Glacier Bancorp

2022 Annual Report

INVESTOR INFORMATION

2022 Cash Dividends Declared

Frequency	Record Date	Payment Date	Per Share Amount
Quarterly (1)	April 12, 2022	April 21, 2022	$0.33
Quarterly (2)	July 12, 2022	July 21, 2022	$0.33
Quarterly (3)	October 11, 2022	October 20, 2022	$0.33
Quarterly (4)	December 6, 2022	December 15, 2022	$0.33

Ten-Year Common Stock Price and Dividend History

	Common Stock Price			Cash Dividends
Year	High	Low	Close	Declared Per Share
2013	$30.88	$14.76	$29.79	$0.60
2014	$30.79	$24.27	$27.77	$0.98
2015	$30.29	$22.16	$26.53	$1.05
2016	$37.87	$21.90	$36.23	$1.10
2017	$41.23	$31.38	$39.39	$1.14
2018	$47.67	$35.77	$39.62	$1.31
2019	$46.51	$37.58	$45.99	$1.31
2020	$47.05	$26.66	$46.01	$1.33
2021	$67.35	$44.55	$56.70	$1.37
2022	$60.69	$44.43	$49.42	$1.32

2023 Anticipated Dividend Dates [1]

Quarter	Record Date	Payment Date
1	April 11, 2023	April 20, 2023
2	July 11, 2023	July 20, 2023
3	October 10, 2023	October 19, 2023
4	December 5, 2023	December 14, 2023

[1] Subject to approval by the Board of Directors

Stock Listing
Glacier Bancorp, Inc.'s common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol: GBCI. There are approximately 1,810 shareholders of record for Glacier Bancorp, Inc. stock.

Annual Meeting
The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held on April 26, 2023 at 9:00 a.m. Mountain Time at The Hilton Garden Inn, 1840 Highway 93 South, Kalispell, Montana.

Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan
Shareholders may reinvest their dividends and make additional cash purchases of common stock by participating in the Company's dividend reinvestment plan. Call American Stock Transfer & Trust Company at (877) 390-3076 for more information and to request a prospectus.

Email Notifications
Readers may subscribe to Glacier Bancorp, Inc. email notifications for corporate events, document filings, press releases and end-of-day stock quotes in the Email Notification section of the Company's website.

Corporate Headquarters
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Kalispell, Montana 59901
(406) 751-7708
www.glacierbancorp.com

Stock Transfer Agent
American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC
Brooklyn, New York
(877) 390-3076
www.amstock.com

Independent Registered Public Accountants
FORVIS, LLP
Denver, Colorado
www.forvis.com

Legal Counsel
Miller Nash Graham & Dunn LLP
Seattle, Washington
www.millernash.com

Moore, Cockrell, Goicoechea & Johnson, P.C.
Kalispell, Montana
www.mcgalaw.com

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

I am pleased to report that 2022 was another record year for our Company. Here are some of the key achievements that I would like to note:

- We achieved record net income of $303 million, which was a 6 percent increase over net income of $285 million in 2021.

- The core loan portfolio grew organically by over $1.9 billion, or 15 percent, to $15.2 billion.

- Credit quality remained pristine across most of our measures.

- We successfully converted Altabank customers to the Glacier operating platform, the largest conversion in the Company's history.

- Introduced innovative technologies that will continue to increase efficiency and improve the customer experience.

- Paid regular dividends of $1.32 per share, an increase over the $1.27 of regular dividends per share paid in 2021.

- Total shareholder return over the last 5 years was 45.6 percent compared to 10.9 percent for the S&P 500 Commercial Banks Industry Index.

The technology initiatives that I mentioned above are worth discussing in more detail. We started work on these projects in 2021 and spent a good portion of 2022 getting the new technologies built, tested, and ready to roll out. We are adding tools to make the business more efficient by doing more with less.

Among some of the more impactful projects are the following:

- We are implementing a new platform to automate our commercial and construction lending processes. This has great potential for risk reduction and improved efficiencies.

- We partnered with a technology company to build our own new account opening software. Now we open accounts in-branch in half the time it previously took.

- Our teller line experience improved by implementing a new process that reduces the time it takes for our front-line staff to reconcile paper checks they receive during the day.

- We implemented a new marketing platform for all our divisions that will allow them to communicate with their customers using much more sophisticated tools.

We also continue to improve our internal control functions by adopting innovative technology and making process improvements. Being able to proactively identify potential problems is critical. And we continue to stay focused on cybersecurity as well, carefully monitoring developments in this area and making key investments to ensure a best-in-class approach to mitigate this risk.

I am very proud of the Glacier team and how they worked together on all these projects to evaluate the potential of the technologies to deliver better service at reduced costs with more efficient employee workflows. They collaborated on the implementation of these new technologies and achieved remarkable success by listening to customers and employees and adapting along the way.

These investments in our business were made without materially increasing expenses. The efficiency ratio for the year, excluding one-time acquisition expenses and income from the Payroll Protection Program loans offered during the pandemic, was 53.88 percent compared to 53.07 percent in 2021. The efficiency ratio is a measure of how much of a dollar you spend to generate a dollar of operating revenue.

Service to communities is a key part of our long-term approach to banking in addition to business investments. As part of the Company's commitment to communities throughout our eight-state footprint, we conduct Community Needs Assessments. With rising interest rates in 2022, the most significant need identified in all our communities was affordable housing. In response to this need we purchased $115,431,299 in investment securities that support affordable housing, doubling affordable housing investments from the previous year; increased Community Development lending for the purpose of Affordable Housing to $221,184,365; and originated mortgages through thirty-eight different federal, state and community loan programs designed to make homeownership attainable for families of modest income. Our bank divisions worked with seventy-nine different community organizations providing $167,050 in donations and over 1,000 volunteer service hours.

With assets over $26 billion, our 221 locations cover eight states throughout the Rocky Mountain West spanning from Montana to Arizona and encompassing many of the best long-term growth markets in the country.

We are very fortunate that the economies in our eight-state footprint continue to perform extremely well. The states in which we operate are consistently rated among the fastest growing in the country as people and businesses are attracted by the business-friendly environments and the high quality of life that thrives in all our markets:

- Six of our eight states (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Washington) were among the top fifteen states with the fastest growing population. Utah leads all fifty states with a growth rate of 18.4 percent.

- Based on the Tax Foundation's State Business Tax Climate Index that shows how well states structure their tax systems, four of our eight states (Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming) are in the top ten of the Foundation's 2023 index.

- US News and World Report ranks four of our states (Colorado, Idaho, Washington, and Utah) in the top ten for best business environment.

- Four of the top ten states with the most National Parks are in our geographic footprint (Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Washington).

While the economies in our eight states are strong, the broader U.S. economy is in transition from a decade of low interest rates and low inflation to an environment where interest rates and inflation are now increasing at a record pace.

To help businesses and people, the economy received a massive injection of cash from the U.S. Government during the peak COVID years. The stimulus that was added to the economy, together with the pent-up post COVID demand for labor and goods, is contributing to inflation in many areas.

The Federal Reserve is determined to reduce inflation to its 2 percent target from the current annualized rate of 6.4 percent. The preferred tool of the Fed is increases in the Fed funds interest rate to bring about higher interest rates, higher unemployment, and reduced demand for goods and services to slow the economy down.

Higher interest rates will, at some point, have a negative impact on the economy. The question now is how high the Federal Reserve will have to raise rates to slow down the economy and if that will result in a "soft landing" or something more severe. While slowly increasing interest rates generally favor banks, the pace of the current rate increases will not favor most banks as the short-term cost of funding (what we pay for deposits and funding) will likely increase faster than most loan portfolios can reprice at the higher rates.

The headwinds from higher interest rates began to impact us in the later part of 2022.

Our net interest margin, on a tax-equivalent basis, ended the year at 3.30 percent which was up nine basis points from the prior year's end. However, our margin declined four basis points in the final quarter of 2022 primarily because of the impact of the higher cost of funding due to higher interest rates. We saw deposits decline at the end of the year as some of our larger customers decided to invest a portion of their savings in higher yielding products, mostly U.S. government securities yielding more than 4 percent. This outflow of deposits caused us, and many other banks, to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank. While we have more than ample borrowing capacity, the cost of this borrowing is expensive. As a result, we started to pay more to retain our deposits and anticipate that our margin will be more challenging to grow during the year.

The mortgage business saw a significant decline in volume in 2022 as higher interest rates on home mortgages and high home prices took their toll on residential real estate sales. While the mortgage industry is currently undergoing a painful right sizing, we are committed to the business for the long term and expect the housing market to recover as interest rates and home prices settle back down to normal.

Our return on assets was impacted by lower interest rates on investment securities and on loans made over the last few years and ended the year at 1.15 percent, down from 1.33 percent during 2021.

Tangible stockholders' equity decreased $324 million to $1.8 billion, or 15 percent, from the end of 2021, primarily as the result of the accounting treatment of higher market interest rates on the value of our investment portfolio. We will recoup tangible equity over time as our investment securities mature and as rates decrease (because our investment securities will increase in value).

The impact of the failure of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank on the banking industry is difficult to predict. We view these failures as very specific instances where deposits were highly concentrated in uninsured accounts combined with a balance sheet that was not built to mitigate this risk. Internationally, the war in Ukraine and increasing tensions with China also present risk.

Despite these challenges, the foundation of Glacier Bancorp remains strong, and we are well positioned to withstand national and international headwinds.

Our stable foundation starts with a low cost and less volatile deposit base. With our unique model, we can focus on relationship accounts for both personal and business customers. We have a well-balanced mix of deposit balances with about half comprised of personal accounts and the other half business accounts. We have found these accounts to be very stable and committed to the Bank because of our great people, great service, and attractive product offerings.

More than half of our deposit base is in accounts with less than $250,000, and we have one of the lowest exposures to uninsured deposits in the industry. We are one of the least dependent banks on uninsured deposits. We are a safe and secure place for deposits with no exposure to crypto currencies or technology startup companies. We have access to over $15 billion in liquidity, including ready access to the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve. This liquidity significantly exceeds the total of uninsured deposits in our Company.

A high-quality loan portfolio is also an important part of our foundation. Credit performance remains exceptional, and we expect the performance of the portfolio to do well even if the economy does hit a rough patch. While most banks are reporting great credit performance due to a strong economy and borrower liquidity significantly boosted by the pandemic, this is not the time to rest on your laurels. That is why we remain relentless in our focus on staying disciplined in making quality loans and monitoring portfolio performance.

We continue to put a premium on maintaining a higher level of capital versus our peer group as we believe that strong capital enables the Company to perform consistently through business cycles. While there are several ways to measure capital adequacy, we prefer to focus on Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) as it reflects a risk rating of Company assets as a percentage of capital. We ended the year with a CET1 of 12.34 percent.

While change is constant in our industry, our strongly held belief that the unique Glacier Bancorp business model produces excellent long-term results remains constant. Our focus on serving employees, customers, communities, and shareholders is unchanged. And we believe that our approach to the banking business keeps becoming more relevant as others in our industry take a different path. We are committed to being the lender of choice for main street businesses across our eight states.

We were very pleased to be recognized once again by Forbes as one of the top banks in the country. We take pride in seeing our hard work result in recognition by this respected publication.

In late 2022, we welcomed our newest Board member, Jesus “Tom” Espinoza, to the Glacier Bancorp Board. Tom also serves on the Board of our Foothills Bank division and has extensive experience in executive-level leadership, corporate management, asset management, and real estate development. Tom is the co-founder and former President and CEO of Raza Development Fund, the largest Latino Community Development Financial Institution in the United States.

Finally, I would like to recognize Steve Klein of Miller Nash who passed away in 2022. Steve was the Company’s attorney for 26 years and helped close 30 bank acquisitions as well as lead the Company’s legal efforts in almost all challenges we faced. Steve had street smarts from his Brooklyn upbringing, humor, and most importantly, humility. Steve always emerged from any tense negotiation with a deal done and a new set of friends. Steve inspired us in many ways, provided important guidance, and was passionate about all things Glacier Bancorp.

The entire Glacier team did an excellent job in 2022, working together to produce record results while implementing an aggressive line-up of technology projects that will significantly improve service for our customers and help make us more efficient. We also thank the Glacier Bancorp Board for their insightful leadership, guidance, and commitment to building a great company. And most importantly, we thank our customers for their business and our shareholders for their continued trust.

Sincerely,

Randy Chesler
President and Chief Executive Officer

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	At or for the Years ended December 31,				
Selected Statements of Financial Condition Information					
Total assets	$ 26,635,375	25,940,645	18,504,206	13,683,999	12,115,484
Debt securities	9,022,359	10,370,013	5,527,650	2,799,863	2,869,578
Loans receivable, net	15,064,529	13,259,366	10,964,453	9,388,320	8,156,310
Allowance for credit losses	(182,283)	(172,665)	(158,243)	(124,490)	(131,239)
Goodwill and intangibles	1,026,994	1,037,652	569,522	519,704	338,828
Deposits	20,606,555	21,337,249	14,797,529	10,776,457	9,493,767
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,800,000	—	—	38,611	440,175
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other borrowed funds	1,023,209	1,064,888	1,037,651	598,644	410,859
Stockholders' equity	2,843,305	3,177,622	2,307,041	1,960,733	1,515,854
Equity per share	25.67	28.71	24.18	21.25	17.93
Equity as a percentage of total assets	10.7 %	12.3 %	12.5 %	14.3 %	12.5 %
Summary Statements of Operations					
Interest income	$ 829,640	681,074	627,064	546,177	468,996
Interest expense	41,261	18,558	27,315	42,773	35,531
Net interest income	788,379	662,516	599,749	503,404	433,465
Provision for credit losses	19,963	23,076	39,765	57	9,953
Non-interest income	120,732	144,820	172,867	130,774	118,824
Non-interest expense	518,868	434,822	404,811	374,927	320,127
Income before income taxes	370,280	349,438	328,040	259,194	222,209
Federal and state income tax expense	67,078	64,681	61,640	48,650	40,331
Net income	$ 303,202	284,757	266,400	210,544	181,878
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.74	2.87	2.81	2.39	2.18
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.74	2.86	2.81	2.38	2.17
Dividends declared per share	$ 1.32	1.37	1.33	1.31	1.31
Selected Ratios and Other Data					
Return on average assets	1.15 %	1.33 %	1.62 %	1.64 %	1.59 %
Return on average equity	10.43 %	11.08 %	12.15 %	12.01 %	12.56 %
Dividend payout ratio	48.18 %	47.74 %	47.33 %	54.81 %	60.09 %
Average equity to average asset ratio	11.01 %	11.99 %	13.35 %	13.69 %	12.67 %
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	14.02 %	14.21 %	14.63 %	14.95 %	14.70 %
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	12.34 %	12.49 %	12.42 %	13.76 %	13.37 %
Common Equity Tier 1 (to risk-weighted assets)	12.34 %	12.49 %	12.42 %	12.58 %	12.10 %
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)	8.79 %	8.64 %	9.12 %	11.65 %	11.35 %
Net interest margin on average earning assets (tax-equivalent)	3.27 %	3.42 %	4.09 %	4.39 %	4.21 %
Efficiency ratio [1]	54.64 %	51.35 %	49.97 %	57.78 %	54.73 %
Allowance for credit losses as a percent of loans	1.20 %	1.29 %	1.42 %	1.31 %	1.58 %
Allowance for credit losses as a percent of nonperforming loans	557 %	255 %	470 %	385 %	266 %
Non-performing assets as a percentage of subsidiary assets	0.12 %	0.26 %	0.19 %	0.27 %	0.47 %
Non-performing assets	$ 32,742	67,691	35,433	37,437	56,750
Loans originated and acquired	$ 8,039,623	8,551,419	7,934,881	4,607,536	4,301,678
Number of full time equivalent employees	3,390	3,436	2,970	2,826	2,623
Number of locations	221	224	193	181	167

[1] Non-interest expense before other real estate owned ("OREO") expenses, core deposit intangibles amortization, goodwill impairment charges, and non-recurring expense items as a percentage of tax-equivalent net interest income and non-interest income, excluding gains or losses on sale of investments, OREO income, and non-recurring income items.

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

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022

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

Commission file number 000-18911

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates at June 30, 2022 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), was $5,228,976,086 (based on the average bid and asked price as quoted on the NYSE Global Select Market exchange as of the close of business on that date).

The number of shares of registrant's common stock outstanding on February 16, 2023 was 110,856,867. No preferred shares are issued or outstanding.

Document Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the 2023 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement dated on or about March 15, 2023 are incorporated by reference into Parts I and III of this Form 10-K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACL – allowance for credit losses
ALCO – Asset Liability Committee
AMLA – Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020
Alta – Altabancorp and its subsidiary, Altabank
ASC – Accounting Standards Codification™
ASU – Accounting Standards Update
ATM – automated teller machine
Bank – Glacier Bank
Basel III – third installment of the Basel Accords
BHCA – Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended
Board – Glacier Bancorp, Inc.'s Board of Directors
bp or bps – basis point(s)
BSA – Bank Secrecy Act
CDE – Certified Development Entity
CDFI Fund – Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
CEO – Chief Executive Officer
CECL – current expected credit losses
CFO – Chief Financial Officer
CFPB – Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
Company – Glacier Bancorp, Inc.
COSO – Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
COVID-19 – coronavirus disease of 2019
CRA – Community Reinvestment Act of 1977
DDA – demand deposit account
DIF – federal Deposit Insurance Fund
Dodd-Frank Act – Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010
EAP – Employee Assistance Program
EGRRC Act – Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act
ESG – Environmental, social and governance matters
Fannie Mae – Federal National Mortgage Association
FASB – Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDIC – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHLB – Federal Home Loan Bank
Final Rules – final rules implemented by the federal banking agencies that amended regulatory risk-based capital rules
FNB – FNB Bancorp and its subsidiary, The First National Bank of Layton
FRB – Federal Reserve Bank
Freddie Mac – Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
GAAP – accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GDP - Gross domestic product
Ginnie Mae – Government National Mortgage Association
GLBA – Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999
Heritage – Heritage Bancorp and its subsidiary, Heritage Bank of Nevada
HTM - Held-to-maturity
Interest rate locks – residential real estate derivatives for commitments
Interstate Act – Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994
IRS – Internal Revenue Service
KBW NASDAQ Regional Banking Index - KBW Regional Banking Index
LIBOR – London Interbank Offered Rate
LIHTC – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
MT Division of Banking – Montana Department of Administration's Division of Banking and Financial Institutions
NII – net interest income
NMTC – New Markets Tax Credits
NOW – negotiable order of withdrawal
NRSRO – Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations
NYSE - The New York Stock Exchange
OCI – other comprehensive income
OREO – other real estate owned
Patriot Act – Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001
PCAOB – Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States)
PCD – purchased credit-deteriorated
PPP – Paycheck Protection Program
Proxy Statement – the 2023 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement
Repurchase agreements – securities sold under agreements to repurchase
ROU – right-of-use
S&P – Standard and Poor's
SBA – United States Small Business Administration
SBAZ – State Bank Corp. and its subsidiary, State Bank of Arizona
SEC – United States Securities and Exchange Commission
SERP – Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan
SOFR – Secured Overnight Financing Rate
SOX Act – Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Tax Act – The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
TBA – to-be-announced
TDR – troubled debt restructuring
VIE – variable interest entity

PART I

Item 1. Business

General
Glacier Bancorp, Inc., headquartered in Kalispell, Montana, is a Montana corporation incorporated in 2004 as a successor corporation to the Delaware corporation originally incorporated in 1990. The terms "Company," "we," "us" and "our" mean Glacier Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries, when appropriate. The Company is a publicly-traded company and its common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol: GBCI. We provide a full range of banking services to individuals and businesses from 221 locations in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada through our wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Glacier Bank ("Bank"). We offer a wide range of banking products and services, including: 1) retail banking; 2) business banking; 3) real estate, commercial, agriculture and consumer loans; and 4) mortgage origination and loan servicing. We serve individuals, small to medium-sized businesses, community organizations and public entities. For information regarding our lending, investment and funding activities, see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

The Company includes the parent holding company and the Bank. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank consists of seventeen bank divisions and a corporate division. The bank divisions operate under separate names, management teams and advisory directors and include the following:

- Glacier Bank (Kalispell, Montana) with operations in Montana;
- First Security Bank of Missoula (Missoula, Montana) with operations in Montana;
- Valley Bank of Helena (Helena, Montana) with operations in Montana;
- First Security Bank (Bozeman, Montana) with operations in Montana;
- Western Security Bank (Billings, Montana) with operations in Montana;
- First Bank of Montana (Lewistown, Montana) with operations in Montana;
- Mountain West Bank (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho) with operations in Idaho and Washington;
- Citizens Community Bank (Pocatello, Idaho) with operations in Idaho;
- First Bank (Powell, Wyoming) with operations in Wyoming;
- First State Bank (Wheatland, Wyoming) with operations in Wyoming;
- North Cascades Bank (Chelan, Washington) with operations in Washington;
- Bank of the San Juans (Durango, Colorado) with operations in Colorado;
- Collegiate Peaks Bank (Buena Vista, Colorado) with operations in Colorado;
- The Foothills Bank (Yuma, Arizona) with operations in Arizona;
- First Community Bank Utah (Layton, Utah) with operations in Utah;
- Heritage Bank of Nevada (Reno, NV) with operations in Nevada; and
- Altabank (American Fork, UT) with operations in Utah and Idaho.

The corporate division includes the Bank's investment portfolio and wholesale borrowings, and other centralized functions. We consider the Bank to be our sole operating segment.

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

The parent holding company owns non-bank subsidiaries that have issued trust preferred securities which qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital instruments. The trust subsidiaries are not included in our consolidated financial statements. Our investments in the trust subsidiaries are included in other assets on our statements of financial condition.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company and its subsidiaries were not engaged in any operations in foreign countries.

Recent Acquisitions

Our strategy is to profitably grow our business through internal growth and selective acquisitions. We continue to look for profitable expansion opportunities primarily in existing and new markets in the Rocky Mountain and Western states. We have completed the following acquisitions during the last five fiscal years:

(Dollars in thousands)	Date	Total Assets	Gross Loans	Total Deposits
Altabancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Altabank (collectively, "Alta")	October 1, 2021	$ 4,131,662	1,902,321	3,273,819
State Bank Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, State Bank of Arizona (collectively, "SBAZ")	February 29, 2020	745,420	451,702	603,289
Heritage Bancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Heritage Bank of Nevada (collectively, "Heritage")	July 31, 2019	977,944	615,279	722,220
FNB Bancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The First National Bank of Layton (collectively, "FNB")	April 30, 2019	379,155	245,485	274,646
Inter-Mountain Bancorp., Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, First Security Bank (collectively, “FSB”)	February 28, 2018	1,109,684	627,767	877,586
Columbine Capital Corp., and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Collegiate Peaks Bank (collectively, “Collegiate”)	January 31, 2018	551,198	354,252	437,171

See Note 23 in the Consolidated Financial Statements in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for additional information regarding the 2021 acquisition.

Market Area and Competition

We have 221 locations, which consists of 187 branches and 34 loan or administration offices, in 76 counties within 8 states including Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada. The market area’s economic base primarily focuses on tourism, construction, mining, energy, manufacturing, agriculture, service industry, and health care. The tourism industry is highly influenced by national parks, ski resorts, significant lakes and rural scenic areas.

Commercial banking is a highly competitive business and operates in a rapidly changing environment. There are a large number of depository institutions including commercial banks, savings and loans, and credit unions in the markets in which we have locations. Competition is also increasing for deposit and lending services from internet-based competitors. Non-depository financial service institutions, primarily in the securities, insurance and retail industries, have also become competitors for retail savings, investment funds and lending activities. In addition to offering competitive interest rates, the principal methods used by the Bank to attract deposits include the offering of a variety of services including online banking, mobile banking and convenient office locations and business hours. The primary factors in competing for loans are interest rates and rate adjustment provisions, loan maturities, loan fees, relationships with customers and the quality of service.

The following table summarizes our number of locations, the number of counties we serve and the percentage of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insured deposits we have in those counties for each of the eight states we operate in. Percent of deposits are based on the FDIC summary of deposits survey as of June 30, 2022 and does not include any bank division acquired after such date.

	Number of Locations	Number of Counties Served	Percent of Deposits
Montana	70	18	26.3 %
Idaho	30	11	8.5 %
Utah	38	8	0.5 %
Washington	15	6	5.8 %
Wyoming	19	10	15.0 %
Colorado	26	13	1.8 %
Arizona	16	7	0.8 %
Nevada	7	3	6.1 %
Total	221	76	

Human Capital
As of December 31, 2022, we employed 3,552 persons, 3,235 of whom were employed full time. No employees were represented by a collective bargaining group. We believe our employees are united by our commitment to serve our customers and communities and that our customers are best served by a staff of competent, caring employees who are customer oriented. Our employees are one of our most valuable assets. We consider our employee relations to be excellent.

We strive to provide a safe and gratifying workplace for our employees. We promote and support a work environment free from any form of harassment, discrimination, bullying, or retaliation, and we are committed to principles of equal employment opportunity and to taking affirmative steps to hire and advance qualified minorities, women, individuals with disabilities, and protected veterans. We also encourage employee growth and development in a variety of ways, including through formal and informal training, relationships with colleagues and internal mentors, and by making a variety of resources available.

The Company has established a Training Committee charged with creating company-wide training expectations for employees to encourage adherence to internal policies and procedures and compliance with the variety of laws and regulations applicable to our operations. We also strive to offer multidisciplinary educational opportunities for employees to improve their knowledge and skills for their current positions, as well as to create opportunities to advance within the organization. Other targeted development opportunities are available for group leaders and promising employees, such as tuition support for employees seeking additional degrees or certifications through our Tuition Reimbursement program.

Our employee's overall health and well-being is a top priority. It is our goal for all employees to work hard and experience a high quality work life, but we also encourage employees to be active participants in our communities, and to enjoy quality time with their families and cultivate their independent interests. We have developed several programs to encourage a safe and healthy workplace, including:

- GBCI Injury and Illness Prevention Program
- Work-life Balance Employee Assistance Program ("EAP")
- WellSteps program offering assessments, goal setting tools, activities, incentives, and rewards
- The appointment of Safety & Wellness Ambassadors
- Quarterly Wellness Campaign
- Workstation Ergonomics Assessments

Through our Injury and Illness Prevention Program, we have established protocols for minimizing work place injuries and incidents. Instilling safety as a standard of practice is facilitated by a Safety Committee at each of our banking divisions and by Safety & Wellness Ambassadors at each location.

We also believe employee retention is critical to our success, and we are proud of our track record when it comes to retaining employees, including many employees at institutions we acquire. Retention strategies are woven into all our compensation and retirement programs, and even our efforts at expansion. We provide our qualifying employees with a comprehensive benefit program, including health, dental and vision insurance, life and accident insurance, short- and long-term disability coverage, vacation and sick leave. In addition we offer a Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan, stock-based compensation plan, deferred compensation plans, and a supplemental executive retirement plan for certain employees ("SERP"). For select management-level employees, we also offer our Short and Long-Term Incentive Plans, which are cash and equity-based compensation plans, respectively, that are designed to encourage achievement of short and long-term financial goals as our determined by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") from time to time, and to further retention through long-term vesting of certain awards earned. See Note 14 in the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for detailed information regarding employee benefit plans and eligibility requirements.

We have continued to adjust our operations as needed as the coronavirus disease of 2019 ("COVID-19") has evolved and the federal, state and local response to the pandemic has changed. While most of our employees have returned to physical locations, we have continued to make work from home options available to those who are able to do their jobs remotely. In addition, we have continued to offer a special time off benefit to employees affected by the virus or exposure to the virus, and to make other adjustments to our benefit programs to address pandemic-related issues. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, we have remained focused on the health and safety of our associates, especially our associates that have been required to work in person, including by continuing to implement various safety protocols in our facilities consistent with local regulatory requirements and providing support to employees who have been affected by COVID-19.

Board of Directors and Committees
The Board has the ultimate authority and responsibility for overseeing risk management at the Company. Some aspects of risk oversight are fulfilled at the Board level, and the Board delegates other aspects of its risk oversight function to its committees. The Board has established, among others, an Audit Committee, a Compensation and Human Capital Committee, a Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee, a Compliance Committee, and a Risk Oversight Committee. Additional information regarding Board

committees is set forth under the heading "Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors - Committees and Committee Membership" in the Company's 2023 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement ("Proxy Statement") and is incorporated herein by reference.

Website Access
Copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available free of charge through our website (www.glacierbancorp.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after we have filed the material with, or furnished it to, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Copies can also be obtained by accessing the SEC's website (www.sec.gov).

Supervision and Regulation
We are subject to extensive regulation under federal and state laws. This section provides a general overview of the federal and state regulatory framework applicable to us. In general, this regulatory framework is designed to protect depositors, the federal Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF"), and the federal and state banking system as a whole, rather than specifically for the protection of shareholders. Note that this section is not intended to summarize all laws and regulations applicable to us. Descriptions of statutory or regulatory provisions do not purport to be complete and are qualified by reference to those provisions.

These statutes and regulations, as well as related policies, continue to be subject to change by Congress, state legislatures, and federal and state regulators. Changes in statutes, regulations, or regulatory policies applicable to us (including their interpretation or implementation) cannot be predicted and could have a material effect on our business and operations. Numerous changes to the statutes, regulations, and regulatory policies applicable to us have been made or proposed in recent years. Continued efforts to monitor and comply with new regulatory requirements add to the complexity and cost of our business and operations.

The Company is subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Reserve and the Montana Department of Administration's Division of Banking and Financial Institutions ("MT Division of Banking") and regulation generally by the State of Montana. The Company is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are both administered by the SEC. The Bank is subject to regulation and supervision by the FDIC, the MT Division of Banking, and, with respect to Bank branches outside of the State of Montana, the respective regulators in those states. In addition, we are subject to the direct supervision of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") which is empowered to exercise broad rulemaking, supervision, and enforcement authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws.

<u>Federal and State Bank Holding Company Regulation</u>
General. The Company is a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("BHCA"), due to its ownership of and control over the Bank. As a bank holding company, the Company is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the Federal Reserve. Further, because the Bank is a "regional banking organization" under Montana law, the Company (as a bank holding company of the Bank) is also subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the MT Division of Banking. In general, the BHCA limits the business of a bank holding company to owning or controlling banks and engaging in, or retaining or acquiring shares in a company engaged in, other activities closely related to the business of banking. In addition, the Company must also file reports with and provide additional information to the Federal Reserve.

Holding Company Bank Ownership. The BHCA requires every bank holding company to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before: 1) acquiring, directly or indirectly, ownership or control of any voting shares of another bank or bank holding company if, after such acquisition, it would own or control more than 5 percent of such shares; 2) acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of another bank or bank holding company; or 3) merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

Holding Company Control of Non-banks. With some exceptions, the BHCA prohibits a bank holding company from acquiring or retaining direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of any company that is not a bank or bank holding company, or from engaging directly or indirectly in activities other than those of banking, managing or controlling banks, or providing services for its subsidiaries. The principal exceptions to these prohibitions involve certain non-bank activities that, by federal statute, agency regulation, or order, have been identified as activities closely related to the business of banking or managing or controlling banks.

Transactions with Affiliates. Bank subsidiaries of a bank holding company are subject to restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve Act on extensions of credit to the holding company or its subsidiaries, on investments in securities, and on the use of securities as collateral for loans to any borrower. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 ("Dodd-Frank Act") further extends the definition of an "affiliate" and treats credit exposure arising from derivative transactions, securities lending, and borrowing transactions as covered transactions under the regulations. It also 1) expands the scope of covered transactions required to be collateralized; 2) requires collateral to be maintained at all times for covered transactions required to be collateralized; and 3) places limits on acceptable collateral. These regulations and restrictions may limit the Company's ability to obtain funds from the Bank for its cash needs, including funds for payments of dividends, interest, and operational expenses.

Tying Arrangements. We are also prohibited from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with any extension of credit, sale or lease of property, or furnishing of services. For example, with certain exceptions, we may not condition an extension of credit to a customer on either 1) a requirement that the customer obtain additional services provided by us; or 2) an agreement by the customer to refrain from obtaining other services from a competitor.

Support of Bank Subsidiaries. Under Federal Reserve policy and the Dodd-Frank Act, the Company is required to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to the Bank. This means that the Company is required to commit, as necessary, capital and resources to support the Bank, including at times when the Company may not be in a financial position to provide such resources or when it may not be in the Company's or its stockholders' best interests to do so. Any capital loans a bank holding company makes to its bank subsidiaries are subordinate to deposits and to certain other indebtedness of the bank subsidiaries.

State Law Restrictions under Corporate Law. As a Montana corporation, the Company is subject to certain limitations and restrictions under applicable Montana corporate law. For example, Montana corporate law includes limitations and restrictions relating to indemnification of directors, distributions to shareholders, transactions involving directors, officers, or interested shareholders, maintenance of books, records, and minutes, and observance of certain corporate formalities.

Federal and State Regulation of the Bank

General. Deposits in the Bank are insured by the FDIC. The Bank is subject to primary supervision, periodic examination, and regulation of the FDIC and the MT Division of Banking. These agencies have the authority to prohibit the Bank from engaging in what they believe constitute unsafe or unsound banking practices. The federal laws that apply to the Bank regulate, among other things, the scope of its business, its investments, its reserves against deposits, the timing of the availability of deposited funds, and the nature and amount of and collateral for loans. Federal laws also regulate community reinvestment and insider credit transactions and impose safety and soundness standards. In addition to federal law and the laws of the State of Montana, with respect to the Bank's branches in Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada, the Bank is also subject to the various laws and regulations governing its activities in those states.

Consumer Protection. The Bank is subject to a variety of federal and state consumer protection laws and regulations that govern its relationships and interactions with consumers, including laws and regulations that impose certain disclosure requirements and that govern the manner in which the Bank takes deposits, makes and collects loans, and provides other services. In recent years, examination and enforcement by federal and state banking agencies for compliance with consumer protection laws and regulations have increased and become more intense. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may subject the Bank to various penalties, including but not limited to enforcement actions, injunctions, fines, civil monetary penalties, criminal penalties, punitive damages, and the loss of certain contractual rights. The Bank has established a comprehensive compliance system to ensure consumer protection.

Community Reinvestment. The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 ("CRA") requires that, in connection with examinations of financial institutions within their jurisdictions, federal bank regulators evaluate the record of financial institutions in meeting the credit needs of their local communities, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of those institutions. A bank's community reinvestment record is also considered by the applicable banking agencies in evaluating mergers, acquisitions, and applications to open a branch or facility. In some cases, a bank's failure to comply with the CRA, or CRA protests filed by interested parties during applicable comment periods, can result in the denial or delay of such transactions. The Bank received a "satisfactory" rating in its most recent CRA examination. In May 2022, federal bank regulators released a notice of proposed rule-making to "strengthen and modernize" CRA regulations and the related regulatory framework. Future changes in the evaluation process or requirements under CRA could impact the Bank's costs of compliance and rating.

Insider Credit Transactions. Banks are subject to certain restrictions on extensions of credit to executive officers, directors, principal shareholders, and their related interests. These extensions of credit 1) must be made on substantially the same terms (including interest rates and collateral) and follow credit underwriting procedures that are at least as stringent as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with persons not related to the lending bank; and 2) must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features. Banks are also subject to certain lending limits and restrictions on overdrafts to insiders. A violation of these restrictions may result in the assessment of substantial civil monetary penalties, regulatory enforcement actions, and other regulatory sanctions. The Dodd-Frank Act and federal regulations place additional restrictions on loans to insiders and generally prohibit loans to senior officers other than for certain specified purposes.

Regulation of Management. Federal law 1) sets forth circumstances under which officers or directors of a bank may be removed by the bank's federal supervisory agency; 2) as discussed above, places restraints on lending by a bank to its executive officers, directors, principal shareholders, and their related interests; and 3) generally prohibits management personnel of a bank from serving as directors or in other management positions of another financial institution whose assets exceed a specified amount or which has an office within a specified geographic area.

Safety and Soundness Standards. Certain non-capital safety and soundness standards are also imposed upon banks. These standards cover, among other things, internal controls, information systems and internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, compensation, fees and benefits, such other operational and managerial standards as the agency determines to be appropriate, and standards for asset quality, earnings, and stock valuation. In addition, each insured depository institution must implement a comprehensive written information security program that includes administrative, technical, and physical safeguards appropriate to the institution's size and complexity and the nature and scope of its activities. The information security program must be designed to ensure the security and confidentiality of customer information, protect against any unanticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information, protect against unauthorized access to or use of such information that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to any customer, and ensure the proper disposal of customer and consumer information. An institution that fails to meet these standards may be required to submit a compliance plan, or be subject to regulatory sanctions, including restrictions on growth. The Bank has established comprehensive policies and risk management procedures to ensure the safety and soundness of the Bank.

Interstate Banking and Branching

The Dodd-Frank Act eliminated interstate branching restrictions that were implemented as part of the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 ("Interstate Act"), and removed many restrictions on de novo interstate branching by state and federally chartered banks. Federal regulators have authority to approve applications by such banks to establish de novo branches in states other than the bank's home state if the host state's banks could establish a branch at the same location. The Interstate Act requires regulators to consult with community organizations before permitting an interstate institution to close a branch in a low-income area. Federal bank regulations prohibit banks from using their interstate branches primarily for deposit production and federal bank regulatory agencies have implemented a loan-to-deposit ratio screen to ensure compliance with this prohibition.

Dividends

A principal source of the Company's cash is from dividends received from the Bank, which are subject to regulation and limitation. As a general rule, regulatory authorities may prohibit banks and bank holding companies from paying dividends in a manner that would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice. For example, regulators have stated that paying dividends that deplete an institution's capital base to an inadequate level would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice and that an institution should generally pay dividends only out of current operating earnings. In addition, a bank may not pay cash dividends if that payment could reduce the amount of its capital below that necessary to meet minimum applicable regulatory capital requirements. Current guidance from the Federal Reserve provides, among other things, that dividends per share on the Company's common stock generally should not exceed earnings per share, measured over the previous four fiscal quarters. In certain circumstances, Montana law also places limits or restrictions on a bank's ability to declare and pay dividends.

Rules adopted in accordance with the third installment of the Basel Accords ("Basel III") also impose limitations on the Bank's ability to pay dividends. In general, these rules limit the Bank's ability to pay dividends unless the Bank's common equity conservation buffer exceeds the minimum required capital ratio by at least 2.5 percent of risk-weighted assets.

The Federal Reserve has also issued a policy statement on the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies. In general, the policy statement expresses the view that although no specific regulations restrict dividend payments by bank holding companies other than state corporate laws, a bank holding company should not pay cash dividends unless the bank holding company's earnings for the past year are sufficient to cover both the cash dividends and a prospective rate of earnings retention that is consistent with the bank holding company's capital needs, asset quality, and overall financial condition. A bank holding company's ability to pay dividends may also be restricted if a subsidiary bank becomes undercapitalized. The various laws and regulatory policies applicable to the Company and the Bank may limit our ability to pay dividends or otherwise engage in capital distributions.

The Dodd-Frank Act

General. The Dodd-Frank Act significantly changed the bank regulatory structure and has affected the lending, deposit, investment, trading, and operating activities of banks and bank holding companies. Some of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that may impact our business and operations are summarized below.

Corporate Governance. The Dodd-Frank Act requires publicly traded companies to provide their shareholders with 1) a non-binding shareholder vote on executive compensation; 2) a non-binding shareholder vote on the frequency of such vote; 3) disclosure of "golden parachute" arrangements in connection with specified change in control transactions; and 4) a non-binding shareholder vote on golden parachute arrangements in connection with these change in control transactions. The SEC adopted a rule mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act that requires a public company to disclose the ratio of the compensation of its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") to the median compensation of its employees. This rule is intended to provide shareholders with information that they can use to evaluate a CEO's compensation.

Prohibition Against Charter Conversions of Financial Institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act generally prohibits a depository institution from converting from a state to federal charter, or vice versa, while it is the subject to an enforcement action unless the depository institution seeks prior approval from its primary regulator and complies with specified procedures to ensure compliance with the enforcement action.

Repeal of Demand Deposit Interest Prohibition. The Dodd-Frank Act repealed the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The Dodd-Frank Act established the CFPB and empowered it to exercise broad rulemaking, supervision, and enforcement authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws. The CFPB has issued and continues to issue numerous regulations under which we will continue to incur additional expense in connection with our ongoing compliance obligations. Significant recent CFPB developments that may affect operations and compliance costs include:

- Positions taken by the CFPB on fair lending, including applying the disparate impact theory which could make it more difficult for lenders to charge different rates or to apply different terms to loans to different customers;
- The CFPB's Final Rule amending Regulation C, which implements the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, requiring most lenders to report expanded information in order for the CFPB to more effectively monitor fair lending concerns and other information shortcomings identified by the CFPB;
- Positions taken by the CFPB regarding the Electronic Fund Transfer Act and Federal Reserve Regulation E, which require companies to obtain consumer authorizations before automatically debiting a consumer’s account for pre-authorized electronic funds transfers;
- Focused efforts on enforcing certain compliance obligations the CFPB deems a priority, such as automobile and student loan servicing (including certain forbearance requirements related to the COVID-19 pandemic), debt collection, collateral repossession, mortgage origination and servicing, remittances, and fair lending, among others; and
- Positions taken by the CFPB and focused efforts on enforcing compliance obligations related to deposit account fees including overdraft, non-sufficient funds, and returned deposit fees.

Interchange Fees. Under the Durbin Amendment to the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve adopted rules establishing standards for assessing whether the interchange fees that may be charged with respect to certain electronic transactions are "reasonable and proportional" to the costs incurred by issuers for processing such transactions. Notably, the Federal Reserve's rules set a maximum permissible interchange fee, among other requirements. We have been subject to the interchange fee cap since July 1, 2019.

Stress Testing

In May 2018, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (“EGRRC Act”) was signed into law, rolling back certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act to provide regulatory relief to financial institutions. In relevant part, the EGRRC Act raised the applicability threshold for company-run stress testing required under the Dodd-Frank Act by exempting bank holding companies under $100 billion in total assets and raising the asset threshold for covered banks from $10 billion to $250 billion. In November of 2019, the FDIC adopted a Final Rule to implement these changes. As a result, we are not currently subject to the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing requirements.

Capital Adequacy

Banks and bank holding companies are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by state and federal regulatory agencies, which involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items calculated under regulatory guidelines. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators about components, risk weighting, and other factors. The capital requirements are intended to ensure that institutions have adequate capital given the risk levels of assets and off-balance sheet financial instruments and are applied separately to the Company and the Bank.

Federal regulations require insured depository institutions and bank holding companies to meet several minimum capital standards, including: 1) a common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets ratio of 4.5 percent; 2) a Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets ratio of 6 percent; 3) a total capital to risk-based assets ratio of 8 percent; and 4) a 4 percent Tier 1 capital to total assets leverage ratio. These minimum capital requirements became effective in January 2015 and were the result of Final Rules implementing regulatory changes based on the recommendation of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act ("Final Rules").

The Final Rules also require a capital conservation buffer designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Failure to comply with this buffer requirement may result in constraints on capital distributions (*e.g.*, dividends, equity repurchases, and certain bonus compensation for executive officers). The Final Rules change the risk-weights of certain assets for purposes of the risk-based capital ratios and phase out certain instruments as qualifying capital. For additional information regarding trust preferred securities and their impact to regulatory capital, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

The Final Rules also contain revisions to the prompt corrective action framework, which is designed to place restrictions on an insured depository institution if its capital levels begin to show signs of weakness. Under the prompt corrective action requirements, which are designed to complement the capital conservation buffer, insured depository institutions are required to meet the following increased capital level requirements to qualify as “well capitalized”: 1) a Tier 1 common equity capital ratio of at least 6.5 percent; 2) a Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 8 percent; 3) a total capital ratio of at least 10 percent; 4) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 5 percent; and 5) not be subject to any order or written directive requiring a specific capital level. The FDIC’s rules (as amended by the Final Rules) contain other capital classification categories, such as “adequately capitalized,” “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized,” and “critically undercapitalized,” each of which are based on differing capital ratios. Undercapitalized institutions are subject to certain mandatory restrictions, including on capital distributions and growth. Significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized institutions are subject to additional restrictions. An institution may be downgraded to a category lower than indicated by its capital ratios if it is determined to be in an unsafe or unsound condition, or if the institution receives an unsatisfactory examination rating.

The application of the Final Rules may result in lower returns on invested capital, require the raising of additional capital or require regulatory action if the Bank were unable to comply with such requirements. In addition, management may be required to modify its business strategy due to the changes to the asset risk-weights for risk-based capital calculations and the requirement to meet the capital conservation buffer. The imposition of liquidity requirements in connection with these rules could also cause the Bank to increase its holdings of liquid assets, change its business strategy, and make other changes to the terms of its funding.

Regulatory Oversight and Examination

Inspections. The Federal Reserve conducts periodic inspections of bank holding companies. In general, the objectives of the Federal Reserve's inspection program are to ascertain whether the financial strength of a bank holding company is maintained on an ongoing basis and to determine the effects or consequences of transactions between a bank holding company or its non-banking subsidiaries and its bank subsidiaries. The inspection type and frequency typically varies depending on asset size, complexity of the organization, and the bank holding company’s rating at its last inspection.

Examinations. Banks are subject to periodic examinations by their primary regulators. In assessing a bank's condition, bank examinations have evolved from reliance on transaction testing to a risk-focused approach. These examinations are extensive and cover the entire breadth of the operations of a bank. Generally, safety and soundness examinations occur on an 18-month cycle for banks under $3 billion in total assets that are well capitalized and without regulatory issues, and 12-months otherwise. Examinations alternate between the federal and state bank regulatory agencies, and in some cases they may occur on a combined schedule. The frequency of consumer compliance and CRA examinations is linked to the size of the institution and its compliance and CRA ratings at its most recent examinations. However, the examination authority of the Federal Reserve and the FDIC allows them to examine supervised institutions as frequently as deemed necessary based on the condition of the institution or as a result of certain triggering events. Because our total consolidated assets exceed $10 billion, we are also subject to the direct supervision of the CFPB.

Commercial Real Estate Ratios. The federal banking regulators have also issued guidance reminding financial institutions to reexamine the existing regulations regarding concentrations in commercial real estate lending. The purpose of the guidance is to guide banks in developing risk management practices and capital levels commensurate with the level and nature of real estate concentrations. The banking regulators are directed to examine each bank’s exposure to commercial real estate loans that are dependent on cash flow from the real estate held as collateral and to focus their supervisory resources on institutions that may have significant commercial real estate loan concentration risk. The guidance provides that the strength of an institution’s lending and risk management practices with respect to such concentrations will be taken into account in evaluating capital adequacy and does not specifically limit a bank’s commercial real estate lending to a specified concentration level.

Corporate Governance and Accounting

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX Act”) addresses, among other things, corporate governance, auditing and accounting, enhanced and timely disclosure of corporate information, and penalties for non-compliance. Among other matters, the SOX Act 1) requires chief executive officers and chief financial officers to certify to the accuracy and completeness of periodic reports filed with the SEC and to certain matters relating to disclosure and accounting controls at public companies; 2) imposes specific and enhanced corporate disclosure requirements; 3) accelerates the time frame for reporting insider transactions and periodic disclosures by public companies; and 4) requires companies to adopt and disclose information about corporate governance practices. As a publicly reporting company with the SEC, the Company is subject to the requirements of the SOX Act and related rules and regulations issued by the SEC and the NYSE.

Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism

The Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”) requires all financial institutions to establish a risk-based system of internal controls reasonably designed to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The BSA also sets forth various recordkeeping and reporting requirements (such as reporting suspicious activities that might signal criminal activity) and certain due diligence and "know your customer" documentation requirements.

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("Patriot Act"), intended to combat terrorism, was renewed with certain amendments in 2006. In relevant part, the Patriot Act 1) prohibits banks from providing correspondent accounts directly to foreign shell banks; 2) imposes due diligence requirements on banks opening or holding accounts for foreign financial institutions or wealthy foreign individuals; 3) requires financial institutions to establish an anti-money laundering compliance program; and 4) eliminates civil liability for persons who file suspicious activity reports. The Patriot Act also includes provisions providing the government with power to investigate terrorism, including expanded government access to bank account records. Regulators are directed to consider a bank holding company's and a bank's effectiveness in combating money laundering when reviewing and ruling on applications under the BHCA and the Bank Merger Act. We have established comprehensive compliance programs designed to comply with the requirements of the BSA and Patriot Act.

The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 ("AMLA"), which amends the BSA, was enacted in January 2021. The AMLA is intended to be a comprehensive reform and modernization to U.S. bank secrecy and anti-money laundering laws. Among other things, it codifies a risk-based approach to anti-money laundering compliance for financial institutions; requires the U.S. Department of the Treasury to promulgate priorities for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy; requires the development of standards for testing technology and internal processes for BSA compliance; expands enforcement- and investigation-related authority, including increasing available sanctions for certain BSA violations; and expands BSA whistleblower incentives and protections. Many of the statutory provisions in the AMLA will require additional rulemakings, reports and other measures, and the impact of the AMLA will depend on, among other things, rulemaking and implementation guidance. In June 2021, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, issued the priorities for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy required under the AMLA. The priorities include: corruption, cybercrime, terrorist financing, fraud, transnational crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking and proliferation financing.

<u>Financial Services Modernization</u>

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 ("GLBA") brought about significant changes to the laws affecting banks and bank holding companies. Generally, the GLBA 1) repeals historical restrictions on preventing banks from affiliating with securities firms; 2) provides a uniform framework for the activities of banks, savings institutions, and their holding companies; 3) broadens the activities that may be conducted by national banks and banking subsidiaries of bank holding companies; 4) provides an enhanced framework for protecting the privacy of consumer information and requires notification to consumers of bank privacy policies; and 5) addresses a variety of other legal and regulatory issues affecting both day-to-day operations and long-term activities of financial institutions. The Bank is subject to FDIC regulations implementing the privacy provisions of the GLBA. These regulations require a bank to disclose its privacy policy, including informing consumers of the bank's information sharing practices and their right to opt out of certain practices.

<u>Deposit Insurance</u>

FDIC Insured Deposits. The Bank's deposits are insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, up to the maximum applicable limits and are subject to deposit insurance assessments by the FDIC, which are designed to tie what banks pay for deposit insurance to the risks they pose. The FDIC determines the amount of insurance premiums based on the financial institutions' deposit base and the applicable assessment rate. The Dodd-Frank Act redefined the assessment base as the average consolidated total assets less average tangible equity capital of a financial institution. The FDIC determines the assessment rate for insured depository institutions with more than $10 billion in assets under a "scorecard" methodology that seeks to capture both the probability that such an institution will fail and the magnitude of the impact on the DIF if such a failure occurs. Assessment rates are applied to the depository intuition's base to determine payments to the DIF. The FDIC has authority to increase assessment rates, and in October 2022 adopted a Final Rule increasing initial base deposit rate schedules uniformly by two basis points starting with the first quarterly assessment period of 2023. The FDIC also communicated that the new rate schedules will remain in effect unless and until the reserve ratio meets or exceeds two percent; progressively lower assessment rates can be expected when the reserve ratio goal is met. No institution may pay a dividend if it is in default on its federal deposit insurance assessment. The FDIC may also prohibit any insured institution from engaging in any activity determined by regulation or order to pose a serious risk to the DIF.

Safety and Soundness. The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any insured depository institution if the FDIC determines after a hearing that the institution has engaged or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, order, or any condition imposed by an agreement with the FDIC. Management is not aware of any existing circumstances that would result in termination of the Bank's deposit insurance.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. The Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased FDIC deposit insurance from $100,000 to $250,000 per depositor. The FDIC insurance coverage limit applies per depositor, per insured depository institution for each account ownership category.

<u>Recent and Proposed Legislation</u>

The economic and political environment of the past several years has led to a number of proposed legislative, governmental, and regulatory initiatives that may significantly impact the banking industry. Other regulatory initiatives by federal and state government agencies may also significantly impact our business, including, as an example, the Biden administration's July 2021 executive order encouraging more robust scrutiny of mergers and acquisitions and the related efforts of banking regulators to increase scrutiny of transactions. Subsequently, in March 2022, the FDIC published a Request for Information ("RFI") seeking information and comments regarding the application of the laws, practices, rules, regulations, guidance, and statements of policy that apply to merger transactions of one or more depository institutions. The FDIC highlighted that significant changes over the past several decades in the banking industry and financial system necessitate a review of the regulatory framework. The FDIC expressed interest in receiving comments regarding the effectiveness of the existing frameworks and requirements under the Bank Merger Act. The RFI is intended to inform future FDIC policy on the matter.

We cannot predict the ultimate impact of any such initiatives on our operations, competitive situation, financial conditions, or results of operations, or whether any other proposals will emerge. Recent history has demonstrated that new legislation or changes to existing laws or regulations typically result in a greater compliance burden (and therefore increase the general costs of doing business), and the new administration under President Biden has demonstrated a general intent to regulate the financial services industry more strictly than the administration of his predecessor, including with respect to its review of proposed change in control transactions.

Effects of Federal Government Monetary Policy

The Company's earnings and growth are affected not only by general economic conditions, but also by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government, particularly the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve implements national monetary policy to promote maximum employment, stable prices, and moderate long-term interest rates. Through its open market operations in U.S. government securities, control of the discount rate applicable to borrowings, establishment of reserve requirements against certain deposits, and control of the interest rate applicable to excess reserve balances and reverse repurchase agreements, the Federal Reserve influences the availability and cost of money and credit and, ultimately, a range of economic variables including employment, output, and the prices of goods and services. Recently, the Federal Reserve shifted its focus from economic growth to addressing continued concerns with inflation. During 2022, the Federal Reserve increased the federal funds target rate seven times, an increase of 425 basis points for the year, and communicated that it anticipates ongoing increases. Changes in monetary policy, including increases in the federal funds rate, can affect net interest income and margin, overall profitability, and stockholders' equity. The nature and impact of future changes in monetary policies and their impact on us cannot be predicted with certainty.

Heightened Requirements for Large Bank Holding Companies and Banks

As mentioned above, the Dodd-Frank Act imposed heightened requirements on large bank holding companies and banks, and the EGRRC Act has rolled back certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. In particular, the EGRRC Act increased the asset threshold for certain rules that previously applied to bank holding companies and banks with at least $10 billion in total consolidated assets. As a result of the EGRRC Act and follow-up rules, we are not currently subject to several of those heightened requirements (e.g., stress testing and a dedicated risk committee), but we will remain subject to other requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act left unaffected by the EGRRC Act, such as the requirement that we be examined, primarily by the CFPB, for compliance with federal consumer protection laws. We have established a comprehensive compliance system to ensure compliance with these rules.

Cybersecurity

In February 2018, the SEC published interpretive guidance to assist public companies in preparing disclosures about cybersecurity risks and incidents. These SEC guidelines, and any other regulatory guidance, are in addition to notification and disclosure requirements under state and federal banking law and regulations.

The federal banking regulators regularly issue new guidance and standards, and update existing guidance and standards, intended to enhance cyber risk management among financial institutions. Financial institutions are expected to comply with such guidance and standards and to accordingly develop appropriate security controls and risk management processes. If we fail to observe such regulatory guidance or standards, we could be subject to various regulatory sanctions, including financial penalties.

In November 2021, the federal banking agencies adopted a Final Rule, with compliance required by May 1, 2022, establishing new notification requirements for banking organizations. The new rule requires banks to notify their primary banking regulator within 36 hours of determining that a "computer-security incident" rising to the level of a "notification incident," has occurred. A "notification incident" is one that materially affects, or is likely to affect, the viability of the banking organization's operations and services resulting in material loss, or potential impact the stability of the United States.

State regulators have also been increasingly active in implementing privacy and cybersecurity standards and regulations. Several states have regulations requiring certain financial institutions to implement cybersecurity programs and many states, including Montana, have also implemented or recently modified their data breach notification, information security and data privacy requirements. We expect this trend of state-level activity in those areas to continue, and are continually monitoring developments in the states in which our customers are located.

Risks and exposures related to cybersecurity attacks, including litigation and enforcement risks, are expected to be elevated for the foreseeable future due to the rapidly evolving nature and sophistication of these threats, as well as due to the expanding use of internet banking, mobile banking and other technology-based products and services by us and our customers.

Environmental, Social and Governance

Bank regulatory agencies and the SEC have shown increased interest in environmental, social and governance matters ("ESG") and expressed an intent to increase related regulatory oversight of companies efforts to address how ESG issues may affect their business. In 2022, multiple federal regulatory agencies formalized their intent by issuing proposed policy statements and rules, and by establishing a pilot climate scenario analysis exercise for large banks. We believe that continued focus on environmental and social issues is consistent with our community banking model. We are continually seeking ways to improve our stewardship of the environment through recycling programs, resource conservation, empowered employees, construction evaluation, and more. Our Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee oversees the Company's efforts in setting and maintaining high standards for corporate social responsibility and reviewing our performance in ESG matters. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee's environmental and social duties include monitoring and assessing developments, trends and issues related to ESG, monitoring risks and overseeing Company solutions related to ESG, overseeing our reporting and disclosures related to ESG, overseeing and reviewing at least annually policies and programs related to ESG, overseeing our human capital management strategy, and evaluating our overall ESG performance and identifying areas for improvement. The Company's Community and Social Responsibility Report describes our ESG performance and is located on the Company's website (www.glacierbancorp.com) under the Governance Documents section.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following is a discussion of what we believe are the most significant risks and uncertainties that may affect our business, financial condition and future results of operations. These risks are not the only ones that we face. Other risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or currently believed to be material may harm our future business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Economy and Our Markets

Economic conditions in the market areas the Bank serves may adversely impact its earnings and could increase the credit risk associated with its loan portfolio and the value of its investment portfolio.

Substantially all of the Bank's loans are to businesses and individuals in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada, and adverse economic conditions in these market areas could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Deterioration in the national economy as a result of continued inflation, the rising rate environment, and recurring supply chain issues may also have an adverse effect in these markets.Any future deterioration in economic conditions in the markets the Company serves could result in the following consequences, any of which could have an adverse impact, which could be material, on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects:

- loan delinquencies may increase;
- problem assets and foreclosures may increase;
- collateral for loans made may decline in value, in turn reducing customers' borrowing power and the Bank's security;
- certain securities within the investment portfolio could become other-than-temporarily impaired, requiring a write-down through earnings to fair value, thereby reducing equity;
- low cost or non-interest bearing deposits may decrease; and
- demand for loan and other products and services may decrease.

Competition in the Bank's market areas may limit future success.

Commercial banking is a highly competitive business and a consolidating industry. The Bank competes with other commercial banks, credit unions, finance, insurance and other non-depository companies operating in its market areas. The Bank is subject to substantial competition for loans and deposits from other financial institutions. Some of its competitors are not subject to the same degree of regulation and restriction as the Bank while others have greater financial resources than the Bank. If the Bank is unable to effectively compete in its market areas, the Bank's business, our results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to continue to grow organically or through acquisitions.

Historically, we have expanded through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions. If market and regulatory conditions change, we may be unable to grow organically or successfully compete for, complete, and integrate potential future acquisitions at the same pace as we have achieved in recent years, or at all. We have historically used our strong stock currency and capital resources to complete acquisitions. Downturns in the stock market and the market price of our stock, changes in our capital position, and changes in our regulatory standing could each have a negative impact on our ability to complete future acquisitions.

Growth through future acquisitions could, in some circumstances, adversely affect profitability or other performance measures.

In the past, we have been active in acquiring banks and bank holding companies, and we may in the future engage in selected acquisitions of additional financial institutions. There are risks associated with any such acquisitions that could adversely affect profitability and other performance measures. These risks include, among other things, incorrectly assessing the asset quality of a financial institution being acquired, discovering compliance or regulatory issues after the acquisition, encountering greater than anticipated cost and use of management time associated with integrating acquired businesses into our operations, and being unable to profitably deploy funds acquired in an acquisition. We may not be able to continue to grow through acquisitions, and if we do, there is a risk of negative impacts of such acquisitions on our operating results and financial condition, which could be material.

Acquisitions may also cause business disruptions that cause the Bank to lose customers or cause customers to remove their accounts from the Bank and move to competing financial institutions. Further, acquisitions may also disrupt the Bank's ongoing businesses or create inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures, and policies that adversely affect relationships with employees, clients, customers, and depositors. The loss of key employees during acquisitions may also adversely affect our business.

We anticipate that we might issue capital stock in connection with future acquisitions. Acquisitions and related issuances of stock may have a dilutive effect on earnings per share, book value per share, and the percentage ownership of current stockholders. In acquisitions involving the use of cash as consideration, there will be an impact on our capital position.

If goodwill recorded in connection with acquisitions becomes impaired, it could have an adverse impact on earnings and capital.
Accounting standards require us to account for acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting. Under acquisition accounting, if the purchase price of an acquired company exceeds the fair value of its net assets, the excess is carried on the acquirer's balance sheet as goodwill. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), goodwill is not amortized but rather is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that a potential impairment exists. Our goodwill was not considered impaired as of December 31, 2022 and 2021; however, there can be no assurance that future evaluations of goodwill will not result in findings of impairment and write-downs, which could be material. Since we have $985 million in goodwill, representing 35 percent of our stockholders' equity, impairment of goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, even though it is a non-cash item, significant impairment of goodwill could subject us to regulatory limitations, including the ability to pay dividends on our common stock.

There can be no assurance we will be able to continue paying dividends on our common stock at recent levels.
We may not be able to continue paying quarterly dividends commensurate with recent levels given that our ability to pay dividends on our common stock depends on a variety of factors. The payment of dividends is subject to government regulation in that regulatory authorities may prohibit banks and bank holding companies from paying dividends that would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice. This is heavily based on our earnings and capital levels which currently are strong. Current guidance from the Federal Reserve provides, among other things, that dividends per share should not exceed earnings per share measured over the previous four fiscal quarters. In certain circumstances, Montana law also places limits or restrictions on a bank's ability to declare and pay dividends. As a result, our future dividends will generally depend on the level of earnings at the Bank.

Credit and Asset Quality

The allowance for credit losses may not be adequate to cover actual loan losses, which could adversely affect earnings.
The Bank maintains an allowance for credit losses ("ACL" or "allowance") in an amount that it believes is adequate to provide for losses in the loan portfolio. While the Bank strives to carefully manage and monitor credit quality and to identify loans that may become non-performing, at any time there are loans included in the portfolio that will result in losses, but that have not been identified as non-performing or potential problem loans. With respect to real estate loans and property taken in satisfaction of such loans ("other real estate owned" or "OREO"), the Bank can be required to recognize significant declines in the value of the underlying real estate collateral quite suddenly as values are updated through appraisals and evaluations (new or updated) performed in the normal course of monitoring the credit quality of the loans. There are many factors that can cause the value of real estate to decline, including declines in the general real estate market, changes in methodology applied by appraisers, and/or using a different appraiser than was used for the prior appraisal or evaluation. The Bank's ability to recover on real estate loans by selling or disposing of the underlying real estate collateral is adversely impacted by declining values, which increases the likelihood the Bank will suffer losses on defaulted loans beyond the amounts provided for in the ACL. This, in turn, could require material increases in the Bank's provision for credit losses and ACL. By closely monitoring credit quality, the Bank attempts to identify deteriorating loans before they become non-performing assets and adjust the ACL accordingly. However, because future events are uncertain, and if difficult economic conditions occur, there may be loans that deteriorate to a non-performing status in an accelerated time frame. As a result, future additions to the ACL may be necessary beyond the levels commensurate with any loan growth. Because the loan portfolio contains a number of loans with relatively large balances, the deterioration of one or a few of these loans may cause a significant increase in non-performing loans, requiring an increase to the ACL. Additionally, future significant additions to the ACL may be required based on changes in the mix of loans comprising the portfolio, changes in the financial condition of borrowers, which may result from changes in economic conditions, or changes in the assumptions used in determining the ACL. Additionally, federal and state banking regulators, as an integral part of their supervisory function, periodically review the Bank's loan portfolio and the adequacy of the ACL. These regulatory authorities may require the Bank to recognize further provision for credit losses or charge-offs based upon their judgments, which may be different from the Bank's judgments. Any increase in the ACL could have an adverse effect, which could be material, on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank's loan portfolio mix increases the exposure to credit risks tied to deteriorating conditions.
The loan portfolio contains a high percentage of commercial, commercial real estate, real estate acquisition and development loans in relation to the total loans and total assets. These types of loans have historically been viewed as having more risk of default than residential real estate loans or certain other types of loans or investments. In fact, the FDIC has issued pronouncements alerting banks of its concern about banks with a heavy concentration of commercial real estate loans. Moreover, federal bank regulators recently highlighted the increased risk associated with commercial real estate loans as a result of the stress COVID-19 created for some industries, and the higher vulnerability of these credits to pressure from the current rising interest rate environment and overall inflationary pressure in the economy. These types of loans also typically are larger than residential real estate loans and other commercial loans. Because the Bank's loan portfolio contains a significant number of commercial and commercial real estate loans with relatively large balances, the deterioration of one or more of these loans may cause a significant increase in non-performing loans. An increase in non-performing loans could result in a loss of earnings from these loans, an increase in the provision for credit losses, or an increase in charge-offs, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

The Bank has a high concentration of loans secured by real estate, so any future deterioration in the real estate markets could require material increases in the ACL and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
The Bank has a high degree of concentration in loans secured by real estate. Any future deterioration in the real estate markets could adversely impact borrowers' ability to repay loans secured by real estate and the value of real estate collateral, thereby increasing the credit risk associated with the loan portfolio. The Bank's ability to recover on these loans by selling or disposing of the underlying real estate collateral would be adversely impacted by any decline in real estate values, which increases the likelihood that the Bank will suffer losses on defaulted loans secured by real estate beyond the amounts provided for in the ACL. This, in turn, could require material increases in the ACL which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Non-performing assets could increase, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.
The Bank may experience increases in non-performing assets in the future. Non-performing assets (which includes OREO) adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations in various ways. The Bank does not record interest income on non-accrual loans or OREO, thereby adversely affecting its earnings. When the Bank takes collateral in foreclosures and similar proceedings, it is required to mark the related asset to the then fair value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell, which may result in a charge-off of the value of the asset and lead the Bank to increase the provision for credit losses. An increase in the level of non-performing assets also increases the Bank's risk profile and may impact the capital levels its regulators believe are appropriate in light of such risks. Further decreases in the value of these assets, or the underlying collateral, or in these borrowers' performance or financial condition, whether or not due to economic and market conditions beyond the Bank's control, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, perhaps materially. In addition to the carrying costs to maintain OREO, the resolution of non-performing assets increases the Bank's loan administration costs generally, and requires significant commitments of time from management and our directors, which reduces the time they have to focus on profitably growing our business.

A decline in the fair value of the Bank's investment portfolio could adversely affect earnings and capital.
The fair value of the Bank's debt securities could decline as a result of factors including changes in market interest rates, tax reform, credit quality and credit ratings, lack of market liquidity and other economic conditions. For debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company may be required to record an allowance for credit losses or write down the security depending on the type of security and the circumstances. Any such impairment charge would have an adverse effect, which could be material, on our results of operations and financial condition, including capital and stockholders' equity.

While we believe that the terms of our debt securities have been kept relatively short, we are subject to elevated interest rate risk exposure in the current rising rate environment. Further, debt securities present a different type of asset quality risk than the loan portfolio. While we believe a relatively conservative management approach has been applied to the investment portfolio, there is always potential loss exposure under changing economic conditions.

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

We face competition from technologies used to support and enable banking and financial services.
Emerging technologies and advances and the growth of e-commerce have lowered geographic and monetary barriers of other financial institutions, made it easier for non-depository institutions to offer products and services that traditionally were banking products and allowed non-traditional financial service providers and technology companies to compete with traditional financial service companies in providing electronic and internet-based financial solutions and services, including electronic securities trading, marketplace lending, financial data aggregation and payment processing, including real-time payment platforms. Further, clients may choose to conduct business with other market participants who engage in business or offer products in areas we deem speculative or risky, such as cryptocurrencies. Increased competition may negatively affect our earnings by creating pressure to lower prices or credit standards on our products and services requiring additional investment to improve the quality and delivery of our technology and/or reducing our market share, or affecting the willingness of our clients to do business with us.

Interest Rates, Operations and Risk Management

Fluctuating interest rates can adversely affect profitability and stockholders' equity.
The Bank's profitability is dependent to a large extent upon net interest income, which is the difference (or "spread") between the interest earned on loans, investment securities and other interest earning assets and interest paid on deposits, borrowings, and other interest-bearing liabilities. Because of the differences in maturities and repricing characteristics of interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, changes in interest rates do not produce equivalent changes in interest income earned on interest earning assets and interest paid on interest bearing liabilities. Accordingly, fluctuations in interest rates could adversely affect the Bank's interest rate spread, and, in turn, profitability. The Bank seeks to manage its interest rate risk within well-established policies and guidelines. Generally, the Bank seeks an asset and liability structure that insulates net interest income from large deviations attributable to changes in market rates. However, the Bank's structures and practices to manage interest rate risk may not be effective in a highly volatile rate environment. While the federal funds target rate remained at or near historical lows as part of the fiscal response to the pandemic, the Federal Reserve increasee the federal funds target rate seven times in 2022 for a total annual increase of 425 basis points. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve has communicated that it anticipates ongoing increases until inflationary pressures subside. Continued increases in interest rates could negatively impact deposit growth, the value of our investments, stockholders' equity, and the Bank's profitability.

We may be impacted by the retirement of London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as a reference rate.
In July 2017, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced that LIBOR may no longer be published after 2021. LIBOR is used extensively in the U.S and globally as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various commercial and financial contracts.

In March 2022, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act (the "LIBOR Act") was enacted providing that LIBOR-based contracts that lack fallback language specifying practicable replacement "benchmarks" will automatically transition to the applicable reference rates recommended by the Federal Reserve. Subsequently in December 2022, the Federal Reserve issued a Final Rule establishing "benchmark" replacements based on SOFR. However, the ICE Benchmark Administration ("IBA"), the authorized and regulated administrator of LIBOR, expects to continue publishing some LIBOR tenors until June 2023 and may be compelled to continue publishing other tenors under a different methodology after the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") completes a consultation and makes a final determination on the matter (expected in 2023).

Despite the progress made through the LIBOR Act and the Federal Reserve's Final Rule, it is impossible to predict the effect of any alternatives rates on the value of LIBOR-based securities and variable rate loans, subordinated debentures or other securities or financial arrangements. The replacement of LIBOR with one or more alternative rates may impact the availability and cost of hedging instruments and borrowings, including the rates we pay on our subordinated debentures and derivative financial instruments. When LIBOR rates are no longer available, and we are required to implement substitute indices for the calculation of interest rates under contracts or financial instruments to which we are a party, we may incur significant expenses in effecting the transition.

The transition to a new reference rate requires changes to contracts, risk and pricing models, valuation tools, systems, product design and hedging strategies.

Our business is subject to the risks of earthquakes, floods, fires, and other natural catastrophes.
With Bank branches located in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada, our business could be affected by a major natural catastrophe, such as a drought, fire, flood, earthquake, or other natural disaster. The occurrence of any of these events may result in a prolonged interruption of our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations.

Our future performance will depend on our ability to respond timely to technological change.
The financial services industry is experiencing rapid technological changes with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better serve customers and to reduce costs. Our future success will depend upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands for convenience, as well as create additional efficiencies in our

operations. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products or services, or be successful in marketing these products and services. Additionally, the implementation of technological changes and upgrades to maintain current systems and integrate new ones may cause services interruptions, transaction processing errors and system conversion delays and may cause us to fail to comply with applicable laws. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully manage the risks associated with increased dependency on technology.

A failure in or breach of the Bank's operational or security systems, or those of the Bank's third party service providers, including as a result of cyber attacks, could disrupt business, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, increase costs and cause losses.
In the normal course of its business, the Bank collects, processes and retains sensitive and confidential customer and consumer information. Despite the security measures we have in place, our facilities may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks, security breaches, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, misplaced or lost data, programming or human errors, and other similar events.

Information security risks for financial institutions such as the Bank have increased recently in part because of new technologies, the use of the Internet and telecommunications technologies, including mobile devices, to conduct financial and other business transactions and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, perpetrators of fraud, hackers, terrorists and others. In addition to cyber attacks or other security breaches involving the theft of sensitive and confidential information, hackers have engaged in attacks against financial institutions designed to disrupt key business services such as customer-facing web sites. National and international economic and geopolitical conditions may also have a negative impact in the number of cyber security threats the Bank may face. Most recently, increasing inflation, unemployment, and military action in Ukraine have affected the volume of cyber threats. We are not able to anticipate or implement effective preventative measures against all security breaches of these types. Although the Bank employs detection and response mechanisms designed to contain and mitigate security incidents, early detection may be thwarted by sophisticated attacks and malware designed to avoid detection, which continue to evolve.

Additionally, the Bank faces the risk of operational disruption, failure, termination or capacity constraints of any of the third parties that facilitate its business activities, including exchanges, clearing agents, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries. Such parties could also be the source of an attack on, or breach of, the Bank's operational systems.

Any failures, interruptions or security breaches in the Company's information systems could damage its reputation, result in a loss of customer business, result in a violation of privacy or other laws, or expose us to civil litigation, regulatory fines or losses not covered by insurance.

We have various anti-takeover measures that could impede a takeover.
Our articles of incorporation include certain provisions that could make it more difficult to acquire us by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest, merger or otherwise. These provisions include a requirement that any "Business Combination" (as defined in the articles of incorporation) be approved by at least 80 percent of the voting power of the then outstanding shares, unless it is either approved by our Board or certain price and procedural requirements are satisfied. In addition, the authorization of preferred stock, which is intended primarily as a financing tool and not as a defensive measure against takeovers, may potentially be used by management to make more difficult uninvited attempts to acquire control of us. These provisions may have the effect of lengthening the time required to acquire control of us through a tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise, and may deter any potentially unfriendly offers or other efforts to obtain control of us. This could deprive our stockholders of opportunities to realize a premium for their common stock in the Company, even in circumstances where such action is favored by a majority of our stockholders.

Regulatory Matters

We operate in a highly regulated environment and changes or increases in, or supervisory enforcement of, banking or other laws and regulations or governmental fiscal or monetary policies could adversely affect us.
We are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by federal and state banking regulators. In addition, as a publicly-traded company, we are subject to regulation by the SEC. Any change in applicable regulations or federal, state or local legislation or in policies or interpretations or regulatory approaches to compliance and enforcement, income tax laws and accounting principles could have a substantial impact on us and our operations. Changes in laws and regulations may also increase expenses by imposing additional fees or taxes or restrictions on operations. Additional legislation and regulations that could significantly affect powers, authority and operations may be enacted or adopted in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Failure to appropriately comply with any such laws, regulations or principles could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies or damage to our reputation, all of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Regulators have significant discretion and authority to prevent or remedy unsafe or unsound practices or violations of laws or regulations by financial institutions and bank holding companies in the performance of their supervisory and enforcement duties. Existing and proposed federal and state laws and regulations restrict, limit and govern all aspects of our activities and may affect our ability to expand our business over time, may result in an increase in our compliance costs, and may affect our ability to attract and retain qualified executive officers and employees. The exercise of regulatory authority may have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations, including limiting the types of financial services and products we may offer or increasing the ability of non-banks to offer competing financial services and products. Additionally, our business is affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies, including the Federal Reserve.

We cannot accurately predict the full effects of recent legislation or the various other governmental, regulatory, monetary and fiscal initiatives which have been and may be enacted on the financial markets and on us. The terms and costs of these activities, or the failure of these actions to help stabilize the financial markets, asset prices, market liquidity and a continuation or worsening of current financial market and economic conditions could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and the trading price of our common stock.

General Risk Factors

National and international economic and geopolitical conditions could adversely affect our future results of operations or market price of our stock.
Our business is impacted by factors such as economic, political and market conditions, broad trends in industry and finance, changes in government monetary and fiscal policies, inflation, and financial market volatility, all of which are beyond our control. National and global economies are constantly in flux, as evidenced by recent market volatility resulting from, among other things, disruptions in the global supply chain, the effects of inflation, and the ever-changing landscape of the energy and medical industries. Future economic conditions cannot be predicted, and any renewed deterioration in the economies of the nation as a whole or in our markets could have an adverse effect, which could be material, on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, and could cause the market price of our stock to decline.

Our business is heavily dependent on the services of members of the senior management team.
We believe our success to date has been substantially dependent on our executive management team. In addition, our unique model relies upon the Presidents of our separate Bank divisions, particularly in light of our decentralized management structure in which such Bank divisions have significant local decision-making authority. The unexpected loss of any of these persons could have an adverse effect on our business and future growth prospects.

We could suffer operational, reputational and financial harm if we fail to properly anticipate and manage risk.
We use models and strategies to forecast losses, project revenue, measure and assess capital requirements for credit, market, operational and strategic risks, and assess and control our operations and financial condition. These models require oversight, ongoing monitoring, and periodic reassessment. Models are subject to inherent limitations due to the use of historical trends and simplifying assumptions, uncertainty regarding economic and financial outcomes, and emerging risks from the use of applications that may rely on artificial intelligence. Our models and strategies may not be adequate due to limited historical data and shocks caused by extreme or unanticipated market changes, especially during severe market downturns or stress events. Regardless of the steps we take to ensure effective controls, governance, monitoring and testing, and implement new risk management tools, we could suffer operational, reputational and financial harm if our models and strategies and other risk management tools fail to properly anticipate and manage current and evolving risks.

Changes in accounting standards could materially impact our financial statements.
Periodically, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") and the SEC change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. For information regarding the impact of recently issued accounting standards, see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

The continued economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic could adversely impact our results of operations and/or the market price of our stock.
The COVID-19 pandemic and related government actions caused significant economic turmoil in the U.S. and around the world, resulting in a slow-down in economic activity, increased unemployment levels, and disruptions in global supply chains and financial markets. Both the direct effects of the pandemic and the resulting U.S. and state level governmental responses were and are of an unprecedented scope. The long-term impact of the government actions in mitigating the health and economic effects of the pandemic cannot be accurately predicted, whether on our business or on the economy as a whole. Despite improvement in the U.S. and global economies after the initial impact of the pandemic, some adverse consequences, including labor shortages, disruptions of the global supply chains, and increased inflation, continue to negatively impact the international, national, and local economic environment. In addition, the Federal government's financial support of the economy and the governments effort's to control the virus and its effects has for the most part ended, and the effects on the national and local economy of ending that support are yet to be determined. The Company believes it continues to be well positioned to mitigate the potential financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic with a strong liquidity and capital position, and the various measures we have implemented to manage through the pandemic, including efforts to proactively react to, and work with customers to assess customer needs and provide funding, flexible repayment options or modifications as necessary, and increased monitoring of credit quality and portfolio risk for industries determined to have elevated risk

characteristics. Nonetheless, any future deterioration in economic conditions in the markets the Bank serves as a consequence of the pandemic, or a failure of the economy to recover from pandemic-related disruptions as quickly as anticipated, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

The following schedule provides information on the Company's 221 properties as of December 31, 2022:

(Dollars in thousands)	Properties Leased	Properties Owned	Net Book Value
Montana	9	61	$ 114,423
Utah	6	32	60,464
Idaho	7	23	38,241
Colorado	5	21	29,822
Wyoming	4	15	16,100
Arizona	7	9	15,716
Nevada	1	6	10,641
Washington	5	10	4,787
Total	44	177	$ 290,194

We believe that all of our facilities are well maintained, generally adequate and suitable for the current operations of our business, as well as fully utilized. In the normal course of business, new locations and facility upgrades occur as needed.

For additional information regarding the Company's premises and equipment and lease obligations, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

PART II

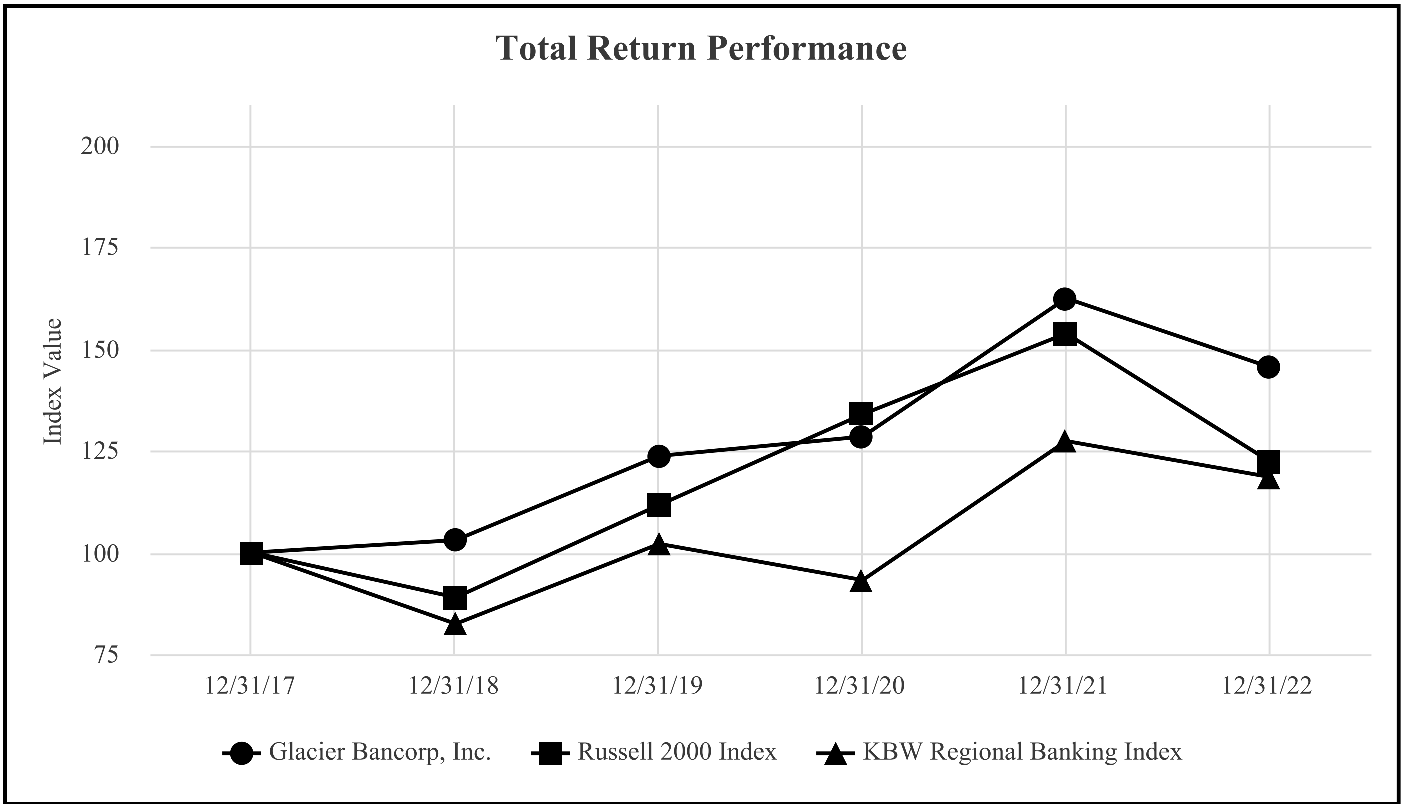
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol GBCI. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company was traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the same symbol. As of December 31, 2022, there were approximately 1,810 stockholders of record of the Company's common stock. The closing price per share of common stock on December 31, 2022, was $49.42.

In 2022, the Company declared total regular dividends in cash of $1.32 per share. Future cash dividends will depend on a variety of factors, including earnings, capital, asset quality, general economic conditions and regulatory considerations. Information regarding the regulatory considerations is set forth under the heading "Supervision and Regulation" in "Item 1. Business."

Issuer Stock Purchases
The Company made no stock repurchases during 2022.

Stock Performance Graph
The following graph compares the yearly cumulative total return of the Company's common stock over a five-year measurement period with the yearly cumulative total return on the stocks included in 1) the Russell 2000 Index; and 2) the KBW NASDAQ Regional Banking Index ("KBW Regional Banking Index"). Total return includes appreciation in market value of the stock as well as the actual cash and stock dividends paid to stockholders. The graph assumes that the value of the each investment was $100 on December 31, 2017 and that all dividends were reinvested.



	Period Ending					
	12/31/17	12/31/18	12/31/19	12/31/20	12/31/21	12/31/22
Glacier Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	103.07	123.77	128.51	162.50	145.59
Russell 2000 Index	100.00	88.99	111.70	134.00	153.85	122.41
KBW Regional Banking Index	100.00	82.50	102.15	93.25	127.42	118.59

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion is intended to provide a more comprehensive review of the Company's operating results and financial condition than can be obtained from reading the Consolidated Financial Statements alone. The discussion is expected to provide investors an enhanced view of the Company from managements' perspective. The information includes material information relevant to the Company's financial condition and results of operations, material events and uncertainties that are reasonably likely to cause reported information not to be indicative of future operating results or future financial condition, and material financial and statistical information that the Company believes will enhance the investors' understanding of the Company and its financial results. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about the Company's plans, objectives, expectations and intentions that are not historical facts, and other statements identified by words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "should," "projects," "seeks," "estimates" or the negative version of those words or other comparable words or phrases of a future or forward-looking nature. These forward-looking statements are based on current beliefs and expectations of management and are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the Company's control. In addition, these forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions with respect to future business strategies and decisions that are subject to change. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results (express or implied) or other expectations in the forward-looking statements, including those factors set forth under "Risk Factors" and in other sections in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, or the documents incorporated by reference:

- the risks associated with lending and potential adverse changes in the credit quality of loans in the Company's portfolio;
- changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Reserve Board, which could adversely affect the Company's net interest income and margin, overall profitability, and stockholders' equity;
- material failure, potential interruption or breach in security of the Company's systems and technological changes which could expose us to new risks (e.g., cybersecurity), fraud or system failures;
- legislative or regulatory changes, as well as increased banking and consumer protection regulation, that may adversely affect the Company's business;
- our ability to negotiate and complete and successfully integrate any future acquisitions;
- costs or difficulties related to the completion and integration of acquisitions;
- the goodwill the Company has recorded in connection with acquisitions could become impaired, which may have an adverse impact on earnings and capital;
- reduced demand for banking products and services, whether as a result of changes in economic conditions, competition, or changes in customer behavior;
- the reputation of banks and the financial services industry could deteriorate, which could adversely affect the Company's ability to obtain and maintain customers;
- competition among financial institutions in the Company's markets may increase significantly;
- the risks presented by continued public stock market volatility, which could adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock and the ability to raise additional capital or grow the Company through acquisitions;
- the projected business and profitability of an expansion or the opening of a new branch could be lower than expected;
- consolidation in the financial services industry in the Company's markets could result in the creation of larger financial institutions with greater resources, changing the competitive landscape;
- dependence on the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the senior management team and the Presidents of Glacier Bank (the "Bank") divisions;
- natural disasters, including drought, fires, floods, earthquakes, and other unexpected events;
- the effects from Russia's ongoing military action in Ukraine, including the broader impacts to financial markets and economic conditions;
- the Company's success in managing risks involved in the foregoing; and
- the effects of any reputational damage to the Company resulting from any of the foregoing.

Additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements are discussed in "Item 1A. Risk Factors." Please take into account that forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (or documents incorporated by reference, if applicable). Given the described uncertainties and risks, the

Company cannot guarantee its future performance or results of operations and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly correct, revise, or update any forward-looking statement if it later becomes aware that actual results are likely to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statement, except as may be required under federal securities laws.

FIVE YEAR SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data of the Company is derived from the Company's historical audited financial statements and related notes. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" contained elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	December 31,					Compounded Annual Growth Rate	
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	1-Year	5-Year
Selected Statements of Financial Condition Information							
Total assets	$26,635,375	$25,940,645	$18,504,206	$13,683,999	$12,115,484	2.7 %	17.1 %
Debt securities	9,022,359	10,370,013	5,527,650	2,799,863	2,869,578	(13.0)%	25.7 %
Loans receivable, net	15,064,529	13,259,366	10,964,453	9,388,320	8,156,310	13.6 %	13.1 %
Allowance for credit losses	(182,283)	(172,665)	(158,243)	(124,490)	(131,239)	5.6 %	6.8 %
Goodwill and intangibles	1,026,994	1,037,652	569,522	519,704	338,828	(1.0)%	24.8 %
Deposits	20,606,555	21,337,249	14,797,529	10,776,457	9,493,767	(3.4)%	16.8 %
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,800,000	—	—	38,611	440,175	n/m	32.5 %
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other borrowed funds	1,023,209	1,064,888	1,037,651	598,644	410,859	(3.9)%	20.0 %
Stockholders' equity	2,843,305	3,177,622	2,307,041	1,960,733	1,515,854	(10.5)%	13.4 %
Equity per share	25.67	28.71	24.18	21.25	17.93	(10.6)%	7.4 %
Equity as a percentage of total assets	10.7 %	12.3 %	12.5 %	14.3 %	12.5 %	(12.9)%	(3.1)%

n/m - not measurable

	Years ended December 31,					Compounded Annual Growth Rate	
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	1-Year	5-Year
Summary Statements of Operations							
Interest income	$ 829,640	$ 681,074	$ 627,064	$ 546,177	$ 468,996	21.8 %	12.1 %
Interest expense	41,261	18,558	27,315	42,773	35,531	122.3 %	3.0 %
Net interest income	788,379	662,516	599,749	503,404	433,465	19.0 %	12.7 %
Provision for credit losses	19,963	23,076	39,765	57	9,953	(13.5)%	14.9 %
Non-interest income	120,732	144,820	172,867	130,774	118,824	(16.6)%	0.3 %
Non-interest expense	518,868	434,822	404,811	374,927	320,127	19.3 %	10.1 %
Income before income taxes	370,280	349,438	328,040	259,194	222,209	6.0 %	10.8 %
Federal and state income tax expense	67,078	64,681	61,640	48,650	40,331	3.7 %	10.7 %
Net income	$ 303,202	$ 284,757	$ 266,400	$ 210,544	$ 181,878	6.5 %	10.8 %
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.74	$ 2.87	$ 2.81	$ 2.39	$ 2.18	(4.5)%	4.7 %
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.74	$ 2.86	$ 2.81	$ 2.38	$ 2.17	(4.2)%	4.8 %
Dividends declared per share	$ 1.32	$ 1.37	$ 1.33	$ 1.31	$ 1.31	(3.6)%	0.2 %

(Dollars in thousands)	At or for the Years ended December 31, 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Selected Ratios and Other Data					
Return on average assets	1.15%	1.33%	1.62%	1.64%	1.59%
Return on average equity	10.43%	11.08%	12.15%	12.01%	12.56%
Dividend payout ratio	48.18%	47.74%	47.33%	54.81%	60.09%
Average equity to average asset ratio	11.01%	11.99%	13.35%	13.69%	12.67%
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	14.02%	14.21%	14.63%	14.95%	14.70%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	12.34%	12.49%	12.42%	13.76%	13.37%
Common Equity Tier 1 (to risk-weighted assets)	12.34%	12.49%	12.42%	12.58%	12.10%
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)	8.79%	8.64%	9.12%	11.65%	11.35%
Net interest margin on average earning assets (tax-equivalent)	3.27%	3.42%	4.09%	4.39%	4.21%
Efficiency ratio [1]	54.64%	51.35%	49.97%	57.78%	54.73%
Allowance for credit losses as a percent of loans	1.20%	1.29%	1.42%	1.31%	1.58%
Allowance for credit losses as a percent of nonperforming loans	557%	255%	470%	385%	266%
Non-performing assets as a percentage of subsidiary assets	0.12%	0.26%	0.19%	0.27%	0.47%
Non-performing assets	$ 32,742	67,691	35,433	37,437	56,750
Loans originated and acquired	$8,039,623	8,551,419	7,934,881	4,607,536	4,301,678
Number of full time equivalent employees	3,390	3,436	2,970	2,826	2,623
Number of locations	221	224	193	181	167

[1] Non-interest expense before OREO expenses, core deposit intangibles amortization, goodwill impairment charges, and non-recurring expense items as a percentage of tax-equivalent net interest income and non-interest income, excluding gains or losses on sale of investments, OREO income, and non-recurring income items.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPARED TO DECEMBER 31, 2021

Highlights and Overview

The Company ended the year at $26.635 billion in assets, which was a $695 million, or 3 percent, increase over the prior year and was driven by the increase in the loan portfolio that more than offset the decreases in the debt securities. Loan growth, excluding PPP loans, was $1.974 billion, or 15 percent, during 2022 with increases in all loan categories. The Company experienced core deposit growth during the first three quarters of 2022 with a decrease during the fourth quarter of 2022 as a result of an outflow of excess higher balance deposits previously received during COVID-19. Total core deposits of $20.575 billion, decreased $737 million, or 3 percent, over the prior year end. Non-interest bearing deposits were 37 percent of total core deposits at year end 2022 and 2021.

Stockholders' equity decreased $334 million, or $3.04 per share, which was a direct result of the increase in unrealized loss on AFS debt securities which was driven by the increased interest rates during 2022. Outside of the unrealized loss component, earnings retention contributed $161.8 million to increased tangible stockholders' equity. The Company increased its total regular quarterly dividends declared from $1.27 per share during 2021 to $1.32 per share in 2022.

The Company had record net income for the year of $303 million, which was an increase of $18.4 million, or 6 percent, over the prior year net income of $285 million. Diluted earnings per share for the year was $2.74, a decrease of 4 percent, from the 2021 diluted earnings per share of $2.86 which was impacted by the shares issued from the acquisition of Alta. The improvement in net income for 2022 was due to the Alta acquisition in late 2021, organic loan growth, and controlled operating expenses. This record net income was achieved even with the $43.0 million decrease in gain on sale of loans, the continuing pressure from the inflationary environment, increasing business costs, and historic rate increases during 2022. The Company's net interest margin for 2022 was 3.27 percent, a 15 basis points decrease from the net interest margin of 3.42 percent from 2021, which was primarily driven by the volatile interest rate environment and the increase in higher rate borrowings to fund earning assets.

Looking forward, the Company's future performance will depend on many factors including economic conditions in the markets the Company serves, interest rate changes, increasing competition for deposits and loans, loan quality and growth, the impact and successful integration of acquisitions, and managing regulatory requirements.

Financial Highlights

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and market data)		At or for the Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Operating results			
Net income	$	303,202	284,757
Basic earnings per share	$	2.74	2.87
Diluted earnings per share	$	2.74	2.86
Dividends declared per share	$	1.32	1.37
Market value per share			
Closing	$	49.42	56.70
High	$	60.69	67.35
Low	$	44.43	44.55
Selected ratios and other data			
Number of common stock shares outstanding		110,777,780	110,687,533
Average outstanding shares - basic		110,757,473	99,313,255
Average outstanding shares - diluted		110,827,933	99,398,250
Return on average assets		1.15%	1.33%
Return on average equity		10.43%	11.08%
Efficiency ratio		54.64%	51.35%
Dividend payout ratio		48.18%	47.74%
Loan to deposit ratio		74.05%	63.24%
Number of full time equivalent employees		3,390	3,436
Number of locations		221	224
Number of ATMs		265	273

Recent Acquisitions

The Company completed the following acquisition during the last two years:

- Altabancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Altabank

The business combination was accounted for using the acquisition method with the results of operations included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date. For additional information regarding acquisitions, see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." The following table discloses the fair value of selected classifications of assets and liabilities acquired:

(Dollars in thousands)		Alta October 1, 2021
Total assets	$	4,131,662
Cash and cash equivalents		1,622,727
Debt securities		6,658
Loans receivable		1,902,321
Non-interest bearing deposits		1,201,464
Interest bearing deposits		2,072,355

Financial Condition Analysis

Assets

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 401,995	$ 437,686	$ (35,691)	(8%)
Debt securities, available-for-sale	5,307,307	9,170,849	(3,863,542)	(42%)
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,715,052	1,199,164	2,515,888	210%
Total debt securities	9,022,359	10,370,013	(1,347,654)	(13%)
Loans receivable				
Residential real estate	1,446,008	1,051,883	394,125	37%
Commercial real estate	9,797,047	8,630,831	1,166,216	14%
Other commercial	2,799,668	2,664,190	135,478	5%
Home equity	822,232	736,288	85,944	12%
Other consumer	381,857	348,839	33,018	9%
Loans receivable	15,246,812	13,432,031	1,814,781	14%
Allowance for credit losses	(182,283)	(172,665)	(9,618)	6%
Loans receivable, net	15,064,529	13,259,366	1,805,163	14%
Other assets	2,146,492	1,873,580	272,912	15%
Total assets	$ 26,635,375	$ 25,940,645	$ 694,730	3%

Total debt securities of $9.022 billion at December 31, 2022 decreased $1.348 billion, or 13 percent, from the prior year end. The Company continues to selectively sell debt securities to fund organic loan growth and the reduction in deposits. Debt securities represented 34 percent of total assets at December 31, 2022 compared to 40 percent at December 31, 2021.

Excluding the PPP loans, the loan portfolio increased $1.974 billion, or 15 percent, from the prior year with the largest dollar increase in commercial real estate loans which increased $1.166 billion, or 14 percent.

Liabilities

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Deposits				
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 7,690,751	$ 7,779,288	$ (88,537)	(1%)
NOW and DDA accounts	5,330,614	5,301,832	28,782	1%
Savings accounts	3,200,321	3,180,046	20,275	1%
Money market deposit accounts	3,472,281	4,014,128	(541,847)	(13%)
Certificate accounts	880,589	1,036,077	(155,488)	(15%)
Core deposits, total	20,574,556	21,311,371	(736,815)	(3%)
Wholesale deposits	31,999	25,878	6,121	24%
Deposits, total	20,606,555	21,337,249	(730,694)	(3%)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	945,916	1,020,794	(74,878)	(7%)
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,800,000	—	1,800,000	n/m
Other borrowed funds	77,293	44,094	33,199	75%
Subordinated debentures	132,782	132,620	162	—%
Other liabilities	229,524	228,266	1,258	1%
Total liabilities	$ 23,792,070	$ 22,763,023	$ 1,029,047	5%

n/m - not measurable

Core deposits of $20.575 billion decreased $737 million, or 3 percent, from the prior year end. Non-interest bearing deposits were 37 percent of total core deposits at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") advances increased $1.800 billion during 2022 to support liquidity needs from organic loan growth and the decrease in deposits.

Stockholders' Equity

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

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Common equity	$ 3,312,097	$ 3,150,263	$ 161,834	5%
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(468,792)	27,359	(496,151)	(1,813%)
Total stockholders' equity	2,843,305	3,177,622	(334,317)	(11%)
Goodwill and core deposit intangible, net	(1,026,994)	(1,037,652)	10,658	(1%)
Tangible stockholders' equity	$ 1,816,311	$ 2,139,970	$ (323,659)	(15%)
Stockholders' equity to total assets	10.67 %	12.25 %		(13%)
Tangible stockholders' equity to total tangible assets	7.09 %	8.59 %		(17%)
Book value per common share	$ 25.67	$ 28.71	$ (3.04)	(11%)
Tangible book value per common share	$ 16.40	$ 19.33	$ (2.93)	(15%)

Tangible stockholders' equity decreased by $324 million from the prior year as a result of an increase in unrealized loss on the AFS debt securities which resulted from the significant increase in interest rates during the current year. Tangible book value per common share of $16.40 at the current year end decreased $2.93 per share, or 15 percent, from the prior year primarily as a result of the increase in the unrealized loss on AFS debt securities.

Results of Operations

In this section, the Company's results of operations are discussed for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. For a discussion of the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020, please refer to Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Income Summary

The following table summarizes income for the time periods indicated:

	Years ended			
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Net interest income				
Interest income	$ 829,640	$ 681,074	$ 148,566	22%
Interest expense	41,261	18,558	22,703	122%
Total net interest income	788,379	662,516	125,863	19%
Non-interest income				
Service charges and other fees	72,124	59,317	12,807	22%
Miscellaneous loan fees and charges	15,350	12,038	3,312	28%
Gain on sale of loans	20,032	63,063	(43,031)	(68%)
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	620	(638)	1,258	(197%)
Other income	12,606	11,040	1,566	14%
Total non-interest income	120,732	144,820	(24,088)	(17%)
Total income	$ 909,111	$ 807,336	$ 101,775	13%
Net interest margin (tax-equivalent)	3.27 %	3.42 %		

Net Interest Income

Net-interest income of $788 million for 2022 increased $126 million, or 19 percent, over 2021. Interest income of $830 million for the current year increased $149 million, or 22 percent, from the prior year and was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Alta and organic loan growth.

Interest expense of $41.3 million for 2022 increased $22.7 million, or 122 percent over the prior year and was the result of increased borrowings and higher interest rates. Core deposit cost (including non-interest bearing deposits) was 7 basis points for both 2022 and 2021. The total funding cost (including non-interest bearing deposits) for 2022 was 18 basis points, which increased 8 basis points compared to 10 basis points in 2021 driven by the increased borrowing rates and loan balances.

The net interest margin as a percentage of earning assets, on a tax-equivalent basis, during 2022 was 3.27 percent, a 15 basis points decrease from the net interest margin of 3.42 percent for the same period in the prior year. The core net interest margin, excluding discount accretion, the impact from non-accrual interest and the impact from the PPP loans, was 3.20 percent which was a 4 basis point decrease from the core margin of 3.24 percent in the prior year.

Non-interest Income

Non-interest income of $120.7 million for 2022 decreased $24.1 million, or 17 percent, over the same period last year and was principally due to the $43.0 million, or 68 percent, decrease in gain on sale of residential loans. Service charges and other fees of $72.1 million for 2022 increased $12.8 million, or 22 percent, from the prior year as a result of additional fees from increased customer accounts, transaction activity and the acquisition of Alta. Miscellaneous loan fees and charges increased $3.3 million, or 28 percent, primarily driven by increases in credit card interchange fees due to increased activity and the acquisition of Alta.

Non-interest Expense

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Compensation and employee benefits	$ 319,303	$ 270,644	$ 48,659	18%
Occupancy and equipment	43,261	39,394	3,867	10%
Advertising and promotions	14,324	11,949	2,375	20%
Data processing	30,823	23,470	7,353	31%
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets	77	236	(159)	(67%)
Regulatory assessments and insurance	12,904	8,249	4,655	56%
Core deposit intangibles amortization	10,658	10,271	387	4%
Other expenses	87,518	70,609	16,909	24%
Total non-interest expense	$ 518,868	$ 434,822	$ 84,046	19%

Total non-interest expense of $519 million for 2022 increased $84.0 million, or 19 percent, over the prior year and was primarily driven by the increased costs from the acquisition of Alta. Total estimated non-interest expense for the Altabank division in 2022 was $75.5 million, an increase of $56.7 million over prior year non-interest expense of $18.9 million as a result of the acquisition occurring in the fourth quarter of 2021. Excluding the increase from the Altabank division, compensation and employee benefits increased $22.0 million, or 8 percent, over the prior year which was driven by annual salary increases and a reduction in deferred compensation from loan originations which more than offset the decrease in commission expense resulting from the slowing of mortgage loan sales. Data processing expense of $30.8 million for 2022, increased $7.4 million, or 31 percent, and was driven by increases from the Altabank division and expenses associated with technology infrastructure improvements. Other expenses of $87.5 million for 2022 increased $16.9 million, or 24 percent, from the prior year which was driven by increased costs from the Altabank division, general operating cost increases, and increased fees to outside services associated with technology infrastructure improvements. Acquisition-related expenses were $10.0 million in the current year compared to $9.8 million in the prior year.

Provision for Credit Losses

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Provision for Credit Losses on Loans	Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries)	ACL as a Percent of Loans	Accruing Loans 30-89 Days Past Due as a Percent of Loans	Non-Performing Assets to Total Subsidiary Assets
Fourth quarter 2022	$ 6,060	$ 1,968	1.20%	0.14%	0.12%
Third quarter 2022	8,382	3,154	1.20%	0.07%	0.13%
Second quarter 2022	(1,353)	1,843	1.20%	0.12%	0.16%
First quarter 2022	4,344	850	1.28%	0.12%	0.24%
Fourth quarter 2021	19,301	616	1.29%	0.38%	0.26%
Third quarter 2021	2,313	152	1.36%	0.23%	0.24%
Second quarter 2021	(5,723)	(725)	1.35%	0.11%	0.26%
First quarter 2021	489	2,286	1.39%	0.40%	0.19%

The provision for credit loss expense was $19.9 million for 2022, including provision for credit loss expense of $17.4 million on the loan portfolio and credit loss expense of $2.5 million on unfunded loan commitments. The prior year credit loss expense of $16.4 million on the loan portfolio included $18.1 million of provision for credit loss from the acquisition of Alta to fully fund an allowance for credit losses post-acquisition.

Excluding the impact from the acquisition of Alta, the provision for credit loss expense of $17.4 million on the loan portfolio in the current year increased $19.1 million over the prior year which was primarily attributable to organic loan growth during the current year. Net charge-offs during the current year were $7.8 million compared to $2.3 million during the prior year.

Efficiency Ratio
The efficiency ratio was 54.64 percent for 2022 compared to 51.35 percent for last year. Excluding the impact from the PPP loans and acquisition related expenses, the efficiency ratio was 53.88 percent in 2022 compared to 53.07 percent in 2021.

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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

Debt Securities
Debt securities classified as available-for-sale are carried at estimated fair value and debt securities classified as held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost. During the first quarter of the current year, the Company transferred $2.2 billion of available-for-sale securities with an unrealized net loss of $55.7 million into the held-to-maturity portfolio after determining it had the intent and ability to hold such securities until maturity. During the first quarter of 2021, the Company transferred $404 million of available-for-sale securities with an unrealized net gain of $3.8 million into the held-to-maturity portfolio after determining it had the intent and ability to hold such securities until maturity. The Company transferred an additional $440 million of available-for-sale securities with an unrealized net gain of $40.6 million into held-to-maturity portfolio during the second quarter of 2021. Unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, on available-for-sale debt securities are reflected as an adjustment to other comprehensive income. The Company's debt securities are summarized below:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percent	Carrying Amount	Percent
Available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 444,727	5%	$ 1,346,749	13%
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	287,364	3%	240,693	2%
State and local governments	132,993	1%	488,858	5%
Corporate bonds	26,109	1%	180,752	2%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,267,341	36%	5,699,659	55%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,148,773	13%	1,214,138	12%
Total available-for-sale	5,307,307	59%	9,170,849	89%
Held-to-maturity				
U.S. government and federal agency	846,046	9%	—	—%
State and local governments	1,682,640	19%	1,199,164	11%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,186,366	13%	—	—%
Total held-to-maturity	3,715,052	41%	1,199,164	11%
Total debt securities	$ 9,022,359	100%	$ 10,370,013	100%

The Company's debt securities are primarily comprised of state and local government securities and mortgage-backed securities. In 2022, the Company's debt securities were primarily comprised of U.S. government and federal agency and mortgage-backed securities. State and local government securities are largely exempt from federal income tax and the Company's federal statutory income tax rate of 21 percent is used in calculating the tax-equivalent yields on the tax-exempt securities. Mortgage-backed securities largely consists of short, weighted-average life U.S. agency guaranteed residential and commercial mortgage pass-through securities and to a lesser extent, short, weighted-average life U.S. agency guaranteed residential collateralized mortgage obligations. Combined, the mortgage-backed securities provide the Company with ongoing liquidity as scheduled and pre-paid principal is received on the securities.

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

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

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
S&P: AAA / Moody's: Aaa	$ 456,074	395,371	422,413	432,651
S&P: AA+, AA, AA- / Moody's: Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	1,291,020	1,102,120	1,138,804	1,172,765
S&P: A+, A, A- / Moody's: A1, A2, A3	58,045	56,865	84,934	89,715
S&P: BBB+, BBB, BBB- / Moody's: Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	—	—	92	96
Not rated by either entity	14,534	14,089	14,335	14,514
Total	$ 1,819,673	1,568,445	1,660,578	1,709,741

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

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
General obligation - unlimited	$ 421,698	389,762	606,873	637,431
General obligation - limited	186,401	162,096	108,487	113,320
Revenue	1,171,971	981,486	929,166	941,894
Certificate of participation	36,864	32,464	12,316	13,254
Other	2,739	2,637	3,736	3,842
Total	$ 1,819,673	1,568,445	1,660,578	1,709,741

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

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
New York	$ 382,529	324,651	260,471	264,776
California	117,284	102,804	151,137	160,023
Texas	128,590	113,444	157,917	161,706
Michigan	89,372	82,649	134,903	139,704
Washington	103,106	92,411	115,834	119,806
All other states	998,792	852,486	840,316	863,726
Total	$ 1,819,673	1,568,445	1,660,578	1,709,741

The following table presents the carrying amount and weighted-average yield of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2022. Weighted-average yields are based upon the amortized cost of securities and are calculated using the interest method which takes into consideration premium amortization, discount accretion and mortgage-backed securities' prepayment provisions. Weighted-average yields on tax-exempt debt securities exclude the federal income tax benefit.

	One Year or Less		After One through Five Years		After Five through Ten Years		After Ten Years		Mortgage-Backed Securities [1]		Total	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Available-for-sale												
U.S. government and federal agency	$ —	—%	$428,119	1.07%	$ 5,171	3.61%	$ 11,437	4.04%	$ —	—%	$ 444,727	1.17%
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	—	—%	287,364	1.29%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	287,364	1.29%
State and local governments	2,193	1.98%	41,708	1.88%	44,263	2.80%	44,829	2.80%	—	—%	132,993	2.50%
Corporate bonds	—	—%	21,506	3.61%	3,641	4.00%	962	0.46%	—	—%	26,109	3.55%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	3,267,341	1.20%	3,267,341	1.20%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	1,148,773	2.56%	1,148,773	2.56%
Total available-for-sale	2,193	1.98%	778,697	1.26%	53,075	2.97%	57,228	3.01%	4,416,114	1.54%	5,307,307	1.53%
Held-to-maturity												
U.S. government and federal agency	—	—%	620,842	1.15%	225,204	1.25%	—	—%	—	—%	846,046	1.18%
State and local governments	2,845	2.47%	37,604	2.44%	184,005	3.12%	1,458,186	2.94%	—	—%	1,682,640	2.95%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	1,186,366	0.93%	1,186,366	0.93%
Total held-to-maturity	2,845	2.47%	658,446	3.59%	409,209	4.37%	1,458,186	2.94%	1,186,366	0.93%	3,715,052	1.90%
Total debt securities	$ 5,038	2.25%	$1,437,14	1.24%	$462,284	2.20%	$1,515,414	2.94%	$5,602,480	1.42%	$9,022,359	1.67%

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

Based on an analysis of its available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2022, the Company determined their decline in value was unrelated to credit loss and was primarily the result of interest rate changes and market spreads subsequent to acquisition. The fair value of the debt securities is expected to recover as payments are received and the debt securities approach maturity. In addition, the Company determined an insignificant amount of credit losses is expected on the held-to-maturity debt securities portfolio; therefore, no ACL has been recognized at December 31, 2022.

For additional information on debt securities, see Notes 1 and 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Lending Activity

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022 Amount	December 31, 2022 Percent	December 31, 2021 Amount	December 31, 2021 Percent
Residential real estate	$ 1,446,008	9%	$ 1,051,883	8%
Commercial real estate	9,797,047	65%	8,630,831	65%
Other commercial	2,799,668	19%	2,664,190	20%
Home equity	822,232	5%	736,288	6%
Other consumer	381,857	3%	348,839	2%
Loans receivable	15,246,812	101%	13,432,031	101%
ACL	(182,283)	(1%)	(172,665)	(1%)
Loans receivable, net	$ 15,064,529	100%	$ 13,259,366	100%

The stated maturities or first repricing term (if applicable) for the loan portfolio at December 31, 2022 was as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Residential Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer and Other	Total
Variable rate maturing or repricing				
In one year or less	$ 150,454	2,802,966	441,659	3,395,079
After one through five years	452,887	4,294,961	380,424	5,128,272
After five through fifteen years	228,467	373,167	1,568	603,202
Thereafter	—	—	—	—
Fixed rate maturing				
In one year or less	160,626	1,406,655	124,241	1,691,522
After one through five years	177,499	2,545,487	206,911	2,929,897
After five through fifteen years	270,253	1,071,576	5,626	1,347,455
Thereafter	5,822	101,903	43,660	151,385
Total	$ 1,446,008	12,596,715	1,204,089	15,246,812

Residential Real Estate Lending

The Company's lending activities consist of the origination of both construction and permanent loans on residential real estate. The Company actively solicits residential real estate loan applications from real estate brokers, contractors, existing customers, customer referrals, and online applications. The Company's lending policies generally limit the maximum loan-to-value ratio on residential mortgage loans to 80 percent of the lesser of the appraised value or purchase price. Policies allow for higher loan-to-values with appropriate risk mitigation such as documented compensating factors, credit enhancement, etc. For loans held for sale, the Company complies with each investor's loan-to-value guidelines. The Company also provides interim construction financing for single-family dwellings. These loans are supported by a term take-out commitment that may be subject to certain contingencies.

Consumer Land or Lot Loans
The Company originates land and lot acquisition loans to borrowers who intend to construct their primary residence on the respective land or lot. These loans are generally for a term of three to five years and are secured by the developed land or lot with the loan-to-value limited to the lesser of 75 percent of the appraised value or 75 percent of the cost.

Unimproved Land and Land Development Loans
Although the Company has originated very few unimproved land and land development loans since the economic downturn in 2008, the Company may originate such loans on properties intended for residential and commercial use where real estate market conditions have improved. These loans are typically made for a term of 18 months to two years and are secured by the developed property with a loan-to-value not to exceed the lesser of 75 percent of cost or 65 percent of the appraised discounted bulk sale value upon completion of the improvements. The projects under development are inspected on a regular basis and advances are made on a percentage-of-completion basis. The loans are made to borrowers with real estate development experience and appropriate financial strength. Generally, the Company requires that a certain percentage of the development be pre-sold or that construction and term take-out commitments are in place prior to funding the loan. Loans made on unimproved land are generally made for a term of five to ten years with a loan-to-value not to exceed the lesser of 50 percent of appraised value or 50 percent of cost.

Residential Builder Guidance Lines
The Company provides Builder Guidance Lines that are comprised of pre-sold and spec-home construction and lot acquisition loans. The spec-home construction and lot acquisition loans are limited to a specific number and maximum amount. Generally, the individual loans will not exceed a one year maturity. The homes under construction are inspected on a regular basis and advances made on a percentage-of-completion basis.

Construction Loans
During the construction loan term, all construction loan collateral properties are inspected at least monthly, or more frequently as needed, until completion. Draws on construction loans are predicated upon the results of the inspection and advanced based upon a percentage-of-completion basis versus original budget percentages. When construction loans become non-performing and the associated project is not complete, the Company on a case-by-case basis makes the decision to advance additional funds or to initiate collection/foreclosure proceedings. Such decision includes obtaining “as-is” and “at completion” appraisals for consideration of potential increases or decreases in the collateral’s value. The Company also considers the increased costs of monitoring progress to completion, and the related collection/holding period costs should collateral ownership be transferred to the Company.

Commercial Real Estate Loans
Loans are made to purchase, construct and finance commercial real estate properties. These loans are generally made to borrowers who will own and occupy the property, but may include loans to finance investment or income properties. Commercial real estate loans generally have a loan-to-value up to the lesser of 75 percent of the appraised value or 75 percent of the cost and require a minimum 1.2 times debt service coverage margin.

Agricultural Lending
Agricultural lending is conducted on a conservative basis and consists of operating credits, term real estate loans for the acquisition or refinance of agricultural real estate or equipment, and term livestock loans for the acquisition or refinance of livestock. Loan-to-value on equipment, livestock and agricultural real estate is generally limited to 75 percent.

PPP Loans
A PPP loan is a small business loan designed to assist qualifying businesses in keeping workers on the payroll during the Covid-19 pandemic. The program commenced on April 3, 2020 with June 30, 2020 (subsequently changed to August 8, 2020) as the last day to apply for and receive a PPP loan for the first round. As originally enacted, each PPP loan is 100% guaranteed by the SBA, has a 1% interest rate, 2-year maturity and 6-month payment deferral period starting from the loan disbursement date. The PPP program was further amended as of June 5, 2020 under the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act with the primary changes to extend the period of qualifying expenditures from 8 weeks to 24 weeks, reduce the required use of funds for payroll expenses from 75% to 60%, change the deferral date from 6 months to the date of forgiveness, and extend the maturity from 2 years to 5 years for loans originated after the June 5, 2020 enactment date. A second round of the program opened up January 11, 2021, and ran through May 31, 2021.

Home Equity Loans
Home equity lines of credit are generally originated with maturity terms of 15 years. At origination, borrowers can choose a variable interest rate that changes quarterly, or after the first 3 or 5 years from the origination date. The draw period for home equity lines of credit usually exists from origination to maturity. During the draw period, the Company has home equity lines of credit where the borrowers pay interest only and home equity lines of credit where borrowers pay principal and interest.

Consumer Lending

The majority of consumer loans are secured by real estate, automobiles, or other assets. The Company intends to continue making such loans because of their short-term nature, generally between three months and five years. Moreover, interest rates on consumer loans are generally higher than on residential mortgage loans.

States and Political Subdivisions Lending

The Company lends directly to state and local political subdivisions. The loans are typically secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality or a specific revenue stream such as water or sewer fees. In general, state and local political subdivision loans carry a low risk of default and offer other complementary business opportunities such as deposits and cash management. The loans are generally long-term in nature and interest on many of these loans is tax-exempt for federal income tax purposes.

Credit Risk Management

The Company is committed to a conservative management of the credit risk within the loan portfolio, including the early recognition of problem loans. The Company's credit risk management includes stringent credit policies, individual loan approval limits, limits on concentrations of credit, and committee approval of larger loan requests. Management practices also include regular internal and external credit examinations, identification and review of individual loans and leases experiencing deterioration of credit quality, procedures for the collection of non-performing assets, quarterly monitoring of the loan portfolio, semi-annual review of loans by industry, and periodic stress testing of the loans secured by real estate. Federal and state regulatory safety and soundness examinations are conducted annually.

The Company's loan policy and credit administration practices establish standards and limits for all extensions of credit that are secured by interests in or liens on real estate, or made for the purpose of financing the construction of real property or other improvements. Ongoing monitoring and review of the loan portfolio is based on current information, including: the borrowers' and guarantors' creditworthiness, value of the real estate and other collateral, the project's performance against projections, and monthly inspections by Company employees or external parties until the real estate project is complete.

Monitoring of the junior lien and home equity lines of credit portfolios includes evaluating payment delinquency, collateral values, bankruptcy notices and foreclosure filings. Additionally, the Company places junior lien mortgages and junior lien home equity lines of credit on non-accrual status when there is evidence that the associated senior lien is 90 days past due or is in the process of foreclosure, regardless of the junior lien delinquency status.

Loan Approval Limits

Individual loan approval limits have been established for each lender based on the loan types and experience of the individual. There are four additional loan approval levels: 1) the Bank divisions' Officer Loan Committees, consisting of senior lenders and members of senior management; 2) the Bank divisions' advisory boards; 3) the Bank's Executive Loan Committee, consisting of the Bank divisions' senior loan officers and the Company's Chief Credit Administrator; and 4) the Bank's Board of Directors. Under banking laws, loans-to-one-borrower and related entities are limited to a prescribed percentage of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the Bank.

Interest Reserves

Interest reserves are used to periodically advance loan funds to pay interest charges on the outstanding balance of the related loan. As with any extension of credit, the decision to establish a loan-funded interest reserve upon origination of construction loans, including residential construction and land, lot and other construction loans, is based on prudent underwriting, including the feasibility of the project, expected cash flow, creditworthiness of the borrower and guarantors, and the protection provided by the real estate and other underlying collateral. Interest reserves provide an effective means for addressing the cash flow characteristics of construction loans. In response to the downturn in the housing market and potential impact upon construction lending, the Company discourages the creation or continued use of interest reserves.

Interest reserves are advanced provided the related construction loan is performing as expected. Loans with interest reserves may be extended, renewed or restructured only when the related loan continues to perform as expected and meets the prudent underwriting standards identified above. Such renewals, extension or restructuring are not permitted in order to keep the related loan current.

In monitoring the performance and credit quality of a construction loan, the Company assesses the adequacy of any remaining interest reserve, and whether the use of an interest reserve remains appropriate in the presence of emerging weakness and associated risks in the construction loan.

The ongoing accrual and recognition of uncollected interest as income continues only when facts and circumstances continue to reasonably support the contractual payment of principal or interest. Loans are typically designated as non-accrual when the collection of the contractual principal or interest is unlikely and has remained unpaid for ninety days or more. For such loans, the accrual of interest and its capitalization into the loan balance will be discontinued.

The Company had $554 million and $374 million of loans with remaining interest reserves of $27.7 million and $17.6 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. During 2022 and 2021, the Company extended, renewed or restructured 5 loans and 3 loans, respectively, with interest reserves. Such loans had an aggregate outstanding principal balance of $16.2 million and $3.7 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had no construction loans with interest reserves that are currently non-performing or which are potential problem loans.

Loan Purchases, Sales, and Servicing

Fixed rate, long-term mortgage loans are generally sold in the secondary market. The Company is active in the secondary market, primarily through the origination of conventional, Rural Development, Federal Housing Administration and Department of Veterans Affairs residential mortgages. The sale of loans in the secondary mortgage market reduces the Company's risk of holding long-term, fixed rate loans during periods of rising interest rates. In connection with conventional loan sales, the Company typically sells the majority of mortgage loans originated with servicing released. In certain circumstances, the Company strategically retains servicing and in the current year has been more active in retaining the servicing. For the loans that are sold with servicing retained, the Company records a servicing right asset that is subsequently amortized over the life of the loan. The servicing assets are also evaluated for impairment based on the fair value of the servicing asset compared to the carrying value.

The Company has also been very active in generating commercial SBA loans, and other commercial loans, with a portion of those loans sold to investors. The Company has not originated any type of subprime mortgages, either for the loan portfolio or for sale to investors. In addition, the Company has not purchased debt securities collateralized with subprime mortgages. The Company does not actively purchase loans from other financial institutions, and substantially all of the Company's loans receivable are with customers in the Company's geographic market areas.

Loan Origination and Other Fees

In addition to interest earned on loans, the Company receives fees for originating loans. Loan fees generally are a percentage of the principal amount of the loan and are charged to the borrower, and are normally deducted from the proceeds of the loan. Loan origination fees are generally 1.0 to 1.5 percent on residential mortgages and 0.5 to 1.5 percent on commercial loans, excluding PPP loans. Consumer loans generally require a fixed fee amount. The Company also receives other fees and charges relating to existing loans, which include charges and fees collected in connection with loan modifications.

As enticement to financial institutions to administer the program, the SBA reimburses PPP lenders for processing a PPP loan via loan fees. The fee structure changed as the PPP developed with the following reflecting the fee structure for each program:

Original Program Commencing on April 3, 2020 (round one):

- 5% for loans of not more than $350,000.
- 3% for loans of more than $350,000 and less than $2 million.
- 1% for loans of $2 million up to a maximum loan of $10 million that were available under the original PPP.

New program commencing on January 11, 2021 for new borrowers (round two):

- 50% with maximum of $2,500 for loans up to $50,000.
- 5% for loans of more than $50,000 and less than $350,000.
- 3% for loans of more than $350,000 and less than $2 million.
- 1% for loans of $2 million up to a maximum loan of $10 million.

New program commencing on January 11, 2021 for existing borrowers (round two):

- 50% with maximum of $2,500 for loans up to $50,000.
- 5% for loans of more than $50,000 and less than $350,000.
- 3% for loans of $350,000 up to a maximum loan of $2 million.

Appraisal and Evaluation Process

The Company's loan policy and credit administration practices have adopted and implemented the applicable legal and regulatory requirements, which establishes criteria for obtaining appraisals or evaluations (new or updated), including transactions that are otherwise exempt from the appraisal requirements.

Each of the Bank divisions monitor conditions, including supply and demand factors, in the real estate markets served so they can react quickly to changing market conditions to mitigate potential losses from specific credit exposures within the loan portfolio. Evidence of the following real estate market conditions and trends is obtained from lending personnel and third party sources:

- demographic indicators, including employment and population trends;
- foreclosures, vacancy, construction and absorption rates;
- property sales prices, rental rates, and lease terms;
- current tax assessments;
- economic indicators, including trends within the lending areas; and
- valuation trends, including discount and capitalization rates.

Third party information sources include federal, state, and local governments and agencies thereof, private sector economic data vendors, real estate brokers, licensed agents, sales, rental and foreclosure data tracking services.

The time between ordering an appraisal or evaluation and receipt from third party vendors is typically two to six weeks for residential property depending on geographic market and four to six weeks for non-residential property. For real estate properties that are of highly specialized or limited use, significantly complex or large, additional time beyond the typical times may be required for new appraisals or evaluations (new or updated).

As part of the Company's credit administration and portfolio monitoring practices, the Company's regular internal and external credit examinations review a significant number of individual loan files. Appraisals and evaluations (new or updated) are reviewed to determine whether the timeliness, methods, assumptions, and findings are reasonable and in compliance with the Company's loan policy and credit administration practices. Such reviews include the adequacy of the steps taken by the Company to ensure that the individuals who perform appraisals and evaluations (new or updated) are appropriately qualified and are not subject to conflicts of interest. If there are any deficiencies noted in the reviews, they are reported to Bank management and prompt corrective action is taken.

Non-performing Assets

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

	At or for the Years ended		
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets	$ 32	18	1,744
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	1,559	17,141	1,725
Non-accrual loans	31,151	50,532	31,964
Total non-performing assets	$ 32,742	67,691	35,433
Non-performing assets as a percentage of subsidiary assets	0.12%	0.26%	0.19%
ACL as a percentage of non-performing loans	557%	255%	470%
Accruing loans 30-89 days past due	$ 20,967	50,566	22,721
Accruing troubled debt restructurings	$ 35,220	34,591	42,003
Non-accrual troubled debt restructurings	$ 2,355	2,627	3,507
U.S. government guarantees included in non-performing assets	$ 2,312	4,028	3,011
Interest income [1]	$ 1,450	2,422	1,545

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

Non-performing assets of $32.7 million at December 31, 2022 decreased $34.9 million, or 52 percent, over prior year end. Non-performing assets as a percentage of subsidiary assets at December 31, 2022 was 0.12 percent compared to 0.26 percent in the prior year end.

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

For additional information on accounting policies relating to non-performing assets, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Restructured Loans

A restructured loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") if the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Each restructured debt is separately negotiated with the borrower and includes terms and conditions that reflect the borrower's prospective ability to service their obligations as modified. The Company discourages the use of the multiple loan strategy when restructuring loans regardless of whether or not the loans are designated as TDRs. The Company had TDR loans of $37.6 million and $37.2 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other Real Estate Owned and Foreclosed Assets

The book value of loans prior to the acquisition of collateral and transfer of the loans into other real estate owned ("OREO") and other foreclosed assets during 2022 was $1.3 million. The fair value of the loan collateral acquired in foreclosure during 2022 was $0.9 million. The following table sets forth the changes in OREO for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period	$ 18	1,744
Additions	907	1,482
Write-downs	—	(120)
Sales	(893)	(3,088)
Balance at end of period	$ 32	18

Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans Receivable

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022 ACL	December 31, 2022 Percent of Loans in Category	December 31, 2021 ACL	December 31, 2021 Percent of Loans in Category
Residential real estate	$ 19,683	10%	$ 16,458	8%
Commercial real estate	125,816	65%	117,901	64%
Other commercial	21,454	18%	24,703	20%
Home equity	10,759	5%	8,566	5%
Other consumer	4,571	2%	5,037	3%
Total	$ 182,283	100%	$ 172,665	100%

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

	At or for the Years ended					
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	% of Average Loans	December 31, 2021	% of Average Loans	December 31, 2020	% of Average Loans
Balance at beginning of period	$ 172,665		158,243		124,490	
Impact of adopting CECL	—		—		3,720	
Acquisitions	—		371		49	
Provision for credit losses	17,433		16,380		37,637	
Net (charge-offs) recoveries						
Residential real estate	63	— %	337	0.04 %	40	— %
Commercial real estate	684	0.01 %	1,597	0.02 %	(2,403)	(0.04)%
Other commercial	(2,545)	(0.10)%	(1,048)	(0.04)%	(3,049)	(0.10)%
Home equity	250	0.03 %	198	0.03 %	(128)	(0.02)%
Other consumer	(6,267)	(1.70)%	(3,413)	(1.03)%	(2,113)	(0.69)%
Net Charge-offs	(7,815)	(0.05)%	(2,329)	(0.02)%	(7,653)	(0.07)%
Balance at end of period	$ 182,283		$ 172,665		$ 158,243	
ACL as a percentage of total loans	1.20%		1.29%		1.42%	
Non-accrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.20%		0.38%		0.29%	
ACL as a percentage of non-accrual loans	585.16%		341.69%		495.07%	

The ACL as a percentage of total loans outstanding at December 31 2022 was 1.20 percent which was a 9 basis points decrease from the prior year end. The Company's ACL of $182 million is considered by management to be adequate to absorb the estimated credit losses from any segment of its loan portfolio based upon managements' best estimate of current expected credit losses within the existing portfolio of loans. Should any of the factors considered by management in making this estimate change, the Company's estimate of current expected credit losses could also change, which could affect the level of future provision of credit losses related to loans. For the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company believes the ACL is commensurate with the risk in the Company's loan portfolio and is directionally consistent with the change in the quality of the Company's loan portfolio. During 2022, provision for credit losses exceeded the charge-offs, net of recoveries, by $9.6 million. During the same period in 2021, the charge-offs, net of recoveries, exceeded provision for credit losses by $14.1 million.

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

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

The Company provides commercial banking services to individuals, small to medium-sized businesses, community organizations and public entities from 221 locations, including 187 branches, across Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada. The states in which the Company operates have diverse economies and markets that are tied to commodities (crops, livestock, minerals, oil and natural gas), tourism, real estate and land development and an assortment of industries, both manufacturing and service-related. Thus, the changes in the global, national, and local economies are not uniform across the Company's geographic locations. The geographic dispersion of these market areas helps to mitigate the risk of credit loss. The Company's model of seventeen bank divisions with separate management teams is also a significant benefit in mitigating and managing the Company's credit risk. This model provides substantial local oversight to the lending and credit management function and requires multiple reviews of larger loans before credit is extended.

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

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

For additional information regarding the ACL, its relation to credit loss expense and risk related to asset quality, see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Loans by Regulatory Classification

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Custom and owner occupied construction	$ 298,461	$ 263,758	$ 34,703	13%
Pre-sold and spec construction	297,895	257,568	40,327	16%
Total residential construction	596,356	521,326	75,030	14%
Land development	219,842	185,200	34,642	19%
Consumer land or lots	206,604	173,305	33,299	19%
Unimproved land	104,662	81,064	23,598	29%
Developed lots for operative builders	60,987	41,840	19,147	46%
Commercial lots	93,952	99,418	(5,466)	(5%)
Other construction	938,406	762,970	175,436	23%
Total land, lot, and other construction	1,624,453	1,343,797	280,656	21%
Owner occupied	2,833,469	2,645,841	187,628	7%
Non-owner occupied	3,531,673	3,056,658	475,015	16%
Total commercial real estate	6,365,142	5,702,499	662,643	12%
Commercial and industrial	1,377,888	1,463,022	(85,134)	(6%)
Agriculture	735,553	751,185	(15,632)	(2%)
1st lien	1,808,502	1,393,267	415,235	30%
Junior lien	40,445	34,830	5,615	16%
Total 1-4 family	1,848,947	1,428,097	420,850	29%
Multifamily residential	622,185	545,001	77,184	14%
Home equity lines of credit	872,899	761,990	110,909	15%
Other consumer	220,035	207,513	12,522	6%
Total consumer	1,092,934	969,503	123,431	13%
States and political subdivisions	797,656	615,251	182,405	30%
Other	198,012	153,147	44,865	29%
Total loans receivable, including loans held for sale	15,259,126	13,492,828	1,766,298	13%
Less loans held for sale [1]	(12,314)	(60,797)	48,483	(80%)
Total loans receivable	$ 15,246,812	$ 13,432,031	$ 1,814,781	14%

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Non-performing Assets, by Loan Type December 31, 2022	Non-performing Assets, by Loan Type December 31, 2021	Non-Accrual Loans December 31, 2022	Accruing Loans 90 Days or More Past Due December 31, 2022	OREO December 31, 2022
Custom and owner occupied construction	$ 224	237	224	—	—
Pre-sold and spec construction	389	—	389	—	—
Total residential construction	613	237	613	—	—
Land development	138	250	138	—	—
Consumer land or lots	278	309	145	133	—
Unimproved land	78	124	78	—	—
Developed lots for operative builders	251	—	251	—	—
Other construction	12,884	12,884	12,884	—	—
Total land, lot and other construction	13,629	13,567	13,496	133	—
Owner occupied	2,076	3,918	1,763	313	—
Non-owner occupied	805	6,063	805	—	—
Total commercial real estate	2,881	9,981	2,568	313	—
Commercial and industrial	3,326	3,066	2,760	542	24
Agriculture	2,574	29,151	2,574	—	—
1st lien	2,678	2,870	2,444	234	—
Junior lien	166	136	159	7	—
Total 1-4 family	2,844	3,006	2,603	241	—
Multifamily residential	4,535	6,548	4,535	—	—
Home equity lines of credit	1,393	1,563	1,255	138	—
Other consumer	911	460	747	156	8
Total consumer	2,304	2,023	2,002	294	8
Other	36	112	—	36	—
Total	$ 32,742	67,691	31,151	1,559	32

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Accruing 30-89 Days Delinquent Loans, by Loan Type December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Custom and owner occupied construction	$ 1,082	$ 1,243	$ (161)	(13%)
Pre-sold and spec construction	1,712	443	1,269	286%
Total residential construction	2,794	1,686	1,108	66%
Consumer land or lots	442	149	293	197%
Unimproved land	120	305	(185)	(61%)
Developed lots for operative builders	958	—	958	n/m
Commercial lots	47	—	47	n/m
Other construction	209	30,788	(30,579)	(99%)
Total land, lot and other construction	1,776	31,242	(29,466)	(94%)
Owner occupied	3,478	1,739	1,739	100%
Non-owner occupied	496	1,558	(1,062)	(68%)
Total commercial real estate	3,974	3,297	677	21%
Commercial and industrial	3,439	4,732	(1,293)	(27%)
Agriculture	1,367	459	908	198%
1st lien	2,174	2,197	(23)	(1%)
Junior lien	190	87	103	118%
Total 1-4 family	2,364	2,284	80	4%
Multifamily residential	492	—	492	n/m
Home equity lines of credit	1,182	1,994	(812)	(41%)
Other consumer	1,824	1,681	143	9%
Total consumer	3,006	3,675	(669)	(18%)
States and political subdivisions	28	1,733	(1,705)	(98%)
Other	1,727	1,458	269	18%
Total	$ 20,967	$ 50,566	$ (29,599)	(59%)

n/m - not measurable

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries), Years ended, By Loan Type December 31, 2022	Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries), Years ended, By Loan Type December 31, 2021	Charge-Offs December 31, 2022	Recoveries December 31, 2022
Custom and owner occupied construction	$ 17	—	17	—
Pre-sold and spec construction	(15)	(15)	—	15
Total residential construction	2	(15)	17	15
Land development	(34)	(233)	—	34
Consumer land or lots	(46)	(165)	—	46
Unimproved land	—	(241)	—	—
Total land, lot and other construction	(80)	(639)	—	80
Owner occupied	555	(423)	1,968	1,413
Non-owner occupied	(242)	(357)	—	242
Total commercial real estate	313	(780)	1,968	1,655
Commercial and industrial	(70)	41	1,659	1,729
Agriculture	(7)	(20)	—	7
1st lien	(109)	(331)	—	109
Junior lien	(302)	(650)	6	308
Total 1-4 family	(411)	(981)	6	417
Multifamily residential	136	(40)	203	67
Home equity lines of credit	(91)	(621)	85	176
Other consumer	451	236	658	207
Total consumer	360	(385)	743	383
Other	7,572	5,148	10,374	2,802
Total	$ 7,815	2,329	14,970	7,155

Sources of Funds

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

Deposits

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022 Amount	December 31, 2022 Percent	December 31, 2021 Amount	December 31, 2021 Percent
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 7,690,751	37%	$ 7,779,288	36%
NOW and DDA accounts	5,330,614	26%	5,301,832	25%
Savings accounts	3,200,321	16%	3,180,046	15%
Money market deposit accounts	3,472,281	17%	4,014,128	19%
Certificate accounts	880,589	4%	1,036,077	5%
Wholesale deposits	31,999	—%	25,878	—%
Total interest bearing deposits	12,915,804	63%	13,557,961	64%
Total deposits	$ 20,606,555	100%	$ 21,337,249	100%

Total estimated uninsured deposits were $6,225,443,000 and $6,907,608,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The following table summarizes the estimated amounts outstanding at December 31, 2022 for uninsured time deposits according to the time remaining to maturity.

(Dollars in thousands)	Certificates of Deposit
Within three months	$ 37,805
Three months to six months	34,421
Seven months to twelve months	61,178
Over twelve months	77,119
Total	$ 210,523

For additional information on deposits, see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase, Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and Other Borrowings

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

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

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

For additional information concerning the Company's borrowings, see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Short-term borrowings

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

The following table provides information relating to significant short-term borrowings, which consists of borrowings that mature within one year of period end:

	At or for the Years ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Repurchase agreements		
Amount outstanding at end of period	$945,916	1,020,794
Weighted interest rate on outstanding amount	1.20%	0.19%
Maximum outstanding at any month end	$985,774	1,040,939
Average balance	$920,955	994,968
Weighted-average interest rate	0.35%	0.23%
FHLB advances		
Amount outstanding at end of period	$1,800,000	—
Weighted interest rate on outstanding amount	4.54 %	— %
Maximum outstanding at any month end	$1,800,000	—
Average balance	$584,562	—
Weighted-average interest rate	2.92 %	— %

Subordinated Debentures

In addition to funds obtained in the ordinary course of business, the Company formed or acquired financing subsidiaries for the purpose of issuing or holding trust preferred securities that entitle the investor to receive cumulative cash distributions thereon. Subordinated debentures were issued in conjunction with the trust preferred securities and the terms of the subordinated debentures and trust preferred securities are the same. For regulatory capital purposes, the trust preferred securities are included in Tier 2 capital at December 31, 2022. The subordinated debentures outstanding as of December 31, 2022 were $133 million, including fair value adjustments from acquisitions. For additional information regarding the subordinated debentures, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Liquidity Risk

In the normal course of business, the Company has commitments that require material cash requirements for customer deposits outflows, repurchase agreements, borrowed funds, lease obligations, off-balance sheet obligations, operating expenses and other contractual obligations. The source of funding for such requirements includes loan repayments, customer deposit inflows, borrowings and capital resources. Liquidity risk is the possibility that the Company will not be able to fund present and future obligations as they come due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding at a reasonable cost.

The objective of liquidity management is to maintain cash flows adequate to meet current and future needs for credit demand, deposit withdrawals, maturing liabilities and corporate operating expenses. Effective liquidity management entails three elements:

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

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
FHLB advances		
Borrowing capacity	$ 4,358,079	2,995,622
Amount utilized	(1,800,000)	—
Letters of credit	(2,075)	(1,631)
Amount available	$ 2,556,004	2,993,991
FRB discount window		
Borrowing capacity	$ 1,680,117	1,450,908
Amount utilized	—	—
Amount available	$ 1,680,117	1,450,908
Unsecured lines of credit available	$ 805,000	635,000
Unencumbered debt securities		
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 811,311	1,346,749
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	286,480	240,693
State and local governments	1,513,164	796,323
Corporate bonds	26,109	180,752
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2,646,766	4,094,713
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	970,300	1,023,131
Total unencumbered debt securities [1]	$ 6,254,130	7,682,361

[1] Total unencumbered debt securities at December 31, 2022, included \$3.1 billion classified as AFS and \$3.1 billion classified as HTM. Total unencumbered debt securities at December 31, 2021, included \$7.0 billion classified as AFS, and \$682 million classified as HTM.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, there may be various outstanding commitments to obtain funding and to extend credit, such as letters of credit and unfunded loan commitments, which are not reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company assessed the off-balance sheet credit exposures as of December 31, 2022 and determined its ACL of \$25.3 million was adequate to absorb the estimated credit losses. Such ACL is included in other liabilities.

Off-balance sheet arrangements also include any obligation related to a variable interest held in an unconsolidated entity. The Company does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these transactions. For additional information regarding the Company's interests in unconsolidated VIEs, see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Capital Resources

Maintaining capital strength continues to be a long-term objective of the Company. Abundant capital is necessary to sustain growth, provide protection against unanticipated declines in asset values, and to safeguard the funds of depositors. Capital is also a source of funds for loan demand and enables the Company to effectively manage its assets and liabilities. The Company has the capacity to issue 234,000,000 shares of common stock of which 110,777,780 have been issued as of December 31, 2022. The Company also has the capacity to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock of which none have been issued as of December 31, 2022. Conversely, the Company may decide to utilize a portion of its strong capital position, as it has done in the past, to repurchase shares of its outstanding common stock, depending on market price and other relevant considerations.

The Federal Reserve has adopted capital adequacy guidelines that are used to assess the adequacy of capital in supervising a bank holding company. The federal banking agencies issued final rules ("Final Rules") that established a comprehensive regulatory capital framework based on the recommendation of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The Final Rules require the Company to hold a 2.5 percent capital conservation buffer designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. As of December 31, 2022, management believes the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject and there are no conditions or events subsequent to this date that management believes have changed the Company's or Bank's risk-based capital category.

The following table illustrates the Bank's regulatory capital ratios and the Federal Reserve's capital adequacy guidelines as of December 31, 2022:

	Total Capital (To Risk-Weighted Assets)	Tier 1 Capital (To Risk-Weighted Assets)	Common Equity Tier 1 (To Risk-Weighted Assets)	Leverage Ratio/ Tier 1 Capital (To Average Assets)
Glacier Bank actual regulatory ratios	13.58%	12.60%	12.60%	8.97%
Minimum capital requirements	8.00%	6.00%	4.50%	4.00%
Minimum capital requirements plus capital conservation buffer	10.50%	8.50%	7.00%	N/A
Well capitalized requirements	10.00%	8.00%	6.50%	5.00%

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

For additional information regarding regulatory capital, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

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

Within the Company's geographic footprint under Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Arizona law, financial institutions are subject to a corporation income tax, which incorporates or is substantially similar to applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The corporation income tax is imposed on federal taxable income, subject to certain adjustments. State taxes are incurred at the rate of 6.75 percent in Montana, 6.00 percent in Idaho, 4.85 percent in Utah, 4.55 percent in Colorado and 4.90 percent in Arizona. Washington, Wyoming and Nevada do not impose a corporate income tax. The Company is also required to file in states other than the eight states in which it has properties.

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $67.1 million and $64.7 million, respectively. The Company's effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was 18.1 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively. The current and prior year's low effective income tax rates were due to income from tax-exempt debt securities, municipal loans and leases and benefits from federal income tax credits. Income from tax-exempt debt securities, loans and leases was $80.1 million and $69.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Benefits from federal income tax credits were $15.4 million and $12.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Company has equity investments in Certified Development Entities ("CDE") which have received allocations of New Markets Tax Credits ("NMTC"). Administered by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund ("CDFI Fund") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the NMTC program is aimed at stimulating economic and community development and job creation in low-income communities. The federal income tax credits received are claimed over a seven-year credit allowance period. The Company also has equity investments in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits ("LIHTC") which are indirect federal subsidies used to finance the development of affordable rental housing for low-income households. The federal income tax credits are claimed over a ten-year credit allowance period. The Company has investments of $15.3 million in Qualified School Construction bonds whereby the Company receives quarterly federal income tax credits in lieu of taxable interest income. The federal income tax credits on these debt securities are subject to federal and state income tax.

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

(Dollars in thousands)	New Markets Tax Credits	Low-Income Housing Tax Credits	Debt Securities Tax Credits	Total
2023	$ 7,408	16,683	642	24,733
2024	5,812	20,977	602	27,391
2025	4,332	21,779	451	26,562
2026	3,612	21,795	219	25,626
2027	3,612	19,853	42	23,507
Thereafter	1,596	77,571	190	79,357
	$ 26,372	178,658	2,146	207,176

For additional information on income taxes, see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022 Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate	December 31, 2021 Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate	December 31, 2020 Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate
Assets									
Residential real estate loans	$ 1,284,029	$ 57,243	4.46%	$ 910,300	$ 43,300	4.76%	$ 1,006,001	$ 46,392	4.61%
Commercial loans [1]	11,902,971	555,244	4.66%	9,900,056	476,678	4.81%	9,057,210	441,762	4.88%
Consumer and other loans	1,131,000	54,393	4.81%	993,082	44,614	4.49%	948,379	44,559	4.70%
Total loans [2]	14,318,000	666,880	4.66%	11,803,438	564,592	4.78%	11,011,590	532,713	4.84%
Tax-exempt investment securities [3]	1,916,731	70,438	3.67%	1,584,313	59,713	3.77%	1,306,640	52,201	4.00%
Taxable investment securities [4]	8,546,792	113,952	1.33%	6,512,202	75,553	1.16%	2,746,855	59,027	2.15%
Total earning assets	24,781,523	851,270	3.44%	19,899,953	699,858	3.52%	15,065,085	643,941	4.27%
Goodwill and intangibles	1,032,263			683,000			564,603		
Non-earning assets	603,401			850,742			784,075		
Total assets	$26,417,187			$21,433,695			$16,413,763		
Liabilities									
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 8,005,821	$ —	—%	$ 6,544,843	$ —	—%	$ 4,772,386	$ —	—%
NOW and DDA accounts	5,387,277	3,439	0.06%	4,325,071	2,737	0.06%	3,094,675	2,849	0.09%
Savings accounts	3,270,799	1,191	0.04%	2,493,174	771	0.03%	1,737,272	742	0.04%
Money market deposit accounts	3,926,737	6,401	0.16%	3,144,507	3,914	0.12%	2,356,508	5,077	0.22%
Certificate accounts	955,829	3,249	0.34%	976,894	4,643	0.48%	986,126	8,568	0.87%
Wholesale deposits [5]	11,862	246	2.07%	31,103	70	0.22%	78,283	384	0.49%
Repurchase agreements	920,955	3,200	0.35%	994,968	2,302	0.23%	783,101	3,601	0.94%
FHLB advances	584,562	17,317	2.92%	—	—	—%	79,277	733	0.91%
Subordinated debentures and other borrowed funds	196,139	6,218	3.17%	166,386	4,121	2.48%	172,104	5,361	3.11%
Total interest bearing liabilities	23,259,981	41,261	0.18%	18,676,946	18,558	0.10%	14,059,732	27,315	0.19%
Other liabilities	249,832			186,068			162,079		
Total liabilities	23,509,813			18,863,014			14,221,811		
Stockholders' Equity									
Common stock	1,107			993			949		
Paid-in capital	2,340,952			1,708,271			1,474,359		
Retained earnings	897,587			772,300			604,796		
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(332,272)			89,117			111,848		
Total stockholders' equity	2,907,374			2,570,681			2,191,952		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$26,417,187			$21,433,695			$16,413,763		
Net interest income (tax-equivalent)		$ 810,009			$ 681,300			$ 616,626	
Net interest spread (tax-equivalent)			3.26%			3.42%			4.08%
Net interest margin (tax-equivalent)			3.27%			3.42%			4.09%

Years ended

[1] Includes tax effect of $6.3 million, $5.6 million and $5.3 million on tax-exempt municipal loan and lease income for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

[2] Total loans are gross of the allowance for credit losses, net of unearned income and include loans held for sale. Non-accrual loans were included in the average volume for the entire period.

[3] Includes tax effect of $14.5 million, $12.2 million and $10.5 million on tax-exempt debt securities income for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

[4] Includes tax effect of $901 thousand, $1.0 million and $1.1 million on federal income tax credits for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

[5] Wholesale deposits include brokered deposits classified as NOW, DDA, money market deposit and certificate accounts with contractual maturities.

Rate/Volume Analysis

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

	Year ended December 31, 2022 vs. 2021 Increase (Decrease) Due to:			Year ended December 31, 2021 vs. 2020 Increase (Decrease) Due to:		
(Dollars in thousands)	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest income						
Residential real estate loans	$ 17,777	(3,834)	13,943	(4,413)	1,321	(3,092)
Commercial loans (tax-equivalent)	96,438	(17,873)	78,565	39,791	(4,874)	34,917
Consumer and other loans	6,196	3,583	9,779	1,972	(1,917)	55
Investment securities (tax-equivalent)	39,545	9,578	49,123	110,940	(86,900)	24,040
Total interest income	159,956	(8,546)	151,410	148,290	(92,370)	55,920
Interest expense						
NOW and DDA accounts	672	29	701	1,122	(1,233)	(111)
Savings accounts	240	180	420	319	(290)	29
Money market deposit accounts	974	1,514	2,488	1,679	(2,843)	(1,164)
Certificate accounts	(100)	(1,295)	(1,395)	(103)	(3,821)	(3,924)
Wholesale deposits	(43)	220	177	(232)	(83)	(315)
Repurchase agreements	(171)	1,068	897	962	(2,260)	(1,298)
FHLB advances	—	17,317	17,317	(733)	—	(733)
Subordinated debentures and other borrowed funds	737	1,361	2,098	(193)	(1,048)	(1,241)
Total interest expense	2,309	20,394	22,703	2,821	(11,578)	(8,757)
Net interest income (tax-equivalent)	$ 157,647	(28,940)	128,707	145,469	(80,792)	64,677

Net interest income (tax-equivalent) increased $128.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. The interest income for 2022 increased over the same period last year primarily from the acquisition of Alta, increased volume in commercial loans and investment securities.

Net interest income (tax-equivalent) increased $64.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the same period in 2020. The interest income for 2021 increased over the same period last year primarily from the acquisition of Alta, increased volume in commercial loans and investment securities. The growth in the investment securities was the result of security purchases utilizing the $1.623 billion of cash received from the Alta acquisition, excess liquidity from the increase in core deposits, and SBA forgiveness of PPP loans. Total interest expense decreased from the prior year primarily from the decreased rates on deposits.

Cyber Risk

A failure in or breach of the Company's operational or security systems, or those of the Company's third party service providers, including as a result of cyber-attacks, could disrupt business, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, increase costs and cause losses. The Company employs detection and response mechanisms designed to contain and mitigate these risks. The Company maintains a robust information security program that is regularly reviewed, tested, and updated. This includes vulnerability and patch management programs, incident response planning, security monitoring, employee training, and security awareness testing. The Board's Risk Oversight Committee is responsible for monitoring the Company's cyber risk management profile and related programs. The Board is responsible for approval of related policies.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP often requires management to use significant judgments as well as subjective and/or complex measurements in making estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The Company considers its accounting policies for the ACL, goodwill and fair value measurements to be critical accounting policies. The application of these policies has a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and financial results could differ significantly if different judgments or estimates were applied. The following describes why the estimates are subject to uncertainty, the estimated change in the reported periods, and the sensitivity of the reported amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates underlying the calculation.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses for loans receivable represents management's estimate of credit losses over the expected contractual life of the loan portfolio. Determining the adequacy of the allowance is complex and requires a high degree of judgment by management about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Subsequent evaluations of the then-existing loan portfolio, in light of the factors then prevailing, may result in significant changes in the allowance in those future period which is why there is such a high degree of uncertainty. Such factors or assumptions include loan volumes, delinquency status, credit ratings, historical loss experiences, estimated prepayment speeds, weighted average lives and other conditions influencing loss expectations, such as reasonable and supportable forecasts of economic conditions. As a result of the significant size of the loan portfolio, the numerous assumptions in the model, and the high degree of potential change in such assumptions, there is a high degree of sensitivity to the reported amounts. For information regarding the ACL for loans receivable, its relation to the provision for credit losses and risk related to asset quality, and the estimated change during the reported periods, see the section captioned "Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans Receivable" included in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Notes 1 and 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Goodwill

The Company is required to assess goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if determined necessary. Goodwill of a reporting unit is tested for impairment if an event is more-likely-than-not to reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Changes in the economic environment, operations of the aggregated reporting units, or other factors could result in the decline in the fair value of the aggregated reporting units which could result in a goodwill impairment in the future. The estimate is considered to have a low amount of uncertainty unless there is an event that significantly lowers the goodwill fair value estimate. Examples of events and circumstances include: significant change in legal factors or in the business climate, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel, a more likely-than-not expectation that a reporting unit or a significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed of, and the testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit. There were no changes to the Company's assessment or reported amounts during 2022. For information on goodwill, see Notes 1 and 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurement estimates are used for certain recorded and disclosed financial instruments on a recurring and non-recurring basis. Such estimates utilize a variety of assumptions which are subject to uncertainty. Certain fair value measurements have a higher degree of sensitivity of the reported amount to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying the calculation. For information on fair value measurements and the estimated changes during the reporting periods, see Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

There was no Authoritative accounting guidance that had a material impact on the Company that became effective during 2022 or 2021. Authoritative accounting guidance that may possibly have a material impact on the Company that is pending adoption at December 31, 2022 includes amendments to:

- FASB ASC Topic 326, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures*
- FASB ASC Topic 848, *Reference Rate Reform*

For additional information on the topics and the impact on the Company see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The disclosures set forth in this item are qualified by the section captioned "Forward-Looking Statements" included in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Market risk is the risk of loss in a financial instrument arising from adverse changes in market rates/prices such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and equity prices. The Company's primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk.

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

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

The ongoing monitoring and management of this risk is an important component of the Company's asset/liability management process which is governed by policies established by the Company's Board. The Board delegates responsibility for carrying out the asset/liability management policies to ALCO. In this capacity, ALCO develops guidelines and strategies impacting the Company's asset/liability management-related activities which are focused on managing earnings, particularly net interest income, relative to acceptable levels of interest rate, liquidity and credit/capital risks. Accordingly, an important goal of the Company's asset and liability management practices is to manage its existing and prospective levels of net interest income within an acceptable degree of interest rate risk based upon estimated market risk sensitivity, policy limits and overall market interest rate levels and trends.

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

The following is indicative of the Company's overall NII sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2022. The Company's NII sensitivity remained within policy limits at December 31, 2022.

	Estimated Sensitivity	
Rate Scenarios	One Year	Two Years
-100 bps Rate shock	(0.31%)	(2.07%)
+100 bps Rate shock	0.08%	1.65%
+200 bps Rate shock	(2.00%)	1.31%
+200 bps Rate ramp	(1.02%)	0.79%
+300 bps Rate shock	(7.19%)	(2.09%)
+400 bps Rate shock	(12.39%)	(5.54%)
+400 bps Rate ramp	(1.06%)	(0.61%)

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

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

FORV/S

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders, Board of Directors,
and Audit Committee
Glacier Bancorp, Inc.
Kalispell, Montana

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Glacier Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 24, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits.

We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

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

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company's loan portfolio totaled $15.25 billion as of December 31, 2022, and the allowance for credit losses on loans was $182.3 million. The Company's unfunded loan commitments totaled $4.4 billion, with an allowance for credit losses of $25.2 million. Together these amounts represent the allowance for credit losses ("ACL"). As more fully described in Notes 1 and 3 to the Company's consolidated financial statements:

- For loans receivable, the ACL is a contra-asset valuation account, calculated in accordance with Topic 326 that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of loans to present the net amount expected to be collected
- For unfunded loan commitments, the ACL is a liability account calculated in accordance with Topic 326, reported as a component of other liabilities

The determination of the ACL includes a quantitative portion that calculates historical average loss rates and uses forecast assumptions and other inputs to project credit losses over the life of the loan portfolio. Additionally, the ACL requires management to exercise significant judgment and consider numerous subjective factors, including determining qualitative factors utilized to adjust the ACL for projected credit losses that the quantitative allocations portion does not factor into its consideration. As disclosed by management, different assumptions and conditions could result in a materially different amount for the ACL.

Auditing the allowance for credit loss involved a high degree of subjectivity in evaluating management's estimates, such as evaluating management's identification of credit quality indicators, assessment of economic conditions and other environmental factors, evaluating the adequacy of specific allowances associated with individually evaluated loans and assessing the appropriateness of loan grades and non-accrual, collateral dependent, and individually evaluated designations.

The primary procedures we performed as of December 31, 2022 to address this critical audit matter included:

- Testing the effectiveness of controls, including those related to technology over the ACL including data completeness and accuracy, classifications of loan segments, historical data, the calculation of baseline loss rates, the establishment of qualitative adjustments, identification of individually evaluated loans and risk classification of individual loans and/or loan relationships, establishment of specific reserves on individually evaluated loans and management's review controls over the ACL balance as a whole
- Testing of completeness and accuracy of the information utilized in the ACL through testing of year-end loan balances, non-accrual and individually evaluated loan designations, gross charge-offs, and recoveries
- Testing of the Company's ACL narrative supporting the overall ACL process in place and adjusted loss factors applied to various loan segments
- Testing of the economic inputs utilized to generate the economic forecast multipliers utilized within the quantitative portion of the ACL
- Testing the Company's ACL model for computational accuracy

- Evaluating the qualitative adjustments to the loan segments, including assessing the basis for the adjustments and the reasonableness of the significant assumptions
- Testing the loan review functions and evaluating the accuracy of loan grades, specific reserve calculations, and non-accrual and collateral-dependent identifications
- Utilizing internal subject matter experts in the area of loan review to assist us in evaluating the appropriateness of loan grades, non-accrual, and collateral dependent loan identifications and to assess the reasonableness of specific impairments allocated to impaired loans
- Testing estimated utilization rates of unfunded loan commitments
- Evaluating the overall reasonableness of assumptions used by considering the past performance of the Company and evaluating to trends identified within the banking industry, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - Timing and frequency of improvements noted in key lending ratios that are indicative of potential credit risk in the overall loan portfolio and banking industry
    - Observation of trends in the Company's overall qualitative factors to ensure directional consistency, the overall economic climate and risk trends identified in the loan portfolio
    - Evaluating the relevance and reliability of the data and data sources

FORVIS, LLP

(Formerly, BKD, LLP)

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2005.

Denver, Colorado
February 24, 2023

FORV/S

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders, Board of Directors,
and Audit Committee
Glacier Bancorp, Inc.
Kalispell, Montana

Opinion on the Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Glacier Bancorp, Inc.'s (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework: (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework: (2013)* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 and our report dated February 24, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definitions and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of reliable financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

FORVIS, LLP

(Formerly, BKD, LLP)

Denver, Colorado
February 24, 2023

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 300,194	198,087
Interest bearing cash deposits	101,801	239,599
Cash and cash equivalents	401,995	437,686
Debt securities, available-for-sale	5,307,307	9,170,849
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,715,052	1,199,164
Total debt securities	9,022,359	10,370,013
Loans held for sale, at fair value	12,314	60,797
Loans receivable	15,246,812	13,432,031
Allowance for credit losses	(182,283)	(172,665)
Loans receivable, net	15,064,529	13,259,366
Premises and equipment, net	398,100	372,597
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets	32	18
Accrued interest receivable	83,538	76,673
Deferred tax asset	193,187	27,693
Core deposit intangible, net	41,601	52,259
Goodwill	985,393	985,393
Non-marketable equity securities	82,015	10,020
Bank-owned life insurance	169,068	167,671
Other assets	181,244	120,459
Total assets	$ 26,635,375	25,940,645
Liabilities		
Non-interest bearing deposits	$ 7,690,751	7,779,288
Interest bearing deposits	12,915,804	13,557,961
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	945,916	1,020,794
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,800,000	—
Other borrowed funds	77,293	44,094
Subordinated debentures	132,782	132,620
Accrued interest payable	4,331	2,409
Other liabilities	225,193	225,857
Total liabilities	23,792,070	22,763,023
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	—	—
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred shares, $0.01 par value per share, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, $0.01 par value per share, 234,000,000 and 117,187,500 shares authorized at December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, respectively	1,108	1,107
Paid-in capital	2,344,005	2,338,814
Retained earnings - substantially restricted	966,984	810,342
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(468,792)	27,359
Total stockholders' equity	2,843,305	3,177,622
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 26,635,375	25,940,645
Number of common stock shares issued and outstanding	110,777,780	110,687,533

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Interest Income			
Investment securities	$ 169,035	122,099	99,616
Residential real estate loans	57,243	43,300	46,392
Commercial loans	548,969	471,061	436,497
Consumer and other loans	54,393	44,614	44,559
Total interest income	829,640	681,074	627,064
Interest Expense			
Deposits	14,526	12,135	17,620
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	3,200	2,303	3,601
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	17,317	—	733
Other borrowed funds	1,329	713	646
Subordinated debentures	4,889	3,407	4,715
Total interest expense	41,261	18,558	27,315
Net Interest Income	788,379	662,516	599,749
Provision for credit losses	19,963	23,076	39,765
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	768,416	639,440	559,984
Non-Interest Income			
Service charges and other fees	72,124	59,317	52,503
Miscellaneous loan fees and charges	15,350	12,038	7,344
Gain on sale of loans	20,032	63,063	99,450
Gain (loss) on sale of debt securities	620	(638)	1,139
Other income	12,606	11,040	12,431
Total non-interest income	120,732	144,820	172,867
Non-Interest Expense			
Compensation and employee benefits	319,303	270,644	253,047
Occupancy and equipment	43,261	39,394	37,673
Advertising and promotions	14,324	11,949	10,201
Data processing	30,823	23,470	21,132
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets	77	236	923
Regulatory assessments and insurance	12,904	8,249	4,656
Core deposit intangibles amortization	10,658	10,271	10,370
Other expenses	87,518	70,609	66,809
Total non-interest expense	518,868	434,822	404,811
Income Before Income Taxes	370,280	349,438	328,040
Federal and state income tax expense	67,078	64,681	61,640
Net Income	$ 303,202	284,757	266,400
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.74	2.87	2.81
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.74	2.86	2.81
Dividends declared per share	$ 1.32	1.37	1.33
Average outstanding shares - basic	110,757,473	99,313,255	94,883,864
Average outstanding shares - diluted	110,827,933	99,398,250	94,932,353

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net Income	$ 303,202	284,757	266,400
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, Net of Tax			
Available-For-Sale and Transferred Securities:			
Unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities	(672,570)	(151,426)	139,208
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income	(1,336)	(790)	(1,138)
Reclassification adjustment for securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity	2,990	(3,551)	—
Tax effect	169,540	39,362	(34,853)
Net of tax amount	(501,376)	(116,405)	103,217
Cash Flow Hedge:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives used for cash flow hedges	7,809	901	(472)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income	(817)	—	—
Tax effect	(1,767)	(227)	119
Net of tax amount	5,225	674	(353)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(496,151)	(115,731)	102,864
Total Comprehensive (Loss) Income	$ (192,949)	169,026	369,264

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings-Substantially Restricted	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	92,289,750	$ 923	1,378,534	541,050	40,226	1,960,733
Net income	—	—	—	266,400	—	266,400
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	102,864	102,864
Cash dividends declared ($1.33 per share)	—	—	—	(127,159)	—	(127,159)
Stock issued in connection with acquisitions	3,007,044	30	112,103	—	—	112,133
Stock issuances under stock incentive plans	129,570	1	(1)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation and related taxes	—	—	4,417	—	—	4,417
Cumulative-effect of accounting changes	—	—	—	(12,347)	—	(12,347)
Balance at December 31, 2020	95,426,364	$ 954	1,495,053	667,944	143,090	2,307,041
Net income	—	—	—	284,757	—	284,757
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(115,731)	(115,731)
Cash dividends declared ($1.37 per share)	—	—	—	(142,359)	—	(142,359)
Stock issued in connection with acquisitions	15,173,482	152	839,701	—	—	839,853
Stock issuances under stock incentive plans	87,687	1	(1)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation and related taxes	—	—	4,061	—	—	4,061
Balance at December 31, 2021	110,687,533	$ 1,107	2,338,814	810,342	27,359	3,177,622
Net income	—	—	—	303,202	—	303,202
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(496,151)	(496,151)
Cash dividends declared ($1.32 per share)	—	—	—	(146,560)	—	(146,560)
Stock issuances under stock incentive plans	90,247	1	(1)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation and related taxes	—	—	5,192	—	—	5,192
Balance at December 31, 2022	110,777,780	$ 1,108	2,344,005	966,984	(468,792)	2,843,305

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Operating Activities			
Net income	$ 303,202	284,757	266,400
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for credit losses	19,963	23,076	39,765
Net amortization of debt securities	29,587	47,299	16,893
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments and deferred loan fees and costs	2,789	(17,881)	(57,627)
Origination of loans held for sale	(743,212)	(1,550,787)	(2,070,843)
Proceeds from loans held for sale	844,940	1,797,566	2,093,549
Gain on sale of loans	(20,032)	(63,063)	(99,450)
(Gain) loss on sale of debt securities	(620)	638	(1,139)
Bank-owned life insurance income, net	(3,579)	(2,873)	(2,724)
Stock-based compensation, net of tax benefits	5,366	4,349	3,629
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	25,830	21,768	20,420
(Gain) loss on sale and write-downs of other real estate owned, net	(121)	(105)	139
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	2,177	(9,095)	(6,863)
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	10,658	10,271	10,370
Amortization of investments in variable interest entities	16,640	13,457	11,282
Net (increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(6,865)	5,118	(17,663)
Net (increase) decrease in other assets	(25,807)	8,188	(20,926)
Net increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	1,922	(1,222)	(1,507)
Net increase in other liabilities	7,822	588	5,840
Net cash provided by operating activities	470,660	572,049	189,545
Investing Activities			
Sales of available-for-sale debt securities	326,302	—	—
Maturities, prepayments and calls of available-for-sale debt securities	1,101,420	1,453,049	758,879
Purchases of available-for-sale debt securities	(471,581)	(6,315,164)	(3,254,912)
Maturities, prepayments and calls of held-to-maturity debt securities	211,700	48,955	32,735
Purchases of held-to-maturity debt securities	(523,060)	(222,695)	—
Principal collected on loans	5,432,753	6,529,504	4,732,941
Loan originations	(7,296,411)	(7,000,632)	(5,864,038)
Net additions to premises and equipment	(23,238)	(9,436)	(11,717)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	1,014	3,313	5,572
Proceeds from redemption of non-marketable equity securities	366,467	4,218	76,618
Purchases of non-marketable equity securities	(438,398)	(2)	(71,399)
Proceeds from bank-owned life insurance	2,217	2,112	—
Investments in variable interest entities	(40,967)	(22,640)	(12,088)
Net cash received from acquisitions	—	1,622,717	43,713
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,351,782)	(3,906,701)	(3,563,696)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financing Activities			
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	$ (729,707)	3,266,304	3,418,199
Net (decrease) increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(74,878)	16,211	427,510
Net increase (decrease) in short-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,800,000	—	(30,000)
Proceeds from long-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	—	—	30,000
Repayments of long-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	—	—	(38,589)
Net decrease in other borrowed funds	9,120	3,526	564
Cash dividends paid	(157,540)	(145,557)	(131,263)
Tax withholding payments for stock-based compensation	(1,704)	(1,553)	(1,082)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	140	265	993
Net cash provided by financing activities	845,431	3,139,196	3,676,332
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(35,691)	(195,456)	302,181
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	437,686	633,142	330,961
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 401,995	437,686	633,142
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the period for interest	$ 39,339	19,779	28,822
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	55,197	67,306	63,021
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing Activities			
Transfer of debt securities from held-to-maturity to available-for-sale	$ 2,154,475	844,020	—
Sale and refinancing of other real estate owned	—	—	215
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	907	1,482	2,076
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	25,048	801	7,406
Dividends declared during the period but not paid	346	11,352	14,572
Acquisitions			
Fair value of common stock shares issued	—	839,853	112,133
Cash consideration	—	9	13,721
Fair value of assets acquired	—	4,131,662	745,420
Liabilities assumed	—	3,291,800	619,566

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

General

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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

Principles of Consolidation

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

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

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

On October 1, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Altabancorp, the bank holding company for Altabank, a community bank based in American Fork, Utah (collectively, "Alta"). In February 2020, the Company completed the acquisition of State Bank Corp., the bank holding company for State Bank of Arizona, a community bank based in Lake Havasu City, Arizona (collectively, "SBAZ"). In July 2019, the Company completed the acquisition of Heritage Bancorp, the bank holding company for Heritage Bank of Nevada, a community bank based in Reno, Nevada (collectively, "Heritage"). The business combinations were accounted for using the acquisition method, with the results of operations included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition dates. For additional information relating to recent mergers and acquisitions, see Note 23.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash held as demand deposits at various banks and the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB"), interest bearing deposits, federal funds sold, and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Bank is required to maintain an average reserve balance with either the FRB or in the form of cash on hand. The required reserve balance at December 31, 2022 was $0.

Debt Securities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information relating to loans, see Note 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restructured Loans

A restructured loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") if the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The Company periodically enters into restructure agreements with borrowers whereby the loans were previously identified as TDRs. When such circumstances occur, the Company carefully evaluates the facts of the subsequent restructure to determine the appropriate accounting and under certain circumstances it may be acceptable not to account for the subsequently restructured loan as a TDR. When assessing whether a concession has been granted by the Company, any prior forgiveness on a cumulative basis is considered a continuing concession. The Company has made the following types of loan modifications, some of which were considered a TDR:

- reduction of the stated interest rate for the remaining term of the debt;
- extension of the maturity date(s) at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for newly originated debt having similar risk characteristics; and
- reduction of the face amount of the debt as stated in the debt agreements.

The Company recognizes that while borrowers may experience deterioration in their financial condition, many continue to be creditworthy borrowers who have the willingness and capacity for debt repayment. In determining whether non-restructured or performing loans issued to a single or related party group of borrowers should continue to accrue interest when the borrower has other loans that are non-performing or are TDRs, the Company, on a quarterly or more frequent basis, performs an updated and comprehensive assessment of the willingness and capacity of the borrowers to timely and ultimately repay their total debt obligations, including contingent obligations. Such analysis takes into account current financial information about the borrowers and financially responsible guarantors, if any, including for example:

- analysis of global, i.e., aggregate debt service for total debt obligations;
- assessment of the value and security protection of collateral pledged using current market conditions and alternative market assumptions across a variety of potential future situations; and
- loan structures and related covenants.

The allowance for credit losses on a TDR is measured using the same method as all other loans held for investment. For a TDR that is individually reviewed and not collateral-dependent, the value of the concession can only be measured using the discounted cash flow method. When the value of a concession is measured using the discounted cash flow method, the ACL is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the original interest of the loan.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposures

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

Provision for Credit Losses

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Provision for credit loss loans	17,433	16,380	37,637
Provision for credit loss unfunded	2,530	6,696	2,128
Total provision for credit losses	19,963	23,076	39,765

There was no provision for credit losses on debt securities for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are accounted for at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or the term of the related lease. The estimated useful life for office buildings is 15 to 40 years and the estimated useful life for furniture, fixtures, and equipment is 3 to 10 years. Interest is capitalized for any significant building projects. For additional information relating to premises and equipment, see Note 4.

Leases

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

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

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

Other Real Estate Owned

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

Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An asset is deemed impaired if the sum of the expected future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. If impaired, an impairment loss is recognized in other expense to reduce the carrying value of the asset to fair value. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, no long-lived assets were considered materially impaired.

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

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

Core deposit intangible represents the intangible value of depositor relationships resulting from deposit liabilities assumed in acquisitions and is amortized using an accelerated method based on an estimated runoff of the related deposits. The core deposit intangible is evaluated for impairment and recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable, with any changes in estimated useful life accounted for prospectively over the revised remaining life. For additional information relating to core deposit intangibles, see Note 5.

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

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

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

For the goodwill impairment assessment, the Company has the option, to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. The Company elected to bypass the qualitative assessment for its 2022 and 2021 annual goodwill impairment testing and proceed directly to the goodwill impairment assessment. The goodwill impairment process requires the Company to make assumptions and judgments regarding fair value. The Company calculates an implied fair value and if the implied fair value is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference. For additional information relating to goodwill, see Note 5.

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

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

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

Equity Securities
Non-marketable equity securities primarily consist of Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") stock. FHLB stock is restricted because such stock may only be sold to FHLB at its par value. Due to restrictive terms, and the lack of a readily determinable fair value,

FHLB stock is carried at cost and evaluated for impairment. The investments in FHLB stock are required investments related to the Company's borrowings from FHLB. FHLB obtains its funding primarily through issuance of consolidated obligations of the FHLB system. The U.S. government does not guarantee these obligations, and each of the regional FHLBs is jointly and severally liable for repayment of each other's debt.

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

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

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

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

These cash flow hedges were recognized as assets or liabilities on the Company's statements of financial condition and were measured at fair value. Cash flows resulting from the interest rate derivative financial instruments that were accounted for as hedges of assets and liabilities were classified in the Company's cash flow statement in the same category as the cash flows of the items being hedged. For additional information relating to the interest rate caps and interest rate swap agreements, see Note 11.

Revenue Recognition
The Company recognizes revenue when services or products are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. The Company's principal source of revenue is interest income from debt securities and loans. Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of ASC Topic 606 was $82,850,000, $65,194,000, and $54,520,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, and largely consisted of revenue from service charges and other fees from deposits (e.g., overdraft fees, ATM fees, debit card fees). Due to the short-term nature of the Company's contracts with customers, an insignificant amount of receivables related to such revenue was recorded at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and there were no impairment losses recognized. Policies specific to revenue from contracts with customers include the following:

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

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

Stock-based Compensation
Stock-based compensation awards granted, comprised of restricted stock units and stock options, are valued at fair value and compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of each award. The impact of forfeitures of stock-based compensation awards on compensation expense is recognized as forfeitures occur. For additional information relating to stock-based compensation, see Note 13.

Advertising and Promotion
Advertising and promotion costs are recognized in the period incurred.

Income Taxes
The Company's income tax expense consists of current and deferred income tax expense. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period by applying the provisions of enacted tax law to earnings or losses. Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for estimated future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date of applicable laws.

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The term more-likely-than-not means a likelihood of more than 50 percent. The recognition threshold considers the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date and is subject to the Company's judgment. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, the Company considers both positive and negative evidence. For additional information relating to income taxes, see Note 16.

Comprehensive Income
Comprehensive income consists of net income and OCI. OCI includes unrealized gains and losses, net of tax effect, on available-for-sale securities, including transferred debt securities, and derivatives used for cash flow hedges. When OCI is reclassified into net income (loss), the tax effect is recognized in income tax expense. For additional information relating to OCI, see Note 17.

Earnings Per Share
Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period presented. Diluted earnings per share is computed by including the net increase in shares as if dilutive outstanding stock options were exercised and restricted stock units were vested, using the treasury stock method. For additional information relating to earnings per share, see Note 18.

Reclassifications
Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2022 and 2021 financial statements to conform to the 2022 presentation.

Accounting Guidance Adopted in 2022
The Accounting Standards Codification™ ("ASC") is the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") officially recognized source of authoritative GAAP applicable to all public and non-public non-governmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the authority of the federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for the Company as an SEC registrant. All other accounting literature is non-authoritative. The Company has not adopted any Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") in the current year that may have had a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Accounting Guidance Pending Adoption at December 31, 2022
The following provides a description of a recently issued but not yet effective ASU that could have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

ASU 2022-02 - Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures. In March 2022, FASB amended Subtopic ASC 310-40 and Subtopic 326-20 relating to post-current expected credit losses ("CECL") (ASU 2016-13) implementation areas including TDRs and vintage disclosures. The amendments in this Update eliminate the accounting guidance for TDRs by creditors in Subtopic 326-40, while enhancing disclosure requirements. The amendments to Subtopic 326-20 require an entity to disclose current-period gross write-offs by year of origination for financing receivables within the scope of Subtopic 326-20. For entities that have adopted CECL, the amendments are effective for public business entities the first interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022. Early adoption is permitted if an entity has adopted CECL and the entity may elect to adopt the amendments about TDRs and related disclosure enhancements separately from the amendments related to vintage disclosures. The Company adopted the amendments beginning January 1, 2023. The Company adjusted its processes and procedures related to the amendments and it did not have a material impact to the Company's financial position and result of operations.

ASU 2020-04, ASU 2021-01, ASU 2022-06 - Reference Rate Reform. In March 2020, FASB amended topic 848 related to the facilitation of the effects of reference rate reform on financial reporting. The amendment provides optional guidance for a limited period of time to ease the potential burden in accounting for (or recognizing the effects of) reference rate reform on contracts, hedging relationships and other transactions that reference the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR.") These updates are effective immediately and may be applied prospectively to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated on or before December 31, 2024. The Company is currently evaluating its contracts and the optional expedients provided by this update, but does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact to the financial statements.

Note 2. Debt Securities

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022 Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 487,320	23	(42,616)	444,727
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	320,157	—	(32,793)	287,364
State and local governments	137,033	709	(4,749)	132,993
Corporate bonds	27,101	—	(992)	26,109
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,706,427	6	(439,092)	3,267,341
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,252,065	347	(103,639)	1,148,773
Total available-for-sale	5,930,103	1,085	(623,881)	5,307,307
Held-to-maturity				
U.S. government and federal agency	846,046	—	(83,796)	762,250
State and local governments	1,682,640	1,045	(248,233)	1,435,452
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,186,366	—	(109,276)	1,077,090
Total held-to-maturity	3,715,052	1,045	(441,305)	3,274,792
Total debt securities	$ 9,645,155	2,130	(1,065,186)	8,582,099

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2021 Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 1,356,171	174	(9,596)	1,346,749
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	241,687	2	(996)	240,693
State and local governments	461,414	27,567	(123)	488,858
Corporate bonds	175,697	5,072	(17)	180,752
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5,744,505	9,420	(54,266)	5,699,659
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,195,949	25,882	(7,693)	1,214,138
Total available-for-sale	9,175,423	68,117	(72,691)	9,170,849
Held-to-maturity				
State and local governments	1,199,164	22,878	(1,159)	1,220,883
Total held-to-maturity	1,199,164	22,878	(1,159)	1,220,883
Total debt securities	$ 10,374,587	90,995	(73,850)	10,391,732

Maturity Analysis

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2022. Actual maturities may differ from expected or contractual maturities since some issuers have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2022			
	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	$ 2,211	2,193	2,845	2,836
Due after one year through five years	854,342	778,697	658,446	600,431
Due after five years through ten years	55,039	53,075	409,209	371,607
Due after ten years	60,019	57,228	1,458,186	1,222,828
	971,611	891,193	2,528,686	2,197,702
Mortgage-backed securities [1]	4,958,492	4,416,114	1,186,366	1,077,090
Total	$ 5,930,103	5,307,307	3,715,052	3,274,792

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

Sales and Calls of Debt Securities

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

	Years ended		
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Available-for-sale			
Proceeds from sales and calls of debt securities	$ 428,225	188,431	240,521
Gross realized gains [1]	3,357	984	1,400
Gross realized losses [1]	(2,021)	(194)	(262)
Held-to-maturity			
Proceeds from calls of debt securities	28,210	48,475	32,735
Gross realized gains [1]	64	3	1
Gross realized losses [1]	(780)	(1,431)	—

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

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had debt securities with carrying values of $2,768,229,000 and $2,687,652,000, respectively, pledged as collateral to FHLB, FRB, securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements"), and for deposits of several state and local government units.

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

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

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

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

	December 31, 2022						
		Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
(Dollars in thousands)	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-sale							
U.S. government and federal agency	56	$ 4,150	(64)	435,375	(42,552)	439,525	(42,616)
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	14	—	—	287,364	(32,793)	287,364	(32,793)
State and local governments	121	71,512	(2,109)	20,753	(2,640)	92,265	(4,749)
Corporate bonds	5	25,146	(992)	—	—	25,146	(992)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	441	301,548	(24,581)	2,965,512	(414,511)	3,267,060	(439,092)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	157	673,102	(41,984)	435,176	(61,655)	1,108,278	(103,639)
Total available-for-sale	794	$1,075,458	(69,730)	4,144,180	(554,151)	5,219,638	(623,881)

	December 31, 2021						
		Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
(Dollars in thousands)	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-sale							
U.S. government and federal agency	50	$1,329,399	(9,344)	5,457	(252)	1,334,856	(9,596)
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	11	239,928	(996)	—	—	239,928	(996)
State and local governments	10	11,080	(83)	1,760	(40)	12,840	(123)
Corporate bonds	3	12,483	(17)	—	—	12,483	(17)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	151	5,335,632	(53,434)	53,045	(832)	5,388,677	(54,266)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	38	302,784	(3,316)	126,798	(4,377)	429,582	(7,693)
Total available-for-sale	263	$7,231,306	(67,190)	187,060	(5,501)	7,418,366	(72,691)

With respect to severity, the majority of available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized loss positions at December 31, 2022 have unrealized losses as a percentage of book value of less than five percent. A substantial portion of such securities were issued by Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") and other agencies of the U.S. government or have credit ratings issued by one or more of the NRSRO entities in the four highest credit rating categories. All of the Company's available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized loss positions at December 31, 2022 have been determined to be investment grade.

The Company did not have any past due available-for-sale debt securities as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. Accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale debt securities totaled $10,518,000 and $18,788,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, and was excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

During the period ended December 31, 2021, the Company acquired available-for-sale debt securities from the secondary market and through the Altabank acquisition. Such securities were evaluated and it was determined there were no PCD securities, so no allowance for credit losses was recorded.

Based on an analysis of its available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2022, the Company determined the decline in value was unrelated to credit losses and was primarily the result of changes in interest rates and market spreads subsequent to acquisition. The fair value of the debt securities is expected to recover as payments are received and the debt securities approach maturity. In addition, as of December 31, 2022, management determined it did not intend to sell available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses, and there was no expected requirement to sell such securities before recovery of their amortized cost. As a result, no ACL was recorded on available-for-sale debt securities at December 31, 2022. As part of this determination, the Company considered contractual obligations, regulatory constraints, liquidity, capital, asset/liability management and securities portfolio objectives and whether or not any of the Company's investment securities were managed by third-party investment funds.

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Municipal bonds held-to-maturity		
S&P: AAA / Moody's: Aaa	$ 430,542	316,899
S&P: AA+, AA, AA- / Moody's: Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	1,206,441	841,616
S&P: A+, A, A- / Moody's: A1, A2, A3	37,162	39,078
Not rated by either entity	8,495	1,571
Total municipal bonds held-to-maturity	$ 1,682,640	1,199,164

The Company's municipal bonds in the held-to-maturity debt securities portfolio is primarily comprised of general obligation and revenue bonds with NRSRO ratings in the four highest credit rating categories. All of the Company's municipal bonds that are classified as held-to-maturity debt securities at December 31, 2022 have been determined to be investment grade. Held-to-maturity debt securities included in the Company's U.S. government and federal agency and residential mortgage-backed security categories are issued and guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae and other agencies of the U.S. government and are considered to be zero-loss securities. This determination is in consideration of the explicit and implicit guarantees by the US Government, the US Government's ability to print its own currency, a history of no credit losses by the US Government and noted agencies and the current economic and financial condition of the United States and US Government providing no indication the zero-loss determination is unjustified.

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company did not have any held-to-maturity debt securities past due. Accrued interest receivable on held-to-maturity debt securities totaled $17,524,000 and $8,737,000 at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, and were excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

Based on the Company's evaluation, an insignificant amount of credit losses is expected on the held-to-maturity debt securities portfolio; therefore, no ACL was recorded at December 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

Note 3. Loans Receivable, Net

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

(Dollars in thousands)		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Residential real estate	$	1,446,008	1,051,883
Commercial real estate		9,797,047	8,630,831
Other commercial		2,799,668	2,664,190
Home equity		822,232	736,288
Other consumer		381,857	348,839
Loans receivable		15,246,812	13,432,031
Allowance for credit losses		(182,283)	(172,665)
Loans receivable, net	$	15,064,529	13,259,366
Net deferred origination (fees) costs included in loans receivable	$	(25,882)	(21,667)
Net purchase accounting (discounts) premiums included in loans receivable	$	(17,832)	(25,166)
Accrued interest receivable on loans	$	54,971	49,133

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

Other than purchases through bank acquisitions, the Company had no significant purchases or sales of portfolio loans or reclassification of loans held for investment to loans held for sale during 2022 and 2021.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had loans of $10,520,643,000 pledged as collateral for FHLB advances and FRB discount window. The Company is subject to regulatory limits for the amount of loans to any individual borrower and the Company is in compliance with this regulation as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. No borrower had outstanding loans or commitments exceeding 10 percent of the Company's consolidated stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2022.

The Company has entered into transactions with its executive officers and directors and their affiliates. The aggregate amount of loans outstanding to such related parties at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $101,637,000 and $125,034,000, respectively. During 2022, transactions included new loans to such related parties of $21,710,000, repayments of $9,919,000, and further reduced by $35,188,000 due to change in related parties. In management's opinion, such loans were made in the ordinary course of business and were made on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transaction with other persons.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Loans Receivable

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2022					
	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Balance at beginning of period	$ 172,665	16,458	117,901	24,703	8,566	5,037
Provision for credit losses	17,433	3,162	7,231	(704)	1,943	5,801
Charge-offs	(14,970)	(17)	(2,171)	(4,201)	(85)	(8,496)
Recoveries	7,155	80	2,855	1,656	335	2,229
Balance at end of period	$ 182,283	19,683	125,816	21,454	10,759	4,571

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2021					
	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Balance at beginning of period	$ 158,243	9,604	86,999	49,133	8,182	4,325
Acquisitions	371	—	309	62	—	—
Provision for credit losses	16,380	6,517	28,996	(23,444)	186	4,125
Charge-offs	(11,594)	(38)	(279)	(4,826)	(45)	(6,406)
Recoveries	9,265	375	1,876	3,778	243	2,993
Balance at end of period	$ 172,665	16,458	117,901	24,703	8,566	5,037

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2020					
	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Balance at beginning of period	$ 124,490	10,111	69,496	36,129	4,937	3,817
Impact of adopting CECL	3,720	3,584	10,533	(13,759)	3,400	(38)
Acquisitions	49	—	49	—	—	—
Provision for credit losses	37,637	(4,131)	9,324	29,812	(27)	2,659
Charge-offs	(13,808)	(21)	(3,497)	(4,860)	(384)	(5,046)
Recoveries	6,155	61	1,094	1,811	256	2,933
Balance at end of period	$ 158,243	9,604	86,999	49,133	8,182	4,325

As a result of the adoption of the current expected credit losses ("CECL") accounting standard, the Company adjusted the January 1, 2020 ACL balances within each loan segment to reflect the changes from the incurred loss model to the current expected credit loss model which resulted in increases and decreases in each loan segment based on, among other factors, quantitative and qualitative assumptions and the economic forecast to estimate the provision for credit losses over the expected life of the loans. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the ACL increased primarily as a result of organic loan growth. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the ACL increased primarily as a result of the $18,056,000 provision for credit losses recorded as a result of the Alta acquisition. During the year ended December 31, 2020, primarily as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a significant increase in the overall ACL and increases and decreases within certain loan segments. In addition, during 2020 the acquisition of SBAZ resulted in a $4,794,000 increase in the ACL due to the provision for credit losses recorded subsequent to the acquisition date.

The sizeable charge-offs in the other consumer loan segment is driven by deposit overdraft charge-offs which typically experience high charge-off rates and the amounts were comparable to historical trends. The other segments experience routine charge-offs and recoveries, with occasional large credit relationships charge-offs and recoveries that cause fluctuations from prior periods. During the year ended December 31, 2022, there have been no significant changes to the types of collateral securing collateral-dependent loans.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company acquired loans through the Alta acquisition. Such loans were evaluated at acquisition date and it was determined there were PCD loans totaling $58,576,000 with an ACL of $371,000. There was also a premium associated with such loans of $840,000, which was attributable to changes in interest rates and other factors such as liquidity as of acquisition date.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company acquired loans through the SBAZ acquisition. Such loans were evaluated at acquisition date and it was determined there were PCD loans totaling $3,401,000 with an ACL of $49,000. There was also a discount associated with such loans of $13,000, which was attributable to changes in interest rates and other factors such as liquidity as of acquisition date.

Aging Analysis

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

	December 31, 2022					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Accruing loans 30-59 days past due	$ 16,331	2,796	5,462	4,192	754	3,127
Accruing loans 60-89 days past due	4,636	142	2,865	297	529	803
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	1,559	215	472	542	138	192
Non-accrual loans with no ACL	31,036	2,236	22,943	3,790	1,234	833
Non-accrual loans with ACL	115	—	—	56	—	59
Total past due and non-accrual loans	53,677	5,389	31,742	8,877	2,655	5,014
Current loans receivable	15,193,135	1,440,619	9,765,305	2,790,791	819,577	376,843
Total loans receivable	$15,246,812	1,446,008	9,797,047	2,799,668	822,232	381,857

	December 31, 2021					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Accruing loans 30-59 days past due	$ 38,081	2,132	26,063	5,464	1,582	2,840
Accruing loans 60-89 days past due	12,485	457	9,537	1,652	512	327
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	17,141	223	15,345	1,383	57	133
Non-accrual loans with no ACL	28,961	2,162	20,040	4,563	1,712	484
Non-accrual loans with ACL	21,571	255	448	20,765	99	4
Total past due and non-accrual loans	118,239	5,229	71,433	33,827	3,962	3,788
Current loans receivable	13,313,792	1,046,654	8,559,398	2,630,363	732,326	345,051
Total loans receivable	$13,432,031	1,051,883	8,630,831	2,664,190	736,288	348,839

The Company had $1,175,000, $660,000, and $832,000 of interest reversed on non-accrual loans during the year ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, respectively.

Collateral-Dependent Loans

A loan is considered collateral-dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. The collateral on the loans is a significant portion of what secures the collateral-dependent loans and significant changes to the fair value of the collateral can impact the ACL. During 2022, there were no significant changes to collateral which secures the collateral-dependent loans, whether due to general deterioration or other reasons. The following table presents the amortized cost basis of collateral-dependent loans by collateral type:

	December 31, 2022					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Business assets	$ 3,172	—	32	3,140	—	—
Residential real estate	5,061	2,407	990	318	1,201	145
Other real estate	33,125	49	32,333	300	75	368
Other	1,155	—	—	530	—	625
Total	$ 42,513	2,456	33,355	4,288	1,276	1,138

	December 31, 2021					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
Business assets	$ 25,182	—	57	25,125	—	—
Residential real estate	4,625	2,369	280	115	1,694	167
Other real estate	32,093	48	30,996	597	116	336
Other	1,525	—	—	1,241	—	284
Total	$ 63,425	2,417	31,333	27,078	1,810	787

Restructured Loans

A restructured loan is considered a TDR if the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. There were no TDRs that occurred during the years ended December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, respectively, that subsequently defaulted. The following tables present TDRs that occurred during the periods presented and the TDRs that occurred within the previous twelve months that subsequently defaulted during the periods presented:

	Year ended December 31, 2022					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
TDRs that occurred during the period						
Number of loans	11	1	4	6	—	—
Pre-modification recorded balance	$ 5,616	31	4,266	1,319	—	—
Post-modification recorded balance	$ 6,346	31	4,862	1,453	—	—

	Year ended December 31, 2021					
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
TDRs that occurred during the period						
Number of loans	12	1	5	3	1	2
Pre-modification recorded balance	$ 2,442	210	1,473	554	54	151
Post-modification recorded balance	$ 2,442	210	1,473	554	54	151

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2020					
	Total	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Other Commercial	Home Equity	Other Consumer
TDRs that occurred during the period						
Number of loans	16	1	10	4	1	—
Pre-modification recorded balance	$ 14,945	210	13,392	1,304	39	—
Post-modification recorded balance	$ 14,945	210	13,392	1,304	39	—
TDRs that subsequently defaulted						
Number of loans	1	—	1	—	—	—
Recorded balance	$ 145	—	145	—	—	—

The modifications for the loans designated as TDRs during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 included one or a combination of the following: an extension of the maturity date, a reduction of the interest rate or a reduction in the principal amount.

In addition to the loans designated as TDRs during the period provided in the preceding tables, the Company had TDRs with pre-modification loan balances of $1,253,000, $1,628,000 and $2,278,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, for which OREO was received in full or partial satisfaction of the loans. The majority of such TDRs were in other commercial loan segment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and commercial real estate loan segment for the year ended December 31, 2020. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had $270,000 and $102,000, respectively, of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had no OREO secured by residential real estate properties.

There were $437,000 and $1,054,000 of additional unfunded commitments on TDRs outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The amount of charge-offs on TDRs during 2022, 2021 and 2020 was $0, $0 and $453,000, respectively.

Credit Quality Indicators

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

	December 31, 2022				
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful/ Loss
Commercial real estate loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2022	$ 2,584,831	2,578,558	—	6,273	—
2021	2,457,790	2,454,696	—	3,094	—
2020	1,274,852	1,269,254	—	5,598	—
2019	744,634	709,246	—	35,388	—
2018	658,268	634,316	—	23,952	—
Prior	1,851,965	1,787,941	1,416	62,576	32
Revolving loans	224,707	224,629	—	78	—
Total	$ 9,797,047	9,658,640	1,416	136,959	32
Other commercial loans [1]					
Term loans by origination year					
2022	$ 603,393	599,498	371	3,469	55
2021	573,273	569,542	—	2,707	1,024
2020	308,555	304,179	—	4,373	3
2019	191,498	185,748	—	5,748	2
2018	140,122	135,727	—	4,394	1
Prior	404,319	398,523	114	5,322	360
Revolving loans	578,508	567,770	—	10,604	134
Total	$ 2,799,668	2,760,987	485	36,617	1,579

[1] Includes PPP loans.

	December 31, 2021				
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful/ Loss
Commercial real estate loans					
Term loans by origination year					
2021	$ 2,679,564	2,677,540	—	2,024	—
2020	1,512,845	1,499,895	—	12,950	—
2019	952,039	919,091	—	32,948	—
2018	808,275	788,292	—	19,983	—
2017	665,733	624,018	—	41,715	—
Prior	1,677,875	1,621,819	—	56,030	26
Revolving loans	334,500	332,696	—	1,803	1
Total	$ 8,630,831	8,463,351	—	167,453	27
Other commercial loans [1]					
Term loans by origination year					
2021	$ 751,151	746,709	—	4,442	—
2020	429,500	420,547	—	8,952	1
2019	235,591	226,614	—	8,974	3
2018	188,009	179,679	—	8,329	1
2017	209,287	207,509	—	1,775	3
Prior	312,852	297,926	—	14,275	651
Revolving loans	537,800	507,258	—	30,526	16
Total	$ 2,664,190	2,586,242	—	77,273	675

[1] Includes PPP loans.

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

	December 31, 2022			
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Performing	30-89 Days Past Due	Non-Accrual and 90 Days or More Past Due
Residential real estate loans				
Term loans by origination year				
2022	$ 543,469	543,023	446	—
2021	552,748	551,756	992	—
2020	116,810	116,543	136	131
2019	45,055	44,604	451	—
2018	37,252	36,993	—	259
Prior	149,292	146,318	913	2,061
Revolving loans	1,382	1,382	—	—
Total	$ 1,446,008	1,440,619	2,938	2,451
Home equity loans				
Term loans by origination year				
2022	$ 60	60	—	—
2021	77	77	—	—
2020	82	82	—	—
2019	225	195	—	30
2018	594	594	—	—
Prior	7,165	6,868	131	166
Revolving loans	814,029	811,701	1,152	1,176
Total	$ 822,232	819,577	1,283	1,372
Other consumer loans				
Term loans by origination year				
2022	$ 152,685	149,702	2,825	158
2021	94,210	93,749	421	40
2020	49,257	48,990	212	55
2019	20,432	20,166	96	170
2018	10,598	9,970	91	537
Prior	16,014	15,786	106	122
Revolving loans	38,661	38,480	179	2
Total	$ 381,857	376,843	3,930	1,084

	December 31, 2021			
(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Performing	30-89 Days Past Due	Non-Accrual and 90 Days or More Past Due
Residential real estate loans				
Term loans by origination year				
2021	$ 427,814	427,318	496	—
2020	179,395	178,016	1,232	147
2019	66,543	66,470	—	73
2018	51,095	50,816	—	279
2017	42,181	42,005	—	176
Prior	146,299	143,473	861	1,965
Revolving loans	138,556	138,556	—	—
Total	$ 1,051,883	1,046,654	2,589	2,640
Home equity loans				
Term loans by origination year				
2021	$ 871	871	—	—
2020	303	303	—	—
2019	1,293	1,260	—	33
2018	1,329	1,328	—	1
2017	886	886	—	—
Prior	11,494	10,589	576	329
Revolving loans	720,112	717,089	1,518	1,505
Total	$ 736,288	732,326	2,094	1,868
Other consumer loans				
Term loans by origination year				
2021	$ 151,407	150,910	469	28
2020	80,531	80,072	443	16
2019	37,036	36,647	187	202
2018	19,563	19,268	144	151
2017	8,591	8,506	78	7
Prior	17,763	15,968	1,589	206
Revolving loans	33,948	33,680	257	11
Total	$ 348,839	345,051	3,167	621

Note 4. Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, consist of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Land	$ 74,285	75,110
Buildings and construction in progress	306,857	292,371
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	115,370	113,650
Leasehold improvements	15,394	14,935
Accumulated depreciation	(184,851)	(173,647)
Net premises and equipment, excluding ROU assets	327,055	322,419
ROU assets	71,045	50,178
Net premises and equipment	$ 398,100	372,597

Leases

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

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
(Dollars in thousands)	Finance Leases	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Operating Leases
ROU assets	$ 30,254		5,995	
Accumulated depreciation	(2,760)		(516)	
Net ROU assets	$ 27,494	43,551	5,479	44,699
Lease liabilities	$ 28,204	46,579	5,781	47,901
Weighted-average remaining lease term	12 years	17 years	23 years	16 years
Weighted-average discount rate	3.6 %	3.6 %	2.6 %	3.4 %

Maturities of lease liabilities consist of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022 Finance Leases	December 31, 2022 Operating Leases
Maturing within one year	$ 4,927	4,555
Maturing one year through two years	4,422	4,644
Maturing two years through three years	4,430	4,457
Maturing three years through four years	4,440	4,358
Maturing four years through five years	4,449	4,093
Thereafter	11,713	42,589
Total lease payments	34,381	64,696
Present value of lease payments		
Short-term	3,987	2,993
Long-term	24,217	43,586
Total present value of lease payments	28,204	46,579
Difference between lease payments and present value of lease payments	$ 6,177	18,117

The components of lease expense consist of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Finance lease cost		
Amortization of ROU assets	2,249	245
Interest on lease liabilities	565	151
Operating lease cost	5,927	5,668
Short-term lease cost	428	353
Variable lease cost	1,291	1,018
Sublease income	(43)	(42)
Total lease expense	10,417	7,393

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2022 Finance Leases	December 31, 2022 Operating Leases	December 31, 2021 Finance Leases	December 31, 2021 Operating Leases
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities				
Operating cash flows	$ 566	3,961	151	3,381
Financing cash flows	2,355	N/A	110	N/A

N/A - Not applicable

The Company also leases office space to third parties through operating leases. Rent income from these leases for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was not significant.

Note 5. Other Intangible Assets and Goodwill

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's core deposit intangibles:

(Dollars in thousands)	At or for the Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Gross carrying value	$ 95,120	95,120	88,099
Accumulated amortization	(53,519)	(42,861)	(32,590)
Net carrying value	$ 41,601	52,259	55,509
Aggregate amortization expense	$ 10,658	10,271	10,370
Estimated amortization expense for the years ending December 31,			
2023	$ 9,731		
2024	8,815		
2025	7,611		
2026	6,561		
2027	5,603		

Core deposit intangibles increased $0, $7,021,000 and $2,593,000 during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, due to acquisitions. For additional information relating to acquisitions, see Note 23.

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net carrying value at beginning of period	$ 985,393	514,013	456,418
Acquisitions and adjustments	—	471,380	57,595
Net carrying value at end of period	$ 985,393	985,393	514,013

The Company evaluates goodwill for possible impairment utilizing a control premium analysis. The analysis first calculates the market capitalization and then adjusts such value for a control premium range which results in an implied fair value. The control premium range is determined based on historical control premiums for acquisitions that are comparable to the Company and is obtained from an independent third party. The calculated implied fair value is then compared to the book value to determine whether the Company needs to proceed to step two of the goodwill impairment assessment. The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test during the third quarter of 2022 and determined the fair value of the aggregated reporting units exceeded the carrying value, such that the Company's goodwill was not considered impaired. In recognition, there were no events or circumstances that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2022 that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value, the Company did not perform interim testing at December 31, 2022. Changes in the economic environment, operations of the aggregated reporting units, or other factors could result in the decline in the fair value of the aggregated reporting units which could result in a goodwill impairment in the future. Accumulated impairment charges were $40,159,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Note 6. Loan Servicing

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

	Years ended		
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Carrying value at beginning of period	$ 12,839	8,976	1,618
Acquisitions	—	1,354	—
Additions	2,461	4,435	8,298
Amortization	(1,812)	(1,926)	(940)
Carrying value at end of period	$ 13,488	12,839	8,976
Principal balances of loans serviced for others	$ 1,661,294	1,639,058	1,269,080
Fair value of servicing rights	$ 19,716	16,938	12,087

Note 7. Variable Interest Entities

A VIE is a partnership, limited liability company, trust or other legal entity that meets one of the following criteria: 1) the entity's equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties; 2) the holders of the equity investment at risk, as a group, lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest; and 3) the voting rights of some holders of the equity investment at risk are disproportionate to their obligation to absorb losses or receive returns, and substantially all of the activities are conducted on behalf of the holder of equity investment at risk with disproportionately few voting rights. A VIE must be consolidated by the Company if it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, which is the party involved with the VIE that has both: 1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE's economic performance; and 2) the obligation to absorb the losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

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

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Loans receivable	$ 134,603	121,625
Accrued interest receivable	370	519
Other assets	48,136	41,363
Total assets	$ 183,109	163,507
Liabilities		
Other borrowed funds	$ 49,089	38,313
Accrued interest payable	274	117
Other liabilities	179	164
Total liabilities	$ 49,542	38,594

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Company has equity investments in LIHTC partnerships, both directly and through tax credit funds, with carrying values of $72,918,000 and $50,725,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The LIHTCs are indirect federal subsidies to finance low-income housing and are used in connection with both newly constructed and renovated residential rental buildings. Once a project is placed in service, it is generally eligible for the tax credit for ten years. To continue generating the tax credit and to avoid tax credit recapture, a LIHTC building must satisfy specific low-income housing compliance rules for a full fifteen years. The maximum exposure to loss in the VIEs is the amount of equity invested and credit extended by the Company. However, the Company has credit protection in the form of indemnification agreements, guarantees, and collateral arrangements. The Company has evaluated the variable interests held by the Company in each LIHTC investment and determined that the Company does not have controlling financial interests in such investments and is not the primary beneficiary. The Company reports the investments in the unconsolidated LIHTCs as other assets on the Company's statements of financial condition. There were no impairment losses on the Company's LIHTC investments during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Future unfunded contingent equity commitments related to the Company's LIHTC investments at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount
Years ending December 31,	
2023	$ 31,599
2024	43,089
2025	13,443
2026	2,065
2027	329
Thereafter	2,067
Total	$ 92,592

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

	Years ended		
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Amortization expense	$ 11,360	8,671	7,656
Tax credits and other tax benefits recognized	15,389	12,264	10,382

The Company also owns the following trust subsidiaries, each of which issued trust preferred securities as capital instruments: Glacier Capital Trust II, Glacier Capital Trust III, Glacier Capital Trust IV, Citizens (ID) Statutory Trust I, Bank of the San Juans Bancorporation Trust I, First Company Statutory Trust 2001, First Company Statutory Trust 2003, FNB (UT) Statutory Trust I and

FNB (UT) Statutory Trust II. The trust subsidiaries have no assets, operations, revenues or cash flows other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of the securities held by third parties. The trust subsidiaries are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements because the sole asset of each trust subsidiary is a receivable from the Company, even though the Company owns all of the voting equity shares of the trust subsidiaries, has fully guaranteed the obligations of the trust subsidiaries and may have the right to redeem the third party securities under certain circumstances. The Company reports the trust preferred securities issued to the trust subsidiaries as subordinated debentures on the Company's statements of financial condition. For additional information on the Company's investments in trust subsidiaries, see Note 10.

Note 8. Deposits

Time deposits that meet or exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Insurance ("FDIC") limit of $250,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $243,219,000 and $298,512,000, respectively.

The scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows and includes $28,489,000 of whole sale deposits as of December 31, 2022:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount
Years ending December 31,	
2023	$ 624,581
2024	136,090
2025	83,770
2026	38,769
2027	25,818
Thereafter	50
	$ 909,078

The Company reclassified $8,737,000 and $10,036,000 of overdraft demand deposits to loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company has entered into deposit transactions with its executive officers, directors and their affiliates. The aggregate amount of deposits with such related parties at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $37,046,000 and $55,966,000, respectively.

Note 9. Borrowings

The Company's repurchase agreements totaled $945,916,000 and $1,020,794,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are secured by debt securities with carrying values of $1,378,962,000 and $1,233,885,000, respectively. Securities are pledged to customers at the time of the transaction in an amount at least equal to the outstanding balance and are held in custody accounts by third parties. The fair value of collateral is continually monitored and additional collateral is provided as deemed appropriate. The following tables summarize the carrying value of the Company's repurchase agreements by remaining contractual maturity and category of collateral:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements	
(Dollars in thousands)	Overnight and Continuous	
Residential mortgage-backed securities	945,916	1,020,794
Total	$ 945,916	1,020,794

FHLB advances are collateralized by specifically pledged loans and debt securities, FHLB stock owned by the Company, and a blanket assignment of the unpledged qualifying loans and investments. Borrowings from FHLB were $1,800,000,000 at December 31, 2022 with scheduled maturities within one year and a weighted fixed rate of 4.54%. There were no FHLB borrowings at December 31, 2021.

The Company's other borrowings consisted of finance lease liabilities and other debt obligations through consolidation of certain VIEs. At December 31, 2022, the Company had $705,000,000 in unsecured lines of credit which are typically renewed on an annual basis with various correspondent entities.

The Company has entered into borrowing transactions with its related parties in connection with the certain variable interest entities. The aggregate amount of borrowings with such related parties was $10,251,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Note 10. Subordinated Debentures

The Company's subordinated debentures are reflected in the table below. The amounts include fair value adjustments from acquisitions.

	December 31, 2022			
(Dollars in thousands)	Balance	Rate [1]	Rate Structure	Maturity Date
Subordinated debentures owed to trust subsidiaries				
First Company Statutory Trust 2001	$ 3,584	7.715%	3 month LIBOR plus 3.30%	07/31/2031
First Company Statutory Trust 2003	2,632	7.974%	3 month LIBOR plus 3.25%	03/26/2033
Glacier Capital Trust II	46,393	6.829%	3 month LIBOR plus 2.75%	04/07/2034
Citizens (ID) Statutory Trust I	5,155	7.388%	3 month LIBOR plus 2.65%	06/17/2034
Glacier Capital Trust III	36,083	5.369%	3 month LIBOR plus 1.29%	04/07/2036
Glacier Capital Trust IV	30,928	6.339%	3 month LIBOR plus 1.57%	09/15/2036
Bank of the San Juans Bancorporation Trust I	2,076	6.581%	3 month LIBOR plus 1.82%	03/01/2037
FNB (UT) Statutory Trust I	4,124	7.824%	3 month LIBOR plus 3.10%	06/26/2033
FNB (UT) Statutory Trust II	1,807	6.489%	3 month LIBOR plus 1.72%	12/15/2036
Total subordinated debentures owed to trust subsidiaries	$ 132,782			

[1] This is the paid rate on the subordinated debentures which excludes the impact from the interest rate cap derivatives. For additional information relating to interest rate cap derivatives, see Note 11.

Subordinated Debentures Owed to Trust Subsidiaries

Trust preferred securities were issued by the Company's trust subsidiaries, the common stock of which is wholly-owned by the Company, in conjunction with the Company issuing subordinated debentures to the trust subsidiaries. The terms of the subordinated debentures are the same as the terms of the trust preferred securities. The Company guaranteed the payment of distributions and payments for redemption or liquidation of the trust preferred securities to the extent of funds held by the trust subsidiaries. The obligations of the Company under the subordinated debentures together with the guarantee and other back-up obligations, in the aggregate, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the obligations of all trusts under the trust preferred securities.

The trust preferred securities are subject to mandatory redemption upon repayment of the subordinated debentures at their stated maturity date or the earlier redemption in an amount equal to their liquidation amount plus accumulated and unpaid distributions to the date of redemption. Interest distributions are payable quarterly. The Company may defer the payment of interest at any time for a period not exceeding 20 consecutive quarters provided that the deferral period does not extend past the stated maturity. During any such deferral period, distributions on the trust preferred securities will also be deferred and the Company's ability to pay dividends on its common shares will be restricted.

Subject to prior approval by the FRB, the trust preferred securities may be redeemed at par prior to maturity at the Company's option on or after the redemption date. All of the Company's trust preferred securities have reached the redemption date and could be redeemed at the Company's option. The trust preferred securities may also be redeemed at any time in whole (but not in part) for the Trusts in the event of unfavorable changes in laws or regulations that result in 1) subsidiary trusts becoming subject to federal income tax on income received on the subordinated debentures; 2) interest payable by the Company on the subordinated debentures becoming non-deductible for federal tax purposes; 3) the requirement for the trusts to register under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; or 4) loss of the ability to treat the trust preferred securities as Tier 1 capital under the FRB capital adequacy guidelines.

Provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act require that if a depository institution holding company exceeds $15 billion due to an acquisition, then trust preferred securities are to be excluded from Tier 1 capital beginning in the period in which the transaction occurred. During 2020, the Company's acquisition of SBAZ on February 29, 2020, resulted in total consolidated assets exceeding $15 billion; accordingly the trust preferred securities were included in Tier 2 capital instead of Tier 1 beginning in 2020.

Subordinated Debentures

The Company acquired subordinated debentures with the FSB acquisition that qualified as Tier 2 capital under the applicable capital adequacy rules and regulations promulgated by the FRB. The Tier 2 subordinated debentures were not deposits and were not insured by the FDIC or any other government agency. Such obligations were subordinated to the claims of general creditors, were unsecured and were ineligible as collateral. The principal amount was due at maturity and interest distributions were payable quarterly. The Tier 2 subordinated debentures should not be prepaid prior to the fifth anniversary of the closing date, which was September 30, 2020, except in the event the obligation no longer qualifies as Tier 2 capital ("Tier 2 capital event") or the interest payable is no longer deductible ("tax event"). Any prepayment made in connection with a Tier 2 capital event or a tax event will be subject to obtaining the prior approval of the FRB. The Company prepaid this obligation in 2021.

For additional information on regulatory capital, see Note 12.

Note 11. Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company is exposed to certain risk relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risk managed by using derivative instruments is interest rate risk. Interest rate caps have been entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with forecasted variable rate borrowings.

Interest Rate Cap Derivatives. In March 2020, the Company purchased interest rate caps designated as cash flow hedges with notional amounts totaling $130,500,000 on its variable rate subordinated debentures and were determined to be fully effective during the year ended December 31, 2022. The interest rate caps require receipt of variable amounts from the counterparty when interest rates rise above the strike price in the contracts. The strike prices in the five year term contracts range from 1.5 percent to 2 percent plus 3 month LIBOR. At December 31, 2022, and 2021 the interest rate caps had a fair value of $7,757,000 and $934,000, respectively, and were reported as other assets on the Company's statements of financial condition. Changes in fair value were recorded in OCI. Amortization recorded on the interest rate caps totaled $168,000 and $168,000, respectively, and was reported as a component of interest expense on subordinated debentures for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

The effect of cash flow hedge accounting on OCI for the periods ending December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was as follows:

	Years ended		
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Amount of gain recognized in OCI	$ 7,809	901	(472)
Amount of gain reclassified from OCI to interest expense	817	—	—

Residential Real Estate Derivatives

The Company enters into residential real estate derivatives for commitments ("interest rate locks") to fund certain residential real estate loans to be sold into the secondary market. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, loan commitments with interest rate lock commitments totaled $28,910,000 and $151,038,000, respectively. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the related derivatives on the interest rate lock commitments was $362,000 and $3,008,000, respectively, and was included in other assets with corresponding changes recorded in gain on sale of loans. The Company enters into free-standing derivatives to mitigate interest rate risk for most residential real estate loans to be sold. These derivatives include forward commitments to sell to-be-announced ("TBA") securities which are used to economically hedge the interest rate risk associated with such loans and unfunded commitments. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, TBA commitments were $21,000,000 and $116,500,000, respectively. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the related derivatives on the TBA securities was $188,000 and $80,000, respectively, and was included in other liabilities with corresponding changes recorded in gain on sale of loans. The Company does not enter into a commitment to sell these loans to an investor until the loan is funded and is ready to be delivered to the investor. Due to the forward sales commitments being short-term in nature, the corresponding derivatives are not significant. For all other residential real estate loans to be sold, the Company enters into "best efforts" forward sales commitments for the future delivery of loans to third party investors when interest rate lock commitments are entered into in order to economically hedge the effect of changes in interest rates resulting from its commitments to fund the loans. Forward sales commitments on a "best efforts" basis are not designated in hedge relationships until the loan is funded.

Note 12. Regulatory Capital

The Federal Reserve adopted capital adequacy guidelines that are used to assess the adequacy of capital in supervising a bank holding company. The guidelines require the Company to hold a 2.5 percent capital conservation buffer designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. The Company has elected to opt-out of the requirement to include most components of accumulated other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2022, management believes the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide the following classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized. If undercapitalized, capital distributions (including payment of a dividend) are generally restricted, as is paying management fees to its bank holding company. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements set forth in the table below can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's and Bank's financial condition. The Company's and Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized the Company and Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total capital, Tier 1 capital, Common Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 Leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since December 31, 2022 that management believes have changed the Company's or Bank's risk-based capital category.

Current guidance from the Federal Reserve provides, among other things, that dividends per share on the Company's common stock generally should not exceed earnings per share, measured over the previous four fiscal quarters. In certain circumstances, Montana law also places limits or restrictions on a bank's ability to declare and pay dividends.

The following tables illustrate the FRB's adequacy guidelines and the Company's and the Bank's compliance with those guidelines:

	December 31, 2022					
	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	$ 2,629,557	14.02%	$ 1,500,096	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,544,147	13.58%	1,498,264	8.00%	$ 1,872,830	10.00%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	2,314,322	12.34%	1,125,072	6.00%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,359,412	12.60%	1,123,698	6.00%	1,498,264	8.00%
Common Equity Tier 1 (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	2,314,322	12.34%	843,804	4.50%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,359,412	12.60%	842,774	4.50%	1,217,340	6.50%
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Consolidated	2,314,322	8.79%	1,053,214	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,359,412	8.97%	1,052,136	4.00%	1,315,169	5.00%

	December 31, 2021					
	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	$ 2,432,364	14.21%	$ 1,369,157	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,312,775	13.53%	1,367,488	8.00%	$ 1,709,361	10.00%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	2,136,749	12.49%	1,026,868	6.00%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,147,660	12.56%	1,025,616	6.00%	1,367,488	8.00%
Common Equity Tier 1 (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	2,136,749	12.49%	770,151	4.50%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,147,660	12.56%	769,212	4.50%	1,111,084	6.50%
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Consolidated	2,136,749	8.64%	989,712	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Glacier Bank	2,147,660	8.70%	987,680	4.00%	1,234,601	5.00%

N/A - Not applicable

Note 13. Stock-based Compensation Plan

The Company's stock-based compensation plan, The 2015 Stock Incentive Plan, provides incentives and awards to select employees and directors of the Company and permits the granting of stock options, share appreciation rights, restricted shares, restricted share units, unrestricted shares and performance awards. At December 31, 2022, the number of shares available to award to employees and directors under the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan was 1,639,877.

Restricted Stock Units

The Company has awarded restricted stock units to select employees and directors under the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan. Common stock is issued as vesting restrictions lapse, which may be immediately or according to the terms of a vesting schedule. Restricted stock units may not be sold, pledged or otherwise transferred until restrictions have lapsed. The recipient does not have the right to vote or to receive dividends until the restricted stock unit has vested. The fair value of the restricted stock unit is the closing price of the Company's common stock on the award date.

Compensation expense related to restricted stock units for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was $6,756,000, $5,342,000 and $4,489,000, respectively, and the recognized income tax benefit related to this expense was $1,707,000, $1,350,000 and $1,134,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, total unrecognized compensation expense of $8,205,000 related to restricted stock units is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years.

The fair value of restricted stock units that vested during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was $5,624,000, $4,535,000 and $4,048,000, respectively, and the income tax benefit related to these awards was $1,585,000, $1,369,000 and $1,089,000, respectively. Upon vesting of restricted stock units, the shares are issued from the Company's authorized stock balance.

The following table summarizes the restricted stock unit activity for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2021	226,068	$ 48.33
Granted	157,802	54.25
Vested	(116,359)	48.07
Forfeited	(9,312)	53.81
Non-vested at December 31, 2022	258,199	51.89

The average remaining contractual term on non-vested restricted stock units at December 31, 2022 is 0.9 years. The aggregate intrinsic value of the non-vested restricted stock units at December 31, 2022 was $12,760,000.

Note 14. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company provides its qualified employees with a comprehensive benefit program, including health, dental and vision insurance, life and accident insurance, short- and long-term disability coverage, paid time off, Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan, stock-based compensation plan, deferred compensation plans, and supplemental executive retirement plan ("SERP"). The Company has elected to self-insure certain costs related to employee health, dental and vision benefit programs. Costs resulting from non-insured losses are expensed as incurred. The Company has purchased insurance that limits its exposure on an individual claim basis for the employee health benefit programs.

<u>Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan</u>
The Company's Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan have safe harbor and employer discretionary components. To be eligible to participate in the plan, an employee must be at least 18 years of age and employed for three full months. Employees are eligible to participate in the 401(k) plan the first day of the month once they have met the eligibility requirements. To be considered eligible for the employer discretionary contribution of the profit sharing plan, an employee must be 18 years of age, worked one full calendar quarter, worked 501 hours in the plan year and be employed as of the last day of the plan year. Participants are at all times fully vested in all contributions.

The profit sharing plan contributions consists of a 3 percent non-elective safe harbor contribution fully funded by the Company and an employer discretionary contribution. The employer discretionary contribution depends on the Company's profitability. The total profit sharing plan expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was $23,588,000, $20,421,000 and $22,047,000, respectively.

The 401(k) plan allows eligible employees under the age of 50 to contribute up to 60 percent, and those 50 and older to contribute up to 100 percent of their eligible annual compensation up to the limit set annually by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). The Company matches an amount equal to 50 percent of the first 6 percent of an employee's contribution. The Company's contribution to the 401(k) plan for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was $6,247,000, $5,267,000, and $4,985,000, respectively.

<u>Deferred Compensation Plans</u>
The Company has non-funded deferred compensation plans for directors, eligible employees and certain nonemployee service providers. The plans provide for participants' elective deferral of cash payments of up to 50 percent of a participants' salary and 100 percent of bonuses and directors fees. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the liability related to the plans was $9,159,000 and $8,861,000, respectively, and was included in other liabilities. The total amount deferred for the plans was $1,317,000, $1,137,000, and $1,109,000, for the years ending December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The participant receives an earnings credit at a rate equal to 50 percent of the Company's return on average equity. Total expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 for the plans was $443,000, $470,000 and $504,000, respectively.

In connection with several acquisitions, the Company assumed the obligations of deferred compensation plans for certain key employees. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the liability related to the acquired plans was $18,415,000 and $18,560,000, respectively, and was included in other liabilities. Total expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 for the acquired plans was $1,444,000, $1,094,000 and $971,000, respectively.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The Company has SERP which is intended to supplement payments due to participants upon retirement under the Company's other qualified plans. The Company credits the participant's account on an annual basis for an amount equal to employer contributions that would have otherwise been allocated to the participant's account under the tax-qualified plans were it not for limitations imposed by the IRS or the participation in the non-funded deferred compensation plan. Eligible employees include participants of the non-funded deferred compensation plan and employees whose benefits were limited as a result of IRS regulations. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the liability related to the SERP was $4,665,000 and $3,974,000, respectively, and was included in other liabilities. The Company's required contribution to the SERP for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was $943,000, $858,000, and $910,000, respectively. The participant receives an earnings credit at a rate equal to 50 percent of the Company's return on average equity. Total expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 for the SERP was $159,000, $164,000, and $199,000, respectively.

Note 15. Other Expenses

Other expenses consists of the following:

	Years ended		
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Consulting and outside services	$ 15,719	11,297	11,324
Mergers and acquisition expenses	9,957	9,830	7,812
Debit card expenses	9,317	5,722	4,947
Loan expenses	7,688	7,438	4,905
VIE amortization and other expenses	7,229	6,323	4,893
Telephone	6,577	5,631	5,199
Business development	5,893	5,250	4,645
Employee expenses	5,811	3,527	2,924
Postage	4,095	3,681	3,347
Printing and supplies	4,026	3,334	3,579
Checking and operating expenses	2,284	2,020	4,944
Legal fees	2,210	1,391	1,658
Accounting and audit fees	2,005	1,538	1,895
(Gain) loss on dispositions of fixed assets	(3,047)	(950)	166
Other	7,754	4,577	4,571
Total other expenses	$ 87,518	70,609	66,809

Note 16. Federal and State Income Taxes

The following table is a summary of consolidated income tax expense:

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current			
Federal	$ 42,951	51,180	47,775
State	21,950	22,596	20,728
Total current income tax expense	64,901	73,776	68,503
Deferred [1]			
Federal	1,712	(7,151)	(5,396)
State	465	(1,944)	(1,467)
Total deferred income tax expense (benefit)	2,177	(9,095)	(6,863)
Total income tax expense	$ 67,078	64,681	61,640

[1] Includes tax benefit of operating loss carryforwards of $315,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

Combined federal and state income tax expense differs from that computed at the federal statutory corporate income tax rate as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Federal statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
State taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%
Tax-exempt interest income	(4.4%)	(4.2%)	(4.0%)
Tax credits	(2.8%)	(4.8%)	(4.2%)
Other, net	(0.5%)	1.8%	1.4%
Effective income tax rate	18.1%	18.5%	18.8%

The tax effect of temporary differences which give rise to a significant portion of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Available-for-sale debt securities	$ 157,381	1,156
Allowance for credit losses	52,445	49,375
Operating lease liabilities	11,871	12,103
Employee benefits	11,024	10,868
Deferred compensation	8,211	8,002
Acquisition fair market value adjustments	4,932	6,891
Transferred debt securities	3,017	—
Net operating loss carryforwards	1,253	1,569
Other	2,376	2,787
Total gross deferred tax assets	252,510	92,751
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation of premises and equipment	(17,091)	(15,749)
Operating lease ROU assets	(11,004)	(11,293)
Deferred loan costs	(10,083)	(9,264)
Intangibles	(8,212)	(9,760)
Mortgage servicing rights	(3,408)	(3,244)
Transferred debt securities	—	(10,299)
Other	(9,525)	(5,449)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	(59,323)	(65,058)
Net deferred tax asset	$ 193,187	27,693

The Company has federal net operating loss carryforwards of $4,142,000 expiring between 2031 and 2035. The Company has Colorado net operating loss carryforwards of $8,992,000 expiring between 2030 and 2032. The net operating loss carryforwards originated from acquisitions.

The Company and the Bank file consolidated income tax returns for the federal jurisdiction and several states that require consolidated income tax returns. Wyoming, Washington and Nevada do not impose a corporate income tax. All required income tax returns have been timely filed. The following schedule summarizes the years that remain subject to examination as of December 31, 2022:

	Years ended December 31,
Federal	2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2020 and 2021
Colorado	2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
Arizona & California	2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021
Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, & Wisconsin	2019, 2020 and 2021
Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon	2020 and 2021
Hawaii, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma	2021

The Company had no unrecognized income tax benefits as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company recognizes interest related to unrecognized income tax benefits in interest expense and penalties are recognized in other expense. Interest expense and penalties recognized with respect to income tax liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was not significant. The Company had no accrued liabilities for the payment of interest or penalties at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company has assessed the need for a valuation allowance and determined that a valuation allowance was not necessary at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company believes that it is more-likely-than-not that the Company's deferred tax assets will be realizable by offsetting future taxable income from reversing taxable temporary differences and anticipated future taxable income (exclusive of reversing temporary differences). In its assessment, the Company considered its strong earnings history, no history of income tax credit carryforwards expiring unused, and no expected future net operating losses (for tax purposes).

Note 17. Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

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

(Dollars in thousands)	(Losses) Gains on Available-For-Sale and Transferred Debt Securities	(Losses) Gains on Derivatives Used for Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 40,226	—	40,226
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	104,067	(353)	103,714
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income	(850)	—	(850)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	103,217	(353)	102,864
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 143,443	(353)	143,090
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(113,161)	674	(112,487)
Reclassification adjustments for gains and transfers included in net income	(590)	—	(590)
Reclassification adjustments for amortization included in net income for transferred securities	(2,654)	—	(2,654)
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(116,405)	674	(115,731)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 27,038	321	27,359
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(502,611)	5,836	(496,775)
Reclassification adjustments for gains and transfers included in net income	(999)	(611)	(1,610)
Reclassifications adjustments for amortization included in net income for transferred securities	2,234	—	2,234
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(501,376)	5,225	(496,151)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ (474,338)	5,546	(468,792)

Note 18. Earnings Per Share

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

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

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net income available to common stockholders, basic and diluted	$ 303,202	284,757	266,400
Average outstanding shares - basic	110,757,473	99,313,255	94,883,864
Add: dilutive restricted stock units and stock options	70,460	84,995	48,489
Average outstanding shares - diluted	110,827,933	99,398,250	94,932,353
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.74	2.87	2.81
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.74	2.86	2.81
Restricted stock units and stock options excluded from the diluted average outstanding share calculation [1]	8,642	194	88,240

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

Note 19. Parent Holding Company Information (Condensed)

The following condensed financial information was the unconsolidated information for the parent holding company:

Condensed Statements of Financial Condition

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 18,491	27,945
Interest bearing cash deposits	57,193	91,361
Cash and cash equivalents	75,684	119,306
Other assets	26,864	22,218
Investment in subsidiaries	2,882,849	3,188,210
Total assets	$ 2,985,397	3,329,734
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Dividends payable	$ 540	11,520
Subordinated debentures	132,782	132,620
Other liabilities	8,770	7,972
Total liabilities	142,092	152,112
Common stock	1,108	1,107
Paid-in capital	2,344,005	2,338,814
Retained earnings	966,984	810,342
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(468,792)	27,359
Total stockholders' equity	2,843,305	3,177,622
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 2,985,397	3,329,734

Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Income			
Dividends from subsidiaries	$ 123,000	207,000	188,000
Intercompany charges for services	2,880	2,654	2,332
Other income	401	500	954
Total income	126,281	210,154	191,286
Expenses			
Compensation and employee benefits	7,003	6,516	5,646
Other operating expenses	10,247	13,624	10,051
Total expenses	17,250	20,140	15,697
Income before income tax benefit and equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	109,031	190,014	175,589
Income tax benefit	2,913	3,407	3,108
Income before equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	111,944	193,421	178,697
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	191,258	91,336	87,703
Net Income	$ 303,202	284,757	266,400
Comprehensive (Loss) Income	$ (192,949)	169,026	369,264

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

(Dollars in thousands)	Years ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Operating Activities			
Net income	$ 303,202	284,757	266,400
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Subsidiary income in excess of dividends distributed	(191,258)	(91,336)	(87,703)
Stock-based compensation, net of tax benefits	1,685	1,628	1,216
Net change in other assets and other liabilities	1,794	(7,245)	(7,222)
Net cash provided by operating activities	115,423	187,804	172,691
Investing Activities			
Net additions of premises and equipment	(4)	(13)	(111)
Proceeds from sale of marketable equity securities	63	186	—
Equity received from (contributed to) subsidiaries	—	248	(13,638)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	59	421	(13,749)
Financing Activities			
Net decrease in other borrowed funds	—	(7,500)	—
Cash dividends paid	(157,540)	(145,557)	(131,263)
Tax withholding payments for stock-based compensation	(1,704)	(1,553)	(1,082)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	140	265	993
Net cash used in financing activities	(159,104)	(154,345)	(131,352)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(43,622)	33,880	27,590
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	119,306	85,426	57,836
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 75,684	119,306	85,426

Note 20. Unaudited Quarterly Financial Data (Condensed)

Summarized unaudited quarterly financial data is as follows:

	Quarters ended 2022			
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Interest income	$ 190,516	199,637	214,402	225,085
Interest expense	4,961	6,199	9,075	21,026
Net interest income	185,555	193,438	205,327	204,059
Provision for credit losses	7,031	(1,533)	8,341	6,124
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	178,524	194,971	196,986	197,935
Non-interest income	33,563	28,280	30,406	28,483
Non-interest expense	130,308	129,521	130,060	128,979
Income before income taxes	81,779	93,730	97,332	97,439
Federal and state income tax expense	13,984	17,338	17,994	17,762
Net income	$ 67,795	76,392	79,338	79,677
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.61	0.69	0.72	0.72
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.61	0.69	0.72	0.72

	Quarters ended 2021			
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Interest income	$ 161,552	159,956	166,741	192,825
Interest expense	4,740	4,487	4,128	5,203
Net interest income	156,812	155,469	162,613	187,622
Provision for credit losses	48	(5,653)	725	27,956
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	156,764	161,122	161,888	159,666
Non-interest income	40,121	35,522	34,815	34,362
Non-interest expense	96,585	100,082	104,108	134,047
Income before income taxes	100,300	96,562	92,595	59,981
Federal and state income tax expense	19,498	18,935	16,976	9,272
Net income	$ 80,802	77,627	75,619	50,709
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.85	0.81	0.79	0.46
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.85	0.81	0.79	0.46

Note 21. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Transfers in and out of Level 1 (quoted prices in active markets), Level 2 (significant other observable inputs) and Level 3 (significant unobservable inputs) are recognized on the actual transfer date. There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Recurring Measurements
The following is a description of the inputs and valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as the general classification of such assets and liabilities pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the period ended December 31, 2022.

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

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

Loans held for sale, at fair value. Loans held for sale measured at fair value, for which an active secondary market and readily available market prices exist, are initially valued at the transaction price and are subsequently valued by using quoted prices for similar assets, adjusted for specific attributes of that loan or other observable market data, such as outstanding commitments from third party investors. Loans held for sale measured at fair value are classified within Level 2. Included in gain on sale of loans were net gains of $1,427,000, net gains of $5,496,000 and net losses of $5,368,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, from the changes in fair value of loans held for sale measured at fair value. Electing to measure loans held for sale at fair value reduces certain timing differences and better matches changes in fair value of these assets with changes in the value of the derivative instruments used to economically hedge them without the burden of complying with the requirements for hedge accounting.

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

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

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

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

		Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using		
(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2022	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities, available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 444,727	—	444,727	—
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	287,364	—	287,364	—
State and local governments	132,993	—	132,993	—
Corporate bonds	26,109	—	26,109	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,267,341	—	3,267,341	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,148,773	—	1,148,773	—
Loans held for sale, at fair value	12,314	—	12,314	—
Interest rate caps	7,757	—	7,757	—
Interest rate locks	362	—	362	—
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 5,327,740	—	5,327,740	—
TBA hedge	$ 188	—	188	—
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 188	—	188	—

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2021	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities, available-for-sale				
U.S. government and federal agency	$ 1,346,749	—	1,346,749	—
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	240,693	—	240,693	—
State and local governments	488,858	—	488,858	—
Corporate bonds	180,752	—	180,752	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5,699,659	—	5,699,659	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,214,138	—	1,214,138	—
Loans held for sale, at fair value	60,797	—	60,797	—
Interest rate caps	934	—	934	—
Interest rate locks	3,008	—	3,008	—
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 9,235,588	—	9,235,588	—
TBA hedge	$ 80	—	80	—
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 80	—	80	—

Non-recurring Measurements

The following is a description of the inputs and valuation methodologies used for assets recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the period ended December 31, 2022.

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

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

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	1,360	—	—	1,360
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	$ 1,360	—	—	1,360

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2021	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	22,036	—	—	22,036
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	$ 22,036	—	—	22,036

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2022	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements: Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted-Average) [1]
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	$ 1,329	Cost approach	Selling costs	10.0% - 10.0% (10.0%)
	31	Sales comparison approach	Selling costs	10.0% - 10.0% (10.0%)
	$ 1,360			

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value December 31, 2021	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements: Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted-Average) [1]
Collateral-dependent impaired loans, net of ACL	$ 20,934	Cost approach	Selling costs	10.0% - 10.0% (10.0%)
	1,102	Sales comparison approach	Selling Costs	5.0% - 10.0% (6.7%)
			Adjustment to comparables	0.0% - 10.0% (6.0%)
	$ 22,036			

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

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following tables present the carrying amounts, estimated fair values and the level within the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments not carried at fair value. Receivables and payables due in one year or less, equity securities without readily determinable fair values and deposits with no defined or contractual maturities are excluded. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the period ended December 31, 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 401,995	401,995	—	—
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,715,052	—	3,274,792	—
Loans receivable, net of ACL	15,064,529	—	—	14,806,354
Total financial assets	$ 19,181,576	401,995	3,274,792	14,806,354
Financial liabilities				
Term deposits	$ 880,589	—	874,850	—
FHLB advances	1,800,000	—	1,799,936	—
Repurchase agreements and other borrowed funds	1,023,209	—	1,023,209	—
Subordinated debentures	132,782	—	122,549	—
Total financial liabilities	$ 3,836,580	—	3,820,544	—

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount December 31, 2021	Fair Value Measurements At the End of the Reporting Period Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 437,686	437,686	—	—
Debt securities, held-to-maturity	1,199,164	—	1,220,883	—
Loans receivable, net of ACL	13,259,366	—	—	13,422,898
Total financial assets	$ 14,896,216	437,686	1,220,883	13,422,898
Financial liabilities				
Term deposits	$ 1,036,077	—	1,040,100	—
Repurchase agreements and other borrowed funds	1,064,888	—	1,064,888	—
Subordinated debentures	132,620	—	131,513	—
Total financial liabilities	$ 2,233,585	—	2,236,501	—

Note 22. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and letters of credit, and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk. The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making off-balance sheet commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

The Company had the following outstanding commitments:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unused lines of credit	$ 4,740,829	4,271,583
Letters of credit	88,889	120,436
Total outstanding commitments	$ 4,829,718	4,392,019

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

Note 23. Mergers and Acquisitions

The Company has completed the following acquisition during the last two years:

- Altabancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Altabank

The assets and liabilities of Alta were recorded on the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition at the estimated fair value as of the acquisition date and the results of operations have been included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations since that date. The following table discloses the fair value estimates of the consideration transferred, the total identifiable net assets acquired and the resulting goodwill arising from the acquisition:

(Dollars in thousands)	Alta October 1, 2021
Fair value of consideration transferred	
Fair value of Company shares issued	$ 839,853
Cash consideration	9
Total fair value of consideration transferred	839,862
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Identifiable assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,622,727
Debt securities	6,658
Loans receivable, net of ACL	1,901,950
Core deposit intangible [1]	7,021
Accrued income and other assets	121,926
Total identifiable assets acquired	3,660,282
Liabilities assumed	
Deposits	3,273,819
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	17,981
Total liabilities assumed	3,291,800
Total identifiable net assets	368,482
Goodwill recognized	$ 471,380

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

2021 Acquisition

On October 1, 2021, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding common stock of Altabancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Altabank, a community bank based in American Fork, Utah. Altabank provides banking services to individuals and businesses in Utah with twenty-five banking offices from Preston, Idaho to St. George, Utah. The acquisition significantly increased the Company's presence in the State of Utah. Alta operates as a new division of the Bank under its existing name and management team. The Alta acquisition was valued at $839,862,000 and resulted in the Company issuing 15,173,482 shares of its common stock and paying $9,000 in cash in exchange for all of Alta's outstanding common stock shares. The fair value of the Company shares issued was determined on the basis of the opening market price of the Company's common stock on the October 1, 2021 acquisition date. The excess of the preliminary fair value of consideration transferred over total identifiable net assets was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill arising from the acquisition consists largely of the synergies and economies of scale expected from combining the operations of the Company and Alta. None of the goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes as the acquisition was accounted for as a tax-free exchange.

The fair value of the Alta's assets acquired include gross loans with fair values of $1,902,321,000. The gross principal and contractual interest due under Alta contracts was $1,923,392,000. The Company evaluated the principal and contractual interest due at the acquisition date and determined that an insignificant amount were not expected to be collectible.

The Company incurred $9,546,000 of expenses in connection with this acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2021. Mergers and acquisition expenses are included in other expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and consist of third-party costs, conversion costs and employee retention and severance expenses.

Total income consisting of net interest income and non-interest income of the acquired operations of Alta was approximately $29,966,000 and net loss was approximately $9,415,000 from October 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information of the Company as if the Alta acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2020:

	Year ended	
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net interest income and non-interest income	886,370	898,761
Net income	296,940	309,902

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

There have been no changes or disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the CEO and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, the disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that are filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are recorded, processed, summarized and timely reported as provided in the SEC's rules and forms. As a result of this evaluation, there were no significant changes in the internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as it relates to its financial statements presented in conformity with GAAP. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Internal control over financial reporting includes self-monitoring mechanisms and actions are taken to correct deficiencies as they are identified.

There are inherent limitations in any internal control, no matter how well designed, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected, including the possibility of circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of an internal control system may vary over time.

Management assessed its internal control structure over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022. This assessment was based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in the "2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management asserts that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as it relates to its financial statements presented in conformity with GAAP.

FORVIS, LLP, Denver, Colorado, (U.S. PCAOB Auditor Firm ID 686), the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Such attestation report expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022 and is included in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Item 9B. Other Information

None

Item 9C. Disclosures Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information regarding “Directors and Executive Officers” is set forth under the headings “Election of Directors” and “Management – Named Executive Officers Who Are Not Directors” of the Company’s 2023 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement (“Proxy Statement”) and is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding the Company’s Corporate Governance, including the Audit Committee, is set forth under the headings of “Corporate Governance” and “Report of Audit Committee” in the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers, a Director Code of Ethics and a Code of Ethics and Conduct applicable to all employees. Each of the codes is available electronically by visiting the Company’s website at www.glacierbancorp.com and clicking on “Governance Documents” or by writing to: Glacier Bancorp, Inc., Corporate Secretary, 49 Commons Loop, Kalispell, Montana 59901. Waivers of the applicable code for directors or executive officers are required to be approved by the Company’s Board of Directors. Information regarding any such waivers will be disclosed on a current report on Form 8-K within four business days after the waiver is approved.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information regarding “Executive Compensation” is set forth under the headings “Compensation of Directors,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” and “Executive Compensation Tables” of the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding the “Compensation and Human Capital Committee Report” is set forth under the heading “Report of Compensation and Human Capital Committee” of the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information regarding “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters” is set forth under the headings “Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation of Directors” and “Director Equity Compensation” of the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information regarding “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence” is set forth under the headings “Transactions with Management” and “Corporate Governance – Director Independence” of the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information regarding “Principal Accounting Fees and Services” is set forth under the heading “Auditors – Fees Paid to Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” of the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

List of Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements and

(2) Financial Statement schedules required to be filed by Item 8 of this report.

(3) The following exhibits are required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K and are included as part of this Form 10-K:

Exhibit No.	Description
3(a) [1]	Restated Articles of Incorporation. Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-Q filed on August 2, 2022.
3(b) [1]	Amended and Restated Bylaws. Filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K filed on May 4, 2021.
4(a) [1]	Description of Glacier Bancorp, Inc.'s Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act Filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 10-Q filed on August 2, 2022.
10(a) [1,2]	Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2008. Filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.
10(b) [1,2]	Amended and Restated Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement effective January 1, 2008. Filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.
10(c) [1,2]	Nonemployee Service Provider Deferred Compensation Plan effective July 25, 2012. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on October 31, 2012.
10(d) [1,2]	2015 Stock Incentive Plan. Filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-204023) filed on May 8, 2015.
10(e) [1,2]	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under 2015 Stock Incentive Plan. Filed as Exhibit 99.2 to Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-204023) filed on May 8, 2015.
10(f) [1,2]	Form of Restricted Share Units Award Agreement under 2015 Stock Incentive Plan. Filed as Exhibit 10(f) to Form 10-K filed on February 23, 2022.
10(g) [1,2]	2015 Short Term Incentive Plan. Filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2019.
10(h) [1,2]	Columbine Capital Corp. 2011 Executive Incentive Plan. Filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-224223) filed on April 10, 2018.
10(i) [1,2]	Heritage Bancorp 2010 Stock Compensation Plan. Filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-233079) filed on August 7, 2019.
10(j) [1,2]	Employment Agreement effective March 5, 2018 between the Company and Randall M. Chesler. Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q filed on May 1, 2018.
10(k) [1,2]	Employment Agreement effective March 5, 2018 between the Company and Ron J. Copher. Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q filed on May 1, 2018.
10(l) [1,2]	Employment Agreement effective March 5, 2018 between the Company and Don J. Chery. Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q filed on May 1, 2018.
10(m) [1,2]	Form of Amendment to Employment Agreements of Randall M. Chesler, Ron J. Copher and Don J. Chery, effective February 19, 2020. Filed as Exhibit 10(m) to Form 10-K filed on February 21, 2020.
21	Subsidiaries of the Company (See Item 1. Business, "General")
23 [3]	Consent of FORVIS, LLP
31.1 [3]	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2 [3]	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32 [3]	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit No.	Description
101.INS [3]	XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.
101.SCH [3]	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL [3]	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF [3]	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB [3]	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE [3]	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104 [3]	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

[1] Exhibit has been previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and is incorporated herein as an exhibit by reference to the prior filing.
[2] Compensatory Plan or Arrangement
[3] Exhibit omitted from the 2022 Annual Report to Shareholders.

All other financial statement schedules required by Regulation S-X are omitted because they are not applicable, not material or because the information is included in the consolidated financial statements or related notes.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on February 24, 2023.

GLACIER BANCORP, INC.

By: /s/ Randall M. Chesler
Randall M. Chesler
President and CEO

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on February 24, 2023, by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated.

/s/ Randall M. Chesler Randall M. Chesler	President, CEO, and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Ron J. Copher Ron J. Copher	Executive Vice President and CFO (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
Board of Directors	
/s/ Craig A. Langel Craig A. Langel	Chairman
/s/ David C. Boyles David C. Boyles	Director
/s/ Robert A. Cashell, Jr. Robert A. Cashell, Jr.	Director
/s/ Sherry L. Cladouhos Sherry L. Cladouhos	Director
/s/ Jesus T. Espinoza Jesus T. Espinoza	Director
/s/ Annie M. Goodwin Annie M. Goodwin	Director
/s/ Kristen L. Heck Kristen L. Heck	Director
/s/ Michael B. Hormaechea Michael B. Hormaechea	Director
/s/ Douglas J. McBride Douglas J. McBride	Director

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Board of Directors

Craig A. Langel, CPA, CVA, Chairman
Officer of Langel & Associates, P.C./Owner and CEO of CLC Restaurants, Inc.

David C. Boyles
Former Chairman of Columbine Capital Corporation and Retired President of Guaranty Bank and Trust Company

Robert A. Cashell, Jr.
Owner and President of Robert Parker, Inc. and Topaz Lodge, Inc.

Randall M. Chesler
President and CEO of Glacier Bancorp, Inc.

Sherry L. Cladouhos
Retired CEO of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Montana

Jesus T. Espinoza
President and CEO of Espinoza Community Development LLC and Former President and CEO of Raza Development Fund

Annie M. Goodwin, RN
Attorney/Goodwin Law Office LLC and Former Montana Commissioner of Banking and Financial Institutions

Kristen L. Heck
Owner and CEO of LC Staffing Service and Loyal Care LP

Michael B. Hormaechea
Owner of Hormaechea Development, LLC

Douglas J. McBride, OD, FAAO
Doctor of Optometry

Corporate Officers

Randall M. Chesler
President/Chief Executive Officer

Ron J. Copher, CPA
Executive Vice President/Chief Financial Officer/Secretary

Don J. Chery
Executive Vice President/Chief Administrative Officer

Tom P. Dolan
Senior Vice President/Chief Credit Officer

Angela L. Dose, CPA
Senior Vice President/Chief Accounting Officer

T.J. Frickle
Senior Vice President/Chief Risk Manager

Lee K. Groom
Senior Vice President/Chief Experience Officer

David L. Langston
Senior Vice President/Chief Human Resources Officer

Mark D. MacMillan
Senior Vice President/Chief Information Officer

Paul W. Peterson
Senior Vice President/Chief Mortgage Officer

Byron J. Pollan
Senior Vice President/Treasurer

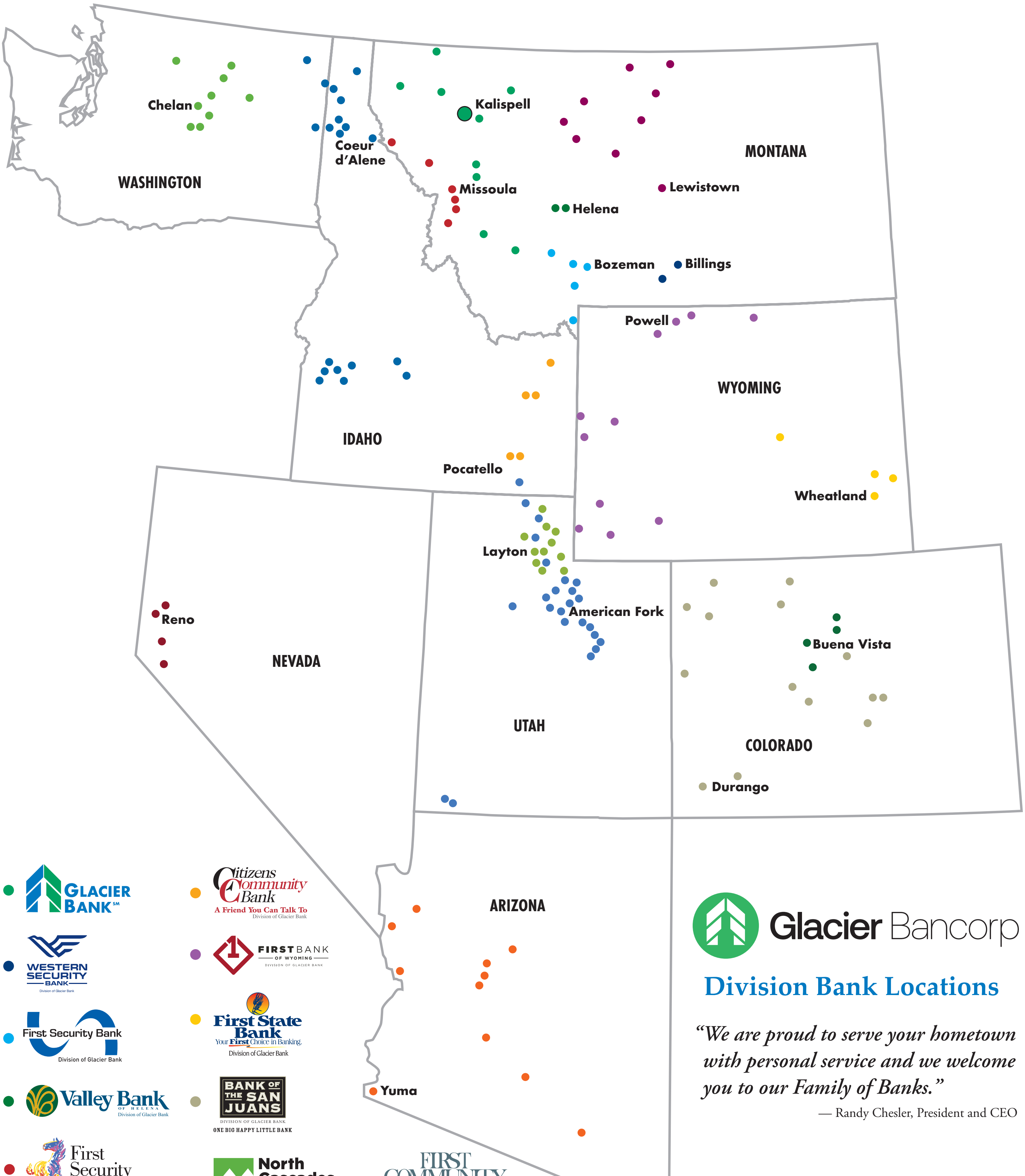
Jason A. Preble
Senior Vice President/Chief Operations Officer

Nathan D. Judd
Senior Vice President/Chief Auditor

Ryan T. Screnar, CPA, CGMA
Senior Vice President/Chief Compliance Director

R. Greg Wamsley, CFA
Senior Vice President/Head of Financial Planning & Analysis

Cover photo by Lauren Hartley
"Waterfall at Upper Grinnell"
Glacier National Park, Montana
www.laurenhartleyphotography.com



- Glacier Bank
- Western Security Bank, Division of Glacier Bank
- First Security Bank, Division of Glacier Bank
- Valley Bank of Helena, Division of Glacier Bank
- First Security Bank, Division of Glacier Bank
- First Bank of Montana, Division of Glacier Bank
- Mountain West Bank, Today. Tomorrow. Together.
- Citizens Community Bank, A Friend You Can Talk To, Division of Glacier Bank
- First Bank of Wyoming, Division of Glacier Bank
- First State Bank, Your First Choice in Banking, Division of Glacier Bank
- Bank of the San Juans, Division of Glacier Bank, One Big Happy Little Bank
- North Cascades Bank, Division of Glacier Bank
- Foothills Bank, Division of Glacier Bank
- Collegiate Peaks Bank, Division of Glacier Bank
- First Community Bank, Division of Glacier Bank
- Heritage Bank of Nevada, Division of Glacier Bank
- Altabank, Division of Glacier Bank

Glacier Bancorp

Division Bank Locations

"We are proud to serve your hometown with personal service and we welcome you to our Family of Banks."

— Randy Chesler, President and CEO