activities819,579\$ 3,704,158\$ Net change in cash and cash equivalents117,848\$ 1,006,462\$ Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year891,225\$ 947,947\$ Cash and cash equivalents at end of period\$1,009,073\$ 1,954,409\$ Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:Cash payments for:Interest on deposits and borrowings\$891,336\$ 571,741\$ Federal and state income taxes48,252\$ 122,130\$ Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:Transfer of loans to other real estate owned\$8,059\$ 903\$ Transfer of loans to loans held for sale\$ 10,000\$ Lease right of use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities15,429\$ 81,727\$ See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.9VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORPNOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(Unaudited)Note 1. Basis of PresentationThe unaudited consolidated financial statements of Valley include the accounts of the Bank and all other entities in which Valley has a controlling financial interest. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated. The accounting and reporting policies of Valley conform to GAAP and general practices within the financial services industry. In accordance with applicable accounting standards, Valley does not consolidate statutory trusts established for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and related trust common securities. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly Valley's financial position, results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows at June 30, 2024 and for all periods presented have been made. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire fiscal year or any subsequent interim period. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP and industry practice have been condensed or omitted pursuant to rules and regulations of the SEC. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Valley's Annual Report. Significant Estimates. In preparing the unaudited consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management has made estimates and assumptions 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. Material estimates that require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgment and are particularly susceptible to change include: the allowance for credit losses, the evaluation of goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment, and income taxes. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically, and the effects of revisions are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period they are deemed necessary. While management uses its best judgment, actual amounts or results could differ significantly from those estimates. The current economic environment has increased the degree of uncertainty inherent in these material estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Also, future amounts and values could differ materially from those estimates due to changes in values and circumstances after the balance sheet date.Preferred Stock Series C Issuance. On August 5, 2024, Valley issued 6.0 million shares of its Fixed Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C, no par value per share, with a liquidation preference of \$25 per share for aggregate consideration of \$150 million. Dividends on the preferred stock will accrue and be payable quarterly in arrears, at a fixed rate per annum equal to 8.250% from the date of original issue to, but excluding September 30, 2029, and thereafter at a rate per annum equal to the five-year U.S. treasury rate as of the most recent dividend payment date plus 4.182 percent. Net proceeds to Valley after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses were \$144.7 million. In addition, Valley has granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of the preferred stock at the public offering price, less underwriting discounts and commissions, solely to cover over-allotments, if any.10Note 2. Earnings Per Common ShareThe following table shows the calculation of both basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Three Months EndedJune 30, Six Months EndedJune 30, 2024202320242023A (in thousands, except for share and per share data)Net income available to common shareholders\$66,316\$ 135,030\$ 158,477\$ 277,707\$ Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding509,141,252\$ 507,690,043\$ 508,740,986\$ 507,402,268\$ Plus: Common stock equivalents1,197,250\$ 952,982\$ 1,696,973\$ 1,674,035\$ Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding510,338,024\$ 508,643,025\$ 510,437,959\$ 509,076,303\$ Earnings per common share:Basic\$0.13\$ 0.27\$ 0.31\$ 0.55\$ Diluted\$0.13\$ 0.27\$ 0.31\$ 0.55\$ Common stock equivalents represent the dilutive effect of additional common shares issuable upon the assumed vesting or exercise, if applicable, of RSUs and common stock options to purchase Valley's common shares. Common stock options with exercise prices that exceed the average market price of Valley's common stock during the periods presented may have an anti-dilutive effect on the diluted earnings per common share calculation and therefore are excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation along with RSUs. Potential anti-dilutive weighted common shares totaled approximately 6.9 million and 7.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and 6.0 million and 3.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.Note 3. Accumulated Other Comprehensive LossThe following tables present the after-tax changes in the balances of each component of accumulated other comprehensive loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: A Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive LossTotalAccumulated Other Comprehensive LossUnrealized Gainsand Losses onAFS SecuritiesUnrealized Gainsand Losses onDerivativesDefined BenefitPensionand Postretirement Benefit PlansA (in thousands)March 31, 2024\$(125,707)\$ 1,892\$ (33,033)\$(156,848)Other comprehensive loss before reclassification (5,600)\$ 8\$ 8\$ (5,600)Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss 8\$ (210)\$ 37\$ (165)Other comprehensive (loss) income, net(5,592)(210)\$ 37\$ (5,765)June 30, 2024\$(131,299)\$ 1,682\$ (32,996)\$(162,613)March 31, 2023\$(110,648)\$ 5,410\$ (38,409)\$(143,647)Other comprehensive loss before reclassification (18,051)(3,573)\$ 8\$ (21,624)Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss\$ 8\$ 516\$ 8\$ 524\$ Other comprehensive (loss) income, net(18,051)(3,057)\$ 8\$ (21,100)June 30, 2023\$(128,699)\$ 2,353\$ (38,401)\$(164,747)11Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive LossTotalAccumulated Other Comprehensive LossUnrealized Gainsand Losses onAFS SecuritiesUnrealized Gainsand Losses onDerivativesDefined BenefitPensionand Postretirement Benefit Plans(in thousands)December 31, 2023\$(115,502)\$ 2,114\$ (33,068)\$(146,456)Other comprehensive loss before reclassification (15,805)\$ 8\$ 8\$ (15,805)Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss 8\$ (432)\$ 72\$ (352)Other comprehensive (loss) income, net(15,797)(432)\$ 72\$ (16,157)June 30, 2024\$(131,299)\$ 1,682\$ (32,996)\$(162,613)December 31, 2022\$(127,818)\$ 2,233\$ (38,417)\$(164,002)Other comprehensive loss before reclassification (881)(775)\$ 8\$ (1,656)Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss\$ 8\$ 895\$ 16\$ 911\$ Other comprehensive (loss) income, net(881)(120)\$ 16\$ (745)June 30, 2023\$(128,699)\$ 2,353\$ (38,401)\$(164,747)The following table presents amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive loss on a gross and net of tax basis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive LossThree Months EndedJune 30, Six Months EndedJune 30, Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss2024202320242023Income Statement Line ItemA (in thousands)A Unrealized losses on AFS securities before tax(11)\$ 8\$ A (11)\$ 8\$ A Gains on securities transactions, netTax effect3\$ 3\$ A 3\$ 3\$ A Total net of tax(8)\$ 8\$ A (8)\$ 8\$ A Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives (cash flow hedges) before tax299\$ (725)\$ 974\$ (1,256)Interest incomeTax effect(89)\$ 209\$ (165)\$ 361\$ Total net of tax210\$ (516)\$ 432\$ (895)Defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans:Amortization of actuarial net loss(50)(11)(99)(22)*Tax effect3\$ 27\$ 6\$ 27\$ 6\$ Total net of tax(37)(8)(72)(16)Total reclassifications, net of tax\$ 165\$ (524)\$ 352\$ (911)*Amortization of actuarial net loss is included in the computation of net periodic pension cost recognized within other non-interest expense.Note 4. New Authoritative Accounting GuidanceNew Accounting Guidance Adopted in the First Quarter 2024ASU No. 2023-02, Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method, is intended to improve the accounting and disclosures for investments in certain tax credit structures. ASU No. 2023-02 allows the option to apply the proportional amortization method to account for investments made primarily for the purpose of receiving income tax credits and other income tax benefits when certain requirements are met. ASU No. 2023-02 became effective on January 1, 2024 and did not have a significant impact on Valley's consolidated financial statements. Under the new guidance, Valley did not elect to apply the proportional amortization method as an accounting policy for its eligible 12 tax credit investments and, as a result, there were no adjustments from adoption recognized in earnings on the date of adoption. See additional disclosures regarding Valley's tax credit investments in Note 14.ASU No. 2022-03, Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions, updates guidance in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement and clarifies that a contractual sale restriction should not be considered in measuring fair value. It also requires entities with investments in equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions to disclose certain qualitative and quantitative information about such securities including (i) the nature and remaining duration of the restriction; (ii) the circumstances that could cause a lapse in restrictions; and (iii) the fair value of the securities with contractual sale restrictions. ASU No. 2022-03 became effective on January 1, 2024 and Valley's adoption did not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.New Accounting Guidance Effective at December 31, 2024ASU No. 2023-07, "Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures," requires public entities to disclose detailed information about a reportable segment's expenses on both an annual and interim basis. ASU No. 2023-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in ASU No. 2023-07 should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented in the financial statements. Upon transition, the segment expense categories and amounts disclosed in the prior periods should be based on the significant segment expense categories identified and disclosed in the period of adoption. The adoption of ASU No. 2023-07 is not expected to have a significant impact on Valley's consolidated financial statements, other than enhanced disclosures.Note 5. Fair Value Measurement of Assets and LiabilitiesASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below: Level 1 - Unadjusted exchange quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, or identical liabilities traded as assets that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 - Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly (i.e., quoted prices on similar assets) for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 3 - Prices or valuation techniques that

require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity). Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring and Non-Recurring BasisThe following tables present the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as reported on the consolidated statements of financial condition at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023. The assets presented under Ænon-recurring fair value measurementsÆ in the tables below are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments under certain circumstances (e.g., when an impairment loss is recognized). 13A June 30, 2024Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using: A Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) A (in thousands) Recurring fair value measurements: Assets Investment securities: Equity securities \$23,094 \$23,094 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Equity securities at net asset value (NAV) 12,159 \$23,094 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Trading debt securities 3,979 3,979 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Available for sale debt securities: U.S. Treasury securities 286,274 286,274 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A U.S. government agency securities 22,766 22,766 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Obligations of states and political subdivisions 188,688 188,688 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Residential mortgage-backed securities 1,535,690 1,535,690 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Corporate and other debt securities 178,674 178,674 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Total available for sale debt securities 2,212,092 286,274 1,925,818 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Loans held for sale (1) 11,137 1,137 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Other assets (2) 514,661 514,661 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Total assets \$2,777,122 \$313,347 \$2,451,616 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Liabilities Other liabilities (2) \$531,746 \$531,746 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Total liabilities \$531,746 \$531,746 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Non-recurring fair value measurements: Non-performing loan held for sale (3) \$8,750 \$8,750 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Collateral dependent loans 112,575 112,575 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 112,575 Foreclosed assets 9,666 9,666 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 9,666 Total \$130,991 \$8,750 \$122,241 14 A Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using: A December 31, 2023 Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) A (in thousands) Recurring fair value measurements: Assets Investment securities: Equity securities \$23,307 \$23,307 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Equity securities at net asset value (NAV) 12,126 12,126 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Trading debt securities 3,973 3,973 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Available for sale debt securities: U.S. Treasury securities 288,157 288,157 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A U.S. government agency securities 23,702 23,702 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Obligations of states and political subdivisions 191,690 191,690 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Residential mortgage-backed securities 626,572 626,572 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Corporate and other debt securities 166,455 166,455 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Total available for sale debt securities 1,296,576 288,157 1,008,419 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Loans held for sale (1) 120,640 120,640 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Other assets (2) 466,227 466,227 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Total assets \$1,822,849 \$315,437 \$1,495,286 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Liabilities Other liabilities (2) \$488,103 \$488,103 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Total liabilities \$488,103 \$488,103 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Non-recurring fair value measurements: Non-performing loan held for sale (3) \$10,000 \$10,000 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A Collateral dependent loans 90,580 90,580 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 90,580 Foreclosed assets 1,444 1,444 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 1,444 Total \$102,024 \$10,000 \$92,024 (1) Represents residential mortgage loans held for sale that are carried at fair value and had contractual unpaid principal balances totaling \$11.0 million and \$20.1 million at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively. (2) Derivative financial instruments are included in this category. (3) Reported at lower of cost or fair value. Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring BasisThe following valuation techniques were used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis. All the valuation techniques described below apply to the unpaid principal balance, excluding any accrued interest or dividends at the measurement date. Interest income and expense are recorded within the consolidated statements of income depending on the nature of the instrument using the effective interest method based on acquired discount or premium. Equity securities. The equity securities consisted 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. These investments are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs. Equity securities at NAV. Valley also has privately held CRA funds at fair value measured at NAV using the most recently available financial information from the investee. Certain equity investments without readily determinable 15 fair values are measured at NAV per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient, which are excluded from fair value hierarchy levels in the tables above. Trading debt securities. The fair value of trading debt securities, consisting of U.S. Treasury securities, are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023. Management reviews the data and assumptions used in pricing the securities by its third-party provider to ensure the highest level of significant inputs are derived from market observable data. Available for sale debt securities. U.S. Treasury securities are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs. The majority of other investment securities are reported at fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs. The prices for these instruments are obtained through an independent pricing service or dealer market participants with whom Valley has historically transacted both purchases and sales of investment securities. Prices obtained from these sources include prices derived from market quotations and matrix pricing. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the bondÆ™s terms and conditions, among other things. Management reviews the data and assumptions used in pricing the securities by its third-party provider to ensure the highest level of significant inputs are derived from market observable data. In addition, Valley reviews the volume and level of activity for all AFS debt securities and attempts to identify transactions which may not be orderly or reflective of a significant level of activity and volume. Loans held for sale. A Residential mortgage loans originated for sale are reported at fair value using Level 2 inputs. The fair values were calculated utilizing quoted prices for similar assets in active markets. The market prices represent a delivery price, which reflects the underlying price each institution would pay Valley for an immediate sale of an aggregate pool of mortgages. Non-performance risk did not materially impact the fair value of mortgage loans held for sale at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023 based on the short duration these assets were held and their credit quality. Derivatives. A Derivatives are reported at fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs. The fair values of ValleyÆ™s derivatives are determined using third-party prices that are based on discounted cash flow analysis using observed market inputs, such as the SOFR curve at June30, 2024. The fair value of mortgage banking derivatives, consisting of interest rate lock commitments to fund residential mortgage loans and forward commitments for the future delivery of such loans (including certain loans held for sale at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023), is determined based on the current market prices for similar instruments. The fair value of a credit default swap related to a portion of Valley's automobile loan portfolio is based on estimated discounted cash flows that incorporate market data for auto credit loss forecasts and anticipated cash outflows for the instrument's premium payments. The fair value of most of the derivatives incorporate credit valuation adjustments, which consider the impact of any credit enhancements to the contracts, to account for potential nonperformance risk of Valley and its counterparties. The credit valuation adjustments were not significant to the overall valuation of ValleyÆ™s derivatives at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023. See Note 12 for additional details on Valley's derivatives. Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-recurring BasisThe following valuation techniques were used for certain non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, including collateral dependent loans reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral and foreclosed assets, which are reported at fair value upon initial recognition or subsequent impairment as described below. Non-performing loan held for sale. During the year ended December31, 2023, Valley transferred a non-performing construction loan totaling \$10.0 million, net of charge-offs, to loans held for sale. The transfer at the loan's fair value resulted in a \$4.2 million charge-off to the allowance of loan losses. The fair value of the loan was determined using Level 2 inputs, including bids from a third-party broker engaged to solicit interest from potential purchasers. The broker coordinated loan level due diligence with interested parties and established a formal bidding process in which each participant was required to provide an indicative non-binding bid. Fair value was determined based on a non-binding sale agreement selected by Valley during the bidding process. During the second quarter 16 ended June30, 2024, an additional \$1.2A million write-down was recorded to reflect the loan's current estimated fair value of \$8.8A million at June30, 2024. Collateral dependent loans. Collateral dependent loans are loans where foreclosure of the collateral is probable, or where the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and substantially all of the repayment is expected from the collateral. Collateral dependent loans are reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral. Collateral values are estimated using Level 3 inputs, consisting of individual third-party appraisals that may be adjusted based on certain discounting criteria. Certain real estate appraisals may be discounted based on specific market data by location and property type. At June30, 2024, collateral dependent loans were individually re-measured and reported at fair value through direct loan charge-offs to the allowance for loan losses based on the fair value of the underlying collateral. At June30, 2024, collateral dependent loans with a total amortized cost of \$196.2 million, including tax mediation loans totaling \$41.6A million, were reduced by specific allowance for loan losses allocations totaling \$83.6 million to a reported total net carrying amount of \$112.6 million. Foreclosed assets. Certain foreclosed assets (consisting of other real estate owned and other repossessed assets included in other assets), upon initial recognition and transfer from loans, are re-measured and reported at fair value using Level 3 inputs, consisting of a third-party appraisal less estimated cost to sell. When an asset is acquired, the excess of the loan balance over fair value, less estimated selling costs, is charged to the allowance for loan losses. If further declines in the estimated fair value of an asset occur, the asset is re-measured and reported at fair value through a write-down recorded in non-interest expense. There were no adjustments to the appraisals of foreclosed assets at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023. Other Fair Value Disclosures ASC Topic 825, ÆÆÆ Financial Instruments, ÆÆÆ requires disclosure of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis. The fair value estimates presented in the following table were based on pertinent market data and relevant information on the financial instruments available as of the valuation date. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the entire portfolio of financial instruments. Because no market exists for a portion of the financial instruments, fair value estimates may be based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. Fair value estimates are based on existing balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. For instance, Valley has certain fee-generating business lines (e.g., its mortgage servicing operations, trust and investment management departments) that were not considered in these estimates since these activities are not financial instruments. In addition, the tax implications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of the estimates. 17 The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments not measured and not reported at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023 were as follows: A Fair Value Hierarchy June 30, 2024 December 31, 2023 A Carrying Amount Fair Value Carrying Amount Fair Value A (in thousands) Financial assets Cash and due from banks Level 1 \$147,006 \$147,006 \$47,006 \$47,006 A Interest bearing deposits with banks Level 1 \$131,067 \$131,067 \$135,607 \$135,607 A Equity securities (1) Level 3 \$3,852 \$3,852 \$29,031 \$29,031 A Held to maturity debt securities: U.S. Treasury securities Level 125,861 25,579 26,232 25,978 A U.S. government agency securities Level 2304,308 257,457 305,996 261,555 A Obligations of states and political subdivisions Level 2393,163 366,611 405,470 387,527 A Residential mortgage-backed securities Level 22,804,769 2,379,255 2,885,303 2,521,926 A Trust preferred securities Level 237,071 29,484 37,062 30,650 A Corporate and other debt securities Level 286,282 81,198 80,350 74,676 A Total held to maturity debt securities (2) (3),651,454 3,139,948 3,740,413 3,302,312 A Net loans Level 3 349,792,392 48,010,633 49,764,215 47,981,499 A Accrued interest receivable Level 1251,167 251,167 245,498 245,498 A FRB and FHLB stock A (3) Level 2327,561 327,561 320,727 320,727 A Financial liabilities Deposits without stated maturities Level 135,828,829 35,828,829 36,066,105 36,066,105 A Deposits with stated maturities Level 214,283,348 14,251,483 13,176,724 13,103,381 A Short-term borrowings Level 263,770 47,379 917,834 901,617 A Long-term borrowings Level 23,264,530 3,209,974 2,328,375 2,256,997 A Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts Level 257,282 48,130 57,108 47,374 A Accrued interest payable (4) Level 1135,049 135,049 159,496 159,496 A (1) Represents equity securities without a readily determinable fair value, which are measured based on the price at which the investment was acquired plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments. Total changes in the valuation of equity securities for the six months ended June30, 2024 and for the year ended December31, 2023 were immaterial. (2) The carrying amount is presented gross without the allowance for credit losses. (3) Included in other assets. (4) Included in accrued expenses and other liabilities. Note 6. Investment Securities Equity Securities Equity securities totaled \$69.1 million and \$64.5 million at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively. See Note 5 for further details on equity securities. Trading Debt Securities The fair value of trading debt securities totaled \$4.0 million at both June30, 2024 and December31, 2023. Net trading gains and losses are included in net gains and losses on securities transactions within non-interest income. The net trading gains for the three and six months ended June30, 2024 were not material. We recorded net trading gains of \$226A thousand and \$628 thousand for the three and six months ended June30, 2023, respectively. 18 Available for Sale Debt Securities The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value of AFS debt securities at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023 were as follows: A Amortized Cost Gross Unrealized Gains Gross Unrealized Losses Fair Value A (in thousands) June 30, 2024 U.S. Treasury securities \$316,642 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (30,368) \$286,274 U.S. government agency securities 25,177 23 A (2,434) 22,766 A Obligations of states and political subdivisions: Obligations of states and state agencies \$154 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (676) 49,478 A Municipal bonds 171,552 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (32,342) 139,210 A Total obligations of states and political subdivisions 221,706 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (33,018) 188,688 A Residential mortgage-backed securities 1,625,542 1,565 A (91,417) 1,535,690 A Corporate and other debt securities 202,484 59 A (23,872) 178,674 A Total \$2,391,554 \$1,647 A (\$181,109) \$2,212,092 A December 31, 2023 U.S. Treasury securities \$313,772 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (25,615) \$288,157 U.S. government agency securities 25,967 19 A (2,284) 23,702 A Obligations of states and political subdivisions: Obligations of states and state agencies \$170,260 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (26,265) 143,995 A Total obligations of states and political subdivisions 218,543 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (26,853) 191,690 A Residential mortgage-backed securities 703,875 728 A (78,031) 626,572 A Corporate and other debt securities 192,282 ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A (25,827) 166,455 A Total \$1,454,439 A \$174 A (\$158,610) \$1,296,576 A Accrued interest on investments, which is excluded from the amortized cost of AFS debt securities, totaled \$8.9A million and \$5.9A million at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively, and is presented within total accrued interest receivable on the consolidated statements of financial condition. 19 The age of unrealized losses and fair value of the related AFS debt securities at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023 were as follows: A Less than 12 Months More than 12 Months Total Fair Value Unrealized Losses Fair Value Unrealized Losses Fair Value Unrealized Losses A (in thousands) June 30, 2024 U.S. Treasury securities ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A \$286,274 A (30,368) \$286,274 A (30,368) U.S. government agency securities ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 21,457 A (2,434) 21,457 A (2,434) Obligations of states and political subdivisions: Obligations of states and state agencies ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 6,608 A (676) 6,608 A (676) Municipal bonds ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 139,210 A (32,342) 139,210 A (32,342) Total obligations of states and political subdivisions ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 145,818 A (33,018) 145,818 A (33,018) Residential mortgage-backed securities 543,665 A (2,396) 529,338 A (89,021) 1,073,003 A (91,417) Corporate and other debt securities 4,803 A (197) 163,811 A (23,675) 168,614 A (23,872) Total \$548,468 A (\$2,593) \$1,146,698 A (\$178,516) \$1,695,166 A (\$181,109) December 31, 2023 U.S. Treasury securities ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A \$288,156 A (25,615) \$288,156 A (25,615) U.S. government agency securities ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 22,364 A (2,284) 22,364 A (2,284) Obligations of states and political subdivisions: Obligations of states and state agencies ÆÆÆ A ÆÆÆ A 8,276 A (588) 8,276 A (588) Municipal bonds 1,019 A (412) 976 A (26,261) 143,995 A (26,265) Total obligations of states and political subdivisions 1,019 A (415) 252 A (26,849) 152,271 A (26,853) Residential mortgage-backed securities 9,010 A (356) 629 A (78,028) 578,639 A (78,031) Corporate and other debt securities 4,977 A (23) 161,478 A (25,804) 166,455 A (25,827) Total \$15,006 A (\$30) \$1,192,879 A (\$158,580) \$1,207,885 A (\$158,610) Within the AFS debt securities portfolio, the total number of security positions in an unrealized loss position was 706 and 687 at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively. As of June30, 2024, the fair value of AFS securities that were pledged to secure public deposits, repurchase agreements, lines of credit, and for other purposes required by law, was \$1.7 billion. The contractual maturities of AFS debt securities at June30, 2024 are set forth in the following table. Maturities may differ from contractual maturities in residential mortgage-backed securities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be prepaid without any penalties. Therefore, residential mortgage-backed securities are not included in the maturity categories in the following summary. 20 A June 30, 2024 A Amortized Cost Fair Value A (in thousands) Due in one year \$351 A \$349 A Due after one year through five years 292,140 A 278,674 A Due after five years through ten years 183,029 A 159,565 A Due after ten years 290,492 A 237,814 A Residential mortgage-backed securities 1,625,542 A 1,535,690 A Total \$2,391,554 A \$2,212,092 A Actual maturities of AFS debt securities may differ from those presented above since certain obligations provide the issuer the right to call or prepay the obligation prior to scheduled maturity without penalty. The weighted

average remaining expected life for residential mortgage-backed securities AFS was 6.73 years at June30 30, 2024.Impairment Analysis of Available For Sale Debt SecuritiesValley's AFS debt securities portfolio includes corporate bonds and revenue bonds, among other securities. These types of securities may pose a higher risk of future impairment charges by Valley as a result of the unpredictable nature of the U.S. economy and its potential negative effect on the future performance of the security issuers. AFS debt securities in unrealized loss positions are evaluated for impairment related to credit losses on a quarterly basis. Valley also evaluated AFS debt securities that were in an unrealized loss position as of June30 30, 2024 included in the tables above and has determined that the declines in fair value are mainly attributable to interest rates, credit spreads, market volatility and liquidity conditions, not credit quality or other factors. Based on a comparison of the present value of expected cash flows to the amortized cost, there was no impairment recognized during the three and six months ended June30 30, 2024. During the three and six months ended June30 30, 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 \$869A thousand gain during the fourth quarter 2023.Valley does not intend to sell any of its AFS debt securities in an unrealized loss position prior to recovery of their 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 their amortized cost basis. None of the AFS debt securities were past due as of June30 30, 2024. As a result, there was no allowance for credit losses for AFS debt securities at June30 30, 2024, December31 31, 2023 and June30 30, 2023.21Held to Maturity Debt SecuritiesThe amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value of debt securities held to maturity at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023 were as follows:Â AmortizedCostGrossUnrealizedGainsGrossUnrealizedLossesFair ValueAllowance for Credit LossesNet Carrying ValueÂ (in thousands)June 30, 2024U.S. Treasury securities\$25,861A \$â€"Â \$(282)\$25,579A \$â€"Â \$25,861A U.S. government agency securities304,308A â€"Â (46,851)257,457A â€"Â A 304,308A Obligations of states and political subdivisions:Obligations of states and state agencies84,910A â€"Â (5,303)79,607A 382A 64,528A Municipal bonds308,253A 3A (21,252)287,00A 52A 308,201A Total obligations of states and political subdivisions393,163A 3A (26,555)366,611A 434A 392,729A Residential mortgage-backed securities2,804,769A 2,008A (427,522)2,379,255A â€"Â A 2,804,769A Trust preferred securities37,071A â€"Â (7,223)29,848A 445A 36,626A Corporate and other debt securities86,282A â€"Â (5,084)81,198A 211A 86,071A Total \$3,651,454A \$2,011A \$(513,517)\$3,139,948A \$1,090A \$3,650,364A December 31, 2023U.S. Treasury securities\$26,232A \$â€"Â \$(254)\$25,978A \$â€"Â \$26,232A U.S. government agency securities305,996A â€"Â (44,441)261,555A â€"Â A 305,996A Obligations of states and political subdivisions:Obligations of states and state agencies88,556A 552A (4,155)84,953A 395A 88,161A Municipal bonds316,914A 40A (14,380)302,574A 49A 316,865A Total obligations of states and political subdivisions405,470A 592A (18,535)387,527A 444A 405,026A Residential mortgage-backed securities2,885,303A 6,059A (369,436)2,521,926A â€"Â A 2,885,303A Trust preferred securities37,062A â€"Â (6,412)30,650A 506A 36,556A Corporate and other debt securities80,350A â€"Â (5,674)74,676A 255A 80,095A Total \$3,740,413A \$6,651A \$(444,752)\$3,302,312A \$1,205A \$3,739,208A Accrued interest on investments, which is excluded from the amortized cost of HTM debt securities, totaled \$13.7A million and \$13.9A million at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023, respectively, and is presented within total accrued interest receivable on the consolidated statements of financial condition. HTM debt securities are carried net of an allowance for credit losses. 22The age of unrealized losses and fair value of related debt securities held to maturity at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023 were as follows:Â Less than 12 MonthsMore than 12 MonthsTotalA Fair ValueUnrealizedLossesFairA ValueUnrealizedLossesFair ValueUnrealizedLossesA (in thousands)June 30, 2024U.S. Treasury securities\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$25,578A \$(282)\$25,578A \$(282)U.S. government agency securities41,012A (95)215,334A (46,756)256,346A (46,851)Obligations of states and political subdivisions:Obligations of states and state agencies23,423A (560)55,433A (4,743)78,856A (5,303)Municipal bonds47,542A (990)207,639A (20,262)255,181A (21,252)Total obligations of states and political subdivisions70,965A (1,550)263,072A (25,005)334,037A (26,555)Residential mortgage-backed securities155,245A (950)2,042,485A (426,572)2,197,730A (427,522)Trust preferred securities951A (49)28,897A (7,174)29,848A (7,223)Corporate and other debt securities18,858A (142)62,340A (4,942)61,198A (5,084)Total\$287,031A \$(2,786)\$2,637,706A \$(510,731)\$2,924,737A \$(513,517)December 31, 2023U.S. Treasury securities\$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$25,978A \$(254)\$25,978A \$(254)U.S. government agency securities43,664A (151)216,759A (44,290)260,423A (44,441)Obligations of states and political subdivisions:Obligations of states and state agencies10,700A (102)48,149A (4,053)58,849A (4,155)Municipal bonds11,958A (121)207,520A (14,259)219,478A (14,380)Total obligations of states and political subdivisions22,658A (223)255,669A (18,312)278,327A (18,535)Residential mortgage-backed securities57,085A (505)2,164,704A (368,931)2,221,789A (369,436)Trust preferred securities938A (63)29,712A (6,349)30,650A (6,412)Corporate and other debt securities12,575A (426)59,102A (5,248)71,677A (5,674)Total\$136,920A \$(1,368)\$2,751,924A \$(443,384)\$2,888,844A \$(444,752)Within the HTM securities portfolio, the total number of security positions in an unrealized loss position was 816 and 762 at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023, respectively. As of June30 30, 2024, the fair value of debt securities HTM that were pledged to secure public deposits, repurchase agreements, lines of credit, and for other purposes required by law was \$2.7 billion.23The contractual maturities of investments in HTM debt securities at June30 30, 2024 are set forth in the table below. Maturities may differ from contractual maturities in residential mortgage-backed securities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be prepaid without any penalties. Therefore, residential mortgage-backed securities are not included in the maturity categories in the following summary.Â June 30, 2024A AmortizedCostFairValueÂ (in thousands)Due in one year\$26,489A \$26,345A Due after one year through five years109,365A \$106,796A Due after five years through ten years165,751A \$154,096A Due after ten years\$545,080A \$473,456A Residential mortgage-backed securities2,804,769A \$2,379,255A Total\$3,651,454A \$3,139,948A Actual maturities of HTM debt securities may differ from those presented above since certain obligations provide the issuer the right to call or prepay the obligation prior to scheduled maturity without penalty.The weighted-average remaining expected life for residential mortgage-backed securities HTM was 9.45 years at June30 30, 2024.24Credit Quality IndicatorsValley monitors the credit quality of the HTM debt securities utilizing the most current credit ratings from external rating agencies. The following table summarizes the amortized cost of HTM debt securities by external credit rating at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023.AAA/AA/A RatedBBB ratedNon-investment grade ratedNon-ratedTotalA (in thousands)June 30, 2024U.S. Treasury securities\$25,861A \$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$25,861A U.S. government agency securities304,308A â€"Â A â€"Â A 304,308A Obligations of states and political subdivisions:Obligations of states and state agencies63,002A â€"Â A 5,248A 16,660A 84,910A Municipal bonds280,002A â€"Â A â€"Â A 28,251A 308,253A Total obligations of states and political subdivisions343,004A â€"Â A 5,248A 44,911A 393,163A Residential mortgage-backed securities2,804,769A â€"Â A â€"Â A 2,804,769A Trust preferred securitiesâ€"Â A â€"Â A 37,071A 37,071A Corporate and other debt securitiesâ€"Â A 6,000A â€"Â A 80,282A 86,282A Total \$3,477,942A \$6,000A \$5,248A \$162,264A \$3,651,454A December 31, 2023U.S. Treasury securities\$26,232A \$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$â€"Â \$26,232A U.S. government agency securities305,996A â€"Â A â€"Â A 305,996A Obligations of states and political subdivisions:Obligations of states and state agencies66,502A â€"Â A 5,330A 16,724A 88,556A Municipal bonds283,441A â€"Â A â€"Â A 33,473A 316,914A Total obligations of states and political subdivisions349,943A â€"Â A 5,330A 50,197A 405,470A Residential mortgage-backed securities2,885,303A â€"Â A â€"Â A 2,885,303A Trust preferred securitiesâ€"Â A â€"Â A 37,062A 37,062A Corporate and other debt securitiesâ€"Â A 6,000A â€"Â A 74,350A 80,350A Total\$3,567,474A \$6,000A \$5,330A \$161,609A \$3,740,413A Obligations of states and political subdivisions include municipal bonds and revenue bonds issued by various municipal corporations. At June30 30, 2024, most of the obligations of states and political subdivisions were rated investment grade and a large portion of the â€œnon-ratedâ€" category included municipal bonds secured by Ginnie Mae securities. Trust preferred securities consist of non-rated single-issuer securities issued by bank holding companies. Corporate bonds consist of debt primarily issued by banks. Allowance for Credit Losses for Held to Maturity Debt SecuritiesValley has a zero loss expectation for certain securities within the HTM portfolio, and therefore it is not required to estimate an allowance for credit losses related to these securities under the CECL standard. After an evaluation of qualitative factors, Valley identified the following security types which it believes qualify for this exclusion: U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government 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, Valley estimates the expected credit losses using a discounted cash flow model developed by a third-party. 25The following table details the activity in the allowance for credit losses for HTM securities for the three and six months ended June30 30, 2024 and 2023:Â Three months ended June 30, 2024Six months ended June 30, 2024202320242023(in thousands)Beginning balances1,131A \$1,633A \$1,205A \$1,646A Credit for credit losses(41)(282)(115)(295)Ending balances1,090A \$1,351A \$1,090A \$1,351A Note 7. Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses for LoansThe detail of the loan portfolio as of June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023 was as follows:Â A June 30, 2024December 31, 2023A (in thousands)Loans:Commercial and industrial\$9,479,147A \$9,230,543A Commercial real estate:Commercial real estate28,223,123A 28,243,239A Construction3,545,723A 3,726,808A Total commercial real estate loans31,768,846A 31,970,047A Residential mortgages6,627,113A 5,569,010A Consumer:Home equity566,467A 559,152A Automobile1,762,852A 1,620,389A Other consumer1,207,77A 1,261,154A Total consumer loans3,436,596A 3,440,695A Total loans\$50,311,702A \$50,210,295A Total loans include net unearned discounts and deferred loan fees of \$61.6 million and \$85.4 million at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023, respectively. Accrued interest on loans, which is excluded from the amortized cost of loans held for investment, totaled \$224.3 million and \$222.2 million at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023, respectively, and is presented within total accrued interest receivable on the consolidated statements of financial condition.Loans Portfolio Sales and Transfers to Loans Held for SaleValley sells residential mortgage loans originated for sale (at fair value) primarily to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the normal course of business. Under certain circumstances, Valley may decide to sell loans that were not originated with the intent to sell. During the first quarter 2024, Valley sold \$151.0A million and \$45.6A million of commercial real estate and construction loans, respectively, at par value through loan participation agreements with a related party, Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. (BLITA). During the first quarter 2024, Valley also transferred \$34.1A million of construction loans from loans held for investment to loans held for sale as of March 31, 2024. These loans were subsequently sold at par value through loan participation agreements with BLITA in April 2024. In February 2024, Valley completed the sale of its commercial premium finance lending business for \$96.8A million. This asset sale included \$95.5A million of assets, mainly consisting of \$93.6A million of loans, and \$2.8A million of related liabilities. The transaction generated a \$3.6A million net gain for the first quarter 2024. Valley continues to 26hold certain commercial premium finance loans totaling \$67.5A million at June30 30, 2024 which are mostly expected to run-off at their scheduled maturity dates.There were no other sales or transfers of loans from the held for investment portfolio during the three and six months ended June30 30, 2024 and June30 30, 2023. Credit Risk ManagementFor all of its loan types, Valley adheres to a credit policy designed to minimize credit risk while generating the maximum income given the level of risk appetite. Management reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis with subsequent approval by the Board annually. Credit authority relating to a significant dollar percentage of the overall portfolio is centralized and controlled by the Credit Risk Management Division and by the Credit Committee. A reporting system supplements the management review process by providing management with frequent reports concerning loan production, loan quality, internal loan classification, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies, non-performing, and potential problem loans. Loan portfolio diversification is an important factor utilized by Valley to manage its risk across business sectors and through cyclical economic circumstances. Additionally, Valley does not accept crypto assets as loan collateral for any of its loan portfolio classes. See Valleyâ€"s Annual Report for further details.Credit QualityThe following table presents past due, current and non-accrual loans without an allowance for loan losses by loan portfolio class at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023:Past Due and Non-Accrual Loans30-59 A DaysA Past Due Loans60-89 A DaysA Past Due Loans90A DaysA or A MorePast Due LoansNon-Accrual LoansTotal Past Due LoansCurrent LoansTotal LoansNon-Accrual Loans Without Allowance for Loan LossesA (in thousands)June 30, 2024Commercial and industrial\$5,086A \$1,621A \$2,739A \$102,942A \$112,388A \$9,366,759A \$9,479,147A \$18,588A Commercial real estate:Commercial real estate1,879A â€"Â A 4,242A 123,011A 129,132A 28,093,991A 28,223,123A 93,213A Constructionâ€"Â A â€"Â A 3,990A 45,380A 49,370A 3,496,353A 3,545,723A 25,192A Total commercial real estate loans1,879A â€"Â A 8,232A 168,391A 178,502A 31,590,344A 31,768,846A 118,405A Residential mortgage1,389A 6,332A 2,609A 28,322A 54,952A 5,572,161A 5,627,113A 18,395A Consumer loans:Home equity693A 698A â€"Â A 3,402A 4,793A 561,674A 566,467A 316A Automobile1,768A 1,301A 606A 189A 9,776A 1,753,076A 1,762,852A â€"Â A Other consumer1,266A 1,672A 292A 33A 15,263A 1,092,014A 1,107,277A â€"Â A Total consumer loans21,639A 3,671A 898A 3,624A 29,832A 3,406,764A 3,436,596A 316A Total\$45,993A \$11,924A \$14,478A \$303,279A \$375,674A \$49,936,028A \$50,311,702A \$155,704A 27A Past Due and Non-Accrual LoansA A 30-59Days Past Due Loans60-89A DaysPast Due Loans90A DaysA or A MorePast Due LoansNon-Accrual LoansTotal Past Due LoansCurrent LoansTotal LoansNon-Accrual Loans Without Allowance for Loan Losses(in thousands)December 31, 2023Commercial and industrial\$9,307A \$5,095A \$5,579A \$99,912A \$119,893A \$9,110,650A \$9,230,543A \$6,594A Commercial real estate:Commercial real estate3,008A 1,257A â€"Â A 99,739A 104,004A 28,139,253A 28,243,239A 81,282A Constructionâ€"Â A â€"Â A 3,990A 60,851A 64,841A 3,661,967A 3,726,808A 12,007A Total commercial real estate loans3,008A 1,257A 3,990A 160,590A 168,845A 31,801,202A 31,970,047A 93,289A Residential mortgage26,345A 8,200A 2,488A 26,986A 64,019A 5,504,991A 5,569,010A 14,654A Consumer loans:Home equity1,687A 613A â€"Â A 3,539A 5,839A 553,313A 559,152A â€"Â A Automobile1,185A 1,855A 576A 212A 14,493A 1,605,896A 1,620,389A â€"Â A Other consumer7,017A 2,247A 512A 632A 10,408A 1,250,746A 1,261,154A 589A Total consumer loans20,554A 4,715A 1,088A 4,383A 30,740A 3,409,955A 3,440,695A 589A Total\$59,214A \$19,267A \$13,145A \$291,871A \$383,497A \$49,826,798A \$50,210,295A \$115,126A Credit quality indicators. Valley utilizes an internal loan classification system as a means of reporting problem loans within commercial and industrial, commercial real estate, and construction loan portfolio classes. Under Valleyâ€"s internal risk rating system, loan relationships could be classified as â€œPass,â€" â€œSpecial Mention,â€" â€œSubstandard,â€" â€œDoubtful,â€" and â€œLoss.â€" Substandard loans include loans that exhibit well-defined weakness and are characterized by the distinct possibility that Valley will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.Â Loans classified as Doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as Substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make collection or liquidation in full, based on currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.Â Loans classified as Loss are those considered uncollectible with insignificant value and are charged-off immediately to the allowance for loan losses and, therefore, not presented in the table below.Â Loans that do not currently pose a sufficient risk to warrant classification in one of the aforementioned categories but pose weaknesses that deserve managementâ€"s close attention are deemed Special Mention. Pass rated loans do not currently pose any identified risk and can range from the highest to average quality, depending on the degree of potential risk. Risk ratings are updated any time the situation warrants.28The following table presents the internal loan classification risk by loan portfolio class by origination year based on the most recent analysis performed at June30 30, 2024 and December31 31, 2023, as well as the gross loan charge-offs by year of origination for the six months ended June30 30, 2024 and for the year ended December31 31, 2023:Â Term LoansA Amortized Cost Basis by Origination YearJune 30, 202420242023202220212020Prior to 2020Revolving Loans Amortized Cost BasisRevolving Loans Converted to Term LoansTotalA (in thousands)Commercial and industrialRisk Rating:Pass\$935,588A \$1,082,487A \$836,514A \$628,483A \$312,509A \$605,263A \$4,569,348A \$10,703A \$8,980,895A Special Mention1,569A 19,089A 68,632A 12,424A 345A 12,956A 84,912A 487A 200,414A Substandard3,640A 47,951A 6,118A 5,859A 3,494A 7,633A 136,764A 19,181A 230,640A Doubtful25,510A 6,004A commercial and industrial\$966,307A \$1,155,531A \$911,279A \$647,694A \$317,003A \$653,810A \$4,797,152A \$30,371A \$9,479,147A Commercial real estateRisk Rating:Pass\$968,014A \$3,659,695A \$6,091,432A \$4,424,016A \$2,588,616A \$7,029,002A \$2,588,616A \$121,498A \$25,728,627A Special Mention14,118A 268,022A 229,614A 170,904A 73,508A 352,075A 14,721A â€"Â A 1,122,962A Substandard24,805A 187,914A 248,842A 268,394A 232,927A 406,610A 2,042A â€"Â A 1,371,534A Total commercial real estate\$1,006,937A \$4,115,631A \$6,569,888A \$4,863,314A \$2,895,051A \$7,787,687A \$863,117A \$121,498A \$28,223,123A ConstructionRisk Rating:Pass\$334,093A \$794,473A \$594,972A \$169,683A \$22,469A \$45,294A \$1,366,676A \$62,442A \$3,390,102A Special Mention9,051A â€"Â A â€"Â A â€"Â A â€"Â A 19,767A â€"Â A 28,818A Substandardâ€"Â A 6,748A â€"Â A 8,933A â€"Â A â€"Â A 78,985A â€"Â A 94,666A Doubtfulâ€"Â A â€"Â A 12,955A â€"Â A 7,272A 11,910A â€"Â A construction\$343,144A \$801,221A \$607,927A 17,178,616A \$29,741A \$57,204A \$1,465,428A \$62,442A \$3,545,723A Gross loan charge-offs.

[illegible]

2024 December 31, 2023) (in thousands) 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 39 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 \$745,000 2029 \$500,000 2030 \$250,000 2031 \$125,000 2032 \$62,500 2033 \$31,250 2034 \$15,625 2035 \$7,812 2036 \$3,906 2037 \$1,953 2038 \$976 2039 \$488 2040 \$244 2041 \$122 2042 \$61 2043 \$31 2044 \$15 2045 \$7 2046 \$3 2047 \$1 2048 \$0 2049 \$0 2050 \$0 2051 \$0 2052 \$0 2053 \$0 2054 \$0 2055 \$0 2056 \$0 2057 \$0 2058 \$0 2059 \$0 2060 \$0 2061 \$0 2062 \$0 2063 \$0 2064 \$0 2065 \$0 2066 \$0 2067 \$0 2068 \$0 2069 \$0 2070 \$0 2071 \$0 2072 \$0 2073 \$0 2074 \$0 2075 \$0 2076 \$0 2077 \$0 2078 \$0 2079 \$0 2080 \$0 2081 \$0 2082 \$0 2083 \$0 2084 \$0 2085 \$0 2086 \$0 2087 \$0 2088 \$0 2089 \$0 2090 \$0 2091 \$0 2092 \$0 2093 \$0 2094 \$0 2095 \$0 2096 \$0 2097 \$0 2098 \$0 2099 \$0 2100 \$0 2101 \$0 2102 \$0 2103 \$0 2104 \$0 2105 \$0 2106 \$0 2107 \$0 2108 \$0 2109 \$0 2110 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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
Average interest earning assets	\$9,839,291	\$40,181,610	\$6,752,049	\$56,772,950	\$118,668
Interest income	\$118,668	\$652,295	\$62,503	\$833,466	\$1,214,870
Interest expense	\$72,700	\$26,872	\$62,209	\$31,611	\$132,392
Net interest income	\$45,968	\$355,423	\$294,401	\$685,150	\$1,300,942
Provision (credit) for credit losses	\$4,820	\$77,291	\$(41)	\$82,070	\$129,170
Net interest income after provision	\$41,148	\$278,132	\$335,311	\$603,080	\$1,257,671
Non-interest income	\$24,995	\$15,416	\$21,310	\$59,721	\$111,442
Non-interest expense	\$20,666	\$36,577	\$220,254	\$727,497	\$1,084,914
Internal transfer expense	\$29,775	\$121,621	\$(151,396)	\$0	\$0
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$15,702	\$130,736	\$(53,107)	\$93,331	\$186,656
Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax)	0.64%	1.30%	(3.15)%	0.66%	0.74%
Three Months Ended June 30, 2023	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Treasury and Corporate Other	Total	
Average interest earning assets	\$9,638,329	\$39,819,608	\$7,893,871	\$57,351,808	\$102,678
Interest income	\$102,678	\$612,494	\$72,287	\$787,459	\$1,474,918
Interest expense	\$59,739	\$246,331	\$61,624	\$367,694	\$675,994
Net interest income	\$42,939	\$366,163	\$10,663	\$19,765	\$499,527
Provision (credit) for credit losses	\$3,492	\$2,840	\$(282)	\$6,050	\$1,250
Net interest income after provision	\$39,447	\$363,323	\$10,945	\$13,715	\$477,430
Non-interest income	\$20,941	\$14,343	\$24,791	\$6,075	\$66,150
Non-interest expense	\$21,365	\$36,249	\$225,357	\$282,971	\$585,942
Internal transfer expense	\$(26,741)	\$110,475	\$(137,216)	\$0	\$0
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$12,282	\$230,942	\$(52,405)	\$190,819	\$270,638
Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax)	0.51%	1.32%	(3.26)%	0.51%	0.74%
Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Treasury and Corporate Other	Total	
Average interest earning assets	\$9,817,377	\$40,316,369	\$6,562,128	\$56,695,874	\$102,722
Interest income	\$102,722	\$612,494	\$72,287	\$787,459	\$1,474,918
Interest expense	\$59,739	\$246,331	\$61,624	\$367,694	\$675,994
Net interest income	\$42,986	\$366,163	\$10,663	\$19,765	\$499,527
Provision (credit) for credit losses	\$7,892	\$119,493	\$(115)	\$127,270	\$249,650
Net interest income after provision	\$35,094	\$346,670	\$10,778	\$17,495	\$469,957
Non-interest income	\$24,995	\$15,416	\$21,310	\$59,721	\$111,442
Non-interest expense	\$20,666	\$36,577	\$220,254	\$727,497	\$1,084,914
Internal transfer expense	\$(26,741)	\$110,475	\$(137,216)	\$0	\$0
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$27,872	\$289,357	\$(94,445)	\$222,784	\$345,568
Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax)	0.57%	1.44%	(2.88)%	0.79%	0.74%
Six Months Ended June 30, 2023	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Treasury and Corporate Other	Total	
Average interest earning assets	\$9,557,669	\$39,105,820	\$7,699,305	\$56,362,794	\$102,668
Interest income	\$102,668	\$612,494	\$72,287	\$787,459	\$1,474,918
Interest expense	\$106,215	\$434,584	\$111,105	\$651,904	\$1,293,809
Net interest income	\$9,453	\$177,910	\$168,200	\$135,555	\$481,118
Provision for credit losses	\$9,936	\$5,846	\$4,705	\$20,487	\$40,974
Net interest income after provision	\$0	\$172,064	\$163,495	\$115,068	\$450,627
Non-interest income	\$38,823	\$30,090	\$45,461	\$114,374	\$128,748
Non-interest expense	\$40,998	\$71,972	\$442,167	\$55,137	\$1,084,914
Internal transfer expense	\$(55,709)	\$227,936	\$(283,645)	\$0	\$0
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$24,606	\$461,509	\$(91,580)	\$394,535	\$764,070
Return on average interest earning assets (pre-tax)	0.51%	1.40%	(2.38)%	0.79%	0.74%

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 "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "view," "opportunity," "allow," "continue," "reflect," "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 certain 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 A 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;āēān \$8.1 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; andāēān \$19.1 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.52Which were partially offset by: āēā \$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; andāēā \$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 āēāNet Interest Income,āē āēāNon-Interest Income,āē āēāIncome Taxesāē 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 participantāē™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 BorrowingsTotal 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 53approximately 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 JuneĀ 30, 2024 from MarchĀ 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 JuneĀ 30, 2024 from MarchĀ 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 JuneĀ 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to 23 percent, 51 percent and 26 percent of total deposits as of MarchĀ 31, 2024, respectively. The following table lists, by maturity, uninsured CDs at JuneĀ 30, 2024:June 30, 2024Ā (inĀ thousands)Less than three months\$677,697Ā Three to six months\$18,064Ā Six to twelve months\$12,456Ā More than twelve months\$19,387Ā Total\$2,099,586Ā 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 JuneĀ 30, 2024 as compared to \$11.5 billion, or 24 percent of total deposits, at MarchĀ 31, 2024. While we maintained a diversified commercial and consumer deposit base at JuneĀ 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 JuneĀ 30, 2024. Management continuously monitors liquidity and all available funding sources including non-deposit borrowings discussed below. See the āēāLiquidity and Cash Requirementsāē section of this MD&A for additional information. 54The following table presents average short-term and long-term borrowings for the periods indicated:Three Months EndedSix Months EndedJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2022(in thousands)Average short-term borrowings:FHLB advances\$29,396Ā \$1,470,879Ā \$3,656,593Ā \$750,137Ā \$3,088,445Ā Securities sold under repurchase agreements\$63,710Ā \$67,000Ā \$9,327Ā \$65,355Ā \$9,436Ā Federal funds purchased\$4,396Ā āēĀ \$122,537Ā \$2,198Ā \$156,188Ā Total\$97,502Ā \$1,537,879Ā \$3,778,457Ā \$817,690Ā \$3,434,069Ā Average long-term borrowings:FHLB advances\$2,624,937Ā \$1,930,702Ā \$1,523,500Ā \$2,277,819Ā \$1,201,068Ā Subordinated debt\$637,019Ā \$638,008Ā \$59,334Ā \$637,514Ā \$57,165Ā Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts\$57,239Ā \$57,152Ā \$6,893Ā \$57,196Ā \$6,848Ā Total\$3,319,195Ā \$2,625,862Ā \$2,339,727Ā \$2,972,529Ā \$2,015,081Ā 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 JuneĀ 30, 2024 as compared to MarchĀ 31, 2024 mainly due to a moderate decline in securities sold under repurchase agreements. Long-term borrowings totaled \$3.3 billion at JuneĀ 30, 2024 and also remained relatively unchanged as compared to MarchĀ 31, 2024. Non-GAAP Financial MeasuresThe 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 Valleyāē™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.55The following table presents our annualized performance ratios:Ā Three Months EndedJune 30,Six Months EndedJune 30,Ā 2024202320242023Selected Performance Indicators(\$ in thousands)GAAP measures:Net income, as reported\$70,424Ā \$139,060Ā \$166,704Ā \$285,611Ā Return on average assets0.46Ā %0.90Ā %0.54Ā %0.94Ā %Return on average shareholders' equity4.17Ā 8.50Ā 4.95Ā 8.80Ā Non-GAAP measures:Net income, as adjusted\$71,643Ā \$141,081Ā \$171,091Ā \$285,611Ā Return on average assets, as adjusted0.47Ā %0.95Ā %0.56Ā %0.99Ā %Return on average shareholders' equity, as adjusted4.24Ā 8.99Ā 5.08Ā 9.29Ā Return on average tangible shareholders' equity (ROATE)5.95Ā 12.37Ā 7.07Ā 12.87Ā ROATE, as adjusted6.05Ā 13.09Ā 7.25Ā 13.59Ā Efficiency ratio, as adjusted59.62Ā 55.59Ā 59.36Ā 54.69Ā June 30,2024December 31,2023Common Equity Per Share Data:Book value per common share (GAAP)\$12.82Ā \$12.79Ā Tangible book value per common share (non-GAAP)\$8.77Ā \$8.79Ā Average adjusted net income is computed as follows:Three Months EndedJune 30,Six Months EndedJune 30,2024202320242023(\$ in thousands)Net income, as reported (GAAP)\$70,424Ā \$139,060Ā \$166,704Ā \$285,611Ā Non-GAAP adjustments:Add: FDIC special assessment (1)1,363Ā āēĀ \$8,757Ā āēĀ \$4,133Ā Less: Restructuring charge (2)334Ā 11,182Ā 954Ā 11,182Ā Add: Provision for credit losses for available for sale securities (4)āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ \$5,000Ā Add: Merger related expenses (5)āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ \$4,133Ā Less: Gain on sale of commercial premium finance lending division (6)āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ \$3,629Ā āēĀ Total non-GAAP adjustments to net income\$1,701Ā 11,191Ā \$6,093Ā \$20,348Ā Income tax adjustments related to non-GAAP adjustments (7)(482)(3,170)(1,706)(4,348)Net income, as adjusted (non-GAAP)\$71,643Ā \$147,081Ā \$171,091Ā \$285,611Ā 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. These amounts can vary widely from period to period due to, among other factors, the amount and timing of residential mortgage loans originated for sale, brokerage and tax credit investment advisory activities and commercial loan customer demand for certain interest rate swap products. See the āēāNon-Interest Incomeāē section below for more details. Adjusted annualized return on average assets is computed by dividing adjusted net income by average assets, as follows:Three Months EndedJune 30,Six Months EndedJune 30,2024202320242023(\$ in thousands)Net income, as adjusted (non-GAAP)\$71,643\$147,081\$171,091\$285,611Average assets\$61,518,639\$61,877,464\$61,387,754\$60,877,792Annualized return on average assets, as adjusted (non-GAAP)0.47Ā %0.95Ā %0.56Ā %0.99Ā %57Total adjusted annualized return on average shareholders' equity is computed by dividing adjusted net income by average shareholders' equity, as follows:Three Months EndedJune 30,Six Months EndedJune 30,2024202320242023(\$ in thousands)Net income, as adjusted (non-GAAP)\$71,643\$147,081\$171,091\$285,611Average shareholders' equity\$6,753,981\$6,546,452\$6,739,838\$6,493,627Annualized return on average shareholders' equity, as adjusted (non-GAAP)4.24Ā %8.99Ā %5.08Ā %9.29Ā %ROATE and adjusted ROATE are computed by dividing net income and adjusted net income, respectively, by average shareholders' equity less average goodwill and average other intangible assets, as follows:Ā Three Months EndedJune 30,Six Months EndedJune 30,Ā 2024202320242023Ā (\$ in thousands)Net income, as reported (GAAP)\$70,424\$139,060\$166,704\$285,611Net income, as adjusted (non-GAAP)\$71,643\$147,081\$171,091\$285,611Average shareholders' equity (GAAP)\$6,753,981\$6,546,452\$6,739,838\$6,493,627Less: Average goodwill and other intangible assets\$2,016,766\$2,051,591\$2,020,882\$2,056,487Average tangible shareholders' equity (non-GAAP)\$4,737,215\$4,494,861\$4,718,955\$4,437,140Annualized ROATE (non-GAAP)5.95Ā %12.37Ā %7.07Ā %12.87Ā %Annualized ROATE, as adjusted (non-GAAP)6.05Ā %13.09Ā %7.25Ā %13.59Ā %58The efficiency ratio is computed as follows:Ā Three Months EndedJune 30,Six Months EndedJune 30,Ā 2024202320242023Ā (\$ in thousands)Total non-interest expense, as reported (GAAP)\$277,497Ā \$282,971Ā \$557,807Ā \$555,137Ā Less: FDIC Special assessment (1)1,363Ā āēĀ \$8,757Ā āēĀ \$4,133Ā Less: Restructuring charge (2)334Ā 11,182Ā 954Ā 11,182Ā Less: Amortization of tax credit investments\$5,791Ā 5,018Ā 11,353Ā 9,271Ā Less: Merger related expenses (3)āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ \$4,133Ā Total non-interest expense, as adjusted (non-GAAP)\$270,009Ā \$266,771Ā \$536,743Ā \$530,551Ā Net interest income, as reported (GAAP)\$401,685Ā \$419,765Ā \$795,233Ā \$855,785Ā Total non-interest income, as reported (GAAP)\$51,213Ā \$60,075Ā \$112,628Ā \$114,374Ā Add: Losses on available for sale and held to maturity debt securities, net (4)\$9Ā 11Ā 33Ā Less: Gain on sale of commercial premium finance lending division (5)āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ āēĀ \$3,629Ā āēĀ Gross operating income, as adjusted (non-GAAP)\$452,902Ā \$479,849Ā \$904,243Ā \$970,192Ā Efficiency ratio (non-GAAP)59.62Ā 55.59Ā 59.36Ā 54.69Ā % (1)Included in the FDIC insurance expense. (2)Represents severance expense related to workforce reductions within salary and employee benefits expense. (3)Represents salary and employee benefits expense during first quarter 2023. (4)Included in gains on securities transactions, net. (5)Included in (losses) gains on sales of assets, net.Tangible book value per common share is computed by dividing shareholders' equity less preferred stock, goodwill and other intangible assets by common shares outstanding, as follows:Ā June 30,2024December 31,2023Ā (\$ in thousands, except for share data)Common shares outstanding\$509,205,014Ā \$507,709,927Ā Shareholders' equity (GAAP)\$6,737,737Ā \$6,701,391Ā Less: Preferred stock\$209,691Ā \$209,691Ā Less: Goodwill and other intangible assets\$2,012,580Ā \$2,029,267Ā Tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP)\$4,515,466Ā \$4,462,433Ā Book value per common share (GAAP)\$12.82Ā \$12.79Ā Tangible book value per common share (non-GAAP)\$8.77Ā \$8.79Ā Net Interest IncomeNet interest income on a tax equivalent basis of \$403.0 million for the second quarter 2024 increased \$8.1 million compared to the first quarter 2024 and decreased \$18.3 million as compared to the second quarter 2023. Interest income on a tax equivalent basis increased \$4.8 million to \$834.8 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the first quarter 2024 mostly due to additional interest income from targeted investment purchases within the available for sale securities portfolio, as well as higher average overnight interest bearing deposits with banks during the second quarter 2024. A higher yield on average loans also contributed to the increase in interest income but was more than offset by the impact of lower average loan balances during the second quarter 2024 mostly caused by the sale of certain commercial loans in the first quarter 2024 and April 2024. Total interest expense decreased \$3.3 million to \$431.8 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the first quarter 2024 mainly \$9due to greater utilization of long-term FHLB borrowings and indirect customer time deposits as liquidity funding sources and a reduction in higher cost short-term FHLB borrowings starting in March 2024.Average interest earning assets decreased \$578.9 million to \$56.8 billion for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 mainly 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 2023. The decrease in average interest bearing cash was partially offset by a \$563.0 million increase in average loan balances mostly driven by organic commercial loan growth since June 30, 2023 and the increase in average investment securities stemming from our second quarter 2024 purchase activity in the available for sale portfolio. Compared to the first quarter 2024, average interest earning assets increased by \$154.2 million during the second quarter 2024. The increase was mainly driven by increases of \$284.1 million and \$100.3 million in average taxable investments and average overnight interest bearing cash balances, respectively, as compared to the prior linked quarter, partially offset by a \$225.7 million decline in average loan balances. The decline in average loans was largely due to (1) the sale of \$196.5 million of commercial real estate and construction loans through loan participation agreements at par value in March 2024, (2) the sale of \$93.6 million of commercial and industrial loans associated with the sale of our premium finance lending division in February 2024, and (3) the sale of \$34.1 million of construction loans at par during April 2024, partially offset by (4) organic loan growth in the second quarter 2024. Average interest bearing liabilities increased \$650.6 million to \$41.6 billion for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 mainly due to increases of \$3.5 billion and \$979.5 million in average interest bearing deposits and long-term borrowings, respectively, partially offset by a decrease of \$3.8 billion in average short-term borrowings. The increase in average time deposits was largely due to increased usage of fully FDIC-insured indirect customer CDs and successful direct retail CD initiatives since June 30, 2023, while average long-term borrowings increased mostly due to several new FHLB advances totaling \$1.0 billion in early March 2024. As compared to the first quarter 2024, average interest bearing liabilities increased by only \$19.8 million for the second quarter 2024 as increases of \$766.8 million and \$693.3 million in average interest bearing deposits and long-term borrowings, respectively, were mostly offset by a \$1.4 billion decrease in average short-term borrowings. See additional information under āēāDeposits and Other Borrowingsāē in the Executive Summary section above. Net interest margin on a tax equivalent basis of 2.84 percent for the second quarter 2024 increased by 5 basis points from 2.79 percent for the first quarter 2024 and decreased 10 basis points from 2.94 percent for the second quarter 2023. The increase as compared to the first quarter 2024 was largely driven by the combination of a higher yield on average interest earning assets and a decline in the cost of average interest bearing liabilities. The yield on average interest earning assets increased by 2 basis points to 5.88 percent on a linked quarter basis largely due to higher yielding investment purchases and new loan originations during the second quarter 2024. The overall cost of average interest bearing liabilities decreased 4 basis points to 4.15 percent for the second quarter 2024 as

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. **â€œRisk Factorsâ€** 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 Shareholdersâ€™ Equity and Net Interest Income on a Tax Equivalent Basis

| Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024
 | March 31, 2024 | June 30, 2023 |

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| Average Balance | Interest
 | Average Rate | Average Balance | Interest

 | Average Rate | Average Balance | Interest | Average Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Assets | (\$ in thousands)
 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate

 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Assets | Interest
 | Average Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (1) | (2)
 | (3) | (4) | (5)

 | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10)
 | (11) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| \$50,020,901 | \$770,987
 | 6.17% | \$50,246,591 | \$771,577

 | 6.14% | \$49,457,937 | \$715,195 | 5.78% | %Taxable investments
 | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (3) | \$35,379,101
 | \$46,801 | 3.48% | \$35,094,978

 | \$42,625 | 3.35% | \$35,065,812 | \$39,436 | 3.11%
 | Tax-exempt investments | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (3) | \$75,272
 | 6.07% | \$42,579,842 | 6.07%

 | 4.19% | \$629,342 | 7,062 | 4.49% | Interest bearing deposits with banks
 | 797,676 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 10,902 | 5.47%
 | 697,386 | 9,682 | 5.55%

 | 2,198,717 | 27,276 | 4.96% | Total interest earning assets | 56,772,950
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 834,765 | 5.88%
 | 56,618,797 | 829,955 | 5.86%

 | 57,351,808 | 788,969 | 5.50% | Allowance for credit losses | (477,373)
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (450,331) | (446,098)
 | Cash and due from banks | 421,026 | 439,176

 | 415,075 | Other assets | \$4,972,181 | 4,805,001 | 4,709,061
 | Unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net | (170,145) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (155,775) | (152,382)
 | Total assets | \$61,518,639 | \$61,256,868

 | \$61,877,464 | Liabilities and Shareholdersâ€™ Equity | Interest bearing liabilities | Savings, NOW and money market deposits | 24,848,266
 | \$231,597 | 3.73% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| % | \$24,793,452
 | \$232,506 | 3.75% | %

 | \$22,512,128 | \$164,843 | 2.93% | % | Time deposits
 | 13,311,381 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 160,442 | 4.82%
 | 12,599,395 | 151,065 | 4.80%

 | 12,195,479 | 125,764 | 4.12% | Total interest bearing deposits | 38,159,647
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 392,039 | 4.11%
 | 37,392,847 | 383,571 | 4.10%

 | 34,707,607 | 290,607 | 3.35% | Short-term borrowings | 97,502
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 691 | 2.83%
 | 1,537,879 | 20,612 | 5.36%

 | 3,878,457 | 50,207 | 5.18% | Long-term borrowings | (4)
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 3,319,195 | 39,051
 | 4.71% | 2,625,862 | 30,925

 | 4.71% | 2,339,727 | 26,880 | 4.60% | Total interest bearing liabilities
 | 1,576,344 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 431,781 | 4.15%
 | 41,556,588 | 435,108 | 4.19%

 | 40,925,791 | 367,694 | 3.59% | Non-interest bearing deposits | 11,223,562
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 11,183,127 | 12,756,862
 | Other liabilities | 1,964,752 | 1,791,458

 | 1,648,359 | Shareholdersâ€™ equity | 6,725,695 | 6,546,452 | Total liabilities and shareholdersâ€™ equity
 | \$61,518,639 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| \$61,518,639 | \$61,256,868
 | \$61,877,464 | Net interest income/interest rate spread | (5)

 | \$402,984 | 1.73% | \$394,847 | 1.67% | %
 | \$421,275 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1.91% | %
 | Tax equivalent adjustment | (1,299) | (1,299)

 | (1,510) | Net interest income, as reported | \$401,685 | \$393,548 | \$419,765
 | Net interest margin | (6) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2.83% | %
 | Tax equivalent effect | 0.01 | 0.01

 | 0.01 | Net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis | (6) | 2.84% | %
 | 2.79% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| % | 2.94%
 | % | Six Months Ended | June 30, 2024

 | June 30, 2023 | Average Balance | Interest | Average Rate | Average Balance
 | Interest | Average Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (\$ in thousands) | Assets
 | Interest | Earning assets | Loans

 | (1) | (2) | \$50,133,746 | \$1,542,564 | 6.15%
 | \$48,663,070 | \$1,370,446 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 5.63% | %
 | Taxable investments | (3) | \$57,557

 | 12,146 | 4.21% | 626,261 | 13,800 | 4.41%
 | Interest bearing deposits with banks | 747,531 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 20,584 | 5.51%
 | 2,023,900 | 49,481 | 4.89%

 | Total interest earning assets | 56,695,874 | 1,664,720 | 5.87% | 56,362,794
 | 1,510,637 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 5.36% | Allowance for credit losses
 | (463,852) | (456,410) | Cash and due from banks

 | 430,101 | 429,957 | Other assets | \$4,888,590 | 4,705,742
 | Unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net | (162,959) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (164,291) | Total assets
 | \$61,387,754 | \$60,877,792 | Liabilities and Shareholdersâ€™ Equity

 | Interest bearing liabilities | Savings, NOW and money market deposits | 24,820,859 | \$464,103 | 3.74%
 | % | \$22,948,425 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| \$315,608 | 2.75%
 | % | Time deposits | 12,955,388

 | 311,507 | 4.81% | 10,973,830 | 206,062 | 3.76%
 | Total interest bearing deposits | 37,776,247 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 775,610 | 4.11%
 | 33,922,255 | 521,670 | 3.08%

 | Short-term borrowings | 817,690 | 21,303 | 5.21% | 3,344,069
 | 84,156 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 5.03% | Long-term borrowings
 | (4) | (2,972,529) | 69,976

 | 4.71% | 2,015,081 | 46,078 | 4.57% | Total interest bearing liabilities
 | 11,203,344 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 13,877,299 | Other liabilities
 | 1,878,106 | 1,715,461 | Shareholdersâ€™ equity

 | 6,739,838 | 6,493,627 | Total liabilities and shareholdersâ€™ equity | \$61,387,754 | \$60,877,792
 | Net interest income/interest rate spread | (5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| \$797,831 | 1.70%
 | % | \$858,733 | 2.04%

 | % | Tax equivalent adjustment | (2,598) | (2,948) | Net interest income, as reported
 | \$795,233 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| \$855,785 | Net interest margin
 | (6) | 2.81% | %

 | 3.04% | % | Tax equivalent effect | 0.00 | 0.01
 | Net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis | (6) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2.81% | %
 | 3.05% | (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.62Change in Net Interest Income on a Tax Equivalent Basis <table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>Compared to June 30, 2023</th><th>Six Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>Compared to June 30, 2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Change Due to</td><td>Volume Change</td><td>Due to Rate</td><td>Total Change</td><td>Change Due to</td><td>Volume Change</td><td>Due to Rate</td><td>Total Change</td></tr><tr><td>(in thousands)</td><td>Assets</td><td>Liabilities</td><td>Interest</td><td>Assets</td><td>Liabilities</td><td>Interest</td><td>Assets</td></tr><tr><td>Income: Loans*</td><td>\$8,220</td><td>\$47,572</td><td>\$55,792</td><td>\$42,361</td><td>\$129,757</td><td>\$172,118</td><td>Taxable investments</td><td>2,538</td></tr><tr><td>4,827</td><td>7,365</td><td>(23,288)</td><td>35,804</td><td>12,516</td><td>Tax-exempt investments*</td><td>(586)</td><td>(401)</td><td>(987)</td></tr><tr><td>(1,042)</td><td>(612)</td><td>(1,654)</td><td>Interest bearing deposits with banks</td><td>(18,905)</td><td>2,531</td><td>(16,374)</td><td>(34,489)</td><td>5,924</td></tr><tr><td>(28,897)</td><td>Total (decrease) increase in interest income</td><td>(8,733)</td><td>5,294</td><td>45,796</td><td>(16,458)</td><td>170,541</td><td>154,083</td><td>Interest Expense: Savings, NOW and money market deposits</td><td>18,392</td></tr><tr><td>48,362</td><td>66,754</td><td>27,464</td><td>121,031</td><td>148,495</td><td>Time deposits</td><td>12,190</td><td>22,488</td><td>34,678</td><td>41,296</td></tr><tr><td>64,149</td><td>105,445</td><td>Short-term borrowings</td><td>(33,818)</td><td>(15,698)</td><td>(49,516)</td><td>(65,719)</td><td>2,866</td><td>(62,853)</td><td>Long-term borrowings and junior subordinated debentures</td><td>11,509</td></tr><tr><td>662</td><td>12,171</td><td>22,501</td><td>1,397</td><td>23,898</td><td>Total increase in interest expense</td><td>8,273</td><td>55,814</td><td>64,087</td><td>25,542</td></tr><tr><td>189,443</td><td>214,985</td><td>Total decrease in net interest income</td><td>\$(17,006)</td><td>\$(1,285)</td><td>\$(18,291)</td><td>\$(42,000)</td><td>\$(18,902)</td><td>\$(60,902)</td><td>*Interest income is presented on a tax equivalent basis using 21 percent as the federal tax rate. Non-Interest Income Non-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. The following table presents the components of non-interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:<table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>Six Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(in thousands)</td><td>Wealth management and trust fees</td><td>\$13,136</td><td>\$11,176</td><td>\$31,066</td></tr><tr><td>\$20,763</td><td>Insurance commissions</td><td>\$3,958</td><td>\$3,139</td><td>\$6,209</td></tr><tr><td>\$5,594</td><td>Capital markets</td><td>\$7,779</td><td>\$16,967</td><td>\$13,449</td></tr><tr><td>\$27,859</td><td>Service charges on deposit accounts</td><td>11,212</td><td>10,542</td><td>22,461</td></tr><tr><td>21,018</td><td>Gains on securities transactions, net</td><td>31,274</td><td>52,714</td><td>59,545</td></tr><tr><td>Fees from loan servicing</td><td>2,691</td><td>2,702</td><td>5,879</td><td>5,373</td></tr><tr><td>Gains on sales of loans, net</td><td>884</td><td>1,240</td><td>2,502</td><td>1,729</td></tr><tr><td>(Losses) on sales of assets, net</td><td>(2)</td><td>161</td><td>3,692</td><td>285</td></tr><tr><td>Bank owned life insurance</td><td>4,545</td><td>2,443</td><td>7,780</td><td>5,027</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>7,007</td><td>11,488</td><td>19,538</td><td>26,166</td></tr><tr><td>Total non-interest income</td><td>\$51,213</td><td>\$60,075</td><td>\$112,628</td><td>\$114,374</td></tr><tr><td>63</td><td>Wealth management and trust fees income increased \$2.0 million and \$10.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The increase as compared to thesecond quarter 2023 was mainly driven by higher brokerage fees. The increase for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was mainly due to a higher volume of success fees and other related periodic revenues generated by our tax credit advisory subsidiary, as well as increased brokerage fees. Brokerage fees increased by \$1.2 million to \$6.1 million for the second quarter 2024 and increased \$2.6 million to \$12.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same periods in 2023 due to stronger customer trading volume at our broker dealer subsidiary. Capital markets income decreased \$9.2 million and \$14.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 mainly due to a decline in the volume of interest rate swap transactions, and resulting fees related to commercial loan customers, as well as lower loan syndication fees. Net gains on sales of assets increased \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 largely due to a \$3.6 million net gain on the sale of our commercial premium finance lending business in the first quarter 2024. Bank owned life insurance income increased \$2.1 million and \$2.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 due to improved performance of the underlying investment securities. Other non-interest income decreased \$4.5 million and \$6.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decrease as compared to thesecond quarter 2023 was due, in part, to net losses related to the decline in the valuation of certain equity method investments at June 30, 2024. The decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was mainly attributable to a \$2.7
million litigation recovery in the same period in 2023, and to a lesser extent, the decline in the valuation of certain equity method investments. Non-Interest Expense Non-interest expense decreased \$5.5 million and increased \$2.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The following table presents the components of non-interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:<table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>Six Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(in thousands)</td><td>Salary and employee benefits expense</td><td>\$140,815</td><td>\$149,594</td><td>\$282,646</td></tr><tr><td>\$294,580</td><td>Net occupancy expense</td><td>24,252</td><td>25,949</td><td>48,575</td></tr><tr><td>49,205</td><td>Technology, furniture and equipment expense</td><td>35,203</td><td>32,476</td><td>70,665</td></tr><tr><td>68,984</td><td>FDIC insurance assessment</td><td>14,446</td><td>10,426</td><td>32,682</td></tr><tr><td>19,581</td><td>Amortization of other intangible assets</td><td>8,568</td><td>9,812</td><td>17,980</td></tr><tr><td>20,331</td><td>Professional and legal fees</td><td>17,938</td><td>21,406</td><td>34,403</td></tr><tr><td>38,220</td><td>Amortization of tax credit investments</td><td>5,791</td><td>5,018</td><td>11,353</td></tr><tr><td>9,271</td><td>Other</td><td>30,484</td><td>28,990</td><td>59,503</td></tr><tr><td>54,965</td><td>Total non-interest expense</td><td>\$277,497</td><td>\$282,971</td><td>\$557,807</td></tr><tr><td>\$555,137</td><td>Salary and employee benefits expense decreased \$8.8 million and \$11.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both 2024 periods were largely attributable to restructuring charges of \$11.2 million recognized in the second quarter 2023, consisting of severance expense related to workforce reductions, partially offset by normal increases in labor costs and a decline in deferred compensation. The net decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was also due to merger related costs, 64 primarily consisting of severance and retention compensation, totaling \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net occupancy expense decreased \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to lower building repair and utilities expenses. Technology, furniture and equipment expense increased \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 mostly due to higher investments in technology, partially offset by decreases in equipment maintenance and repair expense. FDIC insurance assessment expense increased \$4.0 million and \$13.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 due, in part, to additional estimated expenses of \$1.4 million and \$8.8 million recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, related to the FDIC special assessment. Professional and legal fees decreased \$3.5 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both periods were largely attributable to lower technology managed services and consulting expenses, partially offset by higher legal fees. Other non-interest expense increased \$2.2 million and \$4.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 mainly due to increased interest charges on collateral related to derivative transactions and the costs related to the loan credit risk transfer transaction, consisting of a credit default swap, executed in June 2024. Total transaction costs included \$400 thousand of one-time charges and \$1.1 million of premium expense recorded in other expense during the second quarter 2024. The premium expense associated with the credit protection is estimated to be approximately \$6.0 million for the remainder of 2024. Income Taxes Income tax expense totaled \$22.9 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$33.2 million and \$51.8 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 24.5 percent, 25.6 percent and 27.1 percent for the second quarter 2024, first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023 was primarily due to lower pre-tax income and larger investments in tax credits. GAAP requires that any change in judgment or change in measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period be recognized as a discrete event in the quarter in which it occurs, rather than being recognized as a change in effective tax rate for the current year. Our adherence to these tax guidelines may result in volatile effective income tax rates in future quarterly and annual periods. Factors that could impact managementâ€™s judgment include changes in income, tax laws and regulations, and tax planning strategies. Based on the current information available, we anticipate that our effective tax rate will be 25 to 26 percent for the full year ended December 31, 2024. Operating Segments Valley manages its business operations under operating segments consisting of Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. Activities not assigned to the operating segments are included in Treasury and Corporate Other. Each operating segment is reviewed routinely for its asset growth, contribution to income before income taxes, 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 the operating segments were determined necessary during the first half of 2024. 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 Valleyâ€™s operations, which may not necessarily be comparable to those of any other financial institution. Furthermore, changes in management structure or allocation methodologies and procedures may result in changes in reported segment financial data. 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 | Compared to June 30, 2023 | Change Due to | Volume Change | Due to Rate | Total Change | Change Due to | Volume Change | Due to Rate | Total Change | (in thousands) | Assets | Liabilities | Interest | Assets | Liabilities | Interest | Assets | Income: Loans* | \$8,220 | \$47,572 | \$55,792 | \$42,361 | \$129,757 | \$172,118 | Taxable investments | 2,538 | 4,827 | 7,365 | (23,288) | 35,804 | 12,516 | Tax-exempt investments* | (586) | (401) | (987) | (1,042) | (612) | (1,654) | Interest bearing deposits with banks | (18,905) | 2,531 | (16,374) | (34,489) | 5,924
 | (28,897) | Total (decrease) increase in interest income | (8,733) | 5,294 | 45,796 | (16,458) | 170,541 | 154,083 | Interest Expense: Savings, NOW and money market deposits | 18,392 | 48,362 | 66,754 | 27,464 | 121,031 | 148,495 | Time deposits | 12,190 | 22,488
 | 34,678 | 41,296
 | 64,149 | 105,445 | Short-term borrowings | (33,818) | (15,698) | (49,516) | (65,719) | 2,866 | (62,853) | Long-term borrowings and junior subordinated debentures | 11,509 | 662 | 12,171 | 22,501 | 1,397 | 23,898 | Total increase in interest expense | 8,273 | 55,814 | 64,087 | 25,542 | 189,443 | 214,985 | Total decrease in net interest income | \$(17,006) | \$(1,285) | \$(18,291) | \$(42,000) | \$(18,902) | \$(60,902) | *Interest income is presented on a tax equivalent basis using 21 percent as the federal tax rate. Non-Interest Income Non-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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Net gains on sales of assets increased \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 largely due to a \$3.6 million net gain on the sale of our commercial premium finance lending business in the first quarter 2024. Bank owned life insurance income increased \$2.1 million and \$2.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 due to improved performance of the underlying investment securities. Other non-interest income decreased \$4.5 million and \$6.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decrease as compared to thesecond quarter 2023 was due, in part, to net losses related to the decline in the valuation of certain equity method investments at June 30, 2024. 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Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for</td></tr></tbody></table></td></tr></tbody></table> | Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024 | Six Months Ended | June 30, 2024 | 2023 | (in thousands) | Salary and employee benefits expense | \$140,815 | \$149,594 | \$282,646 | \$294,580 | Net occupancy expense
 | 24,252 | 25,949 | 48,575 | 49,205 | Technology, furniture and equipment expense | 35,203 | 32,476 | 70,665 | 68,984 | FDIC insurance assessment | 14,446 | 10,426 | 32,682 | 19,581 | Amortization of other intangible assets | 8,568 | 9,812 | 17,980 | 20,331 | Professional and legal fees | 17,938 | 21,406 | 34,403 | 38,220 | Amortization of tax credit investments | 5,791 | 5,018 | 11,353 | 9,271 | Other | 30,484 | 28,990 | 59,503 | 54,965 | Total non-interest expense | \$277,497 | \$282,971 | \$557,807 | \$555,137 | Salary and employee benefits expense decreased \$8.8 million and \$11.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both 2024 periods were largely attributable to restructuring charges of \$11.2 million recognized in the second quarter 2023, consisting of severance expense related to workforce reductions, partially offset by normal increases in labor costs and a decline in deferred compensation. The net decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was also due to merger related costs, 64 primarily consisting of severance and retention compensation, totaling \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net occupancy expense decreased \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to lower building repair and utilities expenses. Technology, furniture and equipment expense increased \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 mostly due to higher investments in technology, partially offset by decreases in equipment maintenance and repair expense. FDIC insurance assessment expense increased \$4.0 million and \$13.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 due, in part, to additional estimated expenses of \$1.4 million and \$8.8 million recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, related to the FDIC special assessment. Professional and legal fees decreased \$3.5 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both periods were largely attributable to lower technology managed services and consulting expenses, partially offset by higher legal fees. Other non-interest expense increased \$2.2 million and \$4.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 mainly due to increased interest charges on collateral related to derivative transactions and the costs related to the loan credit risk transfer transaction, consisting of a credit default swap, executed in June 2024. Total transaction costs included \$400 thousand of one-time charges and \$1.1 million of premium expense recorded in other expense during the second quarter 2024. The premium expense associated with the credit protection is estimated to be approximately \$6.0 million for the remainder of 2024. Income Taxes Income tax expense totaled \$22.9 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$33.2 million and \$51.8 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 24.5 percent, 25.6 percent and 27.1 percent for the second quarter 2024, first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023 was primarily due to lower pre-tax income and larger investments in tax credits. GAAP requires that any change in judgment or change in measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period be recognized as a discrete event in the quarter in which it occurs, rather than being recognized as a change in effective tax rate for the current year. Our adherence to these tax guidelines may result in volatile effective income tax rates in future quarterly and annual periods. Factors that could impact managementâ€™s judgment include changes in income, tax laws and regulations, and tax planning strategies. Based on the current information available, we anticipate that our effective tax rate will be 25 to 26 percent for the full year ended December 31, 2024. Operating Segments Valley manages its business operations under operating segments consisting of Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. Activities not assigned to the operating segments are included in Treasury and Corporate Other. Each operating segment is reviewed routinely for its asset growth, contribution to income before income taxes, 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 the operating segments were determined necessary during the first half of 2024. 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| Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024
 | Compared to June 30, 2023 | Six Months Ended | June 30, 2024

 | Compared to June 30, 2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (in thousands) | Assets
 | Liabilities | Interest | Assets

 | Liabilities | Interest | Assets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Income: Loans* | \$8,220
 | \$47,572 | \$55,792 | \$42,361

 | \$129,757 | \$172,118 | Taxable investments | 2,538 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 4,827 | 7,365
 | (23,288) | 35,804 | 12,516

 | Tax-exempt investments* | (586) | (401) | (987) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (1,042) | (612)
 | (1,654) | Interest bearing deposits with banks | (18,905)

 | 2,531 | (16,374) | (34,489) | 5,924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (28,897) | Total (decrease) increase in interest income
 | (8,733) | 5,294 | 45,796

 | (16,458) | 170,541 | 154,083 | Interest Expense: Savings, NOW and money market deposits | 18,392
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 48,362 | 66,754
 | 27,464 | 121,031 | 148,495

 | Time deposits | 12,190 | 22,488 | 34,678 | 41,296
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 64,149 | 105,445
 | Short-term borrowings | (33,818) | (15,698)

 | (49,516) | (65,719) | 2,866 | (62,853) | Long-term borrowings and junior subordinated debentures
 | 11,509 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 662 | 12,171
 | 22,501 | 1,397 | 23,898

 | Total increase in interest expense | 8,273 | 55,814 | 64,087 | 25,542
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 189,443 | 214,985
 | Total decrease in net interest income | \$(17,006) | \$(1,285)

 | \$(18,291) | \$(42,000) | \$(18,902) | \$(60,902) | *Interest income is presented on a tax equivalent basis using 21 percent as the federal tax rate. Non-Interest Income Non-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. The following table presents the components of non-interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: <table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>Six Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(in thousands)</td><td>Wealth management and trust fees</td><td>\$13,136</td><td>\$11,176</td><td>\$31,066</td></tr><tr><td>\$20,763</td><td>Insurance commissions</td><td>\$3,958</td><td>\$3,139</td><td>\$6,209</td></tr><tr><td>\$5,594</td><td>Capital markets</td><td>\$7,779</td><td>\$16,967</td><td>\$13,449</td></tr><tr><td>\$27,859</td><td>Service charges on deposit accounts</td><td>11,212</td><td>10,542</td><td>22,461</td></tr><tr><td>21,018</td><td>Gains on securities transactions, net</td><td>31,274</td><td>52,714</td><td>59,545</td></tr><tr><td>Fees from loan servicing</td><td>2,691</td><td>2,702</td><td>5,879</td><td>5,373</td></tr><tr><td>Gains on sales of loans, net</td><td>884</td><td>1,240</td><td>2,502</td><td>1,729</td></tr><tr><td>(Losses) on sales of assets, net</td><td>(2)</td><td>161</td><td>3,692</td><td>285</td></tr><tr><td>Bank owned life insurance</td><td>4,545</td><td>2,443</td><td>7,780</td><td>5,027</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>7,007</td><td>11,488</td><td>19,538</td><td>26,166</td></tr><tr><td>Total non-interest income</td><td>\$51,213</td><td>\$60,075</td><td>\$112,628</td><td>\$114,374</td></tr><tr><td>63</td><td>Wealth management and trust fees income increased \$2.0 million and \$10.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. 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Net gains on sales of assets increased \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 largely due to a \$3.6 million net gain on the sale of our commercial premium finance lending business in the first quarter 2024. Bank owned life insurance income increased \$2.1 million and \$2.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 due to improved performance of the underlying investment securities. Other non-interest income decreased \$4.5 million and \$6.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decrease as compared to thesecond quarter 2023 was due, in part, to net losses related to the decline in the valuation of certain equity method investments at June 30, 2024. The decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was mainly attributable to a \$2.7 million litigation recovery in the same period in 2023, and to a lesser extent, the decline in the valuation of certain equity method investments. Non-Interest Expense Non-interest expense decreased \$5.5 million and increased \$2.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. 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The decreases in both 2024 periods were largely attributable to restructuring charges of \$11.2 million recognized in the second quarter 2023, consisting of severance expense related to workforce reductions, partially offset by normal increases in labor costs and a decline in deferred compensation. The net decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was also due to merger related costs, 64 primarily consisting of severance and retention compensation, totaling \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net occupancy expense decreased \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to lower building repair and utilities expenses. Technology, furniture and equipment expense increased \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 mostly due to higher investments in technology, partially offset by decreases in equipment maintenance and repair expense. FDIC insurance assessment expense increased \$4.0 million and \$13.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 due, in part, to additional estimated expenses of \$1.4 million and \$8.8 million recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, related to the FDIC special assessment. Professional and legal fees decreased \$3.5 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. 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Income Taxes Income tax expense totaled \$22.9 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$33.2 million and \$51.8 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 24.5 percent, 25.6 percent and 27.1 percent for the second quarter 2024, first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023 was primarily due to lower pre-tax income and larger investments in tax credits. GAAP requires that any change in judgment or change in measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period be recognized as a discrete event in the quarter in which it occurs, rather than being recognized as a change in effective tax rate for the current year. Our adherence to these tax guidelines may result in volatile effective income tax rates in future quarterly and annual periods. Factors that could impact managementâ€™s judgment include changes in income, tax laws and regulations, and
tax planning strategies. Based on the current information available, we anticipate that our effective tax rate will be 25 to 26 percent for the full year ended December 31, 2024. Operating Segments Valley manages its business operations under operating segments consisting of Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. Activities not assigned to the operating segments are included in Treasury and Corporate Other. Each operating segment is reviewed routinely for its asset growth, contribution to income before income taxes, 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 the operating segments were determined necessary during the first half of 2024. 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 Valleyâ€™s operations, which may not necessarily be comparable to those of any other financial institution. Furthermore, changes in management structure or allocation methodologies and procedures may result in changes in reported segment financial data. 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Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. 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 | 21,406 | 34,403 | 38,220 | Amortization of tax credit investments | 5,791 | 5,018 | 11,353 | 9,271 | Other | 30,484 | 28,990 | 59,503 | 54,965 | Total non-interest expense | \$277,497 | \$282,971 | \$557,807 | \$555,137 | Salary and employee benefits expense decreased \$8.8 million and \$11.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both 2024 periods were largely attributable to restructuring charges of \$11.2 million recognized in the second quarter 2023, consisting of severance expense related to workforce reductions, partially offset by normal increases in labor costs and a decline in deferred compensation. The net decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was also due to merger related costs, 64 primarily consisting of severance and retention compensation, totaling \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net occupancy expense decreased \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to lower building repair and utilities expenses. Technology, furniture and equipment expense increased \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 mostly due to higher investments in technology, partially offset by decreases in equipment maintenance and repair expense. FDIC insurance assessment expense increased \$4.0 million and \$13.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 due, in part, to additional estimated expenses of \$1.4 million and \$8.8 million recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, related to the FDIC special assessment. Professional and legal fees decreased \$3.5 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both periods were largely attributable to lower technology managed services and consulting expenses, partially offset by higher legal fees. Other non-interest expense increased \$2.2 million and \$4.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 mainly due to increased interest charges on collateral related to derivative transactions and the costs related to the loan credit risk transfer transaction, consisting of a credit
default swap, executed in June 2024. Total transaction costs included \$400 thousand of one-time charges and \$1.1 million of premium expense recorded in other expense during the second quarter 2024. The premium expense associated with the credit protection is estimated to be approximately \$6.0 million for the remainder of 2024. Income Taxes Income tax expense totaled \$22.9 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$33.2 million and \$51.8 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 24.5 percent, 25.6 percent and 27.1 percent for the second quarter 2024, first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023 was primarily due to lower pre-tax income and larger investments in tax credits. GAAP requires that any change in judgment or change in measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period be recognized as a discrete event in the quarter in which it occurs, rather than being recognized as a change in effective tax rate for the current year. Our adherence to these tax guidelines may result in volatile effective income tax rates in future quarterly and annual periods. Factors that could impact managementâ€™s judgment include changes in income, tax laws and regulations, and tax planning strategies. Based on the current information available, we anticipate that our effective tax rate will be 25 to 26 percent for the full year ended December 31, 2024. Operating Segments Valley manages its business operations under operating segments consisting of Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. Activities not assigned to the operating segments are included in Treasury and Corporate Other. Each operating segment is reviewed routinely for its asset growth, contribution to income before income taxes, 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 the operating segments were determined necessary during the first half of 2024. 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 Valleyâ€™s operations, which may not necessarily be comparable to those of 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 present the financial data for Valley's operating segments, and Treasury and Corporate Other for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: <table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td></tr><tr><td>(\$ in thousands)</td><td>Average interest earning assets</td><td>\$9,839,291</td><td>\$40,181,610</td><td>\$6,752,049</td><td>\$56,772,950</td><td>Income (loss) before income taxes</td><td>15,702</td></tr><tr><td>30,736</td><td>(53,107)</td><td>93,331</td><td>Return on average interest earning assets (before tax)</td><td>0.64%</td><td>%</td><td>1.30%</td></tr><tr><td>(3.15)%</td><td>%</td><td>0.66%</td><td>%</td><td>Three Months Ended</td><td>June 30, 2023</td><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td></tr><tr><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td><td>Average interest earning assets</td><td>\$9,838,329</td><td>\$39,618,608</td><td>\$7,893,871</td><td>\$57,351,808</td><td>Income (loss) before income taxes</td><td>12,282</td></tr><tr><td>230,942</td><td>(52,405)</td><td>190,819</td><td>Return on average interest earning assets (before tax)</td><td>0.51%</td><td>%</td><td>0.32%</td></tr><tr><td>(2.66)%</td><td>%</td><td>1.33%</td><td>%</td><td>See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details. Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for</td></tr></tbody></table> | Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024 | 2023 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | (\$ in thousands) | Average interest earning assets | \$9,839,291 | \$40,181,610 | \$6,752,049 | \$56,772,950 | Income (loss) before income taxes | 15,702 | 30,736 | (53,107) | 93,331 | Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.64% | % | 1.30% | (3.15)% | % | 0.66% | % | Three Months Ended | June 30, 2023 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Average interest earning assets | \$9,838,329 | \$39,618,608 | \$7,893,871 | \$57,351,808 | Income (loss) before income taxes | 12,282
 | 230,942 | (52,405) | 190,819 | Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.51% | % | 0.32% | (2.66)% | % | 1.33% | % | See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for
additional details. Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024
 | Six Months Ended | June 30, 2024 | 2023

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| (in thousands) | Wealth management and trust fees
 | \$13,136 | \$11,176 | \$31,066

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| \$20,763 | Insurance commissions
 | \$3,958 | \$3,139 | \$6,209

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| \$5,594 | Capital markets
 | \$7,779 | \$16,967 | \$13,449

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| \$27,859 | Service charges on deposit accounts
 | 11,212 | 10,542 | 22,461

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| 21,018 | Gains on securities transactions, net
 | 31,274 | 52,714 | 59,545

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| Fees from loan servicing | 2,691
 | 2,702 | 5,879 | 5,373

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| Gains on sales of loans, net | 884
 | 1,240 | 2,502 | 1,729

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| (Losses) on sales of assets, net | (2)
 | 161 | 3,692 | 285

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| Bank owned life insurance | 4,545
 | 2,443 | 7,780 | 5,027

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| Other | 7,007
 | 11,488 | 19,538 | 26,166

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| Total non-interest income | \$51,213
 | \$60,075 | \$112,628 | \$114,374

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| 63 | Wealth management and trust fees income increased \$2.0 million and \$10.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The increase as compared to thesecond quarter 2023 was mainly driven by higher brokerage fees. The increase for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was mainly due to a higher volume of success fees and other related periodic revenues generated by our tax credit advisory subsidiary, as well as increased brokerage fees. Brokerage fees increased by \$1.2 million to \$6.1 million for the second quarter 2024 and increased \$2.6 million to \$12.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same periods in 2023 due to stronger customer trading volume at our broker dealer subsidiary. Capital markets income decreased \$9.2 million and \$14.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 mainly due to a decline in the volume of interest rate swap transactions, and resulting fees related to commercial loan customers, as well as lower loan syndication fees. Net gains on sales of assets increased \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period in 2023 largely due to a \$3.6 million net gain on the sale of our commercial premium finance lending business in the first quarter 2024. Bank owned life insurance income increased \$2.1 million and \$2.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 due to improved performance of the underlying investment securities. Other non-interest income decreased \$4.5 million and \$6.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decrease as compared to thesecond quarter 2023 was due, in part, to net losses related to the decline in the valuation of certain equity method investments at June 30, 2024. The decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was mainly attributable to a \$2.7 million litigation recovery in the same period in 2023, and to a lesser extent, the decline in the valuation of certain equity method investments. Non-Interest Expense Non-interest expense decreased \$5.5 million and increased \$2.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The following table presents the components of non-interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: <table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>Six Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(in thousands)</td><td>Salary and employee benefits expense</td><td>\$140,815</td><td>\$149,594</td><td>\$282,646</td></tr><tr><td>\$294,580</td><td>Net occupancy expense</td><td>24,252</td><td>25,949</td><td>48,575</td></tr><tr><td>49,205</td><td>Technology, furniture and equipment expense</td><td>35,203</td><td>32,476</td><td>70,665</td></tr><tr><td>68,984</td><td>FDIC insurance assessment</td><td>14,446</td><td>10,426</td><td>32,682</td></tr><tr><td>19,581</td><td>Amortization of other intangible assets</td><td>8,568</td><td>9,812</td><td>17,980</td></tr><tr><td>20,331</td><td>Professional and legal fees</td><td>17,938</td><td>21,406</td><td>34,403</td></tr><tr><td>38,220</td><td>Amortization of tax credit investments</td><td>5,791</td><td>5,018</td><td>11,353</td></tr><tr><td>9,271</td><td>Other</td><td>30,484</td><td>28,990</td><td>59,503</td></tr><tr><td>54,965</td><td>Total non-interest expense</td><td>\$277,497</td><td>\$282,971</td><td>\$557,807</td></tr><tr><td>\$555,137</td><td>Salary and employee benefits expense decreased \$8.8 million and \$11.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both 2024 periods were largely attributable to restructuring charges of \$11.2 million recognized in the second quarter 2023, consisting of severance expense related to workforce reductions, partially offset by normal increases in labor costs and a decline in deferred compensation. The net decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was also due to merger related costs, 64 primarily consisting of severance and retention compensation, totaling \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net occupancy expense decreased \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to lower building repair and utilities expenses. Technology, furniture and equipment expense increased \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 mostly due to higher investments in technology, partially offset by decreases in equipment maintenance and repair expense. FDIC insurance assessment expense increased \$4.0 million and \$13.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 due, in part, to additional estimated expenses of \$1.4 million and \$8.8 million recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, related to the FDIC special assessment. Professional and legal fees decreased \$3.5 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both periods were largely attributable to lower technology managed services and consulting expenses, partially offset by higher legal fees. Other non-interest expense increased \$2.2 million and \$4.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 mainly due to increased interest charges on collateral related to derivative transactions and the costs related to the loan credit risk transfer transaction, consisting of a credit default swap, executed in June 2024. Total transaction costs included \$400 thousand of one-time charges and \$1.1 million of premium expense recorded in other expense during the second quarter 2024. The premium expense associated with the credit protection is estimated to be approximately \$6.0 million for the remainder of 2024. Income Taxes Income tax expense totaled \$22.9 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$33.2 million and \$51.8 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 24.5 percent, 25.6 percent and 27.1 percent for the second quarter 2024, first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023 was primarily due to lower pre-tax income and larger investments in tax credits. GAAP requires that any change in judgment or change in measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period be recognized as a discrete event in the quarter in which it occurs, rather than being recognized as a change in effective tax rate for the current year. Our adherence to these tax guidelines may result in volatile effective income tax rates in future quarterly and annual periods. Factors that could impact managementâ€™s judgment include changes in income, tax laws and regulations, and tax planning strategies. Based on the current information available, we anticipate that our effective tax rate will be 25 to 26 percent for the full year ended December 31, 2024. Operating Segments Valley manages its business operations under operating segments consisting of Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. Activities not assigned to the operating segments are included in Treasury and Corporate Other. Each operating segment is reviewed routinely for its asset growth, contribution to income before income taxes, 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 the operating segments were determined necessary during the first half of 2024. 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 Valleyâ€™s operations, which may not necessarily be comparable to those of 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 present the financial data for Valley's operating segments, and Treasury and Corporate Other for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:<table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td></tr><tr><td>(\$ in thousands)</td><td>Average interest earning assets</td><td>\$9,839,291</td><td>\$40,181,610</td><td>\$6,752,049</td><td>\$56,772,950</td><td>Income (loss) before income taxes</td><td>15,702</td></tr><tr><td>30,736</td><td>(53,107)</td><td>93,331</td><td>Return on average interest earning assets (before tax)</td><td>0.64%</td><td>%</td><td>1.30%</td></tr><tr><td>(3.15)%</td><td>%</td><td>0.66%</td><td>%</td><td>Three Months Ended</td><td>June 30, 2023</td><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td></tr><tr><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td><td>Average interest earning assets</td><td>\$9,838,329</td><td>\$39,618,608</td><td>\$7,893,871</td><td>\$57,351,808</td><td>Income (loss) before income
taxes</td><td>12,282</td></tr><tr><td>230,942</td><td>(52,405)</td><td>190,819</td><td>Return on average interest earning assets (before tax)</td><td>0.51%</td><td>%</td><td>0.32%</td></tr><tr><td>(2.66)%</td><td>%</td><td>1.33%</td><td>%</td><td>See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details. Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for</td></tr></tbody></table></td></tr></tbody></table> | Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024 | Six Months Ended

 | June 30, 2024 | 2023 | (in thousands) | Salary and employee benefits expense | \$140,815
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 | (53,107) | 93,331 |
Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.64% | % | 1.30% | (3.15)% | % | 0.66% | % | Three Months Ended | June 30, 2023 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Average interest earning assets | \$9,838,329 | \$39,618,608 | \$7,893,871 | \$57,351,808 | Income (loss) before income taxes | 12,282 | 230,942 | (52,405) | 190,819 | Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.51% | % | 0.32% | (2.66)%
 | % | 1.33% | % | See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details. Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (in thousands) | Salary and employee benefits expense
 | \$140,815 | \$149,594 | \$282,646

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| \$294,580 | Net occupancy expense
 | 24,252 | 25,949 | 48,575

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| 49,205 | Technology, furniture and equipment expense
 | 35,203 | 32,476 | 70,665

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| 68,984 | FDIC insurance assessment
 | 14,446 | 10,426 | 32,682

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| 19,581 | Amortization of other intangible assets
 | 8,568 | 9,812 | 17,980

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| 20,331 | Professional and legal fees
 | 17,938 | 21,406 | 34,403

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| 38,220 | Amortization of tax credit investments
 | 5,791 | 5,018 | 11,353

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| 9,271 | Other
 | 30,484 | 28,990 | 59,503

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| 54,965 | Total non-interest expense
 | \$277,497 | \$282,971 | \$557,807

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| \$555,137 | Salary and employee benefits expense decreased \$8.8 million and \$11.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both 2024 periods were largely attributable to restructuring charges of \$11.2 million recognized in the second quarter 2023, consisting of severance expense related to workforce reductions, partially offset by normal increases in labor costs and a decline in deferred compensation. The net decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was also due to merger related costs, 64 primarily consisting of severance and retention compensation, totaling \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net occupancy expense decreased \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 mainly due to lower building repair and utilities expenses. Technology, furniture and equipment expense increased \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 mostly due to higher investments in technology, partially offset by decreases in equipment maintenance and repair expense. FDIC insurance assessment expense increased \$4.0 million and \$13.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2023 due, in part, to additional estimated expenses of \$1.4 million and \$8.8 million recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, related to the FDIC special assessment. Professional and legal fees decreased \$3.5 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023. The decreases in both periods were largely attributable to lower technology managed services and consulting expenses, partially offset by higher legal fees. Other non-interest expense increased \$2.2 million and \$4.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2023 mainly due to increased interest charges on collateral related to derivative transactions and the costs related to the loan credit risk transfer transaction, consisting of a credit default swap, executed in June 2024. Total transaction costs included \$400 thousand of one-time charges and \$1.1 million of premium expense recorded in other expense during the second quarter 2024. The premium expense associated with the credit protection is estimated to be approximately \$6.0 million for the remainder of 2024. Income Taxes Income tax expense totaled \$22.9 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$33.2 million and \$51.8 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 24.5 percent, 25.6 percent and 27.1 percent for the second quarter 2024, first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023 was primarily due to lower pre-tax income and larger investments in tax credits. GAAP requires that any change in judgment or change in measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period be recognized as a discrete event in the quarter in which it occurs, rather than being recognized as a change in effective tax rate for the current year. Our adherence to these tax guidelines may result in volatile effective income tax rates in future quarterly and annual periods. Factors that could impact managementâ€™s judgment include changes in income, tax laws and regulations, and tax planning strategies. Based on the current information available, we anticipate that our effective tax rate will be 25 to 26 percent for the full year ended December 31, 2024. Operating Segments Valley manages its business operations under operating segments consisting of Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. Activities not assigned to the operating segments are included in Treasury and Corporate Other. Each operating segment is reviewed routinely for its asset growth, contribution to income before income taxes, 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 the operating segments were determined necessary during the first half of 2024. 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 Valleyâ€™s operations, which may not necessarily be comparable to those of 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 present the financial data for Valley's operating segments, and Treasury and Corporate Other for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023: <table><thead><tr><th>Three Months Ended</th><th>June 30, 2024</th><th>2023</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td></tr><tr><td>(\$ in thousands)</td><td>Average interest earning assets</td><td>\$9,839,291</td><td>\$40,181,610</td><td>\$6,752,049</td><td>\$56,772,950</td><td>Income (loss) before income taxes</td><td>15,702</td></tr><tr><td>30,736</td><td>(53,107)</td><td>93,331</td><td>Return on average interest earning assets (before tax)</td><td>0.64%</td><td>%</td><td>1.30%</td></tr><tr><td>(3.15)%</td><td>%</td><td>0.66%</td><td>%</td><td>Three Months Ended</td><td>June 30, 2023</td><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td></tr><tr><td>Assets</td><td>Interest</td><td>Average Rate</td><td>Average interest earning assets</td><td>\$9,838,329</td><td>\$39,618,608</td><td>\$7,893,871</td><td>\$57,351,808</td><td>Income (loss) before income taxes</td><td>12,282</td></tr><tr><td>230,942</td><td>(52,405)</td><td>190,819</td><td>Return on average interest earning assets (before tax)</td><td>0.51%</td><td>%</td><td>0.32%</td></tr><tr><td>(2.66)%</td><td>%</td><td>1.33%</td><td>%</td><td>See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details. Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for</td></tr></tbody></table>
 | Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024 | 2023

 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Assets | Interest
 | Average Rate | (\$ in thousands) | Average interest earning assets | \$9,839,291 | \$40,181,610 | \$6,752,049 | \$56,772,950 | Income (loss) before income taxes | 15,702 | 30,736 | (53,107) | 93,331 | Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.64% | % | 1.30% | (3.15)% | % | 0.66% | % | Three Months Ended | June 30, 2023 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | Average interest earning assets | \$9,838,329 | \$39,618,608 | \$7,893,871 | \$57,351,808 | Income (loss) before income taxes | 12,282 | 230,942 | (52,405) | 190,819 | Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.51% | % | 0.32% | (2.66)% | %
 | 1.33% | % | See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details. Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Three Months Ended | June 30, 2024
 | 2023 | |

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| Assets | Interest
 | Average Rate | Assets | Interest

 | Average Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (\$ in thousands) | Average interest earning assets
 | \$9,839,291 | \$40,181,610 | \$6,752,049

 | \$56,772,950 | Income (loss) before income taxes | 15,702 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 30,736 | (53,107)
 | 93,331 | Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.64%

 | % | 1.30% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (3.15)% | %
 | 0.66% | % | Three Months Ended

 | June 30, 2023 | Assets | Interest | Average Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Assets | Interest
 | Average Rate | Average interest earning assets | \$9,838,329

 | \$39,618,608 | \$7,893,871 | \$57,351,808 | Income (loss) before income taxes | 12,282
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 230,942 | (52,405)
 | 190,819 | Return on average interest earning assets (before tax) | 0.51%

 | % | 0.32% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (2.66)% | %
 | 1.33% | % | See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details. Consumer Banking Segment The Consumer Banking segment represented 18.0 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024, and was mainly comprised of residential mortgage loans and automobile loans, and to a lesser extent, home equity loans, secured personal lines of credit and other consumer loans (including credit card loans). The duration of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (which represented 11.2 percent of our loan portfolio at June 30, 2024) is subject to movements in the market level of interest rates and forecasted prepayment speeds. The weighted average life of the automobile loans portfolio (which represented 3.5 percent of total loans at June 30, 2024) 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. Consumer Bankingâ€™s average interest earning assets increased \$201.0 million to \$9.8 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of 2023. The increase was largely due to new residential mortgage loan volumes originated for investment rather than sale over the last 12-month period and, to a lesser extent, an increase in average auto loan balances. Income before income taxes generated by the Consumer Banking segment increased \$3.4 million to \$15.7 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to the second quarter 2023 and was mainly driven by a combination of increases in non-interest income and net interest income, partially offset by an increase in internal transfer expense and a higher provision for loan losses. The non-interest income increased \$4.1 million mainly due to brokerage fees generated from certain private banking clients. See further details in the â€œNon-Interest Incomeâ€ section of this MD&A. Net interest income for

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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 SegmentThe 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](#) 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:Six Months Ended June 30, 2024Consumer BankingCommercial BankingTreasury and Corporate OtherTotal (\$ in thousands)Average interest earning assets\$9,817,377\$40,316,369\$6,562,128\$56,695,874Income (loss) before income taxes\$27,872,289,\$357,944,\$222,784Annualized return on average interest earning assets (before tax)0.57%1.44%(2.88)%0.79%Six Months Ended June 30, 2023Consumer BankingCommercial BankingTreasury and Corporate OtherTotal (\$ in thousands)Average interest earning assets\$9,557,669\$39,105,820\$7,699,305\$56,362,794Income (loss) before income taxes\$24,606,\$61,509,\$91,580,\$394,535Annualized return on average interest earning assets (before tax)0.51%2.36%(2.38)%1.40%Consumer Banking SegmentThe 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 SegmentAverage 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](#) 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 RiskOur 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. Estimated Change in Future Net Interest Income Changes in Interest RatesDollarChangePercentageChange(in basis points)(\$ in thousands)+300\$140,214\$ 8.42%+20091,871\$ 5.52%+10043,707\$ 2.62%100(60,433)(3.63)200(115,201)(6.92)300(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 RequirementsBank 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 June30, 2024 and December31, 2023:June 30,2024December 31,2023Loans to deposits100.4%102.0%Wholesale funding to total funding22.6%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 30,2024December 31,2023(in thousands)Cash and due from banks\$478,006\$284,090Interest bearing deposits with banks\$531,067\$607,135A Trading debt securities\$3,979\$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 sale19,887A 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 June30, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively. Total liquid assets represented 6.1 percent and 4.3 percent of interest earning assets at June30, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively. 72Other sources of funds on the asset side are derived from scheduled loan payments of principal and interest, as well as prepayments received. At June30, 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 June30, 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 December31, 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 June30, 2024 and December31, 2023:June 30, 2024December 31, 2023A (in thousands)FHLB advances\$850,000A Securities sold under agreements to repurchase\$63,770A 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 June30, 2024 and December31, 2023:June 30, 2024December 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 banks2,140,000A 2,140,000A Unencumbered investment securities1,069,244A 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.73Corporation LiquidityValley'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 PortfolioAs of June30, 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 June30, 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 AnalysisAvailable 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 June30, 2024 and December31, 2023 and determined that the declines in fair value were mainly attributable to changes in market 74volatility, 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 June30, 2024 and June30, 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 June30, 2024 and there was no allowance for credit losses for AFS debt securities at June30, 2024 and December31, 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 June30, 2024 and December31, 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 June30, 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 Rated86,557A A (3,821)82,736A Not rated135,401A 59A (16,671)118,789A Totals\$2,391,554A \$1,647A \$(181,109)\$2,212,092A Held to maturity investment grades: AAA/AA/A Rated\$3,477,942A \$2,011A \$(498,916)\$2,981,037A BBB Rated6,000A A (490)5,510A Non-investment grades\$2,484A A (596)4,652A Not rated162,264A A (13,515)148,749A Totals\$3,651,454A \$2,011A (\$513,517)\$3,139,948A Allowance for credit losses1,090A A (1,090)A Total, net of allowance for credit losses\$3,650,364A \$2,011A (\$513,517)\$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 June30, 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. 76Loan PortfolioThe following table reflects the composition of the loan portfolio as of the dates presented:June 30,2024March 31,2024December 31,2023A (in thousands)LoansCommercial and industrial\$9,479,147\$9,104,193\$9,230,543Commercial real estate:Non-owner occupied (1)13,710,01514,962,85115,078,464Multifamily (2)8,976,2648,818,2638,860,219Owner occupied (1)15,536,8444,367,8394,304,556Total28,223,12328,148,95328,243,239Construction\$5,745,723\$5,513,726\$808,700Total real estate\$1,768,84631,705,46431,970,047Residential mortgages\$6,271,135,618,3555,569,010Consumer:Homes equity\$66,467564,083559,152Automobile1,762,8517,700,5081,620,389Other consumer1,107,271,2294,391,261,154Total consumer loans\$3,436,5963,494,0303,440,695Total loans (3)\$50,311,702\$49,922,042\$50,210,295As a percent of total loans:Commercial and industrial18.8%18.2%18.4%Non-owner occupied27.3%30.3%30.0A Multifamily17.9A 17.7A 17.7A Owner occupied11.0A 8.7A 8.6A Construction7.0A 7.1A 7.4A Total Commercial real estate63.2A 63.5A 63.7A Residential mortgage11.2A 11.3A 11.1A Consumer loans6.8A 7.0A 6.8A Total100.0%100.0%100.0%(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 June30, 2024, March31, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively.(3)Includes net unearned discount and deferred loan fees of \$61.6 million, \$71.8 million and \$85.4 million at June30, 2024, March31, 2024 and December31, 2023, respectively. Total loans increased \$389.7 million, or 3.1 percent on an annualized basis, to \$50.3 billion at June30, 2024 from March31, 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 June30, 2024 from March31, 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 June30, 2024 and March31, 2024, respectively. Commercial and industrial loans increased \$375.0 million to \$9.5 billion at June30, 2024 from March31, 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 June30, 2024 from March31, 2024 due, in part, to an increase in multifamily loans during the second quarter 2024 as a 77result 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 June30, 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 June30, 2024. Commercial real estate collateralized by office buildings totaled approximately \$3.3 billion at June30, 2024 and remained relatively unchanged as compared to March31, 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 June30, 2024.Construction loans decreased \$10.8 million to \$3.5 billion at June30, 2024 from March31, 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 June30, 2024 and only increased \$8.8 million from March31, 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 June30, 2024 compared to March31, 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 June30, 2024 as compared to March31, 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 June30, 2024 as compared to March31, 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 June30, 2024. Non-performing Assets NPAs include non-accrual loans, OREO, and other repossessed assets (which primarily consist of automobiles and taxi medallions) at June30, 2024. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when they become past due in excess of 90 days or as 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 78loans 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.

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:

June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023	March 31, 2023	
Total loans	\$5,086A	\$6,202A	\$9,307A	
Commercial real estate	1,879A	5,791A	3,008A	
Residential mortgage	17,389A	20,819A	26,345A	
Total consumer	21,639A	14,032A	20,554A	
Total 30 to 59 days past due	45,993A	46,844A	59,214A	
60 to 89 days past due	Commercial and industrial	1,621A	2,665A	
Commercial real estate	7A	3,720A	1,257A	
Residential mortgage	6,632A	5,970A	8,200A	
Total consumer	3,671A	1,834A	4,715A	
Total 60 to 89 days past due	11,924A	14,189A	19,267A	
90 or more days past due	Commercial and industrial	2,739A	5,750A	
Commercial real estate	4,242A	6A	6A	
Construction	3,990A	3,990A	Residential mortgage	2,609A
2,884A	2,488A	Total consumer	898A	
731A	1,088A	Total 90 or more days past due	14,478A	
13,355A	13,145A	Total accruing past due	loans\$72,395A	
\$74,388A	\$91,626A	Non-accrual loans:Commercial and industrial	102,942A	
\$102,399A	\$99,912A	Commercial real estate	123,011A	
100,052A	99,739A	Construction	45,380A	
51,842A	60,851A	Residential mortgage	28,322A	
28,561A	26,986A	Total consumer	3,624A	
4,438A	4,383A	Total non-accrual loans	303,279A	
287,292A	291,871A	Other real estate owned (OREO)	8,059A	
88A	71A	Other repossessed assets	1,607A	
1,393A	1,444A	Total non-performing assets (NPAs)	\$312,945A	
\$288,773A	\$293,386A	Total non-accrual loans as a % of loans	0.60A	
0.58A	0.58A	Total NPAs as a % of loans and NPAs	0.62A	
0.58A	0.58A	Total accruing past due and non-accrual loans as a % of loans	0.75A	
0.72A	0.76A	Allowance for loan losses as a % of non-accrual loans	171.23A	
163.33A	152.83A	Loans 30 to 59 days past due	decreased \$851 thousand to \$46.0 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 mainly due to improved performance across the most loan categories, largely offset by higher personal lines of credit delinquencies within consumer loans. Loans 60 to 89 days past due decreased \$2.3 million to \$11.9 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 mostly due to a commercial real estate loan relationship totaling \$3.7 million at March 31, 2024 that migrated from this past due category to non-accrual loans during the second quarter 2024.	
80Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest increased \$1.1 million to \$14.5 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 largely due to one matured commercial real estate loan in the process of collection, partially offset by lower commercial and industrial delinquencies within the category. All loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest are well-secured and in the process of collection. Non-accrual loans increased \$16.0 million to \$303.3 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to \$287.3 million at March 31, 2024. Non-accrual commercial real estate loans increased \$23.0 million to \$123.0 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 mainly due to two additional non-performing loan relationships totaling a combined \$24.1 million which were placed on non-accrual status during the second quarter 2024. Non-accrual construction loans decreased \$6.5 million to \$45.4 million at June 30, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 mainly due to the repayment of one loan totaling \$5.2 million during the second quarter 2024. Non-performing taxi medallion loans included in non-accrual commercial and industrial loans totaled \$52.6 million at June 30, 2024 and had related reserves of \$28.0 million, or 53.3 percent of such loans, within the allowance for loan losses as compared to \$53.0 million of loans with related reserves of \$28.2 million at March 31, 2024. Potential further declines in the market valuation of taxi medallions and the current operating environment mainly within New York City may further negatively impact the performance of this portfolio. OREO increased \$8.0 million at June 30, 2024 from March 31, 2024 due to the foreclosure and transfer of two commercial real estate properties from the loan portfolio during the second quarter 2024. 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 June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Although the timing of collection is uncertain, management believes that the majority of the non-accrual loans at June 30, 2024, are well secured and largely collectable, based in part on our quarterly review of collateral dependent loans and the valuation of the underlying collateral, if applicable. Any estimated shortfall in the net realizable value for collateral dependent loans is charged-off when a loan is 90 or 120 days past due or sooner if it is probable that a loan may not be fully collectable. For performing non-accrual loans, the collateral valuation shortfall results in an allocation of specific reserves within our allowance for credit losses for loans. Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans The ACL for loans includes the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded credit commitments. Under CECL, our methodology to establish the allowance for loan losses has two basic components: (i) a collective reserve component for estimated expected credit losses for pools of loans that share common risk characteristics and (ii) an individual reserve component for loans that do not share risk characteristics, consisting of collateral dependent loans. Valley also maintains a separate allowance for unfunded credit commitments mainly consisting of undisbursed non-cancellable lines of credit, new loan commitments and commercial standby letters of credit. Valley estimates the collective ACL using a current expected credit losses methodology which is based on relevant information about historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the loan balances. In estimating the component of the allowance on a collective basis, we use a transition matrix model which calculates an expected life of loan loss percentage for each loan pool by generating probability of default and loss given default metrics. The metrics are based on the migration of loans within the commercial and industrial loan categories from performing to loss by credit quality rating or delinquency categories using historical life-of-loan analysis periods for each loan portfolio pool and the severity of loss based on the aggregate net lifetime losses. The model's expected losses based on loss history are adjusted for qualitative factors. Among other things, these adjustments include and account for differences in: (i) the impact of the reasonable and supportable economic forecast, relative probability weightings and reversion period, (ii) other asset specific risks to the extent that they do not exist in the historical loss information, and (iii) net expected recoveries of charged-off loan balances. These adjustments are based on qualitative factors not reflected in the quantitative model but are likely to impact the measurement of estimated credit losses. The expected lifetime loss rate is the life of loan loss percentage from the transition matrix model plus the impact of the adjustments for qualitative factors. The expected 81 credit losses are the product of multiplying the model's expected lifetime loss rate by the exposure at default at period end on an undiscounted basis. Valley utilizes a two-year reasonable and supportable forecast period followed by a one-year period over which estimated losses revert to historical loss experience for the remaining life of the loan on a straight-line basis. The forecasts consist of a multi-scenario economic forecast model to estimate future credit losses and are governed by a cross-functional committee. The committee meets each quarter to determine which economic scenarios developed by Moody's will be incorporated into the model, as well as the relative probability weightings of the selected scenarios, based upon all readily available information. The model projects economic variables under each scenario based on detailed statistical analyses. We have identified and selected key variables that most closely correlated to our historical credit performance, which include GDP, unemployment and the Case-Shiller Home Price Index. At June 30, 2024, Valley maintained the majority of its probability weighting used in the economic forecast to the Moody's Baseline scenario with less emphasis on the S-3 downside and S-1 upside scenarios. The probability weightings were unchanged from March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. At June 30, 2024, the standalone Moody's Baseline scenario reflected a more optimistic outlook as compared to March 31, 2024 in terms of most metrics highlighted below. At June 30, 2024, the Moody's Baseline forecast included the following specific assumptions: • GDP expansion of approximately 2.1 percent in the third quarter 2024; • Unemployment of 4.0 percent in the second quarter 2024 and approximately 4.0 to 4.1 percent over the remainder of the forecast period ending in the second quarter 2026; • Inflation continues to slow, but at a slower than expected rate. The inflation rate was at 3.3 percent in May 2024 and was mostly driven by an increased shelter inflation component; and • The Federal Reserve continues to pause with the federal funds rate at 5.25 - 5.50 percent and two potential rate cuts totaling 0.50 percent during the remainder of 2024. See more details regarding our allowance for credit losses for loans in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.				
82The table below summarizes the relationship among loans, loans charged-off, loan recoveries, the provision for credit losses and the allowance for credit losses for loans for the periods indicated:				
Three Months EndedSix Months EndedJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2023June 30, 2023A (\$ in thousands)Allowance for credit losses for loansBeginning balance\$487,269\$465,550\$460,969\$465,550\$483,255Impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2022-02 (1)•••••(1,368)Beginning balance, adjusted\$487,269\$465,550\$460,969\$465,550\$483,255Total loans charged-off:Commercial and industrial(14,721)(14,293)(3,865)(29,014)(29,912)Commercial real estate(22,144)(1,204)(2,065)(23,348)(2,065)Construction(212)(7,594)(4,208)(7,806)(9,906)Residential mortgage•••••(149)•••••(149)Total consumer(1,262)(1,809)(1,040)(3,071)(1,868)Total loans charged-off(38,339)(24,900)(11,327)(63,239)(43,900)Charged-off loans recovered:Commercial and industrial7426822,1731,4243,572Commercial real estate150241439128Residential mortgage52513530156Total consumer6033973901,0001,51Total loans recovered1,5001,3452,7022,854,907Total net loan charge-offs(36,839)(23,555)(60,394)(38,993)Provision charged for credit losses82,11145,276,332127,38515,782End balance\$532,541\$487,269\$458,676\$532,541\$458,676Components of allowance for credit losses for loans:Allowance for loan losses\$519,310\$469,248\$436,432\$519,310\$436,432Allowance for unfunded credit commitments13,23118,020212,24413,23118,020212,244Allowance for credit losses for loans\$532,541\$487,269\$458,676\$532,541\$458,676Components of provision for credit losses for loans:Provision for credit losses for loans\$86,901\$46,723\$8,159\$133,624\$18,138Credit for unfunded credit commitments(4,790)(1,449)(1,827)(6,239)(2,356)Total provision for credit losses for loans\$82,111\$45,274\$6,332\$127,385\$15,782Allowance for credit losses for loans as a % of total loans1.06A%0.98A%0.92A%1.06A%0.92A%(1) Represents the opening adjustment for the adoption of ASU No. 2022-02 effective January 1, 2023. 83The following table presents the relationship among net loans charged-off and recoveries, and average loan balances outstanding for the periods indicated:				
Three Months EndedSix Months EndedJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2023A (\$ in thousands)Net loan (charge-offs) recoveriesCommercial and industrial\$13,979(13,611)\$(1,692)\$(27,590)\$(26,340)Commercial real estate(21,994)(963)(2,061)(22,957)(2,037)Construction(212)(7,594)(4,208)(7,806)(9,906)Residential mortgage525(14)307Total consumer(659)(1,412)(650)(2,071)(717)Total(\$36,839)\$(23,555)\$(8,625)\$(60,394)\$(38,993)Average loans outstandingCommercial and industrial\$9,173\$875\$9,235,707\$9,043\$832\$9,204,791\$8,947,177Commercial real estate\$28,237,513\$28,259,701\$27,808,278\$28,248,606\$27,184,347Construction\$3,526,421\$3,693,343\$3,787,183\$3,609,882\$3,784,233Residential mortgage\$5,631,214\$5,600,135\$5,489,505\$5,615,675\$5,426,949Total consumer\$3,453,457,705\$3,329,143\$3,454,792\$3,320,364Total\$50,020,901\$50,246,591\$49,457,937\$50,133,746\$48,663,070Annualized net loan charge-offs to average loans outstandingCommercial and industrial0.61%0.59%0.60%0.60%0.59%Commercial real estate0.310.010.030.160.01Construction0.020.020.440.30.52Residential mortgage0.000.000.000.00Total consumer0.080.160.080.120.04Total annualized net loan charge-offs to total average loans outstanding0.290.190.070.240.16Net loan charge-offs totaled \$36.8 million for the second quarter 2024 as compared to \$23.6 million and \$8.6 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. Gross loan charge-offs for the second quarter 2024 included (i) partial charge-offs totaling \$20.6 million related to a single non-performing commercial real estate loan relationship and (ii) \$11.0 million of partial loan charge-offs related to one commercial and industrial loan (with prior reserves within the allowance for loan losses totaling \$8.0 million at March 31, 2024). While the amount of net loan charge-offs (as presented in the above table) has increased in the second quarter 2024, the relatively low level of individual loan charge-offs has continued to trend within management's expectations for the credit quality of the loan portfolio at June 30, 2024. 84The following table summarizes the allocation of the allowance for credit losses for loans to loan portfolio categories and the allocations as a percentage of each loan category:				
June 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023A AllowanceAllocationAllocations as a % ofLoanCategoryAllowanceAllocationAllocations as a % ofLoanCategoryA (\$ in thousands)Loan Category:Commercial and industrial loans\$149,243A1.57A%\$138,593A1.52A%\$128,245A1.38A%Commercial real estate loans:Commercial real estate\$246,316A0.87A%\$209,355A0.74A%\$194,177A0.70A%Construction\$54,777A1.54A%\$6,492A1.59A%\$5,518A1.19A%Total commercial real estate loans\$301,093A0.95A%\$265,847A0.84A%\$239,695A0.76A%Residential mortgage loans\$47,697A0.85A%\$44,377A0.79A%\$44,153A0.79A%Consumer loans:Home equity\$3,077A0.54A%\$2,809A0.50A%\$4,020A0.75A%Auto and other consumer\$18,200A0.63A%\$17,622A0.60A%\$20,319A0.70A%Total consumer loans\$21,277A0.62A%\$20,431A0.58A%\$24,339A0.71A%Allowance for loan losses\$519,310A1.03A%\$469,248A0.94A%\$436,432A0.88A%Allowance for unfunded credit commitments\$13,231A18,021A22,244ATotal allowance for credit losses for loans\$532,541A\$487,269A\$458,676AAllowance for credit losses for loans as a % of total loans1.06A%0.98A%0.92A%The allowance for credit losses for loans, comprised of our allowance for loan losses and unfunded credit commitments, as a percentage of total loans was 1.06 percent at June 30, 2024 as compared to 0.98 percent and 0.92 percent at March 31, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively. During the second quarter 2024, we recorded a provision for credit losses for loans of \$82.1 million as compared to \$45.3 million and \$6.3 million for the first quarter 2024 and second quarter 2023, respectively. The increase in the second quarter 2024 provision was 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. The allowance for unfunded credit commitments declined to \$13.2 million at June 30, 2024 mainly due to a continued decline in the level of our commercial real estate loan commitments pipeline. Our provision for credit losses could remain elevated during the remainder of 2024 due to several factors, including, but not limited to, the impact of future changes in (1) our economic outlook, (2) the overall performance of our loan portfolio, (3) potential downgrades in the internal risk classification of commercial loans and (4) the composition of our loan portfolio, including targeted growth in loan categories not secured by real estate such as commercial and industrial loans. Capital Adequacy A significant measure of the strength of a financial institution is its shareholders' equity. At both June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, shareholders' equity totaled approximately \$6.7 billion which represented 10.9 percent and 11.0 percent of total assets, respectively.85During the six months ended June 30, 2024, total shareholders' equity increased by approximately \$36.3 million primarily due to the following:• net income of \$166.7 million, and • a \$7.5 million increase attributable to the effect of our stock incentive plan, partially offset by• cash dividends declared on common and preferred stock totaling a combined \$121.7 million, and• other comprehensive loss of \$16.2 million. Valley and the Bank are subject to the regulatory capital requirements administered by the FRB and the OCC. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require Valley and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of common equity Tier 1 capital, total and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and Tier 1 capital to average assets, as defined in the regulations. Valley is required to maintain a common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 4.5 percent, Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 6.0 percent, ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.0 percent, and a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0 percent, plus a 2.5 percent capital conservation buffer added to the minimum requirements for capital adequacy purposes. As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Valley and Valley National Bank exceeded all capital adequacy requirements (see table below). For regulatory capital purposes, in accordance with the Federal Reserve Board's final rule as of August 26, 2020, we deferred 100 percent of the CECL Day 1 impact to shareholders' equity plus 25 percent of the reserve build (i.e., provision for credit losses less net charge-offs) for a two-year period ending January 1, 2022. On January 1, 2022, the deferral amount totaling \$47.3 million after-tax started to be phased-in by 25 percent and will increase 25 percent per year until fully phased-in on January 1, 2025. As of June 30, 2024, approximately \$35.5 million of the \$47.3 million deferral amount was recognized as a reduction to regulatory capital and, as a result, decreased our risk-based capital ratios by approximately 9 basis points. 86The following table presents Valley's and Valley National Bank's actual capital positions and ratios under Basel III risk-based capital guidelines at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023:				
ActualMinimum CapitalRequirementsTo Be Well CapitalizedUnder Prompt Corrective Action ProvisionA AmountRatioAmountRatioA (\$ in thousands)As of June 30, 2024Total Risk-based CapitalValley\$5,954,925A12.17A%\$5,139,736A10.50A%N/AN/AValley National Bank\$5,903,110A12.06A%\$5,138,202A10.50A%\$4,893,526A10.00A%Common Equity Tier 1				

CapitalValley4,675,635Â 9.55Â 3,426,491Â 8.50Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,457,352Â 11.15Â 3,425,468Â 7.00Â 3,180,792Â 6.50Â Tier 1 Risk-based CapitalValley4,885,167Â 9.98Â 4,160,739Â 8.75Â N/AN/AValley National Bank5,457,352Â 11.15Â 4,159,497Â 8.50Â 3,914,821Â 8.00Â Tier 1 Leverage CapitalValley4,885,167Â 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, 2023Total Risk-based CapitalValley5,855,633Â 11.76Â %\$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 CapitalValley4,623,473Â 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 CapitalValley4,838,314Â 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 CapitalValley4,838,314Â 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 JuneÂ 30, 2024 as compared to DecemberÂ 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.87The following table sets forth Valleyâ€™s (1) actual capital positions and ratios under Basel III risk-based capital guidelines at JuneÂ 30, 2024 and (2) on an adjusted basis to give effect to the Series C preferred stock, net of issuance costs.Â Actuals AdjustedÂ AmountRatioAmountRatioÂ Â (\$Â in Â thousands)As of June 30, 2024Total 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 9.55Â 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 DecemberÂ 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 MattersFor a discussion of Valleyâ€™s off-balance sheet arrangements and contractual obligations see information included in Valleyâ€™s Annual Report in the MD&A section â€œLiquidity and Cash Requirementsâ€ and Notes 12 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements included in this report. ItemÂ 3.Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market RiskMarket risk refers to potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and commodity prices. Valleyâ€™s market risk is composed primarily of interest rate risk. See page 70 for a discussion of interest rate risk.ItemÂ 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 SECâ€™s rules and forms, and 88to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to Valleyâ€™s management, including Valleyâ€™s Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.Valleyâ€™s CEO and CFO, with the assistance of other members of Valleyâ€™s management, have evaluated the effectiveness of Valleyâ€™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, Valleyâ€™s CEO and CFO have concluded that Valleyâ€™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. Valleyâ€™s CEO and CFO have also concluded that there have not been any changes in Valleyâ€™s internal control over financial reporting in the quarter ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Valleyâ€™s internal control over financial reporting.Valleyâ€™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 INFORMATIONÂ ItemÂ 1.Legal ProceedingsWe 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 Valleyâ€™s financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity. ItemÂ 1A.Risk FactorsThere have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the section titled â€œRisk Factorsâ€ in Part I, Item 1A of Valleyâ€™s Annual Report. 89ItemÂ 2.Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of ProceedsDuring 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 SECURITIESÂ PeriodTotalÂ NumberÂ of SharesÂ Purchased (1)AveragePriceÂ PaidPer ShareTotalÂ NumberÂ of SharesPurchased as Part ofPublicly AnnouncedPlansMaximum Number of Shares that May Yet BePurchasedÂ UnderÂ the PlansÂ (2)April 1, 2024 to April 30, 202496,354Â \$7.96Â Â 25,000,000Â May 1, 2024 to May 31, 20246,661Â 7.48Â Â 25,000,000Â June 1, 2024 to June 30, 202410,268Â 7.13Â Â 25,000,000Â Total13,283Â \$7.86Â Â 25,000,000Â (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.ItemÂ 5. Other Informationa.None.b.None.c.During the three months ended June 30, 2024, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a â€œRule 10b5-1 trading arrangementâ€ or a â€œnon-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,â€ as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.90ItemÂ 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 Companyâ€™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 Companyâ€™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 Companyâ€™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.**101Interactive Data File (XBRL Instance Document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document) **104Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)*Filed herewith.**Furnished herewith.+Management contract and compensatory plan or arrangement.91SIGNATURESPursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.Â Â Â VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORPÂ Â (Registrant)Date:Â Â /s/ Ira RobbinsAugust 8, 2024Â Â Ira RobbinsÂ Â Chairman of the Board andÂ Â Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)Date: Â Â /s/ Michael D. HagedornAugust 8, 2024Â Â Michael D. HagedornÂ Â Senior Executive Vice President andÂ Â Chief Financial Officer(Principal Financial Officer)92DocumentEXHIBIT 31.1CERTIFICATIONI, Ira Robbins, certify that:1.Â Â Â I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Valley National Bancorp;Â 2.Â Â Â I 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;Â 3.Â Â Â 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;Â 4.Â Â Â The registrantâ€™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:Â a)Â Â I 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)Â Â I 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)Â Â I Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrantâ€™s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; andd)Â Â I Disclosed in this report any change in the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrantâ€™s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrantâ€™s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting; and5.Â Â Â The registrantâ€™s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrantâ€™s auditors and the audit committee of the registrantâ€™s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):a)Â Â I 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 registrantâ€™s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; andb)Â Â I Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrantâ€™s internal control over financial reporting.Â Â Date:Â August 8, 2024 Â /s/ Michael D. HagedornMichael D. HagedornSenior Executive Vice President andChief Financial OfficerDocumentEXHIBIT 32CERTIFICATION OF CEO AND CFO PURSUANT TO18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TOSECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Valley National Bancorp (the â€œCompanyâ€) for the period ended JuneÂ 30, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the â€œReportâ€), 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.Â /s/ Ira RobbinsIra RobbinsChairman of the Board andChief Executive OfficerAugust 8, 2024/s/ Michael D. HagedornMichael D. HagedornSenior Executive Vice President andChief Financial OfficerAugust 8, 2024