



annual
report
..... 2021

HORIZONSM
BANCORP, INC.

Dear Shareholder,

In 2021, Horizon Bancorp, Inc.'s ("Horizon") strategic execution and accomplishments included record earnings, strong commercial and consumer loan growth, the extension of our low-cost deposit franchise in Michigan, and the maintenance of strong asset quality metrics. These resulted from our continued emphasis on building shareholder value, and we are very pleased to report that Horizon provided a total return to shareholders of 35% last year.

Horizon's reported net income of \$87.1 million, represented a 27.2% increase over the prior year's \$68.5 million. And, adjusted net income for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased to \$88.6 million, up 30.7% over the prior year's \$67.8 million. This increase in 2021 earnings reflects Horizon's successful execution of its ongoing strategy to build mass and scale through both organic and acquisitive growth, on-going investment in technology, and focus on operational leverage.

Achieving record earnings is truly a testament to the quality of our employees and their ability to focus on new ways to conduct business to enhance our customers' experience, expand our franchise and reduce costs, all during the ongoing pandemic. As we enter the 24th month of this pandemic, our team is comfortable working within the new operating norms, which include: continuing to provide high levels of service even when local Covid-19 trends limit and change office-access rules, transitioning to sustainable increases in our digital banking platforms, and meeting with customers, vendors, shareholders and employees through new means, including video conferencing. Fortunately, Horizon was well prepared to operate in the new norm due to investments in technology, retaining our philosophy of maintaining a long-time standard of having the fastest-available branch connectivity and expanding our digital banking platform well before the pandemic hit. We are very proud of how our advisors have dealt with this pandemic, adopted the new norms and moved the Company forward. This speaks well to Horizon's values, work ethic and willingness to serve our customers and communities beyond the call of duty.

Balance Sheet Growth

Horizon's total assets at year-end 2021 were \$7.35 billion, representing a 24.8% increase over 2020's year-end total assets of \$5.89 billion. This increase is attributed to the 14-branch acquisition we completed in September 2021 to enhance our Michigan footprint, a larger investment portfolio, and organic commercial and consumer loan growth during the last half of the year, all of which have built considerable momentum going into 2022.

Total deposits at year-end 2021 were \$5.80 billion, increasing 28.0% over prior year-end deposits of \$4.53 billion. The increase in deposits is primarily due to the Michigan branch

acquisition, organic growth, and the relatively high cash balances maintained by municipal, consumer and business customers that received federal emergency stimulus funds distributed by various government programs in response to the pandemic. As a result of this excess liquidity, Horizon has substantially increased its investment portfolio and leveraged its capital to focus on growing net interest income. As municipalities, consumers and businesses spend down cash reserves through 2023 and possibly into 2024, we expect to take advantage of further demand for financing and move Horizon's excess liquidity from our investment portfolio into higher-yielding loans.

Asset quality remains strong, evidenced by low non-performing loans to total loans at year-end at 0.53%, down from the third quarter's 0.80% and low net credit losses for the year at .04 of 1%. Horizon's favorable asset quality metrics and generally improving economic conditions nationally and in our Midwest markets enabled us to begin normalizing our reserve for credit losses, which contributed to earnings in 2021.

Horizon's Investments in Technology

Horizon's technology investments in 2021 continued our ongoing commitment to providing an exceptional customer experience, while improving operational efficiency and maximizing our data management capabilities. As a result of last year's and prior investments in systems and people, we increased our utilization in digital channels to 75% in 2021, up from 44% in 2018, increased on-line chats in excess of 300% over the prior year's volume, with 86% of all chats answered by our bots, and we increased online checking account opening to 12% of all accounts with an expectation to continue to increase online account opening. As a result of our investment in technology, three independent call centers that provide branch support and 46 interactive teller machines, Horizon's customers are well served through our multiple delivery channels.

Customers continue to migrate towards higher utilization of our mobile and internet banking platforms and rely less on physical bank branches to handle their transactions. As a result of these technology and call center investments, Horizon was able to consolidate 10 under-utilized office locations in August 2021. Over the past six years, Horizon has closed a total of 27 branches, maintaining high levels of customer service while achieving significant productivity gains.

Building for the Future

Horizon is a company on the move, and we will continue to look for opportunities in the markets we serve to build shareholder value. In 2022, Horizon will continue to look for growth opportunities, improve customer experience, recruit and retain top talent, and build an efficient operation. Horizon believes that the best options for future growth are in Indiana, Michigan and northwest Ohio. A number of our communities continue to benefit economically from the outbound migration from Illinois and the Greater Chicago area by individuals, families and businesses seeking lower housing costs and taxes, business-friendly policies, and more open spaces. These trends were only magnified during this pandemic. We believe Indiana, Michigan and Ohio are fiscally responsible states, with pockets of strong economic growth and community banks with similar philosophies. Horizon will continue to capitalize on these opportunities through organic and acquisitive growth initiatives, focusing first on asset generators and secondarily on in-market bank transactions.

Horizon's strategic plan calls for acquisitive growth, which we anticipate will account for approximately 50% of our total growth over the long term. Horizon's acquisition strategy is to partner with like-minded community banks, leasing companies, or unique commercial product entities with similar values located primarily in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. These states have favorable economic environments for business and are well known to Horizon's senior leadership team.

We believe the banking industry will continue to consolidate due to increased competition, the escalating costs of doing business, increased regulatory burdens, low interest rates, and the required investment in technology to remain competitive. We believe Horizon's strong balance sheet, acquisition experience, reputation for executing smooth post-acquisition integrations, capacity of our internal systems, commitment to investing in technology and ability to retain local people, will continue to make our bank a very attractive partner for potential sellers.

As we evaluate acquisition opportunities, we will also be focused on driving organic growth in the markets where we believe we can gain meaningful market share or capitalize on expanding local economies and populations. These markets include major urban areas, governmental seats and university or college towns, most of which project population growth faster than the United States average and Horizon's legacy service areas. In addition, these identified markets have strong local economies and are dominated by large out-of-state banks. As a local and regional community bank, we believe organic growth will be achieved primarily by taking market share from larger banks by focusing on the best possible customer experience through less bureaucracy, faster decisions and competitive products and services.

Another key component in Horizon's strategic plan is to consistently focus on our four primary and diverse revenue streams: business and agricultural banking, retail banking, mortgage lending, and wealth and investment management. These four revenue streams provide the bank with stability to weather varying economic cycles and diversification of Horizon's capital at risk, the combination of which provides for stable and consistent returns to shareholders over time.

Focused Growth Outlook

Horizon's future growth and earnings power is bright, given our recent branch acquisition, recent investment in commercial lenders and technology focus to better serve our customers. In addition, our organizational structure differentiates us from the large out of state bank competition, who dominate most markets we serve, by maintaining local Horizon leadership who are familiar with the markets, local advisory boards to provide invaluable market insight and local decision making that provides for both authority and accountability to better serve our customers. This combination of local people with local knowledge and best-in-class delivery channels creates strong brand loyalty, as evidenced by our high net promoter scores and ability to deliver upon our customer service guarantees.

Milestones Achieved Across the Company

Horizon achieved the following milestones in 2021:

- Record earnings of \$87.1 million
- Surpassed \$7.0 billion in total assets
- Successful acquisition and integration of 14 new branch locations
- Continued to improve upon operational leverage by increasing mass and scale through the branch acquisition and with reported tangible book value earn back less than one year
- Good asset quality as measured by low non-performing loans to total loans and net charge-offs to average loans ratios of 0.53% and 0.04%, respectively
- Improved efficiency and allocation of our resources by closing ten branch locations in 2021, two in 2020 and nine in 2019
- Increased our deposits per branch location from \$46 million to \$74 million from 2017 to 2021, respectively
- Increased the number of commercial lenders by approximately 20%

Creating Shareholder Value

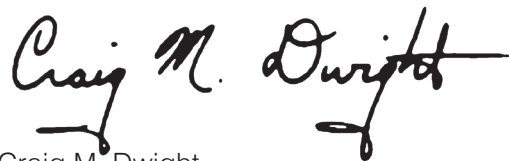
Since 2003, Horizon has been guided by a written shareholder value plan which outlines how our core values, business discipline, and focus on strategic objectives will create long-term value to shareholders. During 2021, this was demonstrated through several key actions and events, including:

- A 32% increase in our common share price to \$20.85 per share on December 31, 2021, providing a 35% total return to stockholders
- Return on average common equity of 12.23%
- Return on average assets of 1.34%, an increase over 2020's ROAA of 1.22%
- Two increases to our quarterly common dividend during the year, bringing it from 12 cents per share to 15 cents and reflecting a 25% total increase
- Continuation of our uninterrupted payment of quarterly cash dividends for more than 30 years
- Maintained consistent shareholder liquidity with Horizon's average shares of common stock traded per day at 118,000, 142,600, and 84,800 for the years 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively
- As of 2021, 2020 and 2019 year-end, Horizon's tangible book value per share was \$12.58, \$11.81 and \$10.63, respectively, representing three consecutive years of record tangible book value per share
- Continued our enrollment in the Russell 2000 and 3000 indices, which supports purchases of Horizon's common stock in index funds tied to these widely used small-cap benchmarks

Horizon's commitment to people first, investment in technology, a disciplined approach to expansion, and ability to maintain a diverse number of revenue streams give us confidence in our ability to weather future economic fluctuations and continue stable growth while delivering shareholder value.

On a Personal Note: *On March 31, 2022, Horizon's President James D. Neff will retire after 22 years of service to our Company. Jim served Horizon well throughout his tenure and during a time that Horizon experienced unprecedented growth. We wish Jim the best in his retirement years and thank him for his years of loyal and dedicated service.*

On behalf of the entire Horizon Bancorp family, thank you for your continued support and investment in Horizon.



Craig M. Dwight
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

summary of selected financial data

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Earnings					
Net interest income	\$181,690	\$170,940	\$160,791	\$134,569	\$112,100
Credit loss expense	(2,084)	20,751	1,976	2,906	2,470
Non-interest income	57,952	59,621	43,058	34,413	33,136
Non-interest expenses	139,279	131,441	122,032	102,516	94,813
Income tax expense	15,356	9,870	13,303	10,443	14,836
Net income available to common shareholders	\$87,091	\$68,499	\$66,538	\$53,117	\$33,117
Cash dividends	\$24,768	\$21,183	\$20,835	\$15,418	\$11,720
Per Share Data					
Basic earnings per share ¹	\$1.99	\$1.56	\$1.53	\$1.39	\$0.96
Diluted earnings per share ¹	1.98	1.55	1.53	1.38	0.95
Cash dividends declared per common share ¹	0.56	0.48	0.46	0.40	0.33
Book value per common share ¹	16.61	15.78	14.59	12.82	11.93
Tangible book value per common share ¹	12.58	11.81	10.63	9.43	8.48
Weighted-average shares outstanding					
Basic ¹	43,802,733	44,044,737	43,493,316	38,347,059	34,553,736
Diluted ¹	43,955,280	44,123,208	43,597,595	38,495,231	34,760,439
Period End Totals					
Loans, net of deferred loan fees and unearned income	\$3,607,631	\$3,867,383	\$3,636,841	\$3,013,332	\$2,831,995
Allowance for credit losses	54,286	57,027	17,667	17,820	16,394
Total assets	7,374,903	5,886,614	5,246,829	4,246,688	3,964,303
Total deposits	5,802,991	4,531,133	3,931,022	3,139,376	2,881,003
Total borrowings	791,288	590,151	606,052	588,221	601,810
Ratios					
Loan to deposit	62.17%	85.65%	92.62%	96.02%	98.30%
Loan to total funding	54.71%	75.78%	80.25%	80.87%	81.31%
Return on average assets	1.34%	1.22%	1.35%	1.31%	0.97%
Average stockholders' equity to average total assets	10.93%	11.82%	12.28%	11.65%	11.15%
Return on average stockholders' equity	12.23%	10.29%	10.98%	11.22%	8.74%
Dividend payout ratio (dividends divided by basic earnings per share)	28.14%	30.77%	31.31%	29.03%	34.78%
Price to book value ratio	125.53%	100.51%	130.27%	123.09%	155.28%
Price to earnings ratio	10.53x	10.23x	12.42x	11.35x	19.45x

¹Adjusted for 3:2 stock splits on June 15, 2018.

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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, 2021

Commission file number 0000-10792

Horizon Bancorp, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana

35-1562417

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

515 Franklin Street, Michigan City, Indiana 46360

(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 219-879-0211

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, no par value	HBNC	The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange 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.

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the last sale price of such stock as of June 30, 2021, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$684.2 million.

As of March 8, 2022, the registrant had 43,563,462 shares of common stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Document	Part of Form 10-K into which portion of document is incorporated
Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement to be filed for its May 5, 2022 annual meeting of shareholders	Part III

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FORWARD–LOOKING STATEMENTS

A cautionary note about forward-looking statements: In addition to historical information, information included and incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10–K contains certain “forward–looking statements” within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Horizon Bancorp, Inc. (“Horizon”) intends such forward–looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward–looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and is including this statement for purposes of invoking those safe–harbor provisions. Forward–looking statements can include statements about estimated cost savings, plans and objectives for future operations and expectations about Horizon’s financial and business performance as well as economic and market conditions. They often can be identified by the use of words such as “expect,” “may,” “likely,” “could,” “should,” “will,” “intend,” “project,” “estimate,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “seek,” “plan,” “goals,” “strategy,” “future” and variations of such words and similar expressions.

Horizon may include forward-looking statements in filings it makes with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), such as this Form 10–K, in other written materials, and in oral statements made by senior management to analysts, investors, representatives of the media and others. Horizon intends that these forward–looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and Horizon undertakes no obligation to update any forward–looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the forward–looking statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Although management believes that the expectations reflected in forward–looking statements are reasonable, actual results may differ materially, whether adversely or positively, from the expectations of Horizon that are expressed or implied by any forward–looking statement. Risks, uncertainties, and factors that could cause Horizon’s actual results to vary materially from those expressed or implied by any forward–looking statement include but are not limited to the following:

- COVID–19 related impact on Horizon and its customers, employees and vendors, which may depend on several factors, including the scope and continued duration of the pandemic, its influence on the financial markets, long–term and post–pandemic changes in the banking preferences and behaviors of customers, supply chain risks to the bank and its customers and actions taken by governmental authorities and other third parties in response to the pandemic;
- economic conditions and their impact on Horizon and its customers, including local and global economic recovery from the pandemic;
- changes to government regulations, including the CARES Act on the accounting for modified loans;
- changes in the level and volatility of interest rates, spreads on earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, and interest rate sensitivity;
- the increasing use of Bitcoin and other crypto currencies and/or stable coin and the possible impact these alternative currencies may have on deposit disintermediation and income derived from payment systems;
- the effect of low interest rates on net interest rate margin and their impact on mortgage loan volumes and the outflow of deposits;
- loss of key Horizon personnel;
- increases in disintermediation, as new technologies allow consumers to complete financial transactions without the assistance of banks, which may have been accelerated by the pandemic;
- potential loss of fee income, including interchange fees, as new and emerging alternative payment platforms (e.g., Apple Pay or Bitcoin) take a greater market share of the payment systems;
- estimates of fair value of certain of Horizon’s assets and liabilities;
- volatility and disruption in financial markets;
- prepayment speeds, loan originations, credit losses and market values, collateral securing loans and other assets;
- sources of liquidity;
- potential risk of environmental liability related to lending and acquisition activities;

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- changes in the competitive environment in Horizon's market areas and among other financial service providers;
- legislation and/or regulation affecting the financial services industry as a whole, and Horizon and its subsidiaries in particular;
- changes in regulatory supervision and oversight, including monetary policy and capital requirements;
- changes in accounting policies or procedures as may be adopted and required by regulatory agencies;
- litigation, regulatory enforcement, tax, and legal compliance risk and costs, as applicable generally and specifically to the financial and fiduciary (generally and as an ESOP fiduciary) environment, especially if materially different from the amount we expect to incur or have accrued for, and any disruptions caused by the same;
- the effects and costs of governmental investigations or related actions by third parties;
- rapid technological developments and changes;
- the risks presented by cyber terrorism and data security breaches;
- the rising costs of effective cybersecurity;
- containing costs and expenses;
- the ability of the U.S. federal government to manage federal debt limits;
- the potential influence on the U.S. financial markets and economy from the effects of climate change and social justice initiatives;
- the potential influence on the U.S. financial markets and economy from material changes outside the U.S. or in overseas relations, including changes in U.S. trade relations related to imposition of tariffs, Brexit, and the phase out of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") according to regulatory guidance;
- the risks of expansion through mergers and acquisitions, including unexpected credit quality problems with acquired loans, difficulty integrating acquired operations and material differences in the actual financial results of such transactions compared with Horizon's initial expectations, including the full realization of anticipated cost savings;
- acts of terrorism, war and global conflicts, such as the Russia and Ukraine conflict, and the potential impact they may have on supply chains, the availability of commodities, commodity prices, inflationary pressure and the overall U.S. and global financial markets.

You are cautioned that actual results may differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. The "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 of this Form 10-K lists some of the factors that could cause Horizon's actual results to vary materially from those expressed in or implied by any forward-looking statements. We direct your attention to this discussion.

Other risks and uncertainties that could affect Horizon's future performance are set forth below in Item 1A, "Risk Factors."

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The disclosures in this Item 1 are qualified by the disclosures below in Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” and Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and in other cautionary statements set forth elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

General

Horizon Bancorp, Inc. (“Horizon” or the “Company”) is a registered bank holding company incorporated in Indiana and headquartered in Michigan City, Indiana. Horizon provides a broad range of banking services in northern and central Indiana and southern and central Michigan through its bank subsidiary, Horizon Bank (“Horizon Bank” or the “Bank”) and other affiliated entities and Horizon Risk Management, Inc. Horizon operates as a single segment, which is commercial banking. Horizon’s common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HBNC. Horizon Bank (formerly known as “Horizon Bank, N.A.”) was founded in 1873 as a national association, and it remained a national association until its conversion to an Indiana commercial bank effective June 23, 2017. The Bank is a full-service commercial bank offering commercial and retail banking services, corporate and individual trust and agency services and other services incident to banking. Horizon Risk Management, Inc. is a captive insurance company incorporated in Nevada and was formed as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Horizon.

Over the last 20 years, Horizon has expanded its geographic reach and experienced financial growth through a combination of both organic expansion and mergers and acquisitions. Horizon’s initial operations focused on northwest Indiana, but since then, the Company has developed a presence in new markets in southern and central Michigan and northeastern and central Indiana. The most recent material expansions through acquisitions are described below.

On September 17, 2021, Horizon Bank completed the purchase and assumption of certain assets and liabilities of 14 former TCF National Bank (“TCF”) branches in 11 Michigan counties. Net cash of \$618.2 million was received in the transaction, representing the deposit balances assumed at closing, net of amounts paid for loans of \$212.0 million, fixed assets of \$6.9 million, cash of \$4.0 million and a 1.75% premium on deposits. Customer deposit balances were recorded at \$846.4 million and a core deposit intangible of \$1.6 million was recorded in the transaction, which will be amortized over 10 years on a straight line basis. Goodwill of \$3.3 million was generated in the transaction.

On March 26, 2019, Horizon completed the acquisition of Salin Bancshares, Inc. (“Salin”), an Indiana corporation, and Horizon Bank’s acquisition of Salin Bank and Trust Company (“Salin Bank”), an Indiana commercial bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of Salin, through mergers effective March 26, 2019. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, shareholders of Salin received 23,907.5 shares of Horizon common stock and \$87,417.17 in cash for each outstanding share of Salin common stock. Salin shares outstanding at the closing to be exchanged were 275, and the shares of Horizon common stock issued to Salin shareholders totaled 6,563,697. The Salin shareholders received cash in lieu of fractional shares. Based upon the March 25, 2019 closing price of \$15.65 per share of Horizon common stock immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger, the transaction had an implied valuation of approximately \$126.7 million. As a result of the acquisition, the Company was able to increase its loan and deposit base and reduce costs through economies of scale. This acquisition brought Horizon a greater presence in central Indiana, including Indianapolis and Columbus, and northeastern Indiana, including Fort Wayne.

The Bank maintains 78 full service offices. At December 31, 2021, the Bank had total assets of \$7.4 billion and total deposits of \$5.8 billion. The Bank has wholly-owned direct and indirect subsidiaries: Horizon Investments, Inc. (“Horizon Investments”), Horizon Properties, Inc. (“Horizon Properties”), Horizon Insurance Services, Inc. (“Horizon Insurance”), Horizon Grantor Trust and Wolverine Commercial Holdings, LLC. Horizon Investments manages the investment portfolio of the Bank. Horizon Properties manages the real estate investment trust. Horizon Insurance is used by the Company’s Wealth Management to sell certain life insurance products through a third party. Horizon Grantor Trust holds title to certain company owned life insurance policies. Wolverine Commercial Holdings, LLC currently holds one piece of property but does not otherwise engage in significant business activities.

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Horizon formed Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust II in 2004 (“Trust II”) and Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust III in 2006 (“Trust III”) for the purpose of participating in pooled trust preferred securities offerings. The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the acquisition of Alliance Financial Corporation in 2005, which formed Alliance Financial Statutory Trust I (“Alliance Trust”). The Company also assumed additional debentures as the result of the acquisition of American Trust & Savings Bank (“American”) in 2010, which formed Am Tru Statutory Trust I (“Am Tru Trust”). The Company also assumed additional debentures as the result of the Heartland transaction, which formed Heartland (IN) Statutory Trust II (“Heartland Trust”). In 2016, the Company also assumed additional debentures as the result of the LaPorte Bancorp transaction. LaPorte Bancorp acquired City Savings Financial Corporation in 2007. City Savings Financial Corporation issued the debentures and formed City Savings Statutory Trust I (“City Savings”) in 2003. The Company also assumed additional debentures as the result of the Salin transaction, which formed Salin Statutory Trust I (“Salin Trust”) in 2003. See Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included at Item 8 for further discussion regarding these previously consolidated entities that are now reported separately.

The business of Horizon is not seasonal to any material degree. No material part of Horizon's business is dependent upon a single or small group of customers, the loss of any one or more of which would have a materially adverse effect on the business of Horizon. In 2021, revenues from loans accounted for 62.7% of the total consolidated revenue, and revenues from investment securities accounted for 14.9% of total consolidated revenue.

Available Information

The Company's Internet address is www.horizonbank.com. The Company makes available, free of charge through the “About Us – Investor Relations – Documents – SEC Filings” section of its Internet website, copies of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Employees and Human Capital Resources

We believe that the foundation of our success in the banking business lies with the quality of our employees, the development of our employees' skills and career goals, and our ability to provide a comprehensive rewarding experience and work environment. We encourage and support the development of our employees and, wherever possible, strive to fill positions from within the organization. As of December 31, 2021, the Bank had 843 full-time and 69 part-time employees.

Competition

Horizon faces a high degree of competition in all of its primary markets. The Bank's primary market consists of areas throughout the northern and central regions of the state of Indiana along with the southern and central regions of the state of Michigan. The Bank's primary market is further defined by the Indiana and Michigan counties identified below. The Bank competes with other commercial banks, savings and loan associations, consumer finance companies, credit unions and other non-bank and digital financial service providers. In addition, Financial Technology, or FinTech, start-ups are emerging in key banking areas. To a more moderate extent, the Bank competes with Chicago money center banks, mortgage banking companies, insurance companies, brokerage houses, other institutions engaged in money market financial services and certain government agencies. Many non-financial institution competitors face fewer regulatory restrictions and have greater capital.

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The following table estimates the number of financial institution competitors in Horizon's primary market areas, along with Horizon's competitive position in these areas, based on the June 30, 2021 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") Deposit Market Share Report (available at www.fdic.gov):

INDIANA			MICHIGAN		
County	Number of Institutions	Horizon Market Share	County	Number of Institutions	Horizon Market Share
Allen	20	0.57 %	Berrien	8	13.10 %
Bartholomew	9	6.09 %	Cass	5	6.17 %
Carroll	6	25.56 %	Ingham	19	2.11 %
Cass	6	18.17 %	Kalamazoo	14	2.14 %
DeKalb	12	15.14 %	Kent	24	0.48 %
Elkhart	16	0.32 %	Midland	7	11.68 %
Fountain	4	8.58 %	Oakland	29	0.21 %
Grant	7	6.76 %	Ottawa	14	0.42 %
Hamilton	26	0.17 %	Saginaw	12	0.81 %
Howard	9	3.23 %	St. Joseph	9	6.38 %
Johnson	20	11.74 %			
Kosciusko	10	5.28 %			
LaPorte	8	59.96 %			
LaGrange	4	4.05 %			
Lake	16	1.62 %			
Marion	24	0.67 %			
Noble	6	5.67 %			
Porter	11	9.92 %			
St. Joseph	14	0.26 %			
Tippecanoe	15	6.33 %			
Whitley	7	6.90 %			

At the time of the FDIC report, Horizon was the largest of the eight bank and thrift institutions in La Porte County, the largest of the six institutions in Carroll County, the second largest of the 20 institutions in Johnson County, the third largest of the 12 institutions in DeKalb County, the third largest of the six institutions in Cass County, the fifth largest of the 15 institutions in Tippecanoe County, and the fifth largest of the 11 institutions in Porter County.

In Michigan, Horizon was the second largest of the seven bank and thrift institutions in Midland County and the fourth largest of the institutions in Berrien County.

Regulation and Supervision

General

As a bank holding company and a financial holding company, the Company is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board" or "Federal Reserve") as its primary federal regulator under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("BHC Act"). The Company is required to file annual reports with the Federal Reserve and provide other information that the Federal Reserve may require. The Federal Reserve may also make examinations and inspections of the Company.

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The Bank, as an Indiana–state chartered bank, is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Indiana Department of Financial Institutions (“DFI”) as its primary state regulator. Also, as to certain matters, the Bank is under the supervision of, and subject to examination by, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) because the FDIC provides deposit insurance to the Bank and is the Bank’s primary federal regulator.

The supervision, regulation and examination of Horizon and the Bank by the bank regulatory agencies are intended primarily for the protection of depositors rather than for the benefit of Horizon’s shareholders.

Horizon 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, as administered by the SEC. Horizon’s common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the trading symbol “HBNC,” and Horizon is subject to the NASDAQ rules applicable to listed companies.

Included below is a brief summary of significant aspects of the laws, regulations and policies applicable to Horizon and the Bank. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the statutes, regulations and policies that are referenced and is not intended to be an exhaustive description of the statutes, regulations and policies applicable to the business of Horizon and the Bank. Also, such statutes, regulations and policies are continually under review by Congress and state legislatures and by federal and state regulatory agencies. A change in statutes, regulations or regulatory policies applicable to Horizon and the Bank could have a material effect on Horizon’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank Holding Company Act

The BHC Act generally limits the business in which a bank holding company and its subsidiaries may engage to banking or managing or controlling banks and those activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto. Those closely related activities currently can include such activities as consumer finance, mortgage banking and securities brokerage. Certain well–managed and well–capitalized bank holding companies may elect to be treated as a “financial holding company” and, as a result, will be permitted to engage in a broader range of activities that are financial in nature and in activities that are determined to be incidental or complementary to activities that are financial in nature. Horizon has both qualified as, and elected to be, a financial holding company. Activities that are considered financial in nature include securities underwriting and dealing, insurance underwriting and making merchant banking investments.

To commence any new activity permitted by the BHC Act or to acquire a company engaged in any new activity permitted by the BHC Act, each insured depository institution subsidiary of the financial holding company must have received a rating of at least “satisfactory” in its most recent examination under the Community Reinvestment Act. The Federal Reserve Board has the power to order any bank holding company or its subsidiaries to terminate any activity or to terminate its ownership or control of any subsidiary when the Federal Reserve Board has reasonable grounds to believe that continuation of such activity or such ownership or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness, safety or stability of any bank subsidiary of the bank holding company.

Federal Reserve Board policy has historically required bank holding companies to act as a source of financial and managerial strength for their subsidiary banks. The Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd–Frank Act”), which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, codified this policy. Under this requirement, Horizon is required to act as a source of financial strength to the Bank and to commit resources to support the Bank in circumstances in which Horizon might not otherwise do so. For this purpose, “source of financial strength” means Horizon’s ability to provide financial assistance to the Bank in the event of the Bank’s financial distress.

The BHC Act, the Bank Merger Act (which is the popular name for Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) and other federal and state statutes regulate acquisitions of banks and bank holding companies. The BHC Act requires the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before a bank holding company may acquire more than a 5% voting interest or substantially all the assets of any bank or bank holding company. Banks must also seek prior approval from their primary state and federal regulators for any such acquisitions. In reviewing applications seeking approval for mergers and other acquisition transactions, the bank regulatory authorities will consider, among other things, the competitive effect and public benefits of the transactions, the capital position of the combined organization, the risks to the stability of the U.S. banking or financial system, the applicant’s performance record under the Community Reinvestment Act and the effectiveness of the subject organizations in combating money laundering activities.

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Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (“FDICIA”), a bank holding company is required to guarantee the compliance of any insured depository institution subsidiary that may become “undercapitalized” (as defined in FDICIA), with the terms of any capital restoration plan filed by such subsidiary with its appropriate federal bank regulatory agency.

Bank holding companies, such as Horizon, and their insured depository institutions, such as the Bank, are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state regulators. The guidelines establish a systematic analytical framework that makes regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations. Risk-based capital ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet commitments to four risk weighted categories, with higher levels of capital being required for the categories perceived as representing greater risk. Recently, the Federal bank regulatory agencies, working jointly, adopted a rule designed to simplify capital requirements for community banks, allowing qualifying community banks to adopt a simple community bank leverage ratio. For an additional discussion of the Company’s regulatory capital ratios and regulatory requirements as of December 31, 2021, please refer to the subsection titled “*Capital Regulation*” in this “Regulation and Supervision” section.

Branching and Acquisitions

Indiana law, the BHC Act and the Bank Merger Act restrict certain types of expansion by the Company and the Bank. The Company and the Bank may be required to apply for prior approval from (or give prior notice and an opportunity for review to) the Federal Reserve, the DFI and the FDIC, and or other regulatory agencies as a condition to the acquisition or establishment of new offices, or the acquisition by merger, purchase or otherwise of the stock, business or assets of other banks or companies.

Under current law, Indiana chartered banks may establish branches throughout the state and in other states, subject to certain limitations. Indiana law also authorizes an Indiana bank to establish one or more branches in states other than Indiana through interstate merger transactions and to establish one or more interstate branches through de novo branching or the acquisition of a branch. The Dodd-Frank Act permits the establishment of de novo branches in states where such branches could be opened by a state bank chartered by that state. The consent of the state in which the new branch will be opened is no longer required.

Deposit Insurance and Assessments

The Bank’s deposits are insured to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund (“DIF”) of the FDIC. Generally, deposits are insured up to the statutory limit of \$250,000. Banks are subject to deposit insurance premiums and assessments to maintain the DIF. The FDIC has authority to raise or lower assessment rates on insured banks in order to achieve statutorily required reserve ratios in the DIF and to impose special additional assessments.

The Dodd-Frank Act resulted in significant changes to the FDIC’s deposit insurance system. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC is authorized to set the reserve ratio for the DIF at no less than 1.35%, and must achieve the 1.35% designated reserve ratio by September 30, 2020. The FDIC must offset the effect of the increase in the minimum designated reserve ratio from 1.15% to 1.35% on insured depository institutions of less than \$10 billion and may declare dividends to depository institutions when the reserve ratio at the end of a calendar quarter is at least 1.50%, although the FDIC has the authority to suspend or limit such permitted dividend declarations. The FDIC has set the long term goal for the designated reserve ratio of the deposit insurance fund at 2% of estimated insured deposits.

Also as a consequence of the Dodd-Frank Act, the assessment base for deposit insurance premiums was changed in 2011 from adjusted domestic deposits to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity. Tangible equity for this purpose means Tier 1 capital. The initial base assessment rates ranged from 5 to 35 basis points. For small Risk Category I banks, such as Horizon Bank, the rates ranged from 5 to 9 basis points. Adjustments are made to the initial assessment rates based on long-term unsecured debt, depository institution debt, and brokered deposits.

Effective as of June 30, 2016, the reserve ratio reached 1.15% and a new assessment rate schedule became effective July 1, 2016, with rates ranging from 3 to 30 basis points instead of 5 to 35 basis points. Assessment rates for all established smaller banks will be determined using financial measures and supervisory ratings derived from a statistical model estimating the probability of failure over three years. The new pricing system eliminates risk

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categories, but establishes minimum and maximum assessment rates for established small banks based on a bank's CAMELS composite ratings (*i.e.*, capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity and sensitivity). By September 2018, the statutory minimum was exceeded, with the reserve ratio reaching 1.36%.

By September 2020, the FDIC had announced that the ratio had declined to 1.30% due largely to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and a surge in deposits. The FDIC adopted a plan to restore the fund to the 1.35% ratio within eight years but did not change its assessment schedule.

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 and unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, order or any condition imposed in writing by, or written agreement with, the FDIC. The FDIC may also suspend deposit insurance temporarily during the hearing process for a permanent termination of insurance if the institution has no tangible capital.

FDIC-insured institutions have also been subject to the requirement to pay assessments to the FDIC to fund interest payments on bonds issued by the Financing Corporation ("FICO"), an agency of the Federal government established to recapitalize the insolvent Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an early predecessor of the DIF. The FICO bonds were scheduled to be repaid between 2017 and 2019, and the last FICO assessment on institutions like Horizon Bank was collected on the March 29, 2019, FDIC Quarterly Certified Statement Invoice.

Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders

Horizon and the Bank are subject to the Federal Reserve Act, which restricts financial transactions between banks, affiliated companies and their executive officers, including limits on credit transactions between these parties. The statute prescribes terms and conditions in order for bank affiliate transactions to be deemed to be consistent with safe and sound banking practices, and it also restricts the types of collateral security permitted in connection with a bank's extension of credit to an affiliate. In general, extensions of credit (i) must be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, and subject to credit underwriting procedures that are at least as stringent as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliates, and (ii) must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features.

Capital Regulation

The federal bank regulatory authorities have adopted risk-based capital guidelines for banks and bank holding companies that are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banks and bank holding companies and account for off-balance sheet items. Generally, to satisfy the capital requirements, the Company must maintain capital sufficient to meet both risk-based asset ratio tests and a leverage ratio test on a consolidated basis. Risk-based capital ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet commitments into various risk-weighted categories, with higher weighting assigned to categories perceived as representing greater risk. A risk-based ratio represents the applicable measure of capital divided by total risk-weighted assets. The leverage ratio is a measure of the Company's core capital divided by total assets adjusted as specified in the guidelines.

The capital guidelines divide a bank holding company's or bank's capital into two tiers. The first tier ("Tier I") includes common equity, certain non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and certain other intangible assets (except mortgage servicing rights and purchased credit card relationships, subject to certain limitations). Supplementary capital ("Tier II") includes, among other items, cumulative perpetual and long-term limited-life preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, certain hybrid capital instruments, term subordinated debt and the allowance for loan and lease losses, subject to certain limitations, less required deductions. The regulations also require the maintenance of a leverage ratio designed to supplement the risk-based capital guidelines. This ratio is computed by dividing Tier I capital, net of all intangibles, by the quarterly average of total assets. Pursuant to the regulations, banks must maintain capital levels commensurate with the level of risk, including the volume and severity of problem loans to which they are exposed.

Effective January 1, 2015 (subject to certain phase-in provisions through January 1, 2019), the Company became subject to federal banking rules implementing changes arising from Dodd-Frank and the U.S. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, providing a capital framework for all U.S. banks and bank holding companies ("Basel III").

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Basel III increased the minimum requirements for both the quantity and quality of capital held by Horizon and the Bank. The rules include a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0% (increased from 4.0%), a total capital ratio of 8.0% (unchanged from prior rules) and a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%. The rules also require a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets, which is in addition to the other minimum risk-based capital standards in the rule. Institutions that do not maintain the required capital conservation buffer will become subject to progressively more stringent limitations on the percentage of earnings that can be paid out in dividends or used for stock repurchases and on the payment of certain bonuses to senior executive management. The capital conservation buffer requirement was phased in over three years beginning in 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increased each year until fully implemented at 2.5% on January 1, 2019. The capital conservation buffer requirement effectively raises the minimum required common equity Tier 1 capital ratio to 7.0%, the Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5% and the total capital ratio to 10.5%.

Basel III also introduced other changes, including an increase in the capital required for certain categories of assets, including higher-risk construction real estate loans and certain exposures related to securitizations. Banking organizations with less than \$15 billion in assets as of December 31, 2010, such as Horizon, are permitted to retain non-qualifying Tier 1 capital trust preferred securities issued prior to May 19, 2010, subject generally to a limit of 25% of Tier 1 capital.

In May 2018, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (the “Regulatory Relief Act”) was enacted, to modify or remove certain financial reform rules and regulations, including some implemented under the Dodd-Frank Act. As directed by the Regulatory Relief Act, in October 2019, federal banking regulators established a “Community Bank Leverage Ratio” to replace the leverage and risk-based regulatory capital ratios for qualifying community banking organizations that choose to opt in to the new framework. Any qualifying depository institution or its holding company that exceeds the “Community Bank Leverage Ratio” of 9% will be considered to have met generally applicable leverage and risk-based regulatory capital ratios, and any qualifying depository institution that exceeds the new ratio will be considered to be “well-capitalized” under the prompt correction action rules.

The federal banking regulators also adopted additional capital simplification rules effective for 2020. The capital simplifications rules increase the individual regulatory limit for mortgage servicing assets and certain deferred tax assets, remove the aggregate 15% common equity Tier 1 capital threshold deduction, streamline the treatment for investments in the capital of unconsolidated financial institutions, and simplify the calculation for minority interest limitations for non-advanced approaches banking organizations.

Horizon’s management believes that, as of December 31, 2021, Horizon and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements under the Basel III capital rules currently in effect.

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The following is a summary of Horizon's and the Bank's regulatory capital and capital requirements at December 31, 2021.

	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes ⁽¹⁾		Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes with Capital Buffer ⁽¹⁾		Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions ⁽¹⁾	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	\$ 708,198	15.71 %	\$ 360,737	8.00 %	\$ 473,468	10.50 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	664,061	14.72 %	361,015	8.00 %	473,832	10.50 %	\$ 451,269	10.00 %
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	661,729	14.68 %	270,553	6.00 %	383,284	8.50 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	617,592	13.69 %	270,761	6.00 %	383,578	8.50 %	361,015	8.00 %
Common equity tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	541,920	12.02 %	202,915	4.50 %	315,645	7.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	617,592	13.69 %	203,071	4.50 %	315,888	7.00 %	293,325	6.50 %
Tier 1 capital (to average assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	661,729	9.05 %	292,335	4.00 %	292,335	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	617,592	8.50 %	290,646	4.00 %	290,646	4.00 %	363,307	5.00 %

⁽¹⁾ As defined by regulatory agencies

The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the Federal Reserve to set minimum capital levels for bank holding companies that are as stringent as those required for insured depository subsidiaries, except that bank holding companies with less than \$1 billion in assets are exempt from these capital requirements.

Dividends

Horizon is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank. The primary source of Horizon's cash flow, including cash flow to pay dividends on its common stock, is the payment of dividends to Horizon by the Bank. Under Indiana law, the Bank may pay dividends of so much of its undivided profits (generally, earnings less losses, bad debts, taxes and other operating expenses) as is considered appropriate by the Bank's Board of Directors. However, the Bank must obtain the approval of the DFI for the payment of a dividend if the total of all dividends declared by the Bank during the current year, including the proposed dividend, would exceed the sum of retained net income for the year to date plus its retained net income for the previous two years. For this purpose, "retained net income" means net income as calculated for call report purposes, less all dividends declared for the applicable period. The Bank is generally exempt from this DFI pre-approval process for dividends if (i) the Bank has been assigned a composite uniform financial institutions rating of 1 or 2 as a result of the most recent federal or state examination; (ii) the proposed dividend will not result in a Tier 1 leverage ratio below 7.5%; and (iii) the Bank is not subject to any corrective action, supervisory order, supervisory agreement or board approved operating agreement.

The FDIC has the authority to prohibit the Bank from paying dividends if, in its opinion, the payment of dividends would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice in light of the financial condition of the Bank.

In addition, under Federal Reserve supervisory policy, a bank holding company generally should not maintain its existing rate of cash dividends on common shares unless (i) the organization's net income available to common shareholders over the past year has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends and (ii) the prospective rate of earnings retention appears consistent with the organization's capital needs, assets, quality and overall financial condition. The Federal Reserve issued a letter dated February 24, 2009, to bank holding companies informing them that it expects bank holding companies to consult with it in advance of declaring dividends that could raise safety and soundness concerns (*i.e.*, such as when the dividend is not supported by earnings or involves a material

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increase in the dividend rate) and in advance of repurchasing shares of common stock or preferred stock. Although the effect of this letter was revised in December 2015 to become inapplicable to certain large U.S. bank holding companies (generally, those with at least \$50 billion in average total consolidated assets), the guidance remains effective for bank holding companies like Horizon.

Prompt Corrective Regulatory Action

Under FDICIA, federal banking regulatory authorities are required to take regulatory enforcement actions known as “prompt corrective action” with respect to depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. The extent of the regulators’ powers depends on whether the institution in question is categorized as “well capitalized,” “adequately capitalized,” “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized,” or “critically undercapitalized,” as defined by regulation. Depending upon the capital category to which an institution is assigned, the regulators’ corrective powers include: (i) requiring the submission of a capital restoration plan; (ii) placing limits on asset growth and restrictions on activities; (iii) requiring the institution to issue additional capital stock (including additional voting stock) or to be acquired; (iv) restricting transactions with affiliates; (v) restricting the interest rate the institution may pay on deposits; (vi) ordering a new election of directors of the institution; (vii) requiring that senior executive officers or directors be dismissed; (viii) prohibiting the institution from accepting deposits from correspondent banks; (ix) requiring the institution to divest certain subsidiaries; (x) prohibiting the payment of principal or interest on subordinated debt; and (xi) ultimately, for critically undercapitalized institutions, appointing a receiver for the institution.

New prompt corrective action requirements that became effective January 1, 2015, increased the capital level requirements necessary to qualify as “well capitalized.” At December 31, 2021, the Bank was categorized as “well capitalized,” meaning that the Bank’s total risk-based capital ratio exceeded 10%, the Bank’s Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio exceeded 8%, the Bank’s common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio exceeded 6.5%, the Bank’s leverage ratio exceeded 5%, and the Bank was not subject to a regulatory order, agreement or directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure.

Banking regulators may change these capital requirements from time to time, depending on the economic outlook generally and the outlook for the banking industry. The Company is unable to predict whether and when any such further capital requirements would be imposed and, if so, to what levels and on what schedule.

Anti-Money Laundering — The USA Patriot Act and the Bank Secrecy Act

Horizon is subject to the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, which contains anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and requires financial institutions to implement additional policies and procedures to address money laundering, suspicious activities and currency transaction reporting, and currency crimes. The regulations promulgated under the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 require financial institutions such as the Bank to adopt controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identities of their customers.

The Bank Secrecy Act of 1970, which was amended to incorporate certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, also focuses on combating money laundering and terrorist financing and requires financial institutions to develop policies, procedures and practices to prevent, detect and deter these activities, including customer identification programs and procedures for filing suspicious activity reports. Banks had until May 2018 at the latest to update their policies with respect to new customer due diligence regulations adopted by the U.S. Department of the Treasury under the Bank Secrecy Act. During 2018, Horizon Bank implemented the Fifth Pillar of the Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”) which focuses on identifying beneficial ownership. The BSA officer and BSA analysts incorporated these enhanced due diligence requirements into the Bank’s policies, procedures and training programs in 2018.

Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or to comply with all of the relevant laws or regulations relating thereto, could have serious legal and reputational consequences for Horizon and the Bank.

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Federal Securities Law and NASDAQ

The shares of common stock of Horizon have been registered with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act (the “1934 Act”). Horizon is subject to the information, proxy solicitation, insider trading restrictions and other requirements of the 1934 Act and the rules of the SEC promulgated thereunder.

Shares of common stock held by persons who are affiliates of Horizon may not be resold without registration unless sold in accordance with the resale restrictions of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. If Horizon meets the current public information requirements under Rule 144, each affiliate of Horizon who complies with the other conditions of Rule 144 (including those that require the affiliate’s sale to be aggregated with those of certain other persons) would be able to sell in the public market, without registration, a number of shares not to exceed, in any three-month period, the greater of (i) 1% of the outstanding shares of Horizon or (ii) the average weekly volume of trading in such shares during the preceding four calendar weeks.

Under the Dodd–Frank Act, Horizon is required to provide its shareholders an opportunity to vote on the executive compensation payable to its named executive officers and on golden parachute payments in connection with mergers and acquisitions. These votes are non-binding and advisory. At least once every six years, Horizon must also permit shareholders to determine, on an advisory basis, whether such votes on executive compensation (called “say on pay” votes) should be held every one, two, or three years. In both 2012 and 2018, Horizon’s shareholders voted in favor of presenting the executive compensation “say on pay” question every year.

Shares of common stock of Horizon are listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the trading symbol “HBNC,” and Horizon is subject to the rules of NASDAQ for listed companies.

Sarbanes–Oxley Act of 2002

Horizon is subject to the Sarbanes–Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Sarbanes–Oxley Act”), which revised the laws affecting corporate governance, accounting obligations and corporate reporting. The Sarbanes–Oxley Act applies to all companies with equity or debt securities registered under the 1934 Act. In particular, the Sarbanes–Oxley Act established: (i) new requirements for audit committees, including independence, expertise and responsibilities; (i) additional responsibilities regarding financial statements for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the reporting company; (ii) new standards for auditors and regulation of audits; (iv) increased disclosure and reporting obligations for the reporting company and its directors and executive officers; and (v) new and increased civil and criminal penalties for violation of the securities laws.

Pursuant to the final rules adopted by the SEC to implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act, Horizon is required to include in each Form 10–K it files a report of management on Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting. The internal control report must include a statement of management’s responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate control over financial reporting of Horizon, identify the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting and provide management’s assessment of the effectiveness of Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting. This Annual Report on Form 10–K also includes an attestation report issued by Horizon’s registered public accounting firm on Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting.

Financial System Reform — The Dodd–Frank Act, the CFPB and the 2018 Regulatory Relief Act

The Dodd–Frank Act, which was signed into law in 2010, significantly changed the regulation of financial institutions and the financial services industry. The Dodd–Frank Act includes provisions affecting large and small financial institutions alike, including several provisions that have profoundly affected how community banks, thrifts, and small bank and thrift holding companies are regulated. Among other things, these provisions eliminated the Office of Thrift Supervision and transferred its functions to the other federal banking agencies, relaxed rules regarding interstate branching, allowed financial institutions to pay interest on business checking accounts, changed the scope of federal deposit insurance coverage and imposed new capital requirements on bank and thrift holding companies.

The Dodd–Frank Act created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”) as an independent bureau within the Federal Reserve System with broad rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement powers under various federal consumer financial protection laws, including the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Truth in Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Consumer Financial

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Privacy provisions of the Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act and certain other statutes. In July 2011, many of the consumer financial protection functions formerly assigned to the federal banking and other designated agencies were transferred to the CFPB. The CFPB has a large budget and staff, and has the authority to implement regulations under federal consumer protection laws and enforce those laws against financial institutions. The CFPB has examination and primary enforcement authority over depository institutions with \$10 billion or more in assets. Smaller institutions are subject to rules promulgated by the CFPB but continue to be examined and supervised by the federal banking regulators for consumer compliance purposes. The CFPB also has authority to prevent unfair, deceptive or abusive practices in connection with offering consumer financial products. Additionally, the CFPB is authorized to collect fines and provide consumer restitution in the event of violations, engage in consumer financial education, track consumer complaints, request data, and promote the availability of financial services to underserved consumers and communities.

The CFPB has indicated that mortgage lending is an area of supervisory focus. The CFPB has published several final regulations impacting the mortgage industry, including rules related to ability–to–repay, mortgage servicing, escrow accounts, and mortgage loan originator compensation. The ability–to–repay rule makes lenders liable if they fail to assess a borrower’s ability to repay under a prescribed test, but also creates a safe harbor for so called “qualified mortgages.” Failure to comply with the ability–to–repay rule may result in possible CFPB enforcement action and special statutory damages plus actual, class action, and attorneys’ fees damages, all of which a borrower may claim in defense of a foreclosure action at any time.

The CFPB also amended Regulation C to implement amendments to the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act made by the Dodd–Frank Act. The amendment added a significant number of new information collecting and reporting requirements for financial institutions, most of which became effective as of January 1, 2018.

The Dodd–Frank Act contains numerous other provisions affecting financial institutions of all types, many of which may have an impact on the operating environment of Horizon in substantial and unpredictable ways. Horizon has incurred higher operating costs in complying with the Dodd–Frank Act, and expects these higher costs to continue for the foreseeable future.

In May 2018, the Regulatory Relief Act was enacted to modify or remove certain financial reform rules and regulations, including some of those implemented under the Dodd–Frank Act. While the Regulatory Relief Act maintains most of the regulatory structure established by the Dodd–Frank Act, it amends certain aspects of the regulatory framework for small depository institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion and for large banks with assets of more than \$50 billion.

Rules promulgated in 2019 pursuant to the Regulatory Relief Act have simplified the regulatory capital calculation and have established a “Community Bank Leverage Ratio” to replace the leverage and risk–based regulatory capital ratios for those banks choosing to adopt it. In addition, the Regulatory Relief Act includes regulatory relief for community banks regarding regulatory examination cycles, call reports, the Volcker Rule (proprietary trading prohibitions), mortgage disclosures and risk weights for certain high–risk commercial real estate loans.

Horizon’s management will continue to review the status of the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the Dodd–Frank Act and the Regulatory Relief Act, particularly the Community Bank Leverage Ratio framework, and to assess their probable impact on the business, financial condition and results of operations of Horizon. At this point, Horizon Bank has not elected to opt into the Community Bank Leverage Ratio framework.

Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) System

The Bank is a member of the FHLB of Indianapolis, which is one of twelve regional FHLBs. Each FHLB serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. The FHLB is funded primarily from funds deposited by banks and savings associations and proceeds derived from the sale of consolidated obligations of the FHLB system. It makes loans to members (*i.e.*, advances) in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors of the FHLB. All FHLB advances must be fully secured by sufficient collateral as determined by the FHLB. The Federal Housing Finance Board (“FHFB”), an independent agency, controls the FHLB System, including the FHLB of Indianapolis.

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The FHLB imposes various limitations on advances such as limiting the amount of certain types of real estate related collateral to 30% of a member's capital and limiting total advances to a member. Interest rates charged for advances vary depending upon maturity, the cost of funds to the FHLB of Indianapolis and the purpose of the borrowing.

The FHLBs are required to provide funds for the resolution of troubled savings associations and to contribute to affordable housing programs through direct loans or interest subsidies on advances targeted for community investment and low and moderate income housing projects.

As a member of the FHLB, the Bank is required to purchase and maintain stock in the FHLB of Indianapolis in an amount equal to at least 1% of its aggregate unpaid residential mortgage loans, home purchase contracts, or similar obligations at the beginning of each year. At December 31, 2021, the Bank's investment in stock of the FHLB of Indianapolis was \$24.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, dividends paid by the FHLB of Indianapolis to the Bank on the FHLB stock totaled approximately \$657,000, for an annualized rate paid in dividends of 2.8%.

Limitations on Rates Paid for Deposits; Restrictions on Brokered Deposits

FDIC regulations restrict the interest rates that less than well-capitalized insured depository institutions may pay on deposits and also restrict the ability of such institutions to accept brokered deposits. These regulations permit a "well capitalized" depository institution to accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits without restriction, and an "adequately capitalized" depository institution to accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits with a waiver from the FDIC (subject to certain restrictions on payments of rates). The regulations prohibit an "undercapitalized" depository institution from accepting, renewing or rolling over brokered deposits. These regulations contemplate that the definitions of "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized" and "undercapitalized" will be the same as the definitions adopted by the agencies to implement the prompt corrective action provisions of FDICIA. The Bank is a well-capitalized institution, and management does not believe that these regulations have a materially adverse effect on the Bank's current operations.

Community Reinvestment Act

Under the Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA"), the Bank has a continuing and affirmative obligation consistent with its safe and sound operation to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the CRA. The CRA requires the FDIC in connection with its examination of the Bank, to assess its record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take that record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by the Bank. For example, the regulations specify that a bank's CRA performance will be considered in its expansion proposals (e.g., branching and acquisitions of other financial institutions) and may be the basis for approving, denying or conditioning the approval of an application. As of the date of its most recent regulatory examination, the Bank was rated "satisfactory" with respect to its CRA compliance.

Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act, Financial Privacy

The Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act adopted in 1999 ("Gramm–Leach") was intended to modernize the banking industry by removing barriers to affiliation among banks, insurance companies, the securities industry and other financial service providers. Gramm–Leach was responsible for establishing a distinct type of bank holding company, known as a financial holding company, which is allowed to engage in an expanded range of financial services, including banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both agency and underwriting) and merchant banking. As previously discussed, Horizon has qualified as, and elected to become, a financial holding company under the Gramm–Leach amendments to the BHC Act.

Under Gramm–Leach, federal banking regulators adopted rules limiting the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose non–public information about consumers to non–affiliated third parties. The rules require disclosure of privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal information to non–affiliated third parties. The privacy provisions of Gramm–Leach affect how consumer information is transmitted through diversified financial services companies and conveyed to outside vendors.

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As a financial institution, the Bank handles a significant amount of sensitive data, including personal information. The Company does not disclose any non–public information about any current or former customers to anyone except as permitted by law and subject to contractual confidentiality provisions which restrict the release and use of such information.

We are also subject to guidance from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (“FFIEC”), an interagency body for five federal banking regulators, with respect to such matters as data privacy, disaster recovery and cybersecurity.

Horizon continues to monitor existing and new privacy and data security laws for their impact on Horizon’s business operations and its customers, including the applicability and effect of laws such as the European Union’s comprehensive 2018 General Data Privacy Regulation and the California Consumer Privacy Act that went into effect on January 1, 2020.

Interchange Fees for Debit Cards

Under the Dodd–Frank Act, interchange fees for bank card transactions must be reasonable and proportional to the issuer’s incremental cost incurred with respect to the transaction plus certain fraud related costs. Interchange fees are transaction fees between banks for each bank card transaction, designed to reimburse the card-issuing bank for the costs of handling and credit risk inherent in a bank credit or debit card transaction. Although institutions with total assets of less than \$10 billion, like the Bank, are exempt from this requirement, competitive pressures are likely to require smaller depository institutions to reduce fees with respect to these bank card transactions.

Other Regulation

In addition to the matters discussed above, the Bank is subject to additional regulation of its activities, including a variety of consumer protection regulations affecting its lending, deposit and debt collection activities and regulations affecting secondary mortgage market activities. Both federal and state law extensively regulate various aspects of the banking business, such as reserve requirements, truth-in-lending and truth-in-savings disclosures, equal credit opportunity, fair credit reporting, trading in securities and other aspects of banking operations.

Accounting Standards With Regulatory Effect

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued an accounting standard update, “Financial Instruments–Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments,” which replaces the current “incurred loss” model for recognizing credit losses with an “expected loss” model referred to as the Current Expected Credit Loss (“CECL”) model. Under the CECL model, Horizon will be required to present certain financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as loans held for investment and held to maturity debt securities, at the net amount expected to be collected. The measurement of expected credit losses is to be based on information about past events, including historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. On December 21, 2018, the federal banking agencies approved a final rule modifying their regulatory capital rules and providing an option to phase in over a period of three years the day–one regulatory capital effects of the CECL model. The final rule also revises the agencies’ other rules to reflect the update to the accounting standards. The final rule took effect April 1, 2019. Horizon adopted the new CECL standard effective as of January 1, 2020, the effects of which are shown and discussed in the financial statements and related notes included in this Annual Report.

Effect of Governmental Monetary Policies

The Bank’s earnings are affected by domestic economic conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government and its agencies. The Federal Reserve’s monetary policies have had, and are likely to continue to have, an important impact on the operating results of commercial banks through its power to implement national monetary policy in order, among other things, to curb inflation or combat a recession. The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve have major effects upon the levels of bank loans, investments and deposits through its open market operations in United States government securities and through its regulation of the discount rate on borrowings of member banks and the reserve requirements against member bank deposits. It is not possible to predict the nature or impact of future changes in monetary and fiscal policies.

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Legislative Initiatives

Additional legislative and administrative actions affecting the banking industry may be considered by the United States Congress, state legislatures and various regulatory agencies. Horizon cannot predict with certainty whether such legislative or administrative action will be enacted or the extent to which the banking industry in general or Horizon and its affiliates in particular will be affected.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in Horizon's securities is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties related to our business. The material risks and uncertainties that management believes currently affect Horizon are described below, categorized as risks related to our business, risks related to the banking industry generally, and risks related to our common stock. Additional risks and uncertainties that management is not aware of or that management currently deems immaterial may also impair Horizon's business operations and its financial results. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the value of our securities could decline significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment. As a result, before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider these risks as well as information we include or incorporate by reference in this report and other filings we make with the SEC.

Some statements in the following risk factors constitute forward-looking statements. Please refer to "Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 3 of this Annual Report on Form 10–K.

Risks Related to Our Business

The COVID–19 pandemic has and may continue to impact our business and financial results, and the ultimate impact will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope and duration of the pandemic and actions taken by governmental authorities in response to the pandemic.

The COVID–19 pandemic has created and continues to create disruptions to the global economy and to the lives of individuals throughout the world. Governments, businesses, and the public are taking unprecedented actions to contain the spread of COVID–19 and to mitigate its effects, including quarantines, travel bans, shelter-in-place orders, closures of businesses and schools, fiscal stimulus, and legislation designed to deliver monetary aid and other relief. While the scope, duration, and full effects of COVID–19 are still rapidly evolving and not fully known, the pandemic and related efforts to contain it have disrupted global economic activity, adversely affected the functioning of financial markets, impacted interest rates, increased economic and market uncertainty, and disrupted trade and supply chains. If these effects continue for a prolonged period or result in sustained economic stress or recession, many of the risk factors identified in this Annual Report could be exacerbated and such effects could have a material adverse impact on us in a number of ways related to credit, collateral, customer demand, funding operations, interest rate risk, human capital, self-insurance and financial results, as described in more detail below.

- ***Credit Risk*** – Our risks of timely loan repayment and the value of collateral supporting the loans are affected by the strength of our borrowers' businesses. Concern about the spread of COVID–19 has caused and is likely to continue to cause business shutdowns, limitations on commercial activity and financial transactions, labor shortages, change in consumer and business spending and travel behaviors, supply chain interruptions, increased unemployment and commercial property vacancy rates, reduced profitability, inability of property owners to make mortgage payments, and overall economic and financial market instability, all of which have already caused some of our customers to be unable to make scheduled loan payments. If the continuing effects of COVID–19 result in widespread and sustained repayment shortfalls on loans in our portfolio, we could incur significant delinquencies, foreclosures and credit losses, particularly if the available collateral is insufficient to cover our exposure. The future effects of COVID–19 on economic activity could negatively affect the collateral values associated with our existing loans, our ability to liquidate the real estate collateral securing our residential and commercial real estate loans, our ability to maintain loan origination volume and to obtain additional financing, the future demand for or profitability of our lending services, and the financial condition and credit risk profiles of our customers.

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Further, in the event of delinquencies, regulatory changes and policies designed to protect borrowers may slow or prevent us from making our business decisions or may result in a delay in our taking certain remediation actions, such as foreclosure. In addition, we have unfunded commitments to extend credit to customers. During a challenging economic environment like now, our customers are more dependent on our credit commitments and increased borrowings under these commitments could adversely impact our liquidity. Furthermore, in an effort to support our communities during the pandemic, we participated in the Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) under the CARES Act whereby loans to small businesses were made and those loans are subject to regulatory requirements that require forbearance of loan payments for a specified time and that limit our ability to pursue all available remedies in the event of a loan default. If a borrower under a PPP loan fails to qualify for loan forgiveness, we are at the heightened risk of holding these loans at unfavorable interest rates as compared to loans to customers that we would have otherwise extended credit to.

- **Strategic Risk** – Our success in effectively implementing our short-term and long-term strategic objectives and business plans may be negatively affected by the continuing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including changes in the pricing marketability of our products and services, changes in interest rates that may increase our funding costs, reduced demand for our financial products due to deteriorating economic conditions and the various responses of governmental and nongovernmental authorities. In many of our markets, local governments have acted to temporarily close or restrict the operations of most businesses from time to time during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Operational Risk** – Current and future restrictions on our workforce's access to our facilities could limit our ability to meet customer servicing expectations and have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial results. We rely on business processes and branch activity that largely depend on people and technology, including access to information technology systems as well as information, applications, payment systems and other services provided by third parties. In response to COVID-19, we have modified our business practices with a portion of our employees working remotely from other locations and their homes to have our operations uninterrupted as much as possible. Further, technology in employees' homes may not be as robust as in our offices and could cause the networks, information systems, applications, and other tools available to employees to be more limited or less reliable than in our offices. The continuation of these work-from-home measures also introduces additional operational risk, including increased cybersecurity risk. These cyber risks include greater phishing, malware, and other cybersecurity attacks, vulnerability to disruptions of our information technology infrastructure and telecommunications systems for remote operations, increased risk of unauthorized dissemination of confidential information, limited ability to restore the systems in the event of a systems failure or interruption, greater risk of a security breach resulting in destruction or misuse of valuable information, and potential impairment of our ability to perform critical functions, including wiring funds, all of which could expose us to risks of data or financial loss, litigation and liability and could seriously disrupt our operations and the operations of any impacted customers.

Moreover, we rely on many third parties in our business operations, including appraisers of real estate collateral, vendors that supply essential services such as loan servicers, providers of financial information, systems and analytical tools and providers of electronic payment and settlement systems, and local and federal government agencies, offices, and courthouses. In light of the developing measures responding to the pandemic, many of these entities may limit the availability of, and access to, their services and facilities. For example, loan origination could be delayed due to the limited availability of real estate appraisers for the collateral. Loan closings could be delayed related to reductions in available staff in recording offices or the closing of courthouses in certain counties, which slows the process for title work, mortgage and UCC filings in those counties. If the third-party service providers continue to have limited capacities for a prolonged period or if additional limitations or potential disruptions in these services materialize, it may negatively affect our operations and financial results.

- **Interest Rate Risk** – Our net interest income, lending activities, deposits and profitability could be negatively affected by volatility in interest rates caused by uncertainties stemming from COVID-19. A prolonged period of extremely volatile and unstable market conditions would likely increase our funding costs and negatively affect our market risk mitigation strategies. Higher income volatility from changes in interest rates and spreads to benchmark indices could cause a loss of future net interest income and a decrease in current fair market values of our assets. Fluctuations in interest rates will also impact both the level of income and expense recorded on most of our assets and liabilities and the market value of all interest earning assets and

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interest bearing liabilities, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our net income, operating results, or overall financial condition.

In addition, the United States Government and its related entities are incurring unprecedented debt levels in support of the United States economy. This level of debt may not be sustainable, may cause further inflationary pressures and poses increased risks to the United States economy if international investors elect to no longer purchase United States Treasuries.

Because there have been no recent global pandemics that resulted in similar global impact, we do not yet know the full extent of COVID–19's effects on our business, operations, and customers, or the global economy as a whole. Any future development will be highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope and duration of the pandemic, the effectiveness of our work from home arrangements, third party providers' ability to support our operations, and any actions taken by governmental authorities and other third parties in response to the pandemic. The uncertain future development of this crisis could materially and adversely affect our business, operations, operating results, financial condition, liquidity or capital levels.

An economic slowdown in our primary market areas could affect our business.

Our primary market area for deposits and loans consists of northern and central Indiana and southern and central Michigan. An economic slowdown could hurt our business and the possible consequences of such a downturn could include the following:

- increases in loan delinquencies and foreclosures;
- declines in the value of real estate and other collateral securing loans;
- an increase in loans charged off;
- an increase in expense to fund loan loss reserves;
- an increase in collection costs;
- a decline in the demand for our products and services; and
- an increase in non–accrual loans and other real estate owned.

We face intense competition in all phases of our business from other banks, financial institutions and non–banks.

The banking and financial services business in most of our markets is highly competitive. Our competitors include large banks, local community banks, savings and loan associations, securities and brokerage companies, mortgage companies, insurance companies, finance companies, money market mutual funds, credit unions, neo–banks (a digital or mobile–only bank that exists without any physical bank branches), and other non–bank financial and digital service providers, many of which have greater financial, marketing and technological resources than we do. Many of these competitors are not subject to the same regulatory restrictions that we are and may be able to compete more effectively as a result.

Also, technology and other changes have lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for customers to complete financial transactions using neo–banks, non–banks and financial technology (“FinTech”) companies that historically have involved banks at one or both ends of the transaction. These entities now offer products and services traditionally provided by banks and often at lower costs. The wide acceptance of Internet–based commerce has resulted in a number of alternative payment processing systems, and deposit and lending platforms in which banks play only minor roles. For example, consumers can maintain funds that would have historically been held as bank deposits in brokerage accounts or mutual funds. Consumers can also complete transactions such as paying bills and/or transferring funds directly without the assistance of banks. Use of emerging alternative payment platforms, such as Apple Pay or Bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies, can alter consumer credit card behavior and consequently impact our interchange fee income.

The continuing process of eliminating banks as intermediaries, known as “disintermediation,” will likely result in the loss of additional fee income, as well as the loss of customer deposits and the related income generated from those deposits. The effects of disintermediation are also likely to continue to negatively impact the lending activities of traditional banks because of the fast growing number of FinTech companies that use software and technology to deliver mortgage lending and other financial services with fewer employees. A related risk is the migration of bank personnel away from the traditional bank environments into neo–banks, FinTech companies and other non–banks.

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Increased competition in our markets may result in a decrease in the amounts of our loans and deposits, reduced spreads between loan rates and deposit rates or loan terms that are more favorable to the borrower. Any of these results could have a material adverse effect on our ability to maintain our earnings record, grow our loan portfolios and obtain low-cost funds. If increased competition causes us to significantly discount the interest rates we offer on loans or increase the amount we pay on deposits, our net interest income could be adversely impacted. If increased competition causes us to change our underwriting standards, we could be exposed to higher losses from lending activities. Additionally, many of our competitors are larger in total assets and capitalization and have greater access to capital markets.

Horizon is also experiencing an increase in competition to acquire other banks, due to the overall strength of financial institutions and their high capital levels. In addition, credit unions, private equity groups, and FinTech companies are now actively pursuing small bank acquisitions. Increased competition for bank acquisitions may slow Horizon's ability to grow earning assets at comparable historical growth rates.

Changes in interest rates could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our financial condition and results of operations are significantly affected by changes in interest rates. We can neither predict with certainty nor control changes in interest rates. These changes can occur at any time and are affected by many factors, including international, national, regional and local economic conditions, competitive pressures and monetary policies of the Federal Reserve.

Our results of operations depend substantially on our net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income that we earn on our interest-earning assets and the interest expense that we pay on our interest bearing liabilities. Our profitability depends on our ability to manage our assets and liabilities during periods of changing interest rates. If rates increase rapidly, we may have to increase the rates paid on our deposits and borrowed funds more quickly than loans and investments re-price, resulting in a negative impact on interest spreads and net interest income. The impact of rising rates could be compounded if deposit customers funds away from us into direct investments, such as U.S. Government bonds, corporate securities and other investments, including mutual funds, which, because of the absence of federal deposit insurance premiums and reserve requirements, generally pay higher rates of return than those offered by financial institutions.

We also expect that we will periodically experience "gaps" in the interest rate sensitivities of our assets and liabilities, meaning that either our interest bearing liabilities will be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than our interest earning assets, or vice versa. In either event, if market interest rates should move contrary to our position, this "gap" will negatively impact our earnings. The impact on earnings is more adverse when the slope of the yield curve flattens, that is, when short-term interest rates increase more than long-term interest rates or when long-term interest rates decrease more than short-term interest rates.

Changes in interest rates also could affect loan volume. For instance, an increase in interest rates could cause a decrease in the demand for mortgage loans (and other loans), which could result in a significant decline in our revenues.

Conversely, should market interest rates fall below current levels, our net interest margin could also be negatively affected, as competitive pressures could keep us from further reducing rates on our deposits, and prepayments on loans may continue. Such movements may cause a decrease in our interest rate spread and net interest margin, and therefore, decrease our profitability.

We also are subject to reinvestment risk associated with changes in interest rates. Changes in interest rates may affect the average life of loans and mortgage-related securities. Increases in interest rates may decrease loan demand and/or may make it more difficult for borrowers to repay adjustable rate loans, which increases the potential for default. An increase in interest rates that adversely affects the ability of borrowers to pay the principal or interest on may also lead to an increase in non-performing assets and a reduction of income recognized, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows. Further, when we place a loan on non-accrual status, we reverse any accrued but unpaid interest receivable, which decreases interest income. At the same time, we continue to have a cost to fund the loan, which is reflected as interest expense, without any interest income to offset the associated funding expense.

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Decreases in interest rates often result in increased prepayments of loans and mortgage–related securities, as borrowers refinance their loans to reduce borrowing costs. Under these circumstances, we are subject to reinvestment risk to the extent that we are unable to reinvest the cash received from such prepayments in loans or other investments that have interest rates that are comparable to the interest rates on existing loans and securities.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future, and such capital may not be available when needed or at all.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future to fund acquisitions and to provide us with sufficient capital resources and liquidity to meet our commitments, regulatory capital requirements and business needs, particularly if our asset quality or earnings were to deteriorate significantly. Although we are currently, and have historically been, “well capitalized” for regulatory purposes, in the past we have been required to maintain increased levels of capital in connection with certain acquisitions. Additionally, we periodically explore acquisition opportunities with other financial institutions, some of which are in distressed financial condition. Any future acquisition, particularly the acquisition of a significantly troubled institution or an institution of comparable size to us, may require us to raise additional capital in order to obtain regulatory approval and/or to remain well capitalized.

Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on, among other things, conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside of our control, and our financial performance. Economic conditions and the loss of confidence in financial institutions may increase our cost of funding and limit access to certain customary sources of capital, including inter–bank borrowings, repurchase agreements and borrowings from the discount window of the Federal Reserve.

We cannot guarantee that such capital will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Any occurrence that may limit our access to the capital markets, such as a decline in the confidence of debt purchasers, our depositors or counterparties participating in the capital markets, may adversely affect our capital costs and our ability to raise capital and, in turn, our liquidity. Moreover, if we need to raise capital in the future, we may have to do so when many other financial institutions are also seeking to raise capital and would have to compete with those institutions for investors. An inability to raise additional capital on acceptable terms when needed could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and may restrict our ability to grow.

Our commercial, residential mortgage and consumer loans expose us to increased credit risks.

We have a large percentage of commercial, residential mortgage and consumer loans. Commercial loans generally have greater credit risk than residential mortgage loans because repayment of these loans often depends on the successful business operations of the borrowers. Commercial real estate loans generally have greater risk than residential mortgage loans because repayment of these loans is often dependent upon income being generated in amounts sufficient to cover operating costs and debt service. Both types of commercial loans also typically have much larger loan balances than residential mortgage loans. Consumer loans generally involve greater risk than residential mortgage loans because they are unsecured or secured by assets that depreciate in value. Although we undertake a variety of underwriting, monitoring and reserving protections with respect to these types of loans, there can be no guarantee that we will not suffer unexpected losses. Residential mortgage loans and consumer loans are at risk due to the continuing volatility of unemployment rates caused by COVID–19 and increasing interest rates, which may adversely affect the underlying real estate and other collateral values and the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans on scheduled terms.

Our holdings of construction, land and home equity loans may pose more credit risk than other types of mortgage loans.

Construction loans, loans secured by commercial real estate and home equity loans generally entail more risk than other types of mortgage loans. When real estate values decrease, the developers to whom we lend are likely to experience a decline in sales of new homes from their projects. Land and construction loans are more likely to become non–performing as developers are unable to build and sell homes in volumes large enough for orderly repayment of loans and as other owners of such real estate (including homeowners) are unable to keep up with their payments. We strive to establish what we believe are adequate reserves on our financial statements to cover the credit risk of these loan portfolios. However, there can be no assurance that losses will not exceed our reserves,

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and ultimately result in a material level of charge–offs, which would adversely impact our results of operations, liquidity and capital.

The allowance for credit losses on loans may prove inadequate or be negatively affected by credit risk exposures.

Our business depends on the creditworthiness of our customers. We periodically review the allowance for credit losses for adequacy considering economic conditions and trends, collateral values, and credit quality indicators, including past charge–off experience and levels of past due loans and non–performing assets. There is no certainty that the allowance for credit losses will be adequate over time to cover credit losses in the portfolio because of unanticipated adverse changes in the economy, market conditions or events adversely affecting specific customers, industries or markets. If the credit quality of our customer base materially decreases, if the risk profile of a market, industry or group of customers changes materially, or if the allowance for credit losses is not adequate, our business, financial condition, liquidity, capital, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our mortgage warehouse and indirect lending operations are subject to a higher fraud risk than our other lending operations.

We buy loans originated by mortgage bankers and automobile dealers. Because we must rely on the mortgage bankers and automobile dealers in making and documenting these loans, there is an increased risk of fraud to us on the part of the third–party originators and the underlying borrowers. In order to guard against this increased risk, we perform investigations on the mortgage companies and other third parties who originate loans we purchase, and we review the loan files and loan documents we purchase to attempt to detect any irregularities or legal noncompliance. However, there is no guarantee that our procedures will detect all cases of fraud or legal noncompliance.

Our mortgage lending profitability could be significantly reduced if we are not able to resell mortgages at a reasonable gain on sale or experience other problems with the secondary market process.

Currently, we sell a substantial portion of the mortgage loans we originate. The profitability of our mortgage banking operations depends in large part upon our ability to aggregate a high volume of loans and to sell them in the secondary market at a gain. Thus, we are dependent upon the existence of an active secondary market and our ability to profitably sell loans into that market.

Our ability to sell mortgage loans readily is dependent upon the availability of an active secondary market for single–family mortgage loans, which in turn depends in part upon the continuation of programs currently offered by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae (the “Agencies”) and other institutional and non–institutional investors. These entities account for a substantial portion of the secondary market in residential mortgage loans. Some of the largest participants in the secondary market, including the Agencies, are government–sponsored enterprises whose activities are governed by federal law. Any future changes in laws that significantly affect the activity of such government–sponsored enterprises could, in turn, adversely affect our operations.

Any significant impairment of our eligibility with any of the Agencies could materially and adversely affect our operations. Further, the criteria for loans to be accepted under such programs may be changed from time–to–time by the sponsoring entity which could result in a lower volume of corresponding loan originations. The profitability of participating in specific programs may vary depending on a number of factors, including our administrative costs of originating and purchasing qualifying loans and our costs of meeting such criteria.

Our mortgage lending profitability could be significantly reduced as changes in interest rates could affect mortgage origination volume and pricing for selling mortgages on the secondary market.

Currently, we sell a substantial portion of the mortgage loans we originate. The profitability of our mortgage banking operations depends in large part upon our ability to originate and sell mortgages to the secondary market at a gain. A higher interest rate environment can negatively affect the volume of loan originations and refinanced loans reducing the dollar amount of loans available to be sold to the secondary market. Higher interest rates can also negatively affect the premium received on loans sold to the secondary market as competitive pressures to originate loans can reduce pricing.

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We may be exposed to risk of environmental liabilities with respect to real property to which we take title.

In the course of our business, we may own or foreclose and take title to real estate, and could be subject to environmental liabilities with respect to these properties (including liabilities for property damage, personal injury, investigation and clean-up costs incurred by these parties in connection with environmental contamination), or may be required to investigate or clean up hazardous or toxic substances, or chemical releases at a property.

We are exposed to intangible asset risk in that our goodwill may become impaired.

As of December 31, 2021, we had \$175.5 million of goodwill and other intangible assets. A significant and sustained decline in our stock price and market capitalization, a significant decline in our expected future cash flows, a significant adverse change in the business climate, or slower growth rates could result in impairment of goodwill. If we were to conclude that a future write-down of our goodwill is necessary, then we would record the appropriate charge, which could be materially adverse to our operating results and financial position. For further discussion, see Notes 1 and 9, “Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” and “Goodwill and Intangible Assets,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10–K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Our prior role as a trustee for employee stock ownership plans (“ESOPs”) may expose us to increased risk of litigation due to heightened scrutiny of this role by the U.S. Department of Labor and the plaintiffs’ bar.

Prior to September 30, 2021, we acted as an independent trustee for corporate ESOP plans throughout the U.S. Over the last several years, the U.S. Department of Labor and the plaintiffs’ bar have been aggressively targeting ESOP trustees and transactions on a variety of fronts, including valuations and the amount that ESOP trustees pay to buy back stock from selling shareholders, as well as the indemnity agreements commonly used by ESOP companies to protect ESOP trustees from undue risk and liability exposure. In December 2021, Horizon reached a mediation settlement with the U.S. Department of Labor concerning ESOP valuations and sale transactions relating to ESOPs for which we acted as trustee. On September 30, 2021, we sold our ESOP trustee business to a third party. Despite exiting this line of business and our settlement with the U.S. Department of Labor with respect to many of our prior engagement, we may still be exposed to an increased risk of litigation from the U.S. Department of Labor and the plaintiffs’ bar for these historical activities.

We may be adversely impacted by the discontinuance of LIBOR as a short-term interest rate utilized for loans and other financing agreements.

In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (the authority that regulates LIBOR) (the “FCA”) announced that after 2021 it would no longer compel banks to submit the rates required to calculate the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). Subsequently in November 2020 the FCA proposed end dates immediately following the December 31, 2021 publication for the one week and two month LIBOR settings, and the June 30, 2023 publication for other LIBOR tenors.

These announcements indicate that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after December 31, 2021 or June 30, 2023, as applicable. Consequently, at this time, it is not possible to predict whether and to what extent banks will continue to provide submissions for the calculation of LIBOR. Similarly, it is not possible to predict whether LIBOR will continue to be viewed as an acceptable market benchmark, what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR, or what the effect of any such changes in views or alternatives may be on the markets for LIBOR–indexed financial instruments.

In particular, regulators, industry groups and certain committees (e.g., the Alternative Reference Rates Committee) have, among other things, published recommended fall-back language for LIBOR–linked financial instruments, identified recommended alternatives for certain LIBOR rates (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate as the recommended alternative to U.S. Dollar LIBOR), and proposed implementations of the recommended alternatives in floating rate instruments. At this time, it is not possible to predict whether these specific recommendations and proposals will be broadly accepted, whether they will continue to evolve, and what the effect of their implementation may be on the markets for floating–rate financial instruments.

We have loans, borrowings and other financial instruments with attributes that are either directly or indirectly dependent on LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR could create additional costs and risks. Since proposed alternative rates are calculated differently, payments under contracts referencing new rates will differ from those referencing

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LIBOR. The transition will change our market risk profiles, requiring changes to risk and pricing models, valuation tools, and product design. Furthermore, failure to adequately manage this transition process with our customers could adversely impact our reputation. Although we are currently unable to assess what the ultimate impact of the transition from LIBOR will be, failure to adequately manage the transition could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The preparation of our financial statements requires the use of estimates that may vary from actual results.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make significant estimates that affect the financial statements. One of our most critical estimates is the level of the allowance for credit losses. Due to the inherent nature of these estimates, we cannot provide absolute assurance that we will not have to increase the allowance for loan losses and/or sustain loan losses that are significantly higher than the provided allowance.

Our information systems may experience cyber–attacks or an interruption or breach in security. Our cybersecurity systems could be inadequate or fail.

We rely heavily on internal and outsourced technologies, communications, and information systems to conduct our business. Additionally, in the normal course of business, we collect, process and retain sensitive and confidential information regarding our customers. As our reliance on technology has increased, so have the potential risks of a technology–related operational interruption (such as disruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, loan, or other systems) or the occurrence of cyber–attacks (such as unauthorized access to our systems, computer viruses, ransom ware, or other malicious code). These risks have increased for all financial institutions as new technologies, including the use of the Internet and telecommunications technologies (including mobile devices), have become commonly used to conduct financial and other business transactions, during a time of increased technological sophistication 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 recently have engaged in attacks against large financial institutions, particularly denial of service attacks, which are designed to disrupt key business services, such as customer–facing web sites. Although we have programs in place related to business continuity, disaster recovery and information security to maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our systems, business applications and customer information, we are not able to anticipate or implement effective preventive measures against all cyber–security threats, especially because the techniques used change frequently and because attacks can originate from a wide variety of sources, both domestic and foreign.

We also face risks related to cyber–attacks and other security breaches in connection with credit card and debit card transactions that typically involve the transmission of sensitive information regarding our customers through various third parties, including merchant acquiring banks, payment processors, payment card networks and our processors. Some of these parties have in the past been the target of security breaches and cyber–attacks, and because the transactions involve third parties and environments such as the point of sale that we do not control or secure, future security breaches or cyber–attacks affecting any of these third parties could impact us through no fault of our own, and in some cases, we may have exposure and suffer losses for breaches or attacks relating to them. Further cyber–attacks or other breaches in the future, whether affecting us or others, could intensify consumer concern and regulatory focus and result in reduced use of payment cards and increased costs, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

To the extent we are involved in any future cyber–attacks or other breaches, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures, and we may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured against or not fully covered through any insurance we maintain. We could also suffer significant damage to our reputation. Although we are insured against many of these risks, including privacy breach response costs, notification expenses, breach support and credit monitoring expenses, cyber extortion and cyber terrorism, there can be no assurances that such insurance will be sufficient to cover all costs arising from a data or information technology breach and our exposure may exceed our coverage.

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We continually encounter technological changes.

The financial services industry is continually undergoing rapid technological change 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 depends, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands, as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations. Many of our competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements, and we may not be able to effectively implement new technology–driven products and services at the same speed at which our competitors do (or not at all) or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have a material adverse impact on our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on other companies to provide key components of our business infrastructure.

Third–party vendors provide key components of our business infrastructure, including Internet connections, mobile and internet banking, statement processing, loan document preparation, network access and transaction and other processing services. Although we have selected these third–party vendors carefully, we do not control their actions. Any problems caused by these third parties, including as a result of inadequate or interrupted service or breach of customer information, could adversely affect our ability to deliver products and services to our customers and otherwise to conduct our business. In addition, any breach in customer information could affect our reputation and cause legal liability and a loss of business. Replacing these third–party vendors also could result in significant delay and expense.

The loss of key members of our senior management team and our lending teams could affect our ability to operate effectively.

We depend heavily on the services of our existing senior management team to carry out our business and investment strategies. As we continue to grow and expand our business and our locations, products and services, we will increasingly need to rely on our senior management team's experience, judgment and expertise. We also depend heavily on our experienced and effective lending teams and their respective special market insights, including, for example, our agricultural lending specialists. In addition to the importance of retaining our lending team, we will also need to continue to attract and retain qualified banking personnel at all levels. Competition for such personnel is intense in our geographic market areas. If we are unable to attract and retain an effective lending team and other talented people, our business could suffer. The loss of the services of any senior management personnel or the inability to recruit and retain qualified lending and other personnel in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Potential acquisitions may disrupt our business and dilute stockholder value.

We periodically evaluate merger and acquisition opportunities and conduct due diligence activities related to possible transactions with other financial institutions and financial services companies. We generally seek merger or acquisition partners that are culturally similar and possess either significant market presence or have potential for improved profitability through financial management, economies of scale or expanded services. Acquiring other banks, businesses, or branches involves various risks commonly associated with acquisitions, including, among other things:

- potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the target company;
- exposure to potential asset quality issues of the target company;
- potential disruption to our business;
- potential diversion of our management's time and attention away from day–to–day operations;
- the possible loss of key employees, business and customers of the target company;
- difficulty in estimating the value of the target company; and
- potential problems in integrating the target company's data processing and ancillary systems, customers and employees with ours.

As a result, merger or acquisition discussions and, in some cases, negotiations may take place and future mergers or acquisitions involving the payment of cash or the issuance of our debt or equity securities may occur at any time. Acquisitions typically involve the payment of a premium over book and market values, and, therefore, some dilution

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of our tangible book value and net income per common share may occur in connection with any future transaction. To the extent we were to issue additional shares of common stock in any such transaction, our current shareholders would be diluted and such an issuance may have the effect of decreasing our stock price, perhaps significantly. Furthermore, failure to realize the expected revenue increases, cost savings, increases in geographic or product presence, and/or other projected benefits from an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, merger and acquisition costs incurred by Horizon may temporarily increase operating expenses.

Risks Related to the Banking Industry Generally

We are subject to extensive regulation and changes in laws and regulatory policies could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by federal and state agencies. See “Regulation and Supervision” in the description of our Business in Item 1 of Part I of this report for detailed information on the laws and regulations to which we are subject. Many of these regulations are intended to protect depositors, the public or the FDIC insurance funds, not shareholders. Regulatory requirements affect our lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and many other aspects of our business. Changes in applicable laws, regulations or regulator policies can materially affect our business. The likelihood of any major changes in the future and their effects are impossible to predict. As an example, the Bank could experience higher credit losses because of federal or state legislation or by regulatory or bankruptcy court action that reduces the amount the Bank’s borrowers are otherwise contractually required to pay under existing loan contracts. Also, the Bank could experience higher credit losses because of federal or state legislation or regulatory action that limits its ability to foreclose on property or other collateral or makes foreclosure less economically feasible.

We face other risks from recent actions of the U.S. Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service. In November 2016, these agencies issued a Notice making captive insurance company activities “transactions of interest” due to the potential for tax avoidance or evasion. We have a captive insurance company and it is not certain at this point how the Notice may impact us on our operation of the captive insurance company as a risk management tool.

Legislation enacted in recent years, together with additional actions announced by the U.S. Treasury and other regulatory agencies, continue to develop. It is not clear at this time what impact legislation and liquidity and funding initiatives of the U.S. Treasury and other bank regulatory agencies, and additional programs that may be initiated in the future, will have on the financial markets and the financial services industry.

We may also face compliance risks arising from the new and growing body of privacy and data security laws enacted by foreign governments, such as the European Union’s comprehensive 2018 General Data Privacy Regulation, and by U.S. state governments, such as the California Consumer Privacy Act that went into effect on January 1, 2020.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default by our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due us. There is no assurance that any such losses would not materially and adversely affect our results of operations or earnings.

Our inability to continue to process large volumes of transactions accurately could adversely impact our business and financial results.

We process large volumes of transactions on a daily basis and are exposed to numerous types of operational risk. Operational risk resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems includes the risk of fraud by persons inside or outside Horizon, the execution of unauthorized transactions by employees, errors relating to transaction processing and systems, and breaches of the internal control system and compliance requirements.

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This risk of loss also includes the potential legal actions that could arise as a result of the operational deficiency or as a result of noncompliance with applicable regulatory standards. Accordingly, if systems of internal control should fail to work as expected, if systems are used in an unauthorized manner, or if employees subvert the system of internal controls, significant losses could result.

We establish and maintain systems of internal operational controls that are designed to provide us with timely and accurate information about our level of operational risk. While not foolproof, these systems have been designed to manage operational risk at appropriate, cost-effective levels. Procedures also exist that are designed to ensure that policies relating to conduct, ethics and business practices are followed. If these systems fail, significant losses could result.

While we continually monitor and improve the system of internal controls, data processing systems and corporate-wide processes and procedures, there can be no assurance that future losses will not occur.

Acts of terrorism or war, as well as the threat of terrorism or war, may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity.

Any act of terror, sustained military campaign, or war (threat of any of the foregoing) may cause general economic decline and instability, volatility and/or weakness of U.S. and global financial markets. Historically, U.S. and global markets have been adversely impacted by political and civil unrest occurring in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Russia, Venezuela and Asia. The current Russia and Ukraine conflict has raised similar economic and financial market concerns causing uncertainty and disruption in financial markets globally and further straining an already struggling global supply chain. Furthermore, such events have the potential to adversely impact the availability of commodities, commodity prices, and create global inflationary pressures.

As a result of any such events, the demand for our products and services may be significantly impacted and could influence the recognition of credit losses in our loan portfolio and increase our allowance for credit losses as both businesses and consumers are negatively impacted by such events and the economic uncertainty and volatility related thereto. They may also cause significant decreases in value in our investment portfolio, cause us to have to raise capital, or take other unforeseen actions to offset such effects.

The extent to which such actions may impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition, as well as our regulatory capital and liquidity ratios, will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain, including the scope and duration of such conflicts and actions taken by governmental authorities and other third parties in response thereto. Even after such conflicts subside, the U.S. and global economies often require some time to recover, the length of which is unknown.

Any continued or further negative impact on economic conditions and global markets from these developments could adversely affect our business, financial condition and liquidity.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

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

Although our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, our stock price constantly changes, and we expect our stock price to continue to fluctuate in the future. Our stock price is impacted by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our control.

These factors include:

- variations in our operating results or the quality of our assets;
- operating results that vary from the expectations of management, securities analysts and investors;
- increases in loan losses, non-performing loans and other real estate owned;
- changes in the U.S. corporate tax rates;
- changes in expectations as to our future financial performance;
- announcements of new products, strategic developments, new technology, acquisitions and other material events by us or our competitors;
- ability to fund Horizon's assets through core deposits and/or wholesale funding;
- the operating and securities price performance of other companies that investors believe are comparable to us;

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- our inclusion on the Russell 3000 or other indices;
- actual or anticipated sales of our equity or equity-related securities;
- our past and future dividend practice;
- our creditworthiness;
- interest rates;
- the credit, mortgage and housing markets, and the markets for securities relating to mortgages or housing;
- developments with respect to financial institutions generally; and
- economic, financial, geopolitical, regulatory, congressional or judicial events that affect us or the financial markets.

In addition, the stock market in general has experienced price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant effect on the market price of securities issued by many companies and particularly those in the financial services and banking sector, including for reasons unrelated to their operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect our stock price, notwithstanding our operating results.

Because our stock is moderately traded, it may be more difficult for you to sell your shares or buy additional shares when you desire to do so and the price may be volatile.

Although our common stock has been listed on the NASDAQ stock market since December 2001, our common stock is moderately traded. The prices of moderately traded stocks, such as ours, can be more volatile than stocks traded in a large, active public market and can be more easily impacted by sales or purchases of large blocks of stock. Moderately traded stocks are also less liquid, and because of the low volume of trades, you may be unable to sell your shares when you desire to do so.

Provisions in our articles of incorporation, our by-laws, and Indiana law may delay or prevent an acquisition of us by a third party.

Our articles of incorporation and by-laws and Indiana law contain provisions that have certain anti-takeover effects. While the purpose of these provisions is to strengthen the negotiating position of the board of directors in the event of a hostile takeover attempt, the overall effects of these provisions may be to render more difficult or discourage a merger, tender offer or proxy contest, the assumption of control by a holder of a large block of our shares, and the removal of incumbent directors and key management.

Our articles of incorporation provide for a staggered board, which means that only one-third of our board can be replaced by shareholders at any annual meeting. Our articles also provide that our directors may only be removed without cause by shareholders owning 70% or more of our outstanding common stock.

Our articles also preempt Indiana law with respect to business combinations with a person who acquires 10% or more of our common stock and provide that such transactions are subject to independent and super-majority shareholder approval requirements unless certain pricing and board pre-approval requirements are satisfied.

Our by-laws do not permit cumulative voting of shareholders in the election of directors, allowing the holders of a majority of our outstanding shares to control the election of all our directors, and our directors are elected by plurality (not majority) voting. Our by-laws also establish detailed procedures that shareholders must follow if they desire to nominate directors for election or otherwise present issues for consideration at a shareholders' meeting. We also have a maximum age for new directors and a mandatory retirement age for directors.

These and other provisions of our governing documents and Indiana law are intended to provide the board of directors with the negotiating leverage to achieve a more favorable outcome for our shareholders in the event of an offer for the Company. However, there is no assurance that these same anti-takeover provisions could not have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that shareholders might believe to be in their best interests.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The main office and full service branch of Horizon and the Bank is located at 515 Franklin Street, Michigan City, Indiana. The building located across the street from the main office of Horizon and the Bank, at 502 Franklin Street, houses the credit administration, operations, facilities and purchasing, and information technology departments of the Bank. In addition to these principal facilities, the Bank has 77 sales offices located in various cities and towns in northern and central Indiana and southern and central Michigan. Horizon maintains such branches and offices as it believes are necessary for the convenience of its customers and the community, and Horizon frequently assesses the suitability of all its business locations.

Horizon owns all of its facilities except for leased offices in East Lansing, Michigan and Grand Rapids, Michigan.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Horizon and its subsidiaries are involved in various legal proceedings incidental to the conduct of their business. Management does not expect that the outcome of any such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

SPECIAL ITEM: INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|---|
| Craig M. Dwight | 65 | Chairman of Horizon since July 2014; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since January 2003; Chief Executive Officer of Horizon and the Bank since July 2001; President of the Bank from 1998 to January 2003. |
| James D. Neff | 62 | President of Horizon and the Bank since January 2018; Executive Vice President – Consumer and Mortgage Banking of the Bank from 2016 to January 2018; Executive Vice President – Mortgage Banking of the Bank from January 2004 to 2016; Senior Vice President of the Bank from October 1999 to January 2004; Corporate Secretary of Horizon from 2007 to 2017. |
| Mark E. Secor | 55 | Executive Vice President of Horizon since January 2014; Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of Horizon and the Bank since January 2009; Vice President, Chief Investment and Asset Liability Manager from June 2007 to January 2009; Chief Financial Officer of St. Joseph Capital Corp., Mishawaka, Indiana from 2004 to 2007. |
| Kathie A. DeRuiter | 60 | Executive Vice President of Horizon and Senior Bank Operations Officer since January 2014; Senior Vice President, Senior Bank Operations Officer from January 2003 to January 2014; Vice President, Senior Bank Operations Officer from January 2000 to January 2003. |
| Dennis J. Kuhn | 62 | Executive Vice President and Chief Commercial Banking Officer since October 2017; Regional Market President for Michigan and Northeast Indiana from February 2014 to October 2017; Chair of the Regional Loan Committee; Market President for Kalamazoo, Michigan from May 2010 to October 2017. |
| Todd A. Etzler | 55 | Executive Vice President and General Counsel since January 2021; Senior Vice President and General Counsel from July 2018 to December 2020; Vice President and General Counsel from March 2017 to July 2018; Corporate Secretary since January 2018. General Counsel of Family Express Corporation from July 2011 to March 2017. |
| Lynn M. Kerber | 53 | Executive Vice President and Senior Commercial Credit Officer since January 2021; Senior Vice President and Senior Commercial Credit Officer from May 2018 to December 2020; Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer, Chemical Financial Corporation June 2015 to August 2017; President of the Chemical Bank Foundation 2013 to 2017. |

All officers are appointed annually by the Board of Directors of Horizon and the Bank, as applicable.

HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters

Horizon common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “HBNC.”

The approximate number of holders of record of Horizon’s outstanding common stock as of March 8, 2022 was 1,489.

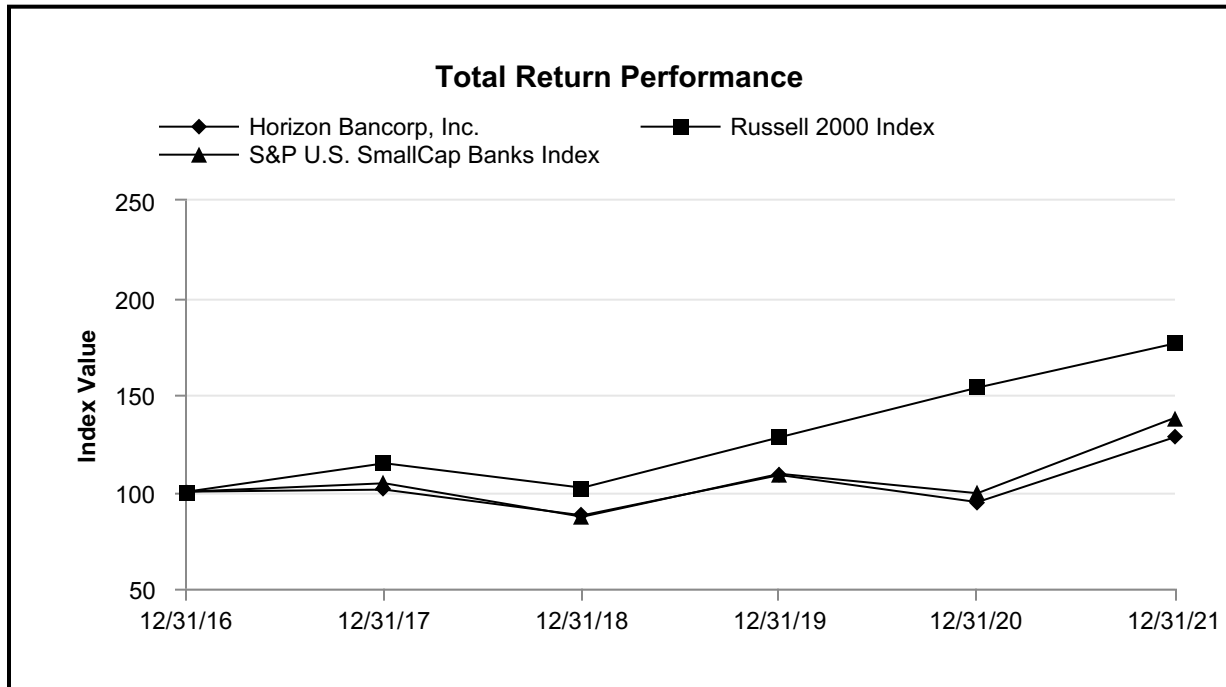
The Equity Compensation Plan Information table appears under the caption “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in Item 12 below and is incorporated herein by reference.

Repurchases of Securities

There were no purchases by the Company of its common stock during the fourth quarter of 2021.

Performance Graph

The SEC requires Horizon to include a line graph comparing Horizon’s cumulative five-year total shareholder returns on the common shares with market and industry returns over the past five years. S&P Global Market Intelligence prepared the following graph. The return represented in the graph assumes the investment of \$100 on December 31, 2016, and further assumes reinvestment of all dividends. The Company’s common stock began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market on February 1, 2007, and on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on January 2, 2014. Prior to that date, the common stock was traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

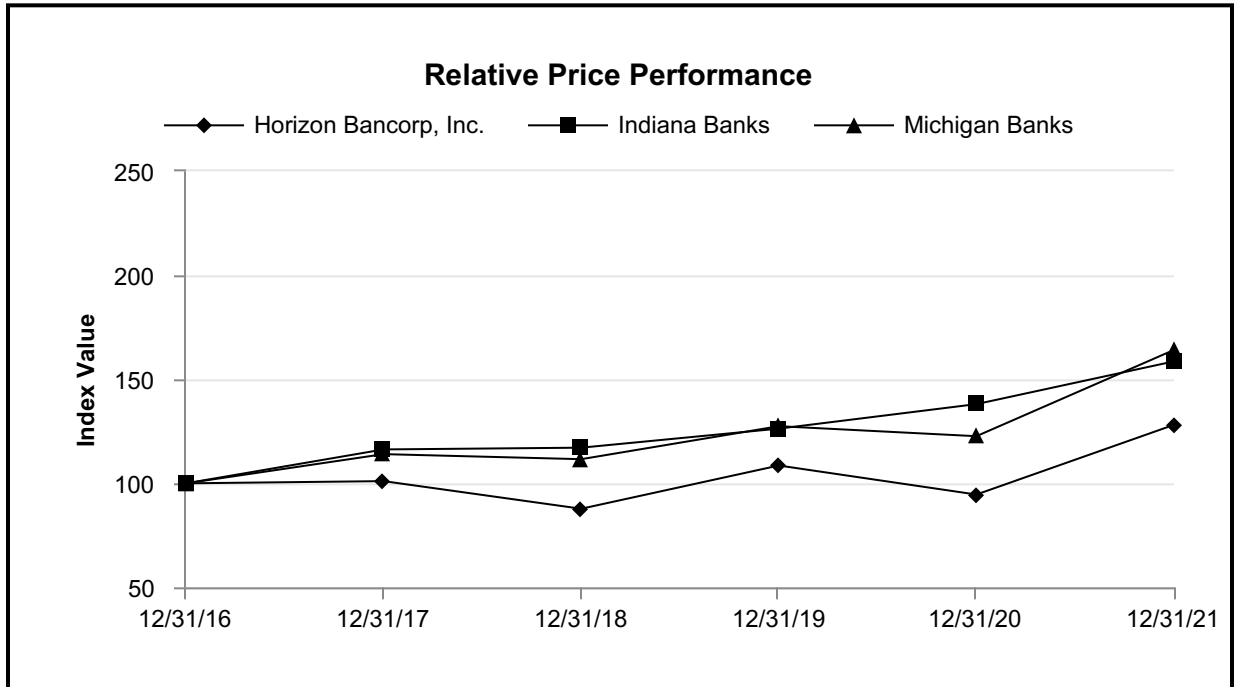


Index	December 31 2016	December 31 2017	December 31 2018	December 31 2019	December 31 2020	December 31 2021
Horizon Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	101.06	87.78	108.57	94.61	128.13
Russell 2000 Index	100.00	114.65	102.02	128.06	153.62	176.39
S&P U.S. SmallCap Banks Index	100.00	104.33	87.06	109.22	99.19	138.09

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence
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HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

The following chart compares the change in market price of Horizon's common stock since December 31, 2016 to that of publicly traded banks in Indiana and Michigan with assets greater than \$500 million, excluding the reinvestment of dividends.



Index	December 31 2016	December 31 2017	December 31 2018	December 31 2019	December 31 2020	December 31 2021
Horizon Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	101.06	87.78	108.57	94.61	128.13
Indiana Banks ⁽¹⁾	100.00	116.30	117.14	126.30	138.08	158.64
Michigan Banks ⁽¹⁾	100.00	114.04	111.61	127.47	122.66	164.14

⁽¹⁾ Excludes merger targets

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence
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ITEM 6. RESERVED

HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(Table dollars in thousands except per share data)

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Horizon is a registered bank holding company incorporated in Indiana and headquartered in Michigan City, Indiana. Horizon provides a broad range of banking services in northern and central Indiana and southern and central Michigan through its bank subsidiary, Horizon Bank. Horizon operates as a single segment, which is commercial banking. Horizon's common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HBNC. The Bank was founded in 1873 as a national association, and it remained a national association until its conversion to an Indiana commercial bank effective June 23, 2017. The Bank is a full-service commercial bank offering commercial and retail banking services, corporate and individual trust and agency services, and other services incident to banking.

Fourth Quarter and Fully Year 2021 Highlights

- Net income totaled a record \$87.1 million, or \$1.98 diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$68.5 million, or \$1.55 diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2020.
- Net interest income grew to a record \$181.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, up 6.3% from the year ended December 31, 2020. Reported net interest margin ("NIM") was 3.13% and adjusted NIM was 3.06%, with reported NIM decreasing by 31 basis points and adjusted NIM decreasing by 32 basis points from the year ended December 31, 2020. (See the "Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Net Interest Margin" table for the definition of this non-GAAP calculation of adjusted NIM.) Approximately 10 basis points of the NIM and adjusted NIM is attributed to Federal Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") lending, offset by an estimated 23 basis point compression attributed to excess liquidity during 2021. During 2021, Horizon increased the average balance of its investment portfolio by \$805.5 million to leverage capital and focus on increasing net interest income.
- The Company was asset sensitive as of December 31, 2021, resulting from the liquidity on the balance sheet, adjustable rate assets and the low betas on deposit pricing based on expected deposit rates. Based on parallel rate shocks to the balance sheet, at a 100 basis point shock and 200 basis point shock, net interest income would increase approximately \$10.0 million and \$20.0 million, respectively.
- Commercial loans, excluding PPP and acquired loans, grew by 3.3% during 2021 to a record \$2.15 billion, net of PPP and acquired loans, at period end.
- Consumer loans, excluding acquired loans, grew by 2.7% during 2021 to a record \$727.3 million at period end, with record production of \$397.1 million.
- Residential mortgage loans, excluding acquired loans, declined in-line with expectations by 13.8% during 2021 to \$594.4 million at period end, as the addition of new producers and the launch of a new jumbo mortgage product aimed at second home buyers in Horizon's attractive second-home markets began to mitigate the impact of the industry-wide slowdown in mortgage lending from recent historic levels. Mortgage loan revenues only constituted 10.8% of total revenue in 2021.
- Non-interest expense was \$139.3 million in 2021, including ongoing operating expenses associated with the Michigan branch acquisition that closed on September 17, 2021. Excluding acquisition-related expenses and non-recurring Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") settlement expense accrual, non-interest expense was \$135.5 million, representing 2.08% of average assets for 2021, compared to \$131.4 million, or 2.34%, for 2020. Acquisition-related expenses totaled approximately \$1.9 million in 2021. (See the "Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Non-Interest Expense" table for the definition of this non-GAAP calculation of adjusted non-interest expense.)
- Horizon accrued \$1.9 million of expense in December for a mediation settlement related to a dispute with the U.S. Department of Labor ("DOL") concerning valuations and sale transactions related to Horizon's ESOP trustee business. Horizon is no longer in the ESOP trustee business and sold all accounts to a third party on September 30, 2021 and recorded a \$2.3 million gain on the sale in the third quarter.

HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(Table dollars in thousands except per share data)

- The efficiency ratio for 2021 was 58.12% compared to 57.01% for 2020. The adjusted efficiency ratio, excluding acquisition-related expense and non-recurring ESOP settlement expense, was 57.46% for 2021 compared to 57.20% for 2020. (See the "Non-GAAP Calculation and Reconciliation of Efficiency Ratio and Adjusted Efficiency Ratio" table below.)
- Horizon's in-market consumer and commercial deposit relationships, including those on-boarded as part of its branch acquisition near the end of the third quarter, combined with strategic pricing moves to manage deposit growth and runoff of higher-priced time deposits, contributed to continued improvement in the cost of interest bearing liabilities, which declined to 0.40% in 2021, compared to 0.87% in 2020.
- Horizon recorded a provision release of \$2.1 million in 2021, compared to a provision expense of \$20.8 million in 2020, as non-performing loans declined to \$19.0 million, or 0.53% of total loans, on December 31, 2021.
- Horizon's book value and tangible book value per share increased to \$16.61 and \$12.58. (See the "Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Tangible Stockholders' Equity and Tangible Book Value per Share" table below.) Held to Maturity ("HTM") securities were increased in the fourth quarter through a transfer from Available for Sale ("AFS") securities and purchases to 57.2% of the investment portfolio. This increase in HTM securities will help manage the impact of unrealized losses to tangible capital in a rising rate environment.
- The integration of 14 branches purchase from TCF National Bank that closed on September 17, 2021 is complete and was very successful. The deposit runoff has stabilized at approximately 8% with the plan to begin to rebuild this runoff as we enter into 2022. The financial impact of this transaction to date is in line with management's projections.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2021 contain a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies. Certain of these policies are important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition, since they require management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgments, some of which may relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. Management has identified the allowance for loan losses, goodwill and intangible assets, mortgage servicing rights, derivative instruments and valuation measurements as critical accounting policies.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses on loans and leases ("ACL") replaces the allowance for loan and lease losses as a credit accounting estimate, as of January 1, 2020 with the adoption of ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*.

The allowance for credit losses represents management's best estimate of current expected credit losses over the life of the portfolio of loans and leases. Estimating credit losses requires judgment in determining loan specific attributes impacting the borrower's ability to repay contractual obligations. Other factors such as economic forecasts used to determine a reasonable and supportable forecast, prepayment assumptions, the value of underlying collateral, and changes in size composition and risks within the portfolio are also considered.

The allowance for credit losses is assessed at each balance sheet date and adjustments are recorded in the provision for credit losses. The allowance is estimated based on loan level characteristics using historical loss rates, a reasonable and supportable economic forecast. Loan losses are estimated using the fair value of collateral for collateral-dependent loans, or when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty such that repayment of the loan is expected to be made through the operation or sale of the collateral. Loan balances considered uncollectible are charged-off against the ACL. Assets purchased with credit deterioration ("PCD") represent assets that are acquired with evidence of more than insignificant credit quality deterioration since origination at the acquisition date. At acquisition, the allowance for credit losses on PCD assets is booked directly to the ACL. Any subsequent changes in the ACL on PCD assets is recorded through the provision for credit losses. Management believes that the ACL is adequate to absorb the expected life of loan credit losses on the portfolio of loans and leases as of the balance sheet date. Actual losses incurred may differ materially from our estimates. Particularly, the impact of COVID-19 on

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both borrower credit and the greater macroeconomic environment is uncertain and changes in the duration, spread and severity of the virus will affect our loss experience.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposures

The Company estimates expected credit losses over the contractual period in which the Company is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Company. The Company determines the estimated amount of expected credit extensions based on historical usage to calculate the amount of exposure for a loss estimate. After review of the expected credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures, the Company determined the amount not being recorded as immaterial at this time.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Available for Sale 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 income. For debt securities available for sale 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 making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an ACL is recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any impairment that has not been recorded through an ACL is recorded in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the ACL are recorded as provision for, or reversal of, credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of an available for sale security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Held to Maturity Securities

For held to maturity securities, the Company conducts an assessment of its held to maturity securities at the time of purchase and on at least an annual basis to ensure such investment securities remain within appropriate levels of risk and continue to perform satisfactorily in fulfilling its obligations. The Company considers, among other factors, the nature of the securities and credit ratings or financial condition of the issuer. If available, the Company obtains a credit rating for issuers from the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO") for consideration. If this assessment indicates that a material credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an ACL is recorded for the credit loss. After completing this assessment, management determined any credit losses as of December 31, 2020 were not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Management believes that the accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets also involves a higher degree of judgment than most other significant accounting policies. FASB ASC 350-10 establishes standards for the amortization of acquired intangible assets and impairment assessment of goodwill. At December 31, 2021, Horizon had core deposit intangibles of \$20.9 million subject to amortization and \$154.6 million of goodwill, which is not subject to amortization. Goodwill arising from business combinations represents the value attributable to unidentifiable intangible assets in the business acquired. Horizon's goodwill relates to the value inherent in the banking industry and that value is dependent upon the ability of Horizon to provide quality, cost effective banking services in a competitive marketplace. The goodwill value is supported by revenue that is in part driven by the volume of business transacted. A decrease in earnings resulting from a decline in the customer base or the inability

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to deliver cost effective services over sustained periods can lead to impairment of goodwill that could adversely affect earnings in future periods. FASB ASC 350–10 requires an annual evaluation of goodwill for impairment.

At each reporting date between annual goodwill impairment tests, Horizon considers potential indicators of impairment. Given the current economic uncertainty and volatility surrounding COVID–19, Horizon assessed whether the events and circumstances resulted in it being more likely than not that the fair value of any reporting unit was less than its carrying value. Impairment indicators considered comprised the condition of the economy and banking industry; government intervention and regulatory updates; the impact of recent events to financial performance and cost factors of the reporting unit; performance of the Company's stock and other relevant events. Horizon further considered the amount by which fair value exceeded book value in the most recent quantitative analysis and stress testing performed. At the conclusion of the assessment, the Company determined that as of December 31, 2021, it was more likely than not that the fair value exceeded its carrying value. Horizon will continue to monitor developments regarding the COVID–19 pandemic and measures implemented in response to the pandemic, market capitalization, overall economic conditions and any other triggering events or circumstances that may indicate an impairment of goodwill in the future.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Servicing assets are recognized as separate assets when rights are acquired through purchase or through the sale of financial assets on a servicing–retained basis. Capitalized servicing rights are amortized into non–interest income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying financial assets. Servicing assets are evaluated regularly for impairment based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to amortized cost. Impairment is determined by stratifying servicing rights by predominant characteristics, such as interest rates, original loan terms and whether the loans are fixed or adjustable rate mortgages. Fair value is determined using prices for similar assets with similar characteristics, when available, or based upon discounted cash flows using market–based assumptions. When the book value of an individual stratum exceeds its fair value, an impairment reserve is recognized so that each individual stratum is carried at the lower of its amortized book value or fair value. In periods of falling market interest rates, accelerated loan prepayment can adversely affect the fair value of these mortgage–servicing rights relative to their book value. In the event that the fair value of these assets was to increase in the future, Horizon can recognize the increased fair value to the extent of the impairment allowance but cannot recognize an asset in excess of its amortized book value. Future changes in management's assessment of the impairment of these servicing assets, as a result of changes in observable market data relating to market interest rates, loan prepayment speeds, and other factors, could impact Horizon's financial condition and results of operations either positively or negatively.

Generally, when market interest rates decline and other factors favorable to prepayments occur, there is a corresponding increase in prepayments as customers refinance existing mortgages under more favorable interest rate terms. When a mortgage loan is prepaid, the anticipated cash flows associated with servicing that loan are terminated, resulting in a reduction of the fair value of the capitalized mortgage servicing rights. To the extent that actual borrower prepayments do not react as anticipated by the prepayment model (i.e., the historical data observed in the model does not correspond to actual market activity), it is possible that the prepayment model could fail to accurately predict mortgage prepayments and could result in significant earnings volatility. To estimate prepayment speeds, Horizon utilizes a third–party prepayment model, which is based upon statistically derived data linked to certain key principal indicators involving historical borrower prepayment activity associated with mortgage loans in the secondary market, current market interest rates and other factors, including Horizon's own historical prepayment experience. For purposes of model valuation, estimates are made for each product type within the mortgage servicing rights portfolio on a monthly basis. In addition, on a quarterly basis Horizon engages a third party to independently test the value of its servicing asset.

Derivative Instruments

As part of the Company's asset/liability management program, Horizon utilizes, from time–to–time, interest rate floors, caps or swaps to reduce the Company's sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations. These are derivative instruments, which are recorded as assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Changes in

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the fair values of derivatives are reported in the consolidated income statements or other comprehensive income ("OCI") depending on the use of the derivative and whether the instrument qualifies for hedge accounting. The key criterion for the hedge accounting is that the hedged relationship must be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in those cash flows that are attributable to the hedged risk, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis.

Horizon's accounting policies related to derivatives reflect the guidance in FASB ASC 815-10. Derivatives that qualify for the hedge accounting treatment are designated as either: a hedge of the fair value of the recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment (a fair value hedge) or a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (a cash flow hedge). For fair value hedges, the cumulative change in fair value of both the hedge instruments and the underlying loans is recorded in non-interest income. For cash flow hedges, changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments are reported in OCI to the extent the hedge is effective. The gains and losses on derivative instruments that are reported in OCI are reflected in the consolidated income statement in the periods in which the results of operations are impacted by the variability of the cash flows of the hedged item. Generally, net interest income is increased or decreased by amounts receivable or payable with respect to the derivatives, which qualify for hedge accounting. At inception of the hedge, Horizon establishes the method it uses for assessing the effectiveness of the hedging derivative and the measurement approach for determining the ineffective aspect of the hedge. The ineffective portion of the hedge, if any, is recognized currently in the consolidated statements of income. Horizon excludes the time value expiration of the hedge when measuring ineffectiveness.

Valuation Measurements

Valuation methodologies often involve a significant degree of judgment, particularly when there are no observable active markets for the items being valued. Investment securities, residential mortgage loans held for sale and derivatives are carried at fair value, as defined in FASB ASC 820, which requires key judgments affecting how fair value for such assets and liabilities is determined. In addition, the outcomes of valuations have a direct bearing on the carrying amounts of goodwill, mortgage servicing rights, and pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations. To determine the values of these assets and liabilities, as well as the extent to which related assets may be impaired, management makes assumptions and estimates related to discount rates, asset returns, prepayment speeds and other factors. The use of different discount rates or other valuation assumptions could produce significantly different results, which could affect Horizon's results of operations.

Analysis of Financial Condition

Horizon's total assets were \$7.4 billion as of December 31, 2021, an increase of \$1.5 billion from December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily in investment securities of \$1.4 billion, and cash and due from banks of \$343.8 million, offset by decreases in net loans of \$257.0 million, and other assets of \$12.8 million.

Investment Securities

Investment securities carrying values totaled \$2.7 billion at December 31, 2021, and consisted of Treasury and federal agency securities of \$311.2 million (11.5%); state and municipal securities of \$1.5 billion (55.4%); federal agency mortgage-backed pools of \$414.5 million and federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations of \$110.1 million (24.2%); private labeled mortgage-backed pools of \$131.6 million (4.9%); and corporate securities of \$242.5 million (8.9%).

As indicated above, 24.2% of the investment portfolio consists of mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. These instruments are secured by residential mortgages of varying maturities. Principal and interest payments are received monthly as the underlying mortgages are repaid. These payments also include prepayments of mortgage balances as borrowers either sell their homes or refinance their mortgages. Therefore, mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations have maturities that are stated in terms of average life. The average life is the average amount of time that each dollar of principal is expected to be outstanding. As of December 31, 2021, the mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations in

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the investment portfolio had an average duration of 5.8 years. Securities that have interest rates above current market rates are purchased at a premium.

Available for sale municipal securities are priced by a third party using a pricing grid which estimates prices based on recent sales of similar securities. All municipal securities are investment grade or local non-rated issues. A credit review is performed annually on the municipal securities portfolio.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, 42.8% and 87.1%, respectively, of investment securities were classified as available for sale. Securities classified as available for sale are carried at their fair value, with both unrealized gains and losses recorded, net of tax, directly to stockholders' equity. Net appreciation on these securities totaled \$7.2 million, which resulted in a balance of \$5.7 million, net of tax, included in stockholders' equity at December 31, 2021. This compared to net appreciation on securities which totaled \$34.4 million, net of tax, included in stockholders' equity at December 31, 2020.

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. A fair value hierarchy is also established which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- 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.

When quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. There are no Level 1 securities. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows. Level 2 securities include U.S. Treasury and Federal agency securities, State and municipal securities, Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations, Federal agency mortgage-backed pools and corporate notes. For Level 2 securities, Horizon uses a third party service to determine fair value. In performing the valuations, the pricing service relies on models that consider security-specific details as well as relevant industry and economic factors. The most significant of these inputs are quoted market prices, interest rate spreads on relevant benchmark securities and certain prepayment assumptions. To verify the reasonableness of the fair value determination by the service, Horizon has a portion of the Level 2 securities priced by an independent securities broker-dealer.

Unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities, deemed temporary, are recorded, net of income tax, in a separate component of other comprehensive income on the balance sheet.

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The following is a schedule of maturities of each categories of available for sale and held to maturity debt securities and the related weighted-average yield of such securities as of December 31, 2021:

(dollars in thousands)	One Year or Less		After One Year Through Five Years		After Five Years Through Ten Years		After Ten Years	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Available for sale								
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies ⁽¹⁾	\$ 501	0.13 %	\$ 45,754	0.80 %	\$ 67,723	1.54 %	\$ 3,001	1.67 %
State and municipal	22,482	1.43 %	64,974	1.97 %	209,906	2.53 %	342,384	2.74 %
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations ⁽²⁾	—	— %	5,556	2.77 %	13,701	2.86 %	42,320	3.23 %
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools ⁽²⁾	—	— %	833	2.72 %	43,387	2.67 %	181,854	1.84 %
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools ⁽²⁾	—	— %	2,932	2.80 %	18,541	3.18 %	10,144	2.08 %
Corporate notes	—	— %	45,670	2.73 %	38,496	3.01 %	653	— %
Total available for sale	22,983	1.40 %	165,719	1.90 %	391,754	2.47 %	580,356	2.47 %
Held to maturity								
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies ⁽¹⁾	—	— %	20,993	1.40 %	43,305	1.85 %	129,928	2.18 %
State and municipal	5,265	3.36 %	45,989	3.62 %	76,761	3.77 %	750,902	2.44 %
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations ⁽²⁾	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %	47,465	1.85 %
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools ⁽²⁾	—	— %	—	— %	98,116	1.75 %	87,849	1.77 %
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools ⁽²⁾	596	2.72 %	—	— %	56,500	2.46 %	41,080	2.53 %
Corporate notes	—	— %	—	— %	155,242	3.77 %	—	— %
Total held to maturity	5,861	3.30 %	66,982	2.92 %	429,924	2.94 %	1,057,224	2.33 %
Total investment securities	\$ 28,844	1.78 %	\$232,701	2.19 %	\$821,678	2.72 %	\$1,637,580	2.38 %

⁽¹⁾ Fair value is based on contractual maturity or call date where a call option exists

⁽²⁾ Maturity based upon final maturity date

The weighted-average interest rates are based on coupon rates for securities purchased at par value an on effective interest rates considering amortization or accretion if the securities were purchased at a premium or discount. Yields are not presented on a tax-equivalent basis.

As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank system, Horizon is required to maintain an investment in the common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank. The investment in common stock is based on a predetermined formula. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, Horizon had investments in the common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank totaling \$24.4 million and \$23.0 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2021, Horizon did not maintain a trading account.

For more information about securities, see Note 4 – Securities to the Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 8.

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Total Loans

Total loans, net of deferred fees/costs, the principal earning asset of the Bank, were \$3.6 billion at December 31, 2021. The current level of total loans decreased 6.7% from the December 31, 2020, level of \$3.8 billion primarily due to a decrease in mortgage warehouse loans and PPP loans originated during the year. The table below provides comparative detail on the loan categories.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Commercial				
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 549,014	\$ 496,306	\$ 52,708	10.6 %
Non-owner occupied real estate	1,066,131	999,636	66,495	6.7 %
Residential spec homes	9,907	10,070	(163)	(1.6)%
Development & spec land	22,712	26,372	(3,660)	(13.9)%
Commercial and industrial	529,195	659,887	(130,692)	(19.8)%
Total commercial	2,176,959	2,192,271	(15,312)	(0.7)%
Real estate				
Residential mortgage	563,811	598,700	(34,889)	(5.8)%
Residential construction	30,571	25,586	4,985	19.5 %
Mortgage warehouse	109,031	395,626	(286,595)	(72.4)%
Total real estate	703,413	1,019,912	(316,499)	(31.0)%
Consumer				
Direct installment	63,714	38,046	25,668	67.5 %
Indirect installment	372,575	357,511	15,064	4.2 %
Home equity	290,970	259,643	31,327	12.1 %
Total consumer	727,259	655,200	72,059	11.0 %
Total loans	3,607,631	3,867,383	(259,752)	(6.7)%
Allowance for loan losses	(54,286)	(57,027)	2,741	(4.8)%
Loans, net	\$ 3,553,345	\$ 3,810,356	\$ (257,011)	(6.7)%

The acceptance and management of credit risk is an integral part of the Bank's business as a financial intermediary. The Bank has established underwriting standards including a policy that monitors the lending function through strict administrative and reporting requirements as well as an internal loan review of consumer and small business loans. The Bank also uses an independent third-party loan review function that regularly reviews asset quality.

Changes in the mix of the loan portfolio averages are shown in the following table.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Commercial	\$ 2,155,018	\$ 2,218,812	\$ 1,980,948
Real estate	591,395	725,168	778,844
Mortgage warehouse	206,932	259,727	107,259
Consumer	666,291	663,405	633,598
Total average loans	\$ 3,619,636	\$ 3,867,112	\$ 3,500,649

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Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates

The following table presents the maturity distribution of our loan portfolio as December 31, 2021. The table also presents the portion of loans that have fixed interest rates or variable interest rates that fluctuate over the life of the loans in accordance with changes in an interest rate index.

	Due in One Year or Less	After One, but Within Five Years	After Five, but Within Fifteen Years	After Fifteen Years	Total
Commercial	\$ 270,815	\$ 942,259	\$ 880,945	\$ 82,940	\$ 2,176,959
Real estate	2,452	7,193	71,218	513,519	594,382
Mortgage warehouse	109,031	—	—	—	109,031
Consumer	13,882	265,700	251,616	196,061	727,259
Total	<u>\$ 396,180</u>	<u>\$ 1,215,152</u>	<u>\$ 1,203,779</u>	<u>\$ 792,520</u>	<u>\$ 3,607,631</u>
Loans with fixed interest rates:					
Commercial	\$ 111,051	\$ 567,554	\$ 240,027	\$ 28,345	\$ 946,977
Real estate	2,406	6,126	46,473	226,097	281,102
Mortgage warehouse	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	7,212	243,534	218,036	7,140	475,922
Total	<u>\$ 120,669</u>	<u>\$ 817,214</u>	<u>\$ 504,536</u>	<u>\$ 261,582</u>	<u>\$ 1,704,001</u>
Loans with variable interest rates:					
Commercial	\$ 159,764	\$ 374,705	\$ 640,918	\$ 54,595	\$ 1,229,982
Real estate	46	1,067	24,745	287,422	313,280
Mortgage warehouse	109,031	—	—	—	109,031
Consumer	6,670	22,166	33,580	188,921	251,337
Total	<u>\$ 275,511</u>	<u>\$ 397,938</u>	<u>\$ 699,243</u>	<u>\$ 530,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,903,630</u>

Commercial Loans

Commercial loans totaled \$2.18 billion, or 60.3% of total loans as of December 31, 2021, compared to \$2.19 billion, or 56.7% as of December 31, 2020. The decrease during 2021 was primarily due to a decrease in PPP loans of \$183.0 million to \$25.8 million at December 31, 2021 compared to \$208.9 million at December 31, 2020.

Commercial loans consisted of the following types of loans at December 31:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Number	Amount	Percent of Portfolio	Number	Amount	Percent of Portfolio
SBA guaranteed	491	\$ 79,458	3.6 %	1,985	\$ 264,727	12.1 %
Municipal government	75	67,029	3.1 %	66	59,932	2.7 %
Lines of credit	1,494	418,632	19.2 %	1,334	437,487	20.0 %
Real estate and equipment	4,896	1,611,840	74.1 %	4,121	1,430,124	65.2 %
Total	<u>6,956</u>	<u>\$ 2,176,959</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>7,506</u>	<u>\$ 2,192,270</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Fixed rate term loans with a book value of \$478.8 million and a fair value of \$492.4 million have been swapped to a variable rate using derivative instruments. The loans are carried at fair value in the financial statements and the related swap is carried at fair value and is included with other liabilities in the balance sheet. The recognition of the loan and swap fair values are recorded in the income statement and for 2021 equally offset each other. Fair values

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are determined by the counterparty using a proprietary model that uses live market inputs to value interest rate swaps. The model is subject to daily market tests as current and future positions are priced and valued. These are Level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy as described above.

At December 31, 2021, the commercial loan portfolio held \$321.5 million of adjustable rate loans that had interest rate floors in the terms of the note. Of the commercial loans with interest rate floors, loans totaling \$250.6 million were at their floor at December 31, 2021.

Residential Real Estate Loans

Residential real estate loans totaled \$594.4 million, or 16.5% of total loans as of December 31, 2021, compared to \$624.3 million, or 16.1% of total loans as of December 31, 2020. This category consists of home mortgages that generally require a loan to value of no more than 80%. Some special guaranteed or insured real estate loan programs do permit a higher loan to collateral value ratio. The decrease during 2021 was primarily due to continued refinance activity during the year as a result of historically low interest rates.

In addition to the customary real estate loans described above, the Bank also had outstanding on December 31, 2021, \$248.7 million in home equity lines of credit compared to \$226.6 million at December 31, 2020. Credit lines normally limit the loan to collateral value to no more than 89%. Home equity credit lines are primarily not combined with a first mortgage and are therefore evaluated in the allowance for loan losses as a separate pool. These loans are classified as consumer loans in the Loans table above and in Note 5 of the Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 8.

Residential real estate lending is a highly competitive business. As of December 31, 2021, the real estate loan portfolio reflected a wide range of interest rates and repayment patterns, but could generally be categorized as follows:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Amount	Percent of Portfolio	Yield	Amount	Percent of Portfolio	Yield
Fixed rate						
Monthly payment	\$ 283,145	47.6 %	3.63 %	\$ 189,197	30.3 %	4.03 %
Biweekly payment	—	— %	— %	—	— %	— %
Adjustable rate						
Monthly payment	311,237	52.4 %	3.73 %	435,089	69.7 %	3.83 %
Biweekly payment	—	— %	— %	—	— %	— %
Subtotal	594,382	100.0 %	3.67 %	624,286	100.0 %	3.92 %
Loans held for sale	12,579			13,538		
Total real estate loans	\$ 606,961			\$ 637,824		

The decrease in adjustable rate residential mortgage loans and increase in fixed rate residential mortgage loans during 2021 was primarily due customers moved to fixed rate products during the low interest rate environment. In addition to the real estate loan portfolio, the Bank originates and sells real estate loans and retains the servicing rights. During 2021 and 2020, approximately \$438.1 million and \$584.1 million, respectively, of residential mortgages were sold into the secondary market. Loans serviced for others are not included in the consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances of loans serviced for others totaled approximately \$1.5 billion and \$1.5 billion at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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The aggregate fair value of capitalized mortgage servicing rights at December 31, 2021, totaled approximately \$15.2 million compared to the carrying value of \$15.2 million. Comparable market values and a valuation model that calculates the present value of future cash flows were used to estimate fair value. For purposes of measuring impairment, risk characteristics including product type, investor type and interest rates, were used to stratify the originated mortgage servicing rights.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Mortgage servicing rights			
Balances, January 1	\$ 17,644	\$ 15,046	\$ 12,876
Servicing rights capitalized	4,209	5,530	3,547
Amortization of servicing rights	(4,073)	(2,932)	(1,377)
Balances, December 31	<u>17,780</u>	<u>17,644</u>	<u>15,046</u>
Impairment allowance			
Balances, January 1	(5,172)	(719)	(527)
Additions	—	(5,106)	(234)
Reductions	2,578	653	42
Balances, December 31	<u>(2,594)</u>	<u>(5,172)</u>	<u>(719)</u>
Mortgage servicing rights, net	<u>\$ 15,186</u>	<u>\$ 12,472</u>	<u>\$ 14,327</u>

Mortgage Warehouse Loans

Horizon's mortgage warehousing lending has specific mortgage companies as customers of Horizon Bank. Individual mortgage loans originated by these mortgage companies are funded as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral under Horizon's agreement with the mortgage company. Each mortgage loan funded by Horizon undergoes an underwriting review by Horizon to the end investor guidelines and is assigned to Horizon until the loan is sold to the secondary market by the mortgage company. In addition, Horizon takes possession of each original note and forwards such note to the end investor once the mortgage company has sold the loan. At the time a loan is transferred to the secondary market, the mortgage company reacquires the loan under its option within the agreement. Due to the reacquire feature contained in the agreement, the transaction does not qualify as a sale and therefore is accounted for as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral pursuant to the agreement with the mortgage company. When the individual loan is sold to the end investor by the mortgage company, the proceeds from the sale of the loan are received by Horizon and used to pay off the loan balance with Horizon along with any accrued interest and any related fees. The remaining balance from the sale is forwarded to the mortgage company. These individual loans typically are sold by the mortgage company within 30 days and are seldom held more than 90 days. Interest income is accrued during this period and collected at the time each loan is sold. Fee income for each loan sold is collected when the loan is sold and no costs are deferred due to the term between each loan funding and related payoff, which is typically less than 30 days.

Based on the agreements with each mortgage company, at any time a mortgage company can reacquire from Horizon its outstanding loan balance on an individual mortgage and regain possession of the original note. Horizon also has the option to request that the mortgage company reacquire an individual mortgage. Should this occur, Horizon would return the original note and reassign the assignment of the mortgage to the mortgage company. Also, in the event that the end investor would not be able to honor the purchase commitment and the mortgage company would not be able to reacquire its loan on an individual mortgage, Horizon would be able to exercise its rights under the agreement. The greatest risk related to these loans is transaction and fraud risk. During 2021, Horizon processed approximately \$4.9 billion in mortgage warehouse loans.

At December 31, 2021, the mortgage warehouse loan balance was \$109.0 million compared to \$395.6 million as of December 31, 2020.

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Consumer Loans

Consumer loans totaled \$727.3 million, or 20.2% of total loans as of December 31, 2021, compared to \$655.2 million, or 16.9% as of December 31, 2020. The increase during 2021 was due to record production during the year of approximately \$397.1 million and the loans purchased through the branch acquisition completed during the third quarter of 2021.

Allowance and Provision for Credit Losses

The table below provides an allocation of the year-end allowance for credit losses on loans by loan portfolio segment; however, allocation of a portion of the allowance to one segment does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other segments.

	Amount of Allowance Allocated	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Total Loans	Ratio of Allowance Allocated to Loans in Each Category
December 31, 2021				
Commercial	\$ 40,775	60.3 %	\$ 2,176,959	1.87 %
Real estate	3,856	16.5 %	594,382	0.65 %
Mortgage warehouse	1,059	3.0 %	109,031	0.97 %
Consumer	8,596	20.2 %	727,259	1.18 %
Total	<u>\$ 54,286</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,607,631</u>	1.50 %
Excluding PPP loans	<u>\$ 54,286</u>		<u>\$ 3,581,787</u>	1.52 %
December 31, 2020				
Commercial	\$ 42,210	56.8 %	\$ 2,192,271	1.93 %
Real estate	4,620	16.1 %	624,286	0.74 %
Mortgage warehouse	1,267	10.2 %	395,626	0.32 %
Consumer	8,930	16.9 %	655,200	1.36 %
Total	<u>\$ 57,027</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 3,867,383</u>	1.47 %
Excluding PPP loans	<u>\$ 57,027</u>		<u>\$ 3,658,501</u>	1.56 %

At December 31, 2021, the allowance for credit losses was \$54.3 million, or 1.50% of total loans outstanding, compared to \$57.0 million, or 1.47%, at December 31, 2020. During 2021, a release of provision for credit losses was recorded totaling \$2.1 million compared to a provision expense of \$20.8 million in 2020. The credit loss expense recorded during 2020 reflects our January 2020 implementation of the CECL accounting method and prudent increases in the allocation for the Company's identified stressed portfolios.

Horizon assesses the adequacy of its Allowance for Credit Losses ("ACL") by regularly reviewing the performance of all of its loan portfolios. As a result of its quarterly reviews, a provision for credit losses is determined to bring the total ACL to a level called for by the analysis. In addition to the adoption of the CECL accounting method, Horizon's reserve build during 2020 includes allocations for potential future loan losses related to economic factors and the nature and characteristics of its loan portfolios, primarily related to the impact on non-essential businesses caused by COVID-19 closures and the slow pace of reopening and economic recovery. Through December 31, 2021, Horizon has not recorded any material specific loan losses attributed to COVID-19 closures.

No assurance can be given that Horizon will not, in any particular period, sustain loan losses that are significant in relation to the amount reserved, or that subsequent evaluations of the loan portfolio, in light of factors then prevailing, including economic conditions and management's ongoing quarterly assessments of the portfolio, will not require increases in the allowance for credit losses. Horizon considers the allowance for credit losses to be adequate to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2021.

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Non-performing Loans

Non-performing loans are defined as loans that are greater than 90 days delinquent or have had the accrual of interest discontinued by management. From time to time, the Bank obtains information which may lead management to believe that the collection of payments may be doubtful on a particular loan. In recognition of such, it is management's policy to convert the loan from an "earning asset" to a non-accruing loan. Further, it is management's policy to place a commercial loan on non-accrual status when delinquent in excess of 90 days or management has determined that the borrower's ability to continue to make payments is in doubt. The officer responsible for the loan, Executive Vice President and Chief Commercial Banking Officer and the senior commercial loan workout officer must review all loans placed on non-accrual status. Management continues to work diligently toward returning non-performing loans to an earning asset basis.

Non-performing loans for the previous three years ending December 31 are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2021	2020	2019
Non-performing loans			
Commercial			
More than 90 days past due	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Non-accrual	6,621	12,714	4,782
Trouble debt restructuring – accruing	603	168	1,484
Trouble debt restructuring – non-accrual	285	1,466	1,081
Real estate			
More than 90 days past due	66	17	1
Non-accrual	5,626	5,674	7,614
Trouble debt restructuring – accruing	1,421	1,381	1,561
Trouble debt restructuring – non-accrual	892	922	708
Mortgage warehouse			
More than 90 days past due	—	—	—
Non-accrual	—	—	—
Trouble debt restructuring – accruing	—	—	—
Trouble debt restructuring – non-accrual	—	—	—
Consumer			
More than 90 days past due	79	245	145
Non-accrual	2,715	3,754	3,283
Trouble debt restructuring – accruing	367	244	309
Trouble debt restructuring – non-accrual	344	222	217
Total non-performing loans	19,019	26,807	21,185
Other real estate owned and repossessed collateral			
Commercial	2,861	1,908	3,698
Real estate	695	—	28
Mortgage warehouse	—	—	—
Consumer	5	—	—
Total other real estate owned and repossessed collateral	3,561	1,908	3,726
Total non-performing assets	\$ 22,580	\$ 28,715	\$ 24,911

Non-performing loans total 35.0%, 47.0% and 119.9% of the allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Non-performing loans at December 31, 2021 totaled \$19.0 million, a decrease from a balance of \$26.8 million as of December 31, 2020 and from a balance of \$21.2 million as of December 31, 2019.

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The decrease in non-performing loans in 2021 was primarily due to the upgrade of a two previously non-performing commercial relationships to performing status during the year. Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans was 0.53% as of December 31, 2021, a decrease from 0.69% as of December 31, 2020 and 0.58% from December 31, 2019.

	<u>Non-Performing Loans</u>	<u>Percent of Non- Performing Loans in Each Category to Total Loans</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>
December 31, 2021			
Commercial	\$ 7,509	0.34 %	\$ 2,176,959
Real estate	8,005	1.35 %	594,382
Mortgage warehouse	—	0.00 %	109,031
Consumer	3,505	0.48 %	727,259
Total	<u>\$ 19,019</u>	0.53 %	<u>\$ 3,607,631</u>
Excluding PPP loans	<u>\$ 19,019</u>	0.53 %	<u>\$ 3,581,787</u>
Allowance for credit losses on loans	\$ 54,286		
Ratio of allowance for credit losses on loans to non-performing loans	285.43 %		
December 31, 2020			
Commercial	\$ 14,348	0.65 %	\$ 2,192,271
Real estate	7,994	1.28 %	624,286
Mortgage warehouse	—	0.00 %	395,626
Consumer	4,465	0.68 %	655,200
Total	<u>\$ 26,807</u>	0.69 %	<u>\$ 3,867,383</u>
Excluding PPP loans	<u>\$ 26,807</u>	0.73 %	<u>\$ 3,658,501</u>
Allowance for credit losses on loans	\$ 57,027		
Ratio of allowance for credit losses on loans to non-performing loans	212.73 %		

COVID-19 related loan deferrals decreased to \$10.8 million, or 0.3% of total loans at December 31, 2021, compared to \$126.7 million, or 3.3% of total loans at December 31, 2020.

Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO") totaled \$3.6 million on December 31, 2021, an increase of \$1.7 million from December 31, 2020 and a decrease of \$165,000 from December 31, 2019. On December 31, 2021, OREO was comprised of 12 properties, seven of these properties were bank owned properties from branch closures, four properties were residential and one of these properties was commercial real estate.

No mortgage warehouse loans were non-performing or OREO as of December 31, 2021, 2020 or 2019.

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Deferred Tax

Horizon had a net deferred tax asset totaling \$3.3 million as of December 31, 2021 and a net deferred tax asset of \$188,000 as of December 31, 2020. The following table shows the major components of deferred tax:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
Assets		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 13,707	\$ 13,966
Net operating loss and tax credits (from acquisitions)	—	3
Director and employee benefits	2,094	2,035
Other	1,785	3,139
Total assets	<u>17,586</u>	<u>19,143</u>
Liabilities		
Depreciation	(4,540)	(4,374)
State tax	(261)	(315)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(371)	(363)
Difference in basis of intangible assets	(3,476)	(2,921)
Fair value adjustment on acquisitions	(3,435)	(3,284)
Unrealized gain on AFS securities and fair value hedge	(1,953)	(7,404)
Other	(222)	(294)
Total liabilities	<u>(14,258)</u>	<u>(18,955)</u>
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>\$ 3,328</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>

Deposits

The primary source of funds for the Bank comes from the acceptance of demand and time deposits. However, at times the Bank will use its ability to borrow funds from the Federal Home Loan Bank and other sources when it can do so at interest rates and terms that are more favorable than those required for deposited funds or loan demand is greater than the ability to grow deposits. Total deposits were \$5.8 billion at December 31, 2021, compared to \$4.5 billion at December 31, 2020. Average deposits and rates by category for the three years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Average Balance Outstanding for the			Average Rate Paid for the		
	Years Ended December 31			Years Ended December 31		
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 1,188,275	\$ 919,449	\$ 757,389			
Interest bearing demand deposits	1,651,060	1,267,617	1,024,099	0.09 %	0.19 %	0.68 %
Savings deposits	779,325	625,842	552,101	0.05 %	0.12 %	0.32 %
Money market	815,081	615,722	483,187	0.15 %	0.38 %	1.09 %
Time deposits	652,284	818,736	948,550	0.75 %	1.60 %	2.07 %
Total deposits	<u>\$ 5,086,025</u>	<u>\$ 4,247,366</u>	<u>\$ 3,765,326</u>			

The \$838.7 million increase in average deposits during 2021 was primarily due to the acquisition of 14 branches on September 17. The transactional accounts average balances, as the lower cost funding sources, increased \$1.0 billion and the average balances for higher cost time deposits decreased \$166.5 million. Horizon continually enhances its interest bearing consumer and commercial demand deposit products based on local market conditions and its need for funding to support various types of assets.

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As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, approximately \$2.4 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively, of our deposit portfolio was uninsured. The uninsured amounts are estimates based on the methodologies and assumptions used for Horizon Bank's regulatory reporting requirements.

Certificates of deposit of \$250,000 or more, which are considered to be rate sensitive and are not considered a part of core deposits, mature as follows as of December 31, 2021:

Due in three months or less	\$ 43,662
Due after three months through six months	39,999
Due after six months through one year	100,838
Due after one year	115,038
	<u>\$ 299,537</u>

Interest expense on time certificates of \$100,000 or more was approximately \$2.4 million, \$5.0 million, and \$10.7 million for 2021, 2020 and 2019. Interest expense on time certificates of \$250,000 or more was approximately \$1.4 million, \$2.9 million and \$7.4 million for 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2021, Horizon did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, change in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors. The term "off-balance sheet arrangement" generally means any transaction, agreement, or other contractual arrangement to which an entity unconsolidated with the Company is a party and under which the Company has (i) any obligation arising under a guarantee contract, derivative instrument or variable interest; or (ii) a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to such entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support for such assets.

Capital Resources

Horizon has no material commitments for capital expenditures as of December 31, 2021. Horizon's sources of funds and liquidity are discussed below in the section captioned "Liquidity" in this Item 7.

Results of Operations

Net Income

Consolidated net income was \$87.1 million, or \$1.98 per diluted share, in 2021, \$68.5 million or \$1.55 per diluted share in 2020, and \$66.5 million or \$1.53 per diluted share in 2019. The increase in net income from the previous year reflects a decrease in credit loss expense of \$22.8 million and an increase in net interest income of \$10.8 million, offset by an increase in non-interest expense of \$7.8 million, an increase in income tax expense of \$5.5 million and a decrease in non-interest income of \$1.7 million. The increase in diluted earnings per share compared to the previous year reflects an increase in net income and a decrease in diluted shares. Adjusted net income for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$88.6 million, or \$2.00 diluted earnings per share, compared to \$67.8 million, or \$1.53 diluted earnings per share, for the year ended December 31, 2020. (See the "Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Net Income and Diluted Earnings per Share" table under the heading "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for the definition of adjusted net income.)

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Net Interest Income

The largest component of net income is net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income, principally from loans and investment securities, and interest expense, principally on deposits and borrowings. Changes in the net interest income are the result of changes in volume and the net interest spread which affects the net interest margin. Volume refers to the average dollar levels of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. Net interest spread refers to the difference between the average yield on interest earning assets and the average cost of interest bearing liabilities. Net interest margin refers to net interest income divided by average interest earning assets and is influenced by the level and relative mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities.

Net interest income during 2021 was \$181.7 million, an increase of \$10.8 million, or 6.3%, over the \$170.9 million earned in 2020. Yields on the Company's interest earning assets decreased by 68 basis points to 3.43% during 2021 from 4.11% in 2020. Interest income decreased \$5.4 million to \$200.0 million for 2021 from \$205.4 million in 2020. This decrease was due to the overall decrease in interest rates during 2021 and a decrease in the recognition of interest income from the acquisition-related purchase accounting adjustments of approximately \$2.4 million from \$6.9 million in 2020 to \$4.5 million in 2021, offset by an increase in the average balance of interest earning assets of \$901.6 million.

Interest expense decreased \$16.1 million from \$34.4 million in 2020 to \$18.3 million in 2021. This decrease was due to the overall decrease in interest rates during 2021 and \$3.8 million in prepayment penalties on borrowings paid during 2020. The prepayment penalties on borrowings were incurred as part of a deleverage strategy in which \$83.0 million in FHLB advances with an average cost of 2.61% were paid off during the 4th quarter of 2020. The decrease in rates paid on interest bearing liabilities in addition to the decrease in the yield on the Company's interest earning assets resulted in a decrease in the net interest margin of 31 basis points from 3.44% for 2020 to 3.13% in 2021. Excluding interest income recognized from acquisition-related purchase accounting adjustments and prepayment penalties on borrowings, the margin would have been 3.06% for 2021 compared to 3.38% for 2020. Management believes that the current level of interest rates is driven by external factors and therefore impacts the results of the Company's net interest margin.

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The following table presents the average balances of our assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity, and the related weighted average yields and rates on our interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities for the periods indicated.

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2021			Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2020			Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2019		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate
Assets									
Interest earning assets									
Federal funds sold	\$ 398,528	\$ 535	0.13 %	\$ 61,408	\$ 154	0.25 %	\$ 21,301	\$ 511	2.40 %
Interest earning deposits	25,993	160	0.62 %	25,943	268	1.03 %	19,601	342	1.74 %
Investment securities – taxable	884,244	14,437	1.63 %	459,551	8,071	1.76 %	474,833	11,753	2.48 %
Investment securities – non-taxable ⁽¹⁾	1,086,942	23,246	2.71 %	706,092	17,213	3.09 %	454,066	12,095	3.34 %
Loans receivable ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	3,626,033	161,617	4.47 %	3,867,112	179,672	4.66 %	3,500,649	183,631	5.27 %
Total interest earning assets ⁽¹⁾	6,021,740	199,995	3.43 %	5,120,106	205,378	4.11 %	4,470,450	208,332	4.75 %
Non-interest earning assets									
Cash and due from banks	89,993			84,065			62,920		
Allowance for loan losses	(56,798)			(46,329)			(18,019)		
Other assets	459,316			470,941			417,707		
Total average assets	<u>\$6,514,251</u>			<u>\$5,628,783</u>			<u>\$4,933,058</u>		
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity									
Interest bearing liabilities									
Interest bearing deposits	\$3,897,750	\$ 7,867	0.20 %	\$3,327,917	\$18,556	0.56 %	\$3,007,937	\$33,690	1.12 %
Borrowings	425,214	4,546	1.07 %	459,752	11,160	2.43 %	386,895	9,991	2.58 %
Repurchase agreements	123,675	155	0.13 %	100,201	270	0.27 %	81,264	681	0.84 %
Subordinated notes	58,672	3,522	6.00 %	30,610	1,824	5.96 %	—	—	— %
Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts	56,657	2,215	3.91 %	56,427	2,628	4.66 %	50,134	3,179	6.34 %
Total interest bearing liabilities	4,561,968	18,305	0.40 %	3,974,907	34,438	0.87 %	3,526,230	47,541	1.35 %
Non-interest bearing liabilities									
Demand deposits	1,188,275			919,449			757,389		
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	51,886			68,961			43,720		
Stockholders' equity	712,122			665,466			605,719		
Total average liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$6,514,251</u>			<u>\$5,628,783</u>			<u>\$4,933,058</u>		
Net interest income/spread		<u>\$181,690</u>	3.03 %		<u>\$170,940</u>	3.24 %		<u>\$160,791</u>	3.40 %
Net interest income as a percent of average interest earning assets ⁽¹⁾			3.13 %			3.44 %			3.69 %

⁽¹⁾ Horizon has no foreign office and, accordingly, no assets or liabilities to foreign operations. Horizon's subsidiary bank had no funds invested in Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit at December 31, 2021.

⁽²⁾ Yields are presented on a tax-equivalent basis.

⁽³⁾ Non-accruing loans for the purpose of the computations above are included in the daily average loan amounts outstanding. Loan totals are shown net of unearned income and deferred loan fees.

⁽⁴⁾ Loan fees and late fees included in interest on loans aggregated \$19.8 million, \$16.6 million and \$9.8 million in 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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Net interest income during 2020 was \$170.9 million, an increase of \$10.1 million, or 6.3%, over the \$160.8 million earned in 2019. Yields on the Company's interest earning assets decreased by 64 basis points to 4.11% during 2020 from 4.75% in 2019. Interest income decreased \$3.0 million to \$205.4 million for 2020 from \$208.3 million in 2019. This decrease was due to the overall decrease in interest rates during 2020, offset by an increase in the recognition of interest income from the acquisition-related purchase accounting adjustments of approximately \$1.3 million from \$5.6 million in 2019 to \$6.9 million in 2020.

Interest expense decreased \$13.1 million from \$47.5 million in 2019 to \$34.4 million in 2020. This decrease was due to the overall decrease in interest rates during 2020 and was partially offset by \$3.8 million in prepayment penalties on borrowings. The prepayment penalties on borrowings were incurred as part of a deleverage strategy in \$83.0 million in FHLB advances with an average cost of 2.61% were paid off during the 4th quarter of 2020. The decrease in rates paid on interest bearing liabilities in addition to the decrease in the yield on the Company's interest earning assets resulted in a decrease in the net interest margin of 25 basis points from 3.69% for 2019 to 3.44% in 2020. Excluding interest income recognized from acquisition-related purchase accounting adjustments and prepayment penalties on borrowings, the margin would have been 3.38% for 2020 compared to 3.57% for 2019. Management believes that the current level of interest rates is driven by external factors and therefore impacts the results of the Company's net interest margin.

	2021 - 2020			2020 - 2019		
	Total Change	Change Due To Volume	Change Due To Rate	Total Change	Change Due To Volume	Change Due To Rate
Interest Income						
Federal funds sold	\$ 381	\$ 483	\$ (102)	\$ (357)	\$ 379	\$ (736)
Interest earning deposits	(108)	1	(109)	(74)	90	(164)
Investment securities – taxable	6,366	6,971	(605)	(3,682)	(368)	(3,314)
Investment securities – non-taxable	6,033	10,577	(4,544)	5,118	7,854	(2,736)
Loans receivable	(18,055)	(10,964)	(7,091)	(3,959)	18,253	(22,212)
Total interest income	(5,383)	7,068	(12,451)	(2,954)	26,208	(29,162)
Interest Expense						
Interest bearing deposits	(10,689)	2,748	(13,437)	(15,134)	3,269	(18,403)
Borrowings	(6,614)	(783)	(5,831)	1,169	1,797	(628)
Repurchase agreements	(115)	53	(168)	(411)	131	(542)
Subordinated notes	1,698	1,684	14	1,824	1,824	—
Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts	(413)	11	(424)	(551)	365	(916)
Total interest expense	(16,133)	3,713	(19,846)	(13,103)	7,386	(20,489)
Net interest income	\$ 10,750	\$ 3,355	\$ 7,395	\$ 10,149	\$ 18,822	\$ (8,673)

Credit Loss Expense

Horizon assesses the adequacy of its ACL by regularly reviewing the performance of its loan portfolios. Credit loss expense totaled a recovery of \$2.1 million in 2021 compared to an expense of \$20.8 million in 2020. Total loan net charge-offs were \$1.6 million, which included commercial loan net charge-offs of \$1.1 million, residential mortgage loan net charge-offs of \$9,000 and consumer loan net charge-offs of \$533,000 for the year ending December 31, 2021. The higher level of credit loss expense for 2020 was due to the adoption of CECL at the beginning of 2020 increasing credit loss expense for economic factors due to the economic shutdown and exposures to loans with nature and characteristics that have greater loss exposure due to economic uncertainty brought on by COVID-19.

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Credit loss expense totaled \$20.8 million in 2020 compared to \$2.0 million in 2019. Total loan net charge-offs were \$1.9 million, which included commercial loan net charge-offs of \$497,000, residential mortgage loan net charge-offs of \$167,000 and consumer loan net charge-offs of \$1.2 million for the year ending December 31, 2020. The higher level of credit loss expense for 2020 was due to the adoption of CECL at the beginning of 2020 increasing credit loss expense for economic factors due to the economic shutdown and exposures to loans with nature and characteristics that have greater loss exposure due to economic uncertainty brought on by COVID-19.

Additional information related to credit loss expense (recovery) and net charge-offs (recoveries) is presented in the table below. Also see Note 6 – Allowance for Credit and Loan Losses in the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

	Credit Loss Expense (Recovery)	Net (Charge- Offs) Recoveries	Average Loans	Ratio of Annualized Net (Charge-Offs) Recoveries to Average Loans
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2021				
Commercial	\$ (1,320)	\$ (1,099)	\$ 2,155,018	(0.05)%
Real estate	(755)	(9)	591,395	0.00 %
Mortgage warehouse	(208)	—	206,932	0.00 %
Consumer	199	(533)	666,291	(0.08)%
Total	<u>(2,084)</u>	<u>(1,641)</u>	<u>3,619,636</u>	(0.05)%
Excluding PPP loans	<u>\$ (2,084)</u>	<u>\$ (1,641)</u>	<u>\$ 3,453,491</u>	(0.05)%
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2020				
Commercial	\$ 19,198	\$ (497)	\$ 2,218,812	(0.02)%
Real estate	(184)	(167)	725,168	(0.02)%
Mortgage warehouse	190	—	259,727	0.00 %
Consumer	1,547	(1,199)	663,405	(0.18)%
Total	<u>20,751</u>	<u>(1,863)</u>	<u>3,867,112</u>	(0.05)%
Excluding PPP loans	<u>\$ 20,751</u>	<u>\$ (1,863)</u>	<u>\$ 3,668,729</u>	(0.05)%
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2019				
Commercial	\$ 2,165	\$ (664)	\$ 1,980,948	(0.03)%
Real estate	(635)	(47)	778,844	(0.01)%
Mortgage warehouse	—	—	107,259	0.00 %
Consumer	446	(1,418)	633,598	(0.22)%
Total	<u>1,976</u>	<u>(2,129)</u>	<u>3,500,649</u>	(0.06)%
Excluding PPP loans	<u>\$ 1,976</u>	<u>\$ (2,129)</u>	<u>\$ 3,500,649</u>	(0.06)%

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Non-interest Income

The following is a summary of changes in non-interest income:

Non-interest Income	Twelve Months Ended December 31		2020 - 2021		Twelve Months Ended December 31		2019 - 2020	
	2021	2020	Amount Change	Percent Change	2020	2019	Amount Change	Percent Change
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 9,192	\$ 8,848	\$ 344	3.9 %	\$ 8,848	\$ 9,959	\$ (1,111)	(11.2)%
Wire transfer fees	892	1,000	(108)	(10.8)%	1,000	653	347	53.1 %
Interchange fees	10,901	9,306	1,595	17.1 %	9,306	7,655	1,651	21.6 %
Fiduciary activities	7,419	9,145	(1,726)	(18.9)%	9,145	8,580	565	6.6 %
Gain (loss) on sale of investment securities	914	4,297	(3,383)	(78.7)%	4,297	(75)	4,372	(5,829.3)%
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	19,163	26,721	(7,558)	(28.3)%	26,721	9,208	17,513	190.2 %
Mortgage servicing net of impairment	2,352	(3,716)	6,068	(163.3)%	(3,716)	1,914	(5,630)	(294.1)%
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	2,094	2,243	(149)	(6.6)%	2,243	2,190	53	2.4 %
Death benefit on officer life insurance	783	264	519	196.6 %	264	580	(316)	(54.5)%
Other income	4,242	1,513	2,729	180.4 %	1,513	2,394	(881)	(36.8)%
Total non-interest income	\$ 57,952	\$ 59,621	\$ (1,669)	(2.8)%	\$ 59,621	\$ 43,058	\$ 16,563	38.5 %

During 2021, the Company originated approximately \$438.1 million of mortgage loans to be sold on the secondary market, compared to \$584.1 million in 2020 as long-term interest rates began to increase during 2021. This decrease in volume in addition to a slight decrease in the percentage earned on the sale of mortgage loans, resulted in a decrease in the overall gain on sale of mortgage loans of \$7.6 million compared to the prior year. Gain on the sale of investment securities decreased \$3.4 million in 2021 due to the deleverage strategy executed in 2020. Fiduciary activities income decreased \$1.7 million during 2021 primarily due to the sale of ESOP trustee accounts which was completed during the third quarter. Mortgage servicing net of impairment increased by \$6.1 million during 2021 compared to 2020 primarily due to the recovery net impairment charges of \$2.6 million recorded during 2021. Other income increased \$2.7 million during 2021 primarily due to the gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts of \$2.3 million. The increase in interchange fee income in 2021 compared to 2020 was the result of organic growth in transactional deposit accounts and volume during 2021.

During 2020, the Company originated approximately \$584.1 million of mortgage loans to be sold on the secondary market, compared to \$269.7 million in 2019 primarily due to the decrease in long-term interest rates. This increase in volume in addition to an increase in the percentage earned on the sale of mortgage loans, resulted in an increase in the overall gain on sale of mortgage loans of \$17.5 million compared to the prior year. Gain on the sale of investment securities increased \$4.4 million in 2020 due to the deleverage strategy executed during the year. Mortgage servicing net of impairment decreased by \$5.6 million during 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to net impairment charges of \$4.5 million recorded during 2020. The increase in interchange fee income in 2020 compared to 2019 was the result of organic growth in transactional deposit accounts and volume during 2020. The decrease in service charges on deposit accounts income in 2020 was due to an increase in digital transactions and stimulus funds resulting in a decrease in non-sufficient funds fee income.

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Non-interest Expense

The following is a summary of changes in non-interest expense:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31		2020 - 2021		Twelve Months Ended December 31		2019 - 2020	
	2021	2020	Amount Change	Percent Change	2020	2019	Amount Change	Percent Change
Non-interest Expense								
Salaries	\$ 49,463	\$ 47,024	\$ 2,439	5.2 %	\$ 47,024	\$ 44,671	\$ 2,353	5.3 %
Commission and bonuses	11,089	10,428	661	6.3 %	10,428	6,861	3,567	52.0 %
Employee benefits	13,499	13,630	(131)	(1.0)%	13,630	13,673	(43)	(0.3)%
Net occupancy expenses	12,541	12,811	(270)	(2.1)%	12,811	12,157	654	5.4 %
Data processing	9,962	9,200	762	8.3 %	9,200	8,480	720	8.5 %
Professional fees	2,216	2,433	(217)	(8.9)%	2,433	1,946	487	25.0 %
Outside services and consultants	8,449	7,318	1,131	15.5 %	7,318	8,152	(834)	-10.2 %
Loan expense	11,377	10,628	749	7.0 %	10,628	8,633	1,995	23.1 %
FDIC deposit insurance	2,377	1,855	522	28.1 %	1,855	252	1,603	636.1 %
Other losses	2,283	1,162	1,121	96.5 %	1,162	740	422	57.0 %
Other expenses	16,023	14,952	1,071	7.2 %	14,952	16,466	(1,514)	(9.2)%
Total non-interest expense	<u>\$ 139,279</u>	<u>\$ 131,441</u>	<u>\$ 7,838</u>	6.0 %	<u>\$ 131,441</u>	<u>\$ 122,031</u>	<u>\$ 9,410</u>	7.7 %

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, salaries increased \$2.4 million reflecting annual merit increases and the additional employees from the branch acquisition completed during the third quarter. Outside services and consultants and other expenses each increased by \$1.1 million during 2021. This was partially due to acquisition-related expenses of \$671,000 in outside services and consultants and \$674,000 in other expenses. Other losses increased \$1.1 million primarily due to \$1.9 million in ESOP settlement expenses recorded during the fourth quarter of 2021.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, commission and bonuses increased by \$3.6 million reflecting record mortgage origination volume and related commission expense. Salaries increased \$2.4 million reflecting a full year of additional employees from the Salin acquisition and annual merit increases. Loan expense increased \$2.0 million primarily due to the increased volume in commercial and mortgage lending. The increase of \$1.6 million in FDIC deposit insurance was due to the assessment credits the Bank received during the third quarter of 2019 as the FDIC reserve was overfunded at that time. Offsetting these increases was a decrease of \$1.5 million in other expenses.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense totaled \$15.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of \$5.5 million when compared to the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to an increase in income before income taxes of \$24.1 million in 2021 and fewer tax credits recognized due to delays in projects the Company has invested in offset by an increase in tax exempt municipal investments.

Income tax expense totaled \$9.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, a decrease of \$3.4 million when compared to the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease was primarily due to the ability to recognize solar tax credits from completed projects the Company has invested in along with an increase in tax exempt municipal investments.

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Expected Replacement of London Interbank Offered Rate

The ARRC continues its work to the goal of finding suitable replacements for LIBOR. It is expected that a transition away from the widespread use of LIBOR to alternative reference rates and other potential interest rate benchmark reforms will occur beginning potentially in 2022. Although the full impact of such reforms and actions, together with any transition away from LIBOR remains unclear, we are preparing to transition from the LIBOR to an alternative reference rate.

Our transition plan includes a number of key steps, including continued engagement with central bank and industry working groups and regulators, active client engagement, internal operational readiness, and risk management, among other things, to promote the transition to alternative reference rates. We are identifying on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet references to LIBOR, determining appropriate language to replace the LIBOR index language, and determining disclosures necessary for customers, with appropriate procedures and schedules to complete the LIBOR transition.

There remain, however, a number of unknown factors regarding the transition from LIBOR or interest rate benchmark reforms that could impact our business, including, for example, the pace of the transition to replacement or reformed rates, the specific terms and parameters for and market acceptance of the alternative reference rates, prices of and the liquidity of trading markets for products based on the alternative reference rates, and our ability to transition to and develop appropriate systems and analytics for one or more alternative reference rates. For a further discussion of the various risks we face in connection with the expected replacement of LIBOR and reform of interest rate benchmarks on our operations, see "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business."

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Certain information set forth in this report on Form 10-K refers to financial measures determined by methods other than in accordance with GAAP. Specifically, we have included non-GAAP financial measures relating to net income, diluted earnings per share, net interest margin, the allowance for credit losses, tangible stockholders' equity, tangible book value per share, the return on average assets, the return on average common equity and pre-tax pre-provision net income. In each case, we have identified special circumstances that we consider to be adjustments and have excluded them, in order to show the impact of such events as acquisition-related purchase accounting adjustments, prepayment penalties on borrowings and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, among other matters we have identified in our reconciliations. Horizon believes these non-GAAP financial measures are helpful to investors and provide a greater understanding of our business without giving effect to the purchase accounting impacts and other adjustments. These measures are not necessarily comparable to similar measures that may be presented by other companies and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the related GAAP measure. See the following tables for reconciliations of the non-GAAP measures identified in this Form 10-K to their most comparable GAAP measures.

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Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Net Income
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	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Net income as reported	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538
Acquisition expenses	1,925	—	5,650
Tax effect	(401)	—	(987)
Net income excluding acquisition expenses	88,615	68,499	71,201
Credit loss expense on acquired loans	2,034	—	—
Tax effect	(427)	—	—
Net income excluding credit loss expense on acquired loans	90,222	68,499	71,201
Gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	(2,329)	—	—
Tax effect	489	—	—
Net income excluding gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	88,382	68,499	71,201
ESOP settlement expenses	1,900	—	—
Tax effect	(315)	—	—
Net income excluding ESOP settlement expenses	89,967	68,499	71,201
(Gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	(914)	(4,297)	75
Tax effect	192	902	(16)
Net income excluding (gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	89,245	65,104	71,260
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance ("BOLI")	(783)	(264)	(580)
Net income excluding death benefit on BOLI	88,462	64,840	70,680
Prepayment penalties on borrowings	125	3,804	—
Tax effect	(26)	(799)	—
Net income excluding prepayment penalties on borrowings	88,561	67,845	70,680
Adjusted net income	<u>\$ 88,561</u>	<u>\$ 67,845</u>	<u>\$ 70,680</u>

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Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Diluted Earnings per Share
(Dollars in Thousands, Unaudited)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Diluted earnings per share ("EPS") as reported	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.53
Acquisition expenses	0.04	—	0.13
Tax effect	—	—	(0.02)
Diluted EPS excluding acquisition expenses	2.02	1.55	1.64
Credit loss expense on acquired loans	0.05	—	—
Tax effect	(0.01)	—	—
Diluted EPS excluding credit loss expense on acquired loans	2.06	1.55	1.64
Gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	(0.05)	—	—
Tax effect	0.01	—	—
Diluted EPS excluding gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	2.02	1.55	1.64
ESOP settlement expenses	0.04	—	—
Tax effect	(0.01)	—	—
Diluted EPS excluding ESOP settlement expenses	2.05	1.55	1.64
(Gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	(0.02)	(0.10)	—
Tax effect	—	0.02	—
Diluted EPS excluding (gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	2.03	1.47	1.64
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance ("BOLI")	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Diluted EPS excluding death benefit on BOLI	2.00	1.46	1.63
Prepayment penalties on borrowings	—	0.09	—
Tax effect	—	(0.02)	—
Diluted EPS excluding prepayment penalties on borrowings	2.00	1.53	1.63
Adjusted diluted EPS	<u>\$ 2.00</u>	<u>\$ 1.53</u>	<u>\$ 1.63</u>

Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Pre-Tax, Pre-Provision Income
(Dollars in Thousands, Unaudited)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Pre-tax income	\$ 102,447	\$ 78,369	\$ 79,841
Credit loss expense	(2,084)	20,751	1,976
Pre-tax, pre-provision income	<u>\$ 100,363</u>	<u>\$ 99,120</u>	<u>\$ 81,817</u>
Pre-tax, pre-provision income	\$ 100,363	\$ 99,120	\$ 81,817
Acquisition expenses	1,925	—	5,650
Gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	(2,329)	—	—
ESOP settlement expenses	1,900	—	—
(Gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	(914)	(4,297)	75
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance	(783)	(264)	(580)
Prepayment penalties on borrowings	125	3,804	—
Adjusted pre-tax, pre-provision income	<u>\$ 100,287</u>	<u>\$ 98,363</u>	<u>\$ 86,962</u>

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Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Net Interest Margin
(Dollars in Thousands, Unaudited)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Net interest income as reported	\$ 181,690	\$ 170,940	\$ 160,791
Average interest earning assets	6,021,740	5,120,106	4,470,450
Net interest income as a percentage of average interest earning assets ("Net Interest Margin")	3.13 %	3.44 %	3.69 %
Net interest income as reported	\$ 181,690	\$ 170,940	\$ 160,791
Acquisition-related purchase accounting adjustments ("PAUs")	(4,503)	(6,936)	(5,590)
Prepayment penalties on borrowings	125	3,804	—
Adjusted net interest income	<u>\$ 177,312</u>	<u>\$ 167,808</u>	<u>\$ 155,201</u>
Adjusted net interest margin	3.06 %	3.38 %	3.57 %

Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Return on Average Assets
(Dollars in Thousands, Unaudited)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Average assets	\$6,514,251	\$5,628,783	\$4,933,058
Return on average assets ("ROAA") as reported	1.34 %	1.22 %	1.35 %
Acquisition expenses	0.03 %	— %	0.11 %
Tax effect	(0.01)%	— %	(0.02)%
ROAA excluding acquisition expenses	1.36 %	1.22 %	1.44 %
Credit loss expense on acquired loans	0.03 %	— %	— %
Tax effect	(0.01)%	— %	— %
ROAA excluding credit loss expense on acquired loans	1.38 %	1.22 %	1.44 %
Gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	(0.04)%	— %	— %
Tax effect	0.01 %	— %	— %
ROAA excluding gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	1.35 %	1.22 %	1.44 %
ESOP settlement expenses	0.03 %	— %	— %
Tax effect	— %	— %	— %
ROAA excluding ESOP settlement expenses	1.38 %	1.22 %	1.44 %
(Gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	(0.01)%	(0.08)%	— %
Tax effect	— %	0.02 %	— %
ROAA excluding (gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	1.37 %	1.16 %	1.44 %
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance	(0.01)%	— %	(0.01)%
ROAA excluding death benefit on bank owned life insurance	1.36 %	1.16 %	1.43 %
Prepayment penalties on borrowings	— %	0.07 %	— %
Tax effect	— %	(0.01)%	— %
ROAA excluding prepayment penalties on borrowings	1.36 %	1.22 %	1.43 %
Adjusted ROAA	<u>1.36 %</u>	<u>1.22 %</u>	<u>1.43 %</u>

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Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Return on Average Common Equity
(Dollars in Thousands, Unaudited)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Average common equity	\$ 712,122	\$ 665,466	\$ 605,719
Return on average common equity ("ROACE") as reported	12.23 %	10.29 %	10.98 %
Acquisition expenses	0.27 %	— %	0.93 %
Tax effect	(0.06)%	— %	(0.16)%
ROACE excluding acquisition expenses	12.44 %	10.29 %	11.75 %
Credit loss expense on acquired loans	0.29 %	— %	— %
Tax effect	(0.06)%	— %	— %
ROACE excluding credit loss expense on acquired loans	12.67 %	10.29 %	11.75 %
Gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	(0.33)%	— %	— %
Tax effect	0.07 %	— %	— %
ROACE excluding gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	12.41 %	10.29 %	11.75 %
ESOP settlement expenses	0.27 %	— %	— %
Tax effect	(0.04)%	— %	— %
ROACE excluding ESOP settlement expenses	12.64 %	10.29 %	11.75 %
(Gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	(0.13)%	(0.65)%	0.01 %
Tax effect	0.03 %	0.14 %	— %
ROACE excluding (gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	12.54 %	9.78 %	11.76 %
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance	(0.11)%	(0.04)%	(0.10)%
ROACE excluding death benefit on bank owned life insurance	12.43 %	9.74 %	11.66 %
Prepayment penalties on borrowings	0.02 %	0.57 %	— %
Tax effect	— %	(0.12)%	— %
ROACE excluding prepayment penalties on borrowings	12.45 %	10.19 %	11.66 %
Adjusted ROACE	12.45 %	10.19 %	11.66 %

Non-GAAP Reconciliation of Tangible Stockholders' Equity and Tangible Book Value per Share

(Dollars in Thousands Except per Share Data, Unaudited)

	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,	December 31,
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2020
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 723,209	\$ 708,542	\$ 710,374	\$ 689,379	\$ 692,216
Less: Intangible assets	175,513	183,938	172,398	173,296	174,193
Total tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 547,696	\$ 524,604	\$ 537,976	\$ 516,083	\$ 518,023
Common shares outstanding	43,547,942	43,520,694	43,950,720	43,949,189	43,880,562
Book value per common share	\$ 16.61	\$ 16.28	\$ 16.16	\$ 15.69	\$ 15.78
Tangible book value per common share	\$ 12.58	\$ 12.05	\$ 12.24	\$ 11.74	\$ 11.81

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Non-GAAP Calculation and Reconciliation of Efficiency Ratio and Adjusted Efficiency Ratio
(Dollars in Thousands, Unaudited)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Non-interest expense as reported	\$ 139,279	\$ 131,441	\$ 122,032
Net interest income as reported	181,690	170,940	160,791
Non-interest income as reported	\$ 57,952	\$ 59,621	\$ 43,058
Non-interest expense / (Net interest income + Non-interest income) ("Efficiency Ratio")	58.12 %	57.01 %	59.86 %
Non-interest expense as reported	\$ 139,279	\$ 131,441	\$ 122,032
Acquisition expenses	(1,925)	—	(5,650)
ESOP settlement expenses	(1,900)	—	—
Non-interest expense excluding acquisition expenses and ESOP settlement expenses	135,454	131,441	116,382
Net interest income as reported	181,690	170,940	160,791
Prepayment penalties on borrowings	125	3,804	—
Net interest income excluding prepayment penalties on borrowings	181,815	174,744	160,791
Non-interest income as reported	57,952	59,621	43,058
Gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts	(2,329)	—	—
(Gain) / loss on sale of investment securities	(914)	(4,297)	75
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance	(783)	(264)	(580)
Non-interest income excluding gain on sale of ESOP trustee accounts, (gain) / loss on sale of investment securities and death benefit on bank owned life insurance	\$ 53,926	\$ 55,060	\$ 42,553
Adjusted efficiency ratio	57.46 %	57.20 %	57.23 %

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Liquidity and Rate Sensitivity Management

Management and the Board of Directors meet regularly to review both the liquidity and rate sensitivity position of Horizon. Effective asset and liability management ensures Horizon's ability to monitor the cash flow requirements of depositors along with the demands of borrowers and to measure and manage interest rate risk. Horizon utilizes an interest rate risk assessment model designed to highlight sources of existing interest rate risk and consider the effect of these risks on strategic planning. Management maintains (within certain parameters) an essentially balanced ratio of interest sensitive assets to liabilities in order to protect against the effects of wide interest rate fluctuations.

Liquidity

The Bank maintains a stable base of core deposits provided by long standing relationships with consumers and local businesses. These deposits are the principal source of liquidity for Horizon. Other sources of liquidity for Horizon include earnings, loan repayments, investment security sales, cashflows and maturities, sale of real estate loans and borrowing relationships with correspondent banks, including the FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB"). At December 31, 2021, Horizon had available approximately \$672.7 million in available credit from various money center banks, including the FHLB and the FRB Discount Window. The following factors could impact Horizon's funding needs in the future:

- Horizon had outstanding borrowings of approximately \$525.5 million with the FHLB and total borrowing capacity with the FHLB of \$549.2 million. Generally, the loan terms from the FHLB are better than the terms Horizon can receive from other sources, making it less expensive to borrow money from the FHLB. Financial difficulties at the FHLB could reduce or eliminate Horizon's additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB or the FHLB could change collateral requirements, which could lower the Company's borrowing availability.
- If residential mortgage loan rates remain low, Horizon's mortgage warehouse loans could create an additional need for funding.
- Horizon had a total of \$180.0 million of unused Federal Fund lines from various money center banks. These are uncommitted lines and could be withdrawn at any time by the correspondent banks.
- Horizon had a total of \$459.0 million of available collateral at the FRB secured by municipal securities. These securities may mature, call, or be sold, which would reduce the available collateral.
- Horizon had approximately \$2.0 billion of unpledged investment securities at December 31, 2021.
- A downgrade in Horizon's ability to obtain credit due to factors such as deterioration in asset quality, a large charge to earnings, a decline in profitability or other financial measures, or a significant merger or acquisition could impact the availability of funding sources.
- An act of terrorism or war, natural disasters, political events, or the default or bankruptcy of a major corporation, mutual fund, hedge fund or a government agency could affect the cost and availability of funding sources.
- Market speculation or rumors about Horizon or the banking industry in general may adversely affect the cost and availability of normal funding sources.

If any of these events occur, they could force Horizon to borrow money from other sources including negotiable certificates of deposit. Such other monies may only be available at higher interest rates and on less advantageous terms, which will impact our net income and could impact our ability to grow. Management believes Horizon has adequate funding sources to meet short and long term needs.

Horizon maintains a liquidity contingency plan that outlines the process for addressing a liquidity crisis. The plan provides for an evaluation of funding sources under various market conditions. It also assigns specific roles and responsibilities for effectively managing liquidity through a problem period.

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(Table dollars in thousands except per share data)

During 2021, cash flows were generated primarily from net cash received from the branch acquisition totaling \$622.2 million, the sales, maturities, and prepayments of investment securities of \$318.3 million, a net decrease in loans of \$488.9 million and an increase in deposits of \$425.4 million. Cash flows were primarily used to purchase investments totaling \$1.8 billion. The net cash and cash equivalent position increased by \$94.1 million during 2021.

At December 31, 2021, the Bank had \$1.3 billion in commitments to extend credit outstanding, excluding interest rate lock commitments for residential mortgage loans intended for sale in the secondary market that meet the definition of a derivative. Time deposits due within one year of December 31, 2021 totaled \$511.7 million, or 70.0% of time deposits. We believe the large percentage of time deposits that mature within one year reflects customers' hesitancy to invest their funds for long periods due to the recent low interest rate environment and local competitive pressure. The balance also includes \$15.3 million in brokered time deposits at December 31, 2021. If these maturing time deposits do not remain with us, we will be required to seek other sources of funds, including other certificates of deposit and borrowings. Depending on market conditions, we may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits or other borrowings than we currently pay on the time deposits due on or before December 31, 2022. We believe, however, based on past experience that a significant portion of our time deposits will remain with us. We have the ability to attract and retain deposits by adjusting the interest rates offered.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The degree by which net interest income may fluctuate due to changes in interest rates is monitored by Horizon using computer simulation models, incorporating not only the current GAP position but the effect of expected repricing of specific financial assets and liabilities. When repricing opportunities are not properly aligned, net interest income may be affected when interest rates change. Forecasting results of the possible outcomes determines the exposure to interest rate risk inherent in Horizon's balance sheet. The goal is to manage imbalanced positions that arise when the total amount of assets that reprice or mature in a given time period differs significantly from liabilities that reprice or mature in the same time period. The theory behind managing the difference between repricing assets and liabilities is to have more assets repricing in a rising rate environment and more liabilities repricing in a declining rate environment.

Based on a model that assumes a lag in repricing, at December 31, 2021, the amount of assets that reprice within one year was 197% of liabilities that reprice within one year. At December 31, 2020, this same model reported that the amount of assets that reprice within one year was approximately 257% of the amount of liabilities that reprice within the same time period. During the year 2021, the decrease in the yield of interest-earning assets outpaced the decrease in the cost of funding resulting in a decrease in net interest margin.

HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(Table dollars in thousands except per share data)

	3 Months or Less	> 3 Months & ≤ 6 Months	> 6 Months & ≤ 1 Year	Greater Than 1 Year	Total
Loans	\$ 1,497,584	\$ 241,787	\$ 426,441	\$ 1,454,398	\$ 3,620,210
Federal funds sold	485,194	—	—	—	485,194
Interest earning balances with banks	20,823	—	—	—	20,823
Investment securities and FHLB stock	111,012	64,282	129,378	2,433,023	2,737,695
Other assets	—	—	—	510,981	510,981
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,114,613</u>	<u>\$ 306,069</u>	<u>\$ 555,819</u>	<u>\$ 4,398,402</u>	<u>\$ 7,374,903</u>
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 32,172	\$ 32,172	\$ 64,344	\$ 1,231,650	\$ 1,360,338
Interest bearing deposits	289,020	242,284	502,229	3,409,120	4,442,653
Borrowed funds	286,628	53,959	7,903	423,327	771,817
Other liabilities	—	—	—	57,415	57,415
Stockholders' equity	—	—	—	723,209	723,209
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 607,820</u>	<u>\$ 328,415</u>	<u>\$ 574,476</u>	<u>\$ 5,844,721</u>	<u>\$ 7,355,432</u>
GAP	\$ 1,506,793	\$ (22,346)	\$ (18,657)	\$ (1,446,319)	
Cumulative GAP	\$ 1,506,793	\$ 1,484,447	\$ 1,465,790		

The Company was asset sensitive as of December 31, 2021, resulting from the liquidity on the balance sheet, adjustable rate assets and the low beta's on deposit pricing based on expected deposit rates. Based on parallel rate shocks to the balance sheet, at a 100 basis point shock and 200 basis point shock, net interest income increases approximately \$10.0 million and \$20.0 million, respectively.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Horizon's primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk ("IRR") is the risk that Horizon's earnings and capital will be adversely affected by changes in interest rates. The primary approach to IRR management is one that focuses on adjustments to the asset/liability mix in order to limit the magnitude of IRR.

Horizon's exposure to interest rate risk arises from repricing or mismatch risk, embedded options risk, and yield curve risk. Repricing risk is the risk of adverse consequence from a change in interest rates that arises because of differences in the timing of when those interest rate changes affect Horizon's assets and liabilities. Basis risk is the risk that the spread, or rate difference, between instruments of similar maturities will change. Options risk arises whenever products give the customer the right, but not the obligation, to alter the quantity or timing of cash flows. Yield curve risk is the risk that changes in prevailing interest rates will affect instruments of different maturities by different amounts. Horizon's objective is to remain reasonably neutral with respect to IRR. Horizon utilizes a variety of strategies to maintain this position, including the sale of mortgage loans on the secondary market, hedging certain balance sheet items using derivatives, varying maturities of FHLB advances, certificates of deposit funding and investment securities.

The table which follows provides information about Horizon's financial instruments that were sensitive to changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2021. The table incorporates Horizon's internal system generated data related to the maturity and repayment/withdrawal of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. For loans, securities and liabilities with contractual maturities, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by contractual maturities as well as the historical experience of Horizon related to the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the prepayment of residential loans and mortgage-backed securities. From a risk management perspective, Horizon believes that repricing dates are more relevant than contractual maturity dates

when analyzing the value of financial instruments. For deposits with no contractual maturity dates, the table presents principal cash flows and weighted average rate, as applicable, based upon Horizon's experience and management's judgment concerning the most likely withdrawal behaviors.

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 & Beyond	Total	Fair Value December 31, 2021
Rate-sensitive assets								
Fixed interest rate loans	\$654,091	\$400,578	\$253,109	\$161,789	\$ 91,266	\$155,886	\$1,716,719	\$ 1,614,745
Average interest rate	4.30 %	4.19 %	4.09 %	3.96 %	4.00 %	3.90 %	4.16 %	
Variable interest rate loans	1,518,934	131,702	90,190	70,758	79,486	12,421	1,903,491	1,860,277
Average interest rate	3.86 %	4.18 %	4.19 %	4.10 %	3.95 %	3.63 %	3.91 %	
Total loans	2,173,025	532,280	343,299	232,547	170,752	168,307	3,620,210	3,475,022
Average interest rate	3.99 %	4.19 %	4.12 %	4.00 %	3.98 %	3.88 %	4.03 %	
Securities, including FHLB stock	304,672	151,386	170,267	202,569	214,353	1,694,448	2,737,695	2,737,695
Average interest rate	1.98 %	2.15 %	2.04 %	2.14 %	2.66 %	2.57 %	2.42 %	
Other interest earning assets	506,017	—	—	—	—	—	506,017	506,017
Average interest rate	0.19 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	0.19 %	
Total earning assets	<u>\$2,983,714</u>	<u>\$683,666</u>	<u>\$513,566</u>	<u>\$435,116</u>	<u>\$385,105</u>	<u>\$1,862,755</u>	<u>\$6,863,922</u>	<u>\$ 6,718,734</u>
Average interest rate	3.14 %	3.74 %	3.43 %	3.13 %	3.25 %	2.68 %	3.10 %	
Rate-sensitive liabilities								
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$128,688	\$116,514	\$105,492	\$ 95,512	\$ 86,477	\$827,655	\$1,360,338	\$ 1,360,338
NOW accounts	143,312	124,595	108,323	94,176	81,876	545,048	1,097,330	1,090,742
Average interest rate	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	
Savings and money market accounts	378,495	324,785	276,905	236,171	201,506	1,196,575	2,614,437	2,550,692
Average interest rate	0.09 %	0.09 %	0.09 %	0.09 %	0.09 %	0.08 %	0.09 %	
Certificates of deposit	511,724	149,471	43,875	13,344	12,269	203	730,886	727,577
Average interest rate	0.35 %	0.68 %	1.09 %	0.85 %	0.44 %	0.07 %	0.47 %	
Total deposits	1,162,219	715,365	534,595	439,203	382,128	2,569,481	5,802,991	5,729,349
Average interest rate	0.19 %	0.19 %	0.14 %	0.08 %	0.07 %	0.05 %	0.11 %	
Fixed interest rate borrowings	335,283	63,852	137,161	10,682	59,394	69,380	675,752	547,835
Average interest rate	0.15 %	0.37 %	1.33 %	0.12 %	2.28 %	0.11 %	0.59 %	
Variable interest rate borrowings	115,536	—	—	—	—	—	115,536	234,779
Average interest rate	4.67 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	4.67 %	
Total funds	<u>\$1,613,038</u>	<u>\$779,217</u>	<u>\$671,756</u>	<u>\$449,885</u>	<u>\$441,522</u>	<u>\$2,638,861</u>	<u>\$6,594,279</u>	<u>\$ 6,511,963</u>
Average interest rate	0.50 %	0.20 %	0.39 %	0.08 %	0.37 %	0.05 %	0.24 %	

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Financial Statements
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HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 593,508	\$ 249,711
Interest-earning time deposits	4,782	8,965
Investment securities, available for sale	1,160,812	1,134,025
Investment securities, held to maturity (fair value of \$1,559,991 and \$179,990)	1,552,443	168,676
Loans held for sale	12,579	13,538
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses of \$54,286 and \$57,027	3,553,345	3,810,356
Premises and equipment, net	93,441	92,416
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	24,440	23,023
Goodwill	154,572	151,238
Other intangible assets	20,941	22,955
Interest receivable	26,137	21,396
Cash value of life insurance	97,150	96,751
Other assets	80,753	93,564
Total assets	\$ 7,374,903	\$ 5,886,614
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 1,360,338	\$ 1,053,242
Interest bearing	4,442,653	3,477,891
Total deposits	5,802,991	4,531,133
Borrowings	675,753	475,000
Subordinated notes	58,750	58,603
Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts	56,785	56,548
Interest payable	2,235	2,712
Other liabilities	55,180	70,402
Total liabilities	6,651,694	5,194,398
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, Authorized, 1,000,000 shares, Issued 0 shares	—	—
Common stock, no par value, Authorized 99,000,000 shares Issued 43,811,421 and 43,905,631 shares, Outstanding 43,547,942 and 43,880,562 shares	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	352,122	362,945
Retained earnings	363,742	301,419
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,345	27,852
Total stockholders' equity	723,209	692,216
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 7,374,903	\$ 5,886,614

See notes to consolidated financial statements

HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Interest Income			
Loans receivable	\$ 161,617	\$ 179,672	\$ 183,631
Investment securities – taxable	15,132	8,493	12,606
Investment securities – tax exempt	23,246	17,213	12,095
Total interest income	<u>199,995</u>	<u>205,378</u>	<u>208,332</u>
Interest Expense			
Deposits	7,867	18,556	33,690
Borrowed funds	4,701	11,430	10,672
Subordinated notes	3,522	1,824	—
Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts	2,215	2,628	3,179
Total interest expense	<u>18,305</u>	<u>34,438</u>	<u>47,541</u>
Net Interest Income	<u>181,690</u>	<u>170,940</u>	<u>160,791</u>
Credit loss expense (recovery)	(2,084)	20,751	1,976
Net Interest Income after Credit Loss Expense	<u>183,774</u>	<u>150,189</u>	<u>158,815</u>
Non-interest Income			
Service charges on deposit accounts	9,192	8,848	9,959
Wire transfer fees	892	1,000	653
Interchange fees	10,901	9,306	7,655
Fiduciary activities	7,419	9,145	8,580
Gains (losses) on sale of investment securities (includes \$914, \$4,297 and \$(75) for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively, related to accumulated other comprehensive earnings reclassifications)	914	4,297	(75)
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	19,163	26,721	9,208
Mortgage servicing income net of impairment	2,352	(3,716)	1,914
Increase in cash value of bank owned life insurance	2,094	2,243	2,190
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance	783	264	580
Other income	4,242	1,513	2,394
Total non-interest income	<u>57,952</u>	<u>59,621</u>	<u>43,058</u>
Non-interest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	74,051	71,082	65,206
Net occupancy expenses	12,541	12,811	12,157
Data processing	9,962	9,200	8,480
Professional fees	2,216	2,433	1,946
Outside services and consultants	8,449	7,318	8,152
Loan expense	11,377	10,628	8,633
FDIC insurance expense	2,377	1,855	252
Other losses	2,283	1,162	740
Other expense	16,023	14,952	16,466
Total non-interest expense	<u>139,279</u>	<u>131,441</u>	<u>122,032</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	<u>102,447</u>	<u>78,369</u>	<u>79,841</u>
Income tax expense (includes \$192, \$902 and \$(16) for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively, related to income tax expense (benefit) from reclassification items)	15,356	9,870	13,303
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	<u>\$ 87,091</u>	<u>\$ 68,499</u>	<u>\$ 66,538</u>
Basic Earnings Per Share	<u>\$ 1.99</u>	<u>\$ 1.56</u>	<u>\$ 1.53</u>
Diluted Earnings Per Share	<u>1.98</u>	<u>1.55</u>	<u>1.53</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Horizon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Net Income	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Change in fair value of derivative instruments:			
Change in fair value of derivative instruments for the period	4,570	(3,803)	(2,680)
Income tax effect	(960)	799	563
Changes from derivative instruments	3,610	(3,004)	(2,117)
Change in securities:			
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) for the period on AFS securities	(35,547)	35,272	21,173
Amortization from transfer of securities from available for sale to held to maturity securities	5,935	(58)	(117)
Reclassification adjustment for securities (gains) losses realized in income	(914)	(4,297)	75
Income tax effect	6,409	(6,493)	(4,438)
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	(24,117)	24,424	16,693
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	(20,507)	21,420	14,576
Comprehensive Income	\$ 66,584	\$ 89,919	\$ 81,114

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Horizon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balances, January 1, 2019	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 276,101	\$ 224,035	\$ (8,144)	\$ 491,992
Net income	—	—	—	66,538	—	66,538
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	14,576	14,576
Amortization of unearned compensation	—	—	705	—	—	705
Exercise of stock options	—	—	236	—	—	236
Stock option expense	—	—	215	—	—	215
Stock issued stock plans	—	—	1,469	—	—	1,469
Stock issued in Salin acquisition	—	—	102,722	—	—	102,722
Repurchase of outstanding common stock	—	—	(1,595)	—	—	(1,595)
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.46 per share)	—	—	—	(20,835)	—	(20,835)
Balances, December 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 379,853	\$ 269,738	\$ 6,432	\$ 656,023
Net income	—	—	—	68,499	—	68,499
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	21,420	21,420
Impact of adoption of ASU No. 2016-13	—	—	—	(15,635)	—	(15,635)
Amortization of unearned compensation	—	—	1,206	—	—	1,206
Exercise of stock options	—	—	157	—	—	157
Stock option expense	—	—	132	—	—	132
Stock issued stock plans	—	—	1,233	—	—	1,233
Repurchase of outstanding stock	—	—	(19,636)	—	—	(19,636)
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.48 per share)	—	—	—	(21,183)	—	(21,183)
Balances, December 31, 2020	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 362,945	\$ 301,419	\$ 27,852	\$ 692,216
Net income	—	—	—	87,091	—	87,091
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(20,507)	(20,507)
Amortization of unearned compensation	—	—	1,751	—	—	1,751
Exercise of stock options	—	—	1,062	—	—	1,062
Stock option expense	—	—	68	—	—	68
Stock awards vested	—	—	(1,355)	—	—	(1,355)
Repurchase of outstanding stock	—	—	(7,607)	—	—	(7,607)
Stock retirement plans	—	—	(4,742)	—	—	(4,742)
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.56 per share)	—	—	—	(24,768)	—	(24,768)
Balances, December 31, 2021	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 352,122	\$ 363,742	\$ 7,345	\$ 723,209

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Horizon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538
Items not requiring (providing) cash			
Credit loss expense (recovery)	(2,084)	20,751	1,976
Depreciation and amortization	11,169	10,589	9,688
Share based compensation	68	132	215
Mortgage servicing rights income	226	(737)	(2,106)
Mortgage servicing rights, net impairment	(2,578)	4,453	192
Premium amortization on securities, net	10,289	9,067	5,929
Loss (gain) on sale of investment securities	(914)	(4,297)	75
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	(19,163)	(26,721)	(9,208)
Proceeds from sales of loans	458,255	601,336	275,809
Loans originated for sale	(438,133)	(584,065)	(269,651)
Change in cash value life insurance	(2,094)	(2,243)	(2,190)
Loss (gain) on other real estate owned	(85)	(197)	(126)
Net change in:			
Interest receivable	(4,222)	(2,568)	(2,101)
Interest payable	(493)	(350)	205
Other assets	10,964	(13,987)	99,735
Other liabilities	(2,948)	(897)	(608)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>105,348</u>	<u>78,765</u>	<u>174,372</u>
Investing Activities			
Purchases of securities available for sale	(837,684)	(590,305)	(425,879)
Proceeds from sales, maturities, calls and principal repayments of securities available for sale	287,714	318,897	248,422
Purchases of securities held to maturity	(931,029)	—	—
Proceeds from maturities of securities held to maturity	30,544	37,529	8,384
Net change in interest-earning time deposits	4,183	(510)	7,289
Change in Federal Reserve and FHLB stock	(1,417)	(576)	(803)
Net change in loans	469,412	(234,166)	(59,420)
Proceeds on the sale of OREO and repossessed assets	1,286	2,047	4,744
Change in premises and equipment, net	(1,440)	(5,866)	(4,612)
Death benefit on bank owned life insurance	783	264	580
Net cash received in acquisition of branch	622,179	—	—
Net cash received in acquisition, Salin	—	—	128,745
Repurchase of outstanding stock	(7,607)	(19,636)	(1,595)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(363,076)</u>	<u>(492,322)</u>	<u>(94,145)</u>
Financing Activities			
Net change in:			
Deposits	425,449	600,131	50,282
Borrowings	201,137	(74,725)	(71,040)
Proceeds from issuance of stock	(293)	1,390	1,705
Net proceeds from issuance of subordinated notes	—	58,824	—
Dividends paid on common stock	(24,768)	(21,183)	(20,835)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>601,525</u>	<u>564,437</u>	<u>(39,888)</u>

Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	343,797	150,880	40,339
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	249,711	98,831	58,492
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 593,508	\$ 249,711	\$ 98,831
Additional Supplemental Information			
Interest paid	\$ 18,782	\$ 34,788	\$ 46,510
Income taxes paid	1,650	10,588	13,219
Transfer of loans to other real estate and repossessed assets	1,721	2,442	2,700
Transfer of premises to other real estate	1,753	—	1,705
Right-of-use assets exchanged for lease obligations	—	—	3,411
Sale of securities available for sale not yet settled	—	—	6,303

See notes to consolidated financial statements

HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Table dollars in thousands except for per share data)

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

Nature of Business — The consolidated financial statements of Horizon Bancorp, Inc. (“Horizon”) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Horizon Bank (“Bank”) and Horizon Risk Management, Inc., together referred to as “Horizon,” conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and reporting practices followed by the banking industry. Horizon Risk Management, Inc. is a captive insurance company incorporated in Nevada and was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Horizon.

The Bank is a full-service commercial bank offering a broad range of commercial and retail banking and other services incident to banking along with a trust department that offers corporate and individual trust and agency services and investment management services. The Bank maintains 78 full service offices. The Bank has wholly owned direct and indirect subsidiaries: Horizon Investments, Inc. (“Horizon Investments”), Horizon Properties, Inc. (“Horizon Properties”), Horizon Insurance Services, Inc. (“Horizon Insurance”) and Horizon Grantor Trust. Horizon Investments manages the investment portfolio of the Bank. Horizon Properties manages the real estate investment trust. Horizon Insurance is used by the Company’s Wealth Management to sell certain insurance products. Horizon Grantor Trust holds title to certain company owned life insurance policies. Horizon conducts no business except that incident to its ownership of the subsidiaries.

Horizon formed Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust II in 2004 (“Trust II”) and Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust III in 2006 (“Trust III”) for the purpose of participating in pooled trust preferred securities offerings. The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the following acquisitions: Alliance Financial Corporation in 2005, which formed Alliance Financial Statutory Trust I (“Alliance Trust”); American Trust & Savings Bank in 2010, which formed Am Tru Statutory Trust I (“Am Tru Trust”); Heartland Bancshares, Inc. in 2013, which formed Heartland (IN) Statutory Trust II (“Heartland Trust”); LaPorte Bancorp, Inc. in 2016, which had acquired City Savings Statutory Trust I (“City Savings Trust”); and Salin Bancshares, Inc. in 2019, which formed Salin Statutory Trust I (“Salin Trust”). See Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding these previously consolidated entities that are now reported separately. The business of Horizon is not seasonal to any material degree.

Basis of Reporting — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Horizon and subsidiaries. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the allowance for credit losses, valuation of other real estate owned, goodwill and intangible assets, mortgage servicing rights, other than temporary impairments and fair values of financial instruments.

Business Combinations — Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The accounts of an acquired entity are included as of the date of acquisition, and any excess of purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is capitalized as goodwill. Horizon typically issues Common Stock and/or pays cash for an acquisition, depending on the terms of the acquisition agreement. The value of Common Stock issued is determined based on the market price of the stock as of the closing of the acquisition. Acquisition costs are expensed when incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — Cash and cash equivalents includes cash, deposits with other financial institutions with original maturities under 90 days, and federal funds sold.

Fair Value Measurements — Horizon uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments, to certain assets, and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Horizon has adopted Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures for all applicable financial and nonfinancial

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assets and liabilities. This accounting guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This guidance applies only when other guidance requires or permits assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value; it does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances.

As defined in codification, fair value is the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. It represents an exit price at the measurement date. Market participants are buyers and sellers, who are independent, knowledgeable, and willing and able to transact in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability being measured. Current market conditions, including imbalances between supply and demand, are considered in determining fair value. Horizon values its assets and liabilities in the principal market where it sells the particular asset or transfers the liability with the greatest volume and level of activity. In the absence of a principal market, the valuation is based on the most advantageous market for the asset or liability (i.e., the market where the asset could be sold or the liability transferred at a price that maximizes the amount to be received for the asset or minimizes the amount to be paid to transfer the liability).

In measuring the fair value of an asset, Horizon assumes the highest and best use of the asset by a market participant to maximize the value of the asset, and does not consider the intended use of the asset.

When measuring the fair value of a liability, Horizon assumes that the nonperformance risk associated with the liability is the same before and after the transfer. Nonperformance risk is the risk that an obligation will not be satisfied and encompasses not only Horizon's own credit risk (i.e., the risk that Horizon will fail to meet its obligation), but also other risks such as settlement risk. Horizon considers the effect of its own credit risk on the fair value for any period in which fair value is measured.

There are three acceptable valuation techniques that can be used to measure fair value: the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach. Selection of the appropriate technique for valuing a particular asset or liability takes into consideration the exit market, the nature of the asset or liability being valued, and how a market participant would value the same asset or liability. Ultimately, determination of the appropriate valuation method requires significant judgment, and sufficient knowledge and expertise are required to apply the valuation techniques.

Valuation inputs refer to the assumptions market participants would use in pricing a given asset or liability using one of the three valuation techniques. Inputs can be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are those assumptions which market participants would use in pricing the particular asset or liability. These inputs are based on market data and are obtained from a source independent of Horizon. Unobservable inputs are assumptions based on Horizon's own information or estimate of assumptions used by market participants in pricing the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are based on the best and most current information available on the measurement date. All inputs, whether observable or unobservable, are ranked in accordance with a prescribed fair value hierarchy which gives the highest ranking to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest ranking to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Fair values for assets or liabilities classified as Level 2 are based on one or a combination of the following factors: (i) quoted prices for similar assets; (ii) observable inputs for the asset or liability, such as interest rates or yield curves; or (iii) inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company considers an input to be significant if it drives 10% or more of the total fair value of a particular asset or liability.

Assets and liabilities are considered to be fair valued on a recurring basis if fair value is measured regularly (i.e., daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly). Recurring valuation occurs at a minimum on the measurement date. Assets and liabilities are considered to be fair valued on a nonrecurring basis if the fair value measurement of the instrument does not necessarily result in a change in the amount recorded on the balance sheet. Generally, nonrecurring valuation is the result of the application of other accounting pronouncements which require assets or liabilities to be assessed for impairment or recorded at the lower of cost or fair value. The fair value of assets or liabilities transferred in or out of Level 3 is measured on the transfer date, with any additional changes in fair value subsequent to the transfer considered to be realized or unrealized gains or losses.

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Investment Securities Available for Sale — Horizon designates the majority of its investment portfolio as available for sale based on management's plans to use such securities for asset and liability management, liquidity and not to hold such securities as long-term investments. Management repositions the portfolio to take advantage of future expected interest rate trends when Horizon's long-term profitability can be enhanced. Investment securities available for sale and marketable equity securities are carried at estimated fair value and any net unrealized gains/losses (after tax) on these securities are included in accumulated other comprehensive income. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded as interest income from securities. Gains/losses on the disposition of securities available for sale are recognized at the time of the transaction and are determined by the specific identification method.

Investment Securities Held to Maturity — Includes any security for which Horizon has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity. These securities are carried at amortized cost.

Loans — Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at amortized cost. Amortized cost is the principal balance outstanding, net of purchase premiums and discounts, deferred loan fees and costs. Accrued interest receivable totaling \$11.5 million and \$13.3 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020 was excluded from the Allowance for Credit Losses ("ACL") calculation and was reported in accrued interest receivable on the consolidated balance sheet. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized in interest income using the effective yield method without anticipating prepayments.

Interest on commercial, mortgage and installment loans is recognized over the term of the loans based on the principal amount outstanding. When principal or interest is past due 90 days or more, and the loan is not well secured or in the process of collection, or when serious doubt exists as to the collectability of a loan, the accrual of interest is discontinued. Loan origination fees, net of direct loan origination costs, are deferred and recognized over the life of the loan as a yield adjustment. Discounts and premiums on purchased loans are amortized to income using the interest method over the remaining period to contractual maturity, adjusted for anticipated prepayments.

From time to time, the Bank obtains information that may lead management to believe that the collection of payments may be doubtful on a particular loan. In recognition of this, it is management's policy to convert the loan from an "earning asset" to a non-accruing loan. The entire balance of a loan is considered delinquent if the minimum payment contractually required to be made is not received by the specified due date. Further, it is management's policy to generally place a loan on non-accrual status when the payment is delinquent in excess of 90 days or the loan has had the accrual of interest discontinued by management. The officer responsible for the loan and the Chief Commercial Banking and/or the Chief Operations Officer must review all loans placed on non-accrual status. Subsequent payments on non-accrual loans are recorded as a reduction of principal, and interest income is recorded only after principal recovery is reasonably assured. Non-accrual loans are returned to accrual status when, in the opinion of management, the financial position of the borrower indicates there is no longer any reasonable doubt as to the timely collection of interest or principal in accordance with the loan terms. The Company requires a period of satisfactory performance of not less than six months before returning a non-accrual loan to accrual status.

Expected credit losses are estimated over the contractual term of the loans, adjusted for expected prepayments when appropriate. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals and modifications unless either of the following applies: management has a reasonable expectation at the reporting date that a troubled debt restructuring will be executed with an individual borrower or the extension or renewal options are included in the original or modified contract at the reporting date and are not unconditionally cancellable by the Company.

Consistent with regulatory guidance, charge-offs on all loan segments are taken when specific loans, or portions thereof, are considered uncollectible. The Company's policy is to promptly charge these loans off in the period the uncollectible loss is reasonably determined.

For all loan portfolio segments except 1-4 family residential properties and consumer, the Company promptly charges off loans, or portions thereof, when available information confirms that specific loans are uncollectible based on information that includes, but is not limited to, (1) the deteriorating financial condition of the borrower, (2) declining collateral values, and/or (3) legal action, including bankruptcy, that impairs the borrower's ability to adequately meet its obligations. For impaired loans that are considered to be solely collateral dependent, a partial

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charge-off is recorded when a loss has been confirmed by an updated appraisal or other appropriate valuation of the collateral.

The Company charges off 1–4 family residential and consumer loans, or portions thereof, when the Company reasonably determines the amount of the loss. The Company adheres to timeframes established by applicable regulatory guidance which provides for the charge-down or specific allocation of family first and junior lien mortgages to the net realizable value less costs to sell when the value is known but no later than when a loan is 180 days past due. Pursuant to such guidelines, the Company also charges off unsecured open-end loans when the loan is contractually 90 days past due. Loans at these respective delinquency thresholds for which the Company can clearly document that the loan is both well-secured and in the process of collection, such that collection in full will occur regardless of delinquency status, are not charged off.

A loan is individually evaluated when, based on current information, a creditor may be experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is substantially expected through operation or sale of collateral. For collateral-dependent assets individually evaluated, the Company utilizes, as a practical expedient, the fair value of collateral, adjusted for estimated costs to sell, when determining the allowance for credit losses.

Smaller-balance, homogeneous loans are evaluated in total. Such loans include residential first mortgage loans secured by 1–4 family residences, residential construction loans, automobile, home equity, second mortgage loans and mortgage warehouse loans. Commercial loans and mortgage loans secured by other properties are evaluated individually.

Purchased Credit Deteriorated (“PCD”) Loans — The Company has purchased loans, some of which have experienced credit deterioration since origination. PCD loans are recorded at the amount paid. An ACL on loans is determined using the same methodology as other loans held for investment. The initial ACL on loans determined on a collective basis is allocated to individual loans. The sum of the loan’s purchase price and ACL on loans becomes its 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 or accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the loan. Subsequent changes to the ACL on loans are recorded through credit loss expense.

As discussed in Adoption of New Accounting Standards later in Note 1, the Company adopted ASU 326 using the prospective transition approach for PCD loans previously accounted for under ASC 310–30. In accordance with the standard, we did not assess whether Purchase Credit Impaired (“PCI”) loans met the criteria of PCD as of the date of adoption and all loans previously classified as PCI were updated to the PCD classification. Pools utilized for PCI accounting under ASC 310–30 were not considered since the Company did not have PCI pools at the time of adoption. PCD loans were assessed using prior specific loan reviews for the initial PCD loan ACL.

Loans Held for Sale — Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value in the aggregate. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to non-interest income. Gains and losses on loan sales are recorded in non-interest income, and direct loan origination costs and fees are deferred at origination of the loan and are recognized in non-interest income upon sale of the loan.

Concentrations of Credit Risk — The Bank grants commercial, real estate, and consumer loans to customers located primarily in the northern and central regions of Indiana and the southern and central regions of Michigan and provides mortgage warehouse lines to mortgage companies in the United States. Commercial loans make up approximately 60% of the loan portfolio and are secured by both real estate and business assets. These loans are expected to be repaid from cash flows from operations of the businesses. The Bank does not have a concentration in speculative commercial real estate loans. Residential real estate loans make up approximately 17% of the loan portfolio and are secured by residential real estate. Installment loans make up approximately 20% of the loan portfolio and are primarily secured by consumer assets. Mortgage warehouse loans make up approximately 3% of the loan portfolio and are secured by residential real estate.

Allowance for Credit Losses (“ACL”) on Loans — The ACL on loans is a valuation account that is deducted from the loans’ amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. Loans are charged off against the ACL when management believes the loan balance is confirmed to be no longer collectible. Expected recoveries do not exceed the aggregate of amounts previously charged off and expected to be charged off.

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

The Company considers the following when estimating credit losses: 1) available information relevant to assessing the collectibility of cash flows including internal information, external information or a combination of both relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts; 2) relevant qualitative and quantitative factors relating to the environment in which the Company operates and factors specific to the borrower; 3) off-balance sheet credit exposures; and credit support.

ACL on loans is measured on a collective basis and reflects impairment in groups of loans aggregated on the basis of similar risk characteristics which may include any one or a combination of the following: internal credit ratings, risk ratings or classification, financial asset type, collateral type, size, industry of the borrower, historical or expected credit loss patterns, and reasonable and supportable forecast periods. The ACL for a specific portfolio segment is computed by multiplying the loss rate by the amortized cost balance of the segment with adjustments for other qualitative factors as described above. As appropriate, newer credit products or portfolios with limited historical loss may use applicable external data for determining the ACL until experience justifies that sufficient product maturity supports the estimate of expected credit losses.

Pursuant to ASC 326-20-30-9, an entity shall not rely solely on past events to estimate expected credit losses, and should consider adjustments to historical information to reflect the extent to which management expects current conditions and forecasted conditions to differ from the periods utilized for the historical loss rate calculation. Management has incorporated an adjustment of the historical loss rate calculated within the model to reflect current and forecasted condition and has applied this adjustment on a qualitative factor basis to the aggregate pool loss rate.

The qualitative adjustment is based on a combination of external econometric data and internal factors such as portfolio composition, changes in management, changes in loan policy and other factors. The economic forecast is based in part on economic indexes and quantitative matrices with a six to twelve month forecast. The qualitative adjustment is calculated based on current and forecasted conditions and evaluated each quarter by management, and therefore is dynamic in nature. As a result of the forecast being applied as a qualitative factor and adjusted quarterly, no reversion to the historical loss rate is necessary, as the historical base loss rate is preserved in the calculation of "all in" loss rate.

Specific reserves reflect collateral shortfalls on loans identified for evaluation or individually considered non-performing, including troubled debt restructurings and receivables where the Company has determined foreclosure is probable. These loans no longer have similar risk characteristics to collectively evaluated loans due to changes in credit risk, borrower circumstances, recognition of write-offs, or cash collections that have been fully applied to principal on the basis of non-accrual policies. At a minimum, the population of loans subject to individual evaluation include individual loans and leases where it is probable we will be unable to collect all amounts due, according to the original contractual terms. These include commercial impaired loans, jumbo residential mortgages (as defined), and jumbo home equity loans with a balance exceeding \$250,000, and other loans as determined by management. ACL for residential and consumer loans are, primarily, determined by pools of similar loans and are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. Loans evaluated individually are not also included in the collective evaluation. When management determines that foreclosure is probable, expected credit losses are based on the fair value of the collateral at the reporting date, adjusted for selling costs as appropriate.

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Allowance for Loan Losses (Prior to January 1, 2020) — An allowance for loan losses was maintained to absorb probable incurred losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance was based on ongoing quarterly assessments of the probable incurred losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance was increased by the provision for credit losses, which is charged against current period operating results and decreased by the amount of charge offs, net of recoveries. Horizon's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consisted of several key elements, which included the general allowance, specific allowances for identified problem loans and the qualitative allowance.

The general allowance was calculated by applying loss factors to pools of outstanding loans. Loss factors were based on historical loss experience and may have been adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affected the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date.

Specific allowances were established in cases where management had identified conditions or circumstances related to a credit that management believed indicated the probability that a loss would have been incurred in excess of the amount determined by the application of the formula allowance.

The qualitative allowance was based upon management's evaluation of various conditions, the effects of which were not directly measured in the determination of the general and specific allowances. The evaluation of the inherent loss with respect to these conditions was subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they are not identified with specific credits. The conditions evaluated in connection with the qualitative allowance may have included factors such as local, regional and national economic conditions and forecasts, concentrations of credit and changes in the composition of the portfolio.

Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDR") — A loan for which the terms have been modified resulting in a concession, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, is considered to be a TDR. The ACL on loans on a TDR is measured using the same method as all other loans held for investment, except that the original interest rate is used to discount the expected cash flows, not the rate specified within the restructuring.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act provides all banks with the option to elect either or both of the following from March 1, 2020 until the earlier of December 31, 2020 or the date that is 60 days after termination of the national emergency. Section 4013 of the CARES Act was amended on December 27, 2020 to extend this relief period until January 1, 2022. Specific applicable provisions of the CARES Act allow:

- i. suspension of the requirements under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") for loan modifications related to the COVID-19 pandemic that would otherwise be categorized as a TDR; and/or
- ii. suspension of any determination of a loan modified as a result of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic as being a TDR, including impairment for accounting purposes.

If a bank elects a suspension noted above, the suspension (i) will be effective for the term of the loan modification, but solely with respect to any modification, including a forbearance arrangement, an interest rate modification, a repayment plan, and any other similar arrangement that defers or delays the payment of principal or interest, that occurs during the applicable period for a loan that was not more than 30 days past due as of December 31, 2019; and (ii) will not apply to any adverse impact on the credit of a borrower that is not related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Off-Balance Sheet ("OBS") Credit Exposures — The Company estimates expected credit losses over the contractual period in which the Company is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Company. The Company determines the estimated amount of expected credit extensions based on historical usage to calculate the amount of exposure for a loss estimate. After review of the expected credit losses on OBS, the Company determined the amount not being recorded as immaterial at this time.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Available for Sale 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 income. For debt securities available for sale that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the Company evaluates whether the

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decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an ACL is recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Any impairment that has not been recorded through an ACL is recorded in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the ACL are recorded as provision for, or reversal of, credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of an available for sale security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Held to Maturity Securities — For held to maturity securities, the Company conducts an assessment of its held to maturity securities at the time of purchase and on at least an annual basis to ensure such investment securities remain within appropriate levels of risk and continue to perform satisfactorily in fulfilling its obligations. The Company considers, among other factors, the nature of the securities and credit ratings or financial condition of the issuer. If available, the Company obtains a credit rating for issuers from the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”) for consideration. If this assessment indicates that a material credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an ACL is recorded for the credit loss. After completing this assessment, management determined any credit losses as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Premises and Equipment — Buildings and major improvements are capitalized and depreciated using primarily the straight-line method with useful lives ranging from 3 to 40 years. Furniture and equipment are capitalized and depreciated using primarily the straight-line method with useful lives ranging from 2 to 20 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred while major additions and improvements are capitalized. Gains and losses on disposition are included in current operations.

Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis (FHLBI) Stock — The stock is a required investment for institutions that are members of the Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) and Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) systems. The required investment in the common stock is based on a predetermined formula.

Partnership Investments — The partnerships have elected to account for certain partnership investments in qualified affordable housing and solar tax credits using the proportional amortization method. Under the proportional amortization method, the initial cost of the investment is amortized to income tax expense in proportion to the tax credits and other tax benefits received. This net investment performance is recognized in the income statement as a component of income tax expense. The investment in the limited partnerships totaling \$2.3 million and \$2.3 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively is included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. In which the Company has investments account for their investments at fair value.

Mortgage Servicing Rights — Mortgage servicing assets are recognized separately when rights are acquired through purchase or through sale of financial assets. Under the servicing assets and liabilities accounting guidance (ASC 860-50), servicing rights resulting from the sale or securitization of loans originated by the Company are initially measured at fair value at the date of transfer. Amortized mortgage servicing rights include commercial mortgage servicing rights. Under the amortization method, servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income. The amortized assets are assessed for impairment or increased obligation based on fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is based on market prices for comparable mortgage servicing contracts, when available, or alternatively, is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, the custodial earnings rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. These variables change from quarter to quarter as market

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conditions and projected interest rates change, and may have an adverse impact on the value of the mortgage servicing right and may result in a reduction to non-interest income.

Each class of separately recognized servicing assets subsequently measured using the amortization method are evaluated and measured for impairment. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights into tranches based on predominant characteristics, such as interest rate, loan type and investor type. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual tranche, to the extent that fair value is less than the carrying amount of the servicing assets for that tranche. The valuation allowance is adjusted to reflect changes in the measurement of impairment after the initial measurement of impairment. Changes in valuation allowances are reported with mortgage servicing income net of impairment on the income statement. Fair value in excess of the carrying amount of servicing assets for that stratum is not recognized.

Servicing fee income is recorded for fees earned for servicing loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal or a fixed amount per loan and are recorded as income when earned. The amortization of mortgage servicing rights is netted against loan servicing fee income.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets — Goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more frequently should potential triggering events be identified that may indicate potential impairment. At December 31, 2021, Horizon had core deposit intangibles of \$20.9 million subject to amortization and \$154.6 million of goodwill, which is not subject to amortization. Goodwill arising from business combinations represents the value attributable to unidentifiable intangible assets in the business acquired. Horizon's goodwill relates to the value inherent in the banking industry and that value is dependent upon the ability of Horizon to provide quality, cost effective banking services in a competitive marketplace. The goodwill value is supported by revenue that is in part driven by the volume of business transacted. If the implied fair value of goodwill is lower than its carrying amount, goodwill impairment is indicated and goodwill is written down to its implied fair value. A large majority of the goodwill relates to the acquisitions of Heartland, Summit, Peoples, Kosciusko, LaPorte, Lafayette, Wolverine and Salin.

Bank Owned Life Insurance ("BOLI") – BOLI has been purchased on certain employees and directors of the Company. The Company records the life insurance at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or amounts due that are probable at settlement.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase and Other Secured Borrowings — The Company purchases certain securities, generally U.S. government-sponsored entity and agency securities, under agreements to resell. The amounts advanced under these agreements represent short-term secured loans and are reflected as assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. We also sell certain securities under agreements to repurchase. These agreements are treated as collateralized financing transactions. These and other secured borrowings such as loans sold not qualifying for sale accounting treatment, are reflected as liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are recorded at the amount of cash received in connection with the transaction. Short-term securities sold under agreements to repurchase generally mature within one to four days from the transaction date. Securities, generally U.S. government and federal agency securities, pledged as collateral under these financing arrangements can be repledged by the secured party. Additional collateral may be required based on the fair value of the underlying securities.

Income Taxes —The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with income tax accounting guidance (ASC 740, *Income Taxes*). The income tax accounting guidance results in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period by applying the provisions of the enacted tax law to the taxable income or excess of deductions over revenues. The Company determines deferred income taxes using the liability (or balance sheet) method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is based on the tax effects of the differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and enacted changes in tax rates and laws are recognized in the period in which they occur. Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence available, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

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Uncertain tax positions are recognized if it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be realized or sustained upon examination. The term more likely than not means a likelihood of more than 50 percent; the terms examined and upon examination also include resolution of the related appeals or litigation processes, if any. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The determination of whether or not a tax position has met the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold considers the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date and is subject to management's judgment.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties on income taxes as a component of income tax expense.

The Company files consolidated income tax returns with its subsidiaries.

Trust Assets and Income — Property, other than cash deposits, held in a fiduciary or agency capacity is not included in the consolidated balance sheets since such property is not owned by Horizon.

Transfer of Financial Assets — The transfer of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1)the assets have been isolated from the Company and put presumptively beyond the reach of the transferor and its creditors, even in bankruptcy or other receivership, (2)the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and (3)the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity or the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets.

Earnings per Common Share — Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders (net income less dividend requirements for preferred stock and accretion of preferred stock discount) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. The following table shows computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Basic earnings per share			
Net income	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538
Weighted average common shares outstanding	43,802,733	44,044,737	43,493,316
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.53
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538
Weighted average common shares outstanding	43,802,733	44,044,737	43,493,316
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Restricted stock	107,988	41,817	23,006
Stock options	44,559	36,522	81,273
Weighted average common shares outstanding	43,955,280	44,123,076	43,597,595
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.53

There were 140,955, 278,776 and 120,341 shares for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were non-dilutive.

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On July 16, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a stock repurchase program for up to 2,250,000 shares of Horizon's issued and outstanding common stock, no par value. As of December 31, 2021, Horizon had repurchased a total of 803,349 shares at an average price per share of \$16.89. In addition to the stock repurchase program, Horizon agreed to repurchase 1,000,000 shares at a price per share of \$15.19 from an individual shareholder on March 6, 2020.

Dividend Restrictions — Horizon's principal source of funds for dividend payments is dividends received from the Bank. Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that may be paid without prior approval of regulatory agencies. Under these regulations, the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year is limited to the current year's net profits combined with the retained net profits of the preceding two years, subject to the capital requirements described in Note 21. At December 31, 2021, the Bank could, without prior approval, declare dividends of approximately \$108.5 million to Horizon. Additionally, the Federal Reserve Board limits the amount of dividends that may be paid by Horizon to its stockholders under its capital adequacy guidelines.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows — For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined to include cash and due from banks, money market investments and federal funds sold with maturities of one day or less. Horizon reports net cash flows for customer loan transactions, deposit transactions, short-term investments and borrowings.

Comprehensive Income — Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable income taxes. Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on available for sale securities, unrealized and realized gains and losses in cash flow derivative financial instruments and amortization of available for sale securities transferred to held to maturity.

Share-Based Compensation — At December 31, 2021, Horizon had share-based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 22. All share-based payments are to be recognized as expense, based upon their fair values, in the financial statements over the vesting period of the awards. Horizon has recorded approximately \$1.8 million, \$1.3 million, and \$920,000 in compensation expense relating to vesting of stock options less estimated forfeitures for the 12-month periods ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments — The Company occasionally enters into derivative financial instruments as part of its interest rate risk management strategies. These derivative financial instruments consist primarily of interest rate swaps. All derivative instruments are recorded on the Statements of Financial Condition, as either an asset or liability, at their fair value. The accounting for the gain or loss resulting from the change in fair value depends on the intended use of the derivative. For a derivative used to hedge changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability, or an unrecognized firm commitment, the gain or loss on the derivative will be recognized in earnings together with the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item. This results in an earnings impact only to the extent that the hedge is ineffective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value. If it is determined that the derivative instrument is not highly effective as a hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued and the adjustment to fair value of the derivative instrument is recorded in earnings. For a derivative used to hedge changes in cash flows associated with forecasted transactions, the gain or loss of the effective portion of the derivative will be deferred, and reported as accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity, until such time the hedged transaction affects earnings. For derivative instruments not accounted for as hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in non-interest income or non-interest expense. Deferred gains and losses from derivatives that are terminated and were in a cash flow hedge are amortized over the shorter of the original remaining term of the derivative or the remaining life of the underlying asset or liability.

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Revenue Recognition — Accounting Standards Codification 606, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” (ASC 606) provides that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance enumerates five steps that entities should follow in achieving this core principle. Revenue generated from financial instruments, including loans and investment securities, are not included in the scope of ASC 606. The adoption of ASC 606 did not result in a change to the accounting of any of the Company’s revenue streams that are within the scope of the amendments. Revenue-gathering activities that are within the scope of ASC 606 and that are presented as non-interest income in the Company’s consolidated statements of income include:

- Service charges and fees on deposit accounts – these include general service fees charged for deposit account maintenance and activity and transaction-based fees charged for certain services, such as debit card, wire transfer and overdraft activities. Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is completed, which is generally after a transaction is completed or monthly for account maintenance services.
- Fiduciary activities – this includes periodic fees due from trust and wealth management customers for managing the customers’ financial assets. Fees are charged based on a standard agreement and are recognized as they are earned.

Segments — Horizon has one principal business segment, commercial banking. While our chief decision makers monitor the revenue streams of various products and services, the identifiable segments’ operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a company-wide basis. Accordingly, all of the Company’s financial service operations are considered to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

Reclassifications — Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2020 and 2019 consolidated financial statements to be comparable to 2021. These reclassifications had no effect on net income.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016–13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*

On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted ASU No. 2016–13, “*Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*” (“CECL”). The measurement of expected credit losses under CECL methodology is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including loan receivables and held to maturity securities. It also applies to off-balance sheet (“OBS”) credit exposures not accounted for as insurance (loan commitments, standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, and other similar agreements). In addition ASC 326 made changes to the accounting for available for sale debt securities. One such change is to require credit losses to be presented as an allowance, rather than as a write-down, on available for sale debt securities management does not intend to sell or believe that it is not more likely than not they will be required to sell.

The Company adopted ASC 326 using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and OBS credit exposures. Results for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2019, are presented under ASC 326 while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable GAAP. The Company recorded a net decrease to retained earnings of \$15.6 million as of January 1, 2020 for the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 326.

The Company adopted ASC 326 using the prospective transition approach for financial assets purchased with credit deterioration (“PCD”), previously classified as purchased credit impaired (“PCI”) and accounted for under ASC 310–30. In accordance with the standard, management did not reassess whether PCI assets met the criteria of PCD assets as of the date of adoption. On January 1, 2020, the amortized cost basis of the PCD assets was adjusted to reflect the addition of \$2.8 million of allowance for credit losses (“ACL”) on loans.

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The following table illustrates the impact of ASC 326.

	January 1, 2020		
	As Reported Under ASC 326	Pre-ASC 326 Adoption	Impact of ASC 326 Adoption
Loans			
Commercial	\$ 25,614	\$ 11,996	\$ 13,618
Real estate	4,971	923	4,048
Mortgage warehouse	1,077	1,077	—
Consumer	8,582	3,671	4,911
Allowance for credit losses on loans	<u>\$ 40,244</u>	<u>\$ 17,667</u>	<u>\$ 22,577</u>

Accounting policies stated in Note 1 reflect the adoption of Topic 326 as it relates to investment securities, loans and off-balance sheet credit exposures as of January 1, 2020. Disclosures related to the accounting guidance prior to the adoption of Topic 326 can be found in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.

FASB ASU No. 2017-04, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*

On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the provision of ASU No. 2017-04, which eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Under Step 2, an entity had to perform procedures to determine the fair value at the impairment testing date of its assets and liabilities (including unrecognized assets and liabilities) following the procedure that would be required in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Instead, under the amendments in this ASU, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Additionally, an entity should consider income tax effects from any tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable. An entity still has the option to perform the qualitative assessment for a reporting unit to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. This ASU eliminates the requirements for any reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount to perform a qualitative test. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

FASB ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*

On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the provision of ASU 2018-13, which modifies the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The amendment removes certain disclosures required by Topic 820 related to transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy; the policy for timing of transfers between levels; and the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements. The update also adds certain disclosure requirements related to changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in other comprehensive income for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements held at the end of the reporting period and the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. For certain unobservable inputs, the Company may disclose other quantitative information in lieu of the weighted average if we determine that other quantitative information would be a more reasonable and rational method to reflect the distribution of unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Yet Adopted

FASB ASU No. 2019–12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*

The FASB has issued ASU 2019–12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*. The new guidance is intended to simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions to the general principles of ASC 740. The guidance also improves consistent application by clarifying and amending existing guidance from ASC 740. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods therein and is to be applied on a retrospective, modified retrospective or prospective approach, depending on the specific amendment. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting the new guidance on the consolidated financial statements, but it is not expected to have a material impact.

FASB ASU No. 2020–04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*

The FASB has issued ASU 2020–04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*, which provides temporary, optional guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for, or recognizing the effects of, the transition away from the LIBOR or other interbank offered rate on financial reporting. To help with the transition to new reference rates, the ASU provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to affected contract modifications and hedge accounting relationships. The main provisions include:

- A change in a contract's reference interest rate would be accounted for as a continuation of that contract rather than as the creation of a new one for contracts, including loans, debt, leases, and other arrangements, that meet specific criteria.
- When updating its hedging strategies in response to reference rate reform, an entity would be allowed to preserve its hedge accounting.

The guidance is applicable only to contracts or hedge accounting relationships that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued. Because the guidance is meant to help entities through the transition period, it will be in effect for a limited time and will not apply to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated after December 31, 2022, except for hedging relationships existing as of December 31, 2022, for which an entity has elected certain optional expedients that are retained through the end of the hedging relationship. The amendments in this ASU are effective March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022.

ASU 2020–04 permits relief solely for reference rate reform actions and permits different elections over the effective date for legacy and new activity. Accordingly, the Company is evaluating and reassessing the elections on a quarterly basis. For current elections in effect regarding the assertion of the probability of forecasted transactions, the Company elects the expedient to assert the probability of the hedged interest payments and receipts regardless of any expected modification in terms related to reference rate reform.

The Company believes the adoption of this guidance on activities subsequent to December 31, 2020 through December 31, 2022 will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 – Acquisitions

Branch Acquisition

On September 17, 2021, Horizon Bank completed the purchase and assumption of certain assets and liabilities of 14 former TCF National Bank (“TCF”) branches in 11 Michigan counties. Net cash of \$618.2 million was received in the transaction, representing the deposit balances assumed at closing, net of amounts paid for loans of \$212.0 million, fixed assets of \$6.9 million, cash of \$4.0 million and a 1.75% premium on deposits. Customer deposit balances were recorded at \$846.4 million and a core deposit intangible of \$1.6 million was recorded in the transaction, which will be amortized over 10 years on a straight line basis. Goodwill of \$3.3 million was generated in the transaction.

Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price is allocated to net tangible and intangible assets based on their current estimated fair values on the date of the acquisition. Based on preliminary valuations of the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which are based on estimates and

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assumptions that are subject to change, the purchase price for the TCF branches is detailed in the following table. Prior to the end of the one year measurement period for finalizing the purchase price allocation, if information becomes available which would indicate adjustments are required to the purchase price allocation, such adjustments will be included in the purchase price allocation prospectively.

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,012	Deposits	
Loans		Non-interest bearing	\$ 181,403
Commercial	101,327	NOW accounts	303,050
Residential mortgage	56,499	Savings and money market	262,488
Consumer	54,212	Certificates of deposit	99,468
Total loans	212,038	Total deposits	846,409
Premises and equipment, net	6,901	Interest payable	16
Goodwill	3,334	Other liabilities	1,278
Core deposit intangible	1,630		
Interest receivable	519		
Other assets	1,102		
Total assets purchased	<u>\$ 229,536</u>	Total liabilities assumed	<u>\$ 847,703</u>
Net cash received	<u>\$ (618,167)</u>		

Loans purchased with evidence of credit deterioration since origination and for which it is probable that all contractually required payments will not be collected are considered to be credit impaired. Evidence of credit quality deterioration as of the purchase date may include information such as past due and non-accrual status, borrower credit scores and recent loan-to-value percentages. Management continues to complete its evaluation to determine if any loans were purchased with credit deterioration.

Salin Bancshares, Inc.

On March 26, 2019, Horizon completed the acquisition of Salin Bancshares, Inc. ("Salin"), an Indiana corporation, and Horizon Bank's acquisition of Salin Bank and Trust Company ("Salin Bank"), an Indiana commercial bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of Salin, through mergers effective March 26, 2019. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, shareholders of Salin received 23,907.5 shares of Horizon common stock and \$87,417.17 in cash for each outstanding share of Salin common stock. Salin shares outstanding at the closing to be exchanged were 275, and the shares of Horizon common stock issued to Salin shareholders totaled 6,563,697. The Salin shareholders received cash in lieu of fractional shares. Based upon the March 25, 2019 closing price of \$15.65 per share of Horizon common stock immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger the transaction has an implied valuation of approximately \$126.7 million. The Company incurred approximately \$5.6 million in costs related to the acquisition. These expenses are classified in the non-interest expense section of the income statement and are primarily located in the data processing, professional fees, outside services and consultants and other expense line items. As a result of the acquisition, the Company was able to increase its loan and deposit base and expects to reduce costs through economies of scale.

Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price is allocated to net tangible and intangible assets based on their current estimated fair values on the date of the acquisition. Based on preliminary valuations of the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which are based on estimates and assumptions that are subject to change, the final purchase price for the Salin acquisition is detailed in the following table. Prior to the end of the one-year measurement period for finalizing the purchase price allocation, if information becomes available which would indicate adjustments are required to the purchase price allocation, such

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adjustments will be included in the purchase price allocation prospectively. The measurement period adjustments will be calculated as if the accounting had been completed as of the acquisition date.

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 152,745	Deposits	
Investment securities, available for sale	54,319	Non-interest bearing	\$ 188,744
		NOW accounts	207,567
Loans		Savings and money market	274,504
Commercial	352,798	Certificates of deposit	70,529
Residential mortgage	131,008	Total deposits	<u>741,344</u>
Consumer	85,112		
Total loans	<u>568,918</u>		
		Borrowings	70,495
Premises and equipment, net	20,425	Subordinated debentures	18,376
FRB and FHLB stock	3,571	Interest payable	826
Goodwill	31,358	Other liabilities	8,759
Core deposit intangible	19,818		
Interest receivable	2,488		
Other assets	112,880		
		Total liabilities assumed	<u>\$ 839,800</u>
Total assets purchased	<u>\$ 966,522</u>		
Common shares issued	\$ 102,722		
Cash paid	24,000		
Total purchase price	<u>\$ 126,722</u>		

Of the total purchase price of \$126.7 million, \$19.8 million has been allocated to core deposit intangible. Additionally, \$31.4 million has been allocated to goodwill and none of the purchase price is deductible. The core deposit intangible is being amortized over 10 years on straight line basis.

The Company acquired various loans in the acquisition that had evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

Loans purchased with evidence of credit deterioration since origination and for which it is probable that all contractually required payments will not be collected are considered to be credit impaired. Evidence of credit quality deterioration as of the purchase date may include information such as past-due and non-accrual status, borrower credit scores and recent loan-to-value percentages. Purchased credit-impaired loans are accounted for under the accounting guidance for loans and debt securities acquired with deteriorated credit quality (ASC 310-30) and initially measured at fair value, which includes estimated future credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the loan. Accordingly, an allowance for credit losses related to these loans is not carried over and recorded at the acquisition date. Management estimated the cash flows expected to be collected at acquisition using our internal risk models, which incorporate the estimate of current assumptions, such as a default rates, severity and prepayment speeds.

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The following table details an estimate of the acquired loans that are accounted for in accordance with ASC 310–30 as of March 26, 2019.

Contractually required principal and interest at acquisition	\$ 22,672
Contractual cash flows not expected to be collected (nonaccretable differences)	6,694
Expected cash flows at acquisition	15,978
Interest component of expected cash flows (accretable discount)	735
Fair value of acquired loans accounted for under ASC310–30	<u>\$ 15,243</u>

Estimates of certain loans, those for which specific credit–related deterioration has occurred since origination, are recorded at fair value, reflecting the present value of the amounts expected to be collected. Income recognition of these loans is based on reasonable expectation about the timing and amount of cash flows to be collected.

The results of operations of Salin have been included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements since the acquisition dates. The following schedule includes pro–forma results for the periods ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 as if the Salin acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior reporting periods.

	For the Year Ended December 31 2019	
Summary of Operations:		
Net Interest Income	\$	168,693
Provision for Loan Losses		2,276
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses		166,417
Non-interest Income		43,472
Non-interest Expense		134,446
Income before Income Taxes		75,443
Income Tax Expense		13,246
Net Income	\$	62,197
Basic Earnings per Share	\$	1.43
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$	1.43

The pro–forma information includes adjustments for interest income on loans, amortization of intangibles arising from the transaction, interest expense on deposits acquired, premises expense for the banking centers acquired and the related income tax effects.

The pro–forma financial information is presented for information purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been consummated as of that time, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results.

Note 3 – Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, cash equivalents consisted primarily of money market accounts with brokers and certificates of deposit.

At December 31, 2021, the Company’s cash accounts exceeded federally insured limits by approximately \$514.9 million. Approximately \$485.7 million of this amount was held by either the Federal Reserve Bank or the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis, which is not federally insured.

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Note 4 – Securities

The fair value of securities is as follows:

	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale				
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 118,595	82	\$ (1,698)	\$ 116,979
State and municipal	632,652	12,802	(5,708)	639,746
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	60,600	989	(12)	61,577
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	225,329	1,777	(1,032)	226,074
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools	31,856	137	(376)	31,617
Corporate notes	84,579	1,013	(773)	84,819
Total available for sale investment securities	<u>\$ 1,153,611</u>	<u>\$ 16,800</u>	<u>\$ (9,599)</u>	<u>\$ 1,160,812</u>
Held to maturity				
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 195,429	\$ 12	\$ (1,215)	\$ 194,226
State and municipal	862,461	20,719	(4,263)	878,917
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	48,482	3	(1,020)	47,465
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	188,426	151	(2,612)	185,965
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools	99,958	58	(1,840)	98,176
Corporate notes	157,687	11	(2,456)	155,242
Total held to maturity investment securities	<u>\$ 1,552,443</u>	<u>\$ 20,954</u>	<u>\$ (13,406)</u>	<u>\$ 1,559,991</u>
	December 31, 2020			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale				
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 19,750	\$ —	\$ (35)	\$ 19,715
State and municipal	803,100	35,014	(271)	837,843
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	144,022	3,448	(17)	147,453
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	114,484	4,315	—	118,799
Corporate notes	9,007	1,208	—	10,215
Total available for sale investment securities	<u>\$ 1,090,363</u>	<u>\$ 43,985</u>	<u>\$ (323)</u>	<u>\$ 1,134,025</u>
Held to maturity				
State and municipal	\$ 157,421	\$ 11,035	\$ —	\$ 168,456
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	2,661	36	—	2,697
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	8,594	243	—	8,837
Total held to maturity investment securities	<u>\$ 168,676</u>	<u>\$ 11,314</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 179,990</u>

The Company elected to transfer 475 AFS securities with an aggregate fair value of \$490.2 million to a classification of HTM on December 31, 2021. IN accordance with FASB ASC 320–10–55–24, the transfer from AFS to HTM must be recorded at the fair value of the AFS securities at the time of transfer. The net unrealized holding gain of \$6.0 million, net of tax, at the date of transfer was retained in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), with the associated pre-tax amount retained in the carrying value of the HTM securities. Such amounts will be amortized to comprehensive income over the remaining life of the securities. The fair value of the transferred AFS securities

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became the book value of the HTM securities at December 31, 2021, with no securities, would likely record an unrealized gain or loss for disclosure purposes.

The Company elected to transfer 319 available for sale (“AFS”) securities with an aggregate fair value of \$167.1 million to a classification of held to maturity (“HTM”) on April 1, 2014. In accordance with FASB ASC 320–10–55–24, the transfer from AFS to HTM must be recorded at the fair value of the AFS securities at the time of transfer. The net unrealized holding gain of \$1.3 million, net of tax, at the date of transfer was retained in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), with the associated pre-tax amount retained in the carrying value of the HTM securities. Such amounts will be amortized to comprehensive income over the remaining life of the securities. The fair value of the transferred AFS securities became the book value of the HTM securities at April 1, 2014, with no unrealized gain or loss at this date. Future reporting periods, with potential changes in market value for these securities, would likely record an unrealized gain or loss for disclosure purposes.

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale and held to maturity at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available for sale				
Within one year	\$ 22,980	\$ 22,984	\$ 44,206	\$ 44,192
One to five years	156,677	156,397	61,594	63,006
Five to ten years	315,630	316,125	136,857	145,102
After ten years	340,539	346,038	589,200	615,473
	835,826	841,544	831,857	867,773
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	60,600	61,577	144,022	147,453
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	225,329	226,074	114,484	118,799
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools	31,856	31,617	—	—
Total available for sale investment securities	\$ 1,153,611	\$ 1,160,812	\$ 1,090,363	\$ 1,134,025
Held to maturity				
Within one year	\$ 5,222	\$ 5,265	\$ 7,302	\$ 7,327
One to five years	65,739	66,982	42,742	44,358
Five to ten years	273,720	275,308	82,087	88,300
After ten years	870,896	880,830	25,290	28,471
	1,215,577	1,228,385	157,421	168,456
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	48,482	47,465	2,661	2,697
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	188,426	185,965	8,594	8,837
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools	99,958	98,176	—	—
Total held to maturity investment securities	\$ 1,552,443	\$ 1,559,991	\$ 168,676	\$ 179,990

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The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and the fair value of the Company's investments, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

	December 31, 2021					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Investment Securities						
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 268,732	\$ (2,483)	\$ 15,820	\$ (430)	\$ 284,552	\$ (2,913)
State and municipal	539,882	(9,389)	19,461	(582)	559,343	(9,971)
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	56,027	(1,032)	—	—	56,027	(1,032)
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	333,489	(3,644)	—	—	333,489	(3,644)
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools	113,057	(2,216)	—	—	113,057	(2,216)
Corporate notes	189,500	(3,229)	—	—	189,500	(3,229)
Total securities	<u>\$1,500,687</u>	<u>\$ (21,993)</u>	<u>\$ 35,281</u>	<u>\$ (1,012)</u>	<u>\$1,535,968</u>	<u>\$ (23,005)</u>
	December 31, 2020					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Investment Securities						
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 17,215	\$ (35)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,215	\$ (35)
State and municipal	56,287	(242)	1,245	(29)	57,532	(271)
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	6,358	(17)	—	—	6,358	(17)
Total securities	<u>\$ 79,860</u>	<u>\$ (294)</u>	<u>\$ 1,245</u>	<u>\$ (29)</u>	<u>\$ 81,105</u>	<u>\$ (323)</u>

No allowance for credit losses for available for sale debt securities or held to maturity securities was needed at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. Accrued interest receivable on available for sale debt securities and held to maturity securities totaled \$14.6 million and \$8.1 million at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, and is excluded from the estimate of credit losses.

The U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies and mortgage-backed securities are either explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, are highly rated by major credit rating agencies, and have a long history of no credit losses. Therefore, for those securities, we do not record expected credit losses.

Information regarding security proceeds, gross gains and gross losses are presented below.

	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
	Sales of securities available for sale		
Proceeds	\$ 27,514	\$ 77,213	\$ 98,425
Gross gains	914	4,372	168
Gross losses	—	(75)	(243)

The tax effect of the proceeds from the sale of securities available for sale was \$192,000, \$902,000 and \$(16,000) for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Company pledges securities to secure retail and corporate repurchase agreements to the Federal Reserve for borrowing availability and as settlements for the fair value of swap agreements. At December 31, 2021, the Company had pledged \$146.5 million of fair value or \$145.0 million of amortized cost, in securities as collateral for

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\$130.8 million in repurchase agreements, \$479.5 million of fair value or \$453.6 million of amortized cost, in securities as collateral for borrowing availability at the Federal Reserve with no current outstanding borrowings and \$37.2 million of fair value or \$36.6 million of amortized cost, in securities as collateral for \$7.2 million in settlements on the fair value of swap agreements.

Other than Temporary Impairment (“OTTI”) (Prior to January 1, 2020)

Prior to the adoption of ASC 326 as of January 1, 2020, the Company used OTTI guidance in ASC 320 for impairment analysis and recognition. Under the OTTI model, impairment losses were recognized as a reduction of the cost basis of the investment with recovery of impairment losses recognized prospectively over time as interest income.

Note 5 – Loans

The table below identifies the Company's loan portfolio segments and classes.

<u>Portfolio Segment</u>	<u>Class of Financing Receivable</u>
Commercial	Owner occupied real estate
	Non-owner occupied real estate
	Residential spec homes
	Development & spec land
	Commercial & industrial
Real estate	Residential mortgage
	Residential construction
Mortgage warehouse	Mortgage warehouse
Consumer	Direct installment
	Indirect installment
	Home equity

Portfolio segment is defined as a level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic methodology to determine its allowance for credit losses. Class of financing receivable is defined as a group of financing receivables determined on the basis of both of the following, 1) risk characteristics of the financing receivable, and 2) an entity's method for monitoring and assessing credit risk. Generally, the Bank does not move loans from a revolving loan to a term loan other than construction loans. Construction loans are reviewed and rewritten prior to being originated as a term loan.

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The following table presents total loans outstanding by portfolio class, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Commercial		
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 549,014	\$ 496,306
Non-owner occupied real estate	1,066,131	999,636
Residential spec homes	9,907	10,070
Development & spec land	22,712	26,372
Commercial and industrial	529,195	659,887
Total commercial	2,176,959	2,192,271
Real estate		
Residential mortgage	563,811	598,700
Residential construction	30,571	25,586
Mortgage warehouse	109,031	395,626
Total real estate	703,413	1,019,912
Consumer		
Direct installment	63,714	38,046
Indirect installment	372,575	357,511
Home equity	290,970	259,643
Total consumer	727,259	655,200
Total loans	3,607,631	3,867,383
Allowance for credit losses	(54,286)	(57,027)
Net loans	\$ 3,553,345	\$ 3,810,356

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, loans originated under the Federal Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) totaled approximately \$25.8 million and \$208.9 million, respectively. Total loans include net deferred loan costs of \$1.9 million at December 31, 2021 and net deferred loan fees of \$1.7 million at December 31, 2020, respectively.

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The risk characteristics of each loan portfolio segment are as follows:

Commercial

Commercial loans are primarily based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flows of borrowers, however, may not be as expected, and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable or inventory and may incorporate a personal guarantee; however, some short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers.

Commercial real estate loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves larger loan principal amounts and the repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets, the general economy or fluctuations in interest rates. The properties securing the Company's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse in terms of property type, and are monitored for concentrations of credit. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral, cash flow and risk grade criteria. As a general rule, the Company avoids financing single purpose projects unless other underwriting factors are present to help mitigate risk. In addition, management tracks the level of owner-occupied commercial real estate loans versus non-owner occupied loans.

Real Estate and Consumer

With respect to residential loans that are secured by 1-4 family residences and are generally owner occupied, the Company generally establishes a maximum loan-to-value ratio and requires private mortgage insurance if that ratio is exceeded. Home equity loans are typically secured by a subordinate interest in 1-4 family residences, and consumer loans are secured by consumer assets such as automobiles or recreational vehicles. Some consumer loans are unsecured such as small installment loans and certain lines of credit. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, which can be impacted by economic conditions in their market areas such as unemployment levels. Repayment can also be impacted by changes in property values on residential properties. Risk is mitigated by the fact that the loans are of smaller individual amounts and spread over a large number of borrowers.

Mortgage Warehousing

Horizon's mortgage warehouse lending has specific mortgage companies as customers of Horizon Bank. Individual mortgage loans originated by these mortgage companies are funded as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral under Horizon's agreement with the mortgage company. Each mortgage loan funded by Horizon undergoes an underwriting review by Horizon to the end investor guidelines and is assigned to Horizon until the loan is sold to the secondary market by the mortgage company. In addition, Horizon takes possession of each original note and forwards such note to the end investor once the mortgage company has sold the loan. At the time a loan is transferred to the secondary market, the mortgage company reacquires the loan under its option within the agreement. Due to the reacquire feature contained in the agreement, the transaction does not qualify as a sale and therefore is accounted for as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral pursuant to the agreement with the mortgage company. When the individual loan is sold to the end investor by the mortgage company, the proceeds from the sale of the loan are received by Horizon and used to pay off the loan balance with Horizon along with any accrued interest and any related fees. The remaining balance from the sale is forwarded to the mortgage company. These individual loans typically are sold by the mortgage company within 30 days and are seldom held more than 90 days. Interest income is accrued during this period and collected at the time each loan is sold. Fee income for each loan sold is collected when the loan is sold, and no costs are deferred due to the term between each loan funding and related payoff, which is typically less than 30 days.

Based on the agreements with each mortgage company, at any time a mortgage company can reacquire from Horizon its outstanding loan balance on an individual mortgage and regain possession of the original note. Horizon

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also has the option to request that the mortgage company reacquire an individual mortgage. Should this occur, Horizon would return the original note and reassign the assignment of the mortgage to the mortgage company. Also, in the event that the end investor would not be able to honor the purchase commitment and the mortgage company would not be able to reacquire its loan on an individual mortgage, Horizon would be able to exercise its rights under the agreement.

Non-performing Loans

The following table presents non-accrual loans, loans past due over 90 days still on accrual, and troubled debt restructured loans by class of loans:

	December 31, 2021					
	Non-accrual	Loans Past Due Over 90 Days Still Accruing	Non-performing TDRs	Performing TDRs	Total Non-performing Loans	Non-performing Loans with no Allowance for Credit Losses
Commercial						
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 4,247	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 603	\$ 4,850	\$ 2,796
Non-owner occupied real estate	761	—	285	—	1,046	1,046
Residential spec homes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development & spec land	919	—	—	—	919	919
Commercial and industrial	694	—	—	—	694	456
Total commercial	6,621	—	285	603	7,509	5,217
Real estate						
Residential mortgage	5,626	66	892	1,421	8,005	8,005
Residential construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage warehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total real estate	5,626	66	892	1,421	8,005	8,005
Consumer						
Direct installment	7	—	—	—	7	7
Indirect installment	538	15	—	—	553	553
Home equity	2,170	64	344	367	2,945	2,945
Total consumer	2,715	79	344	367	3,505	3,505
Total	\$ 14,962	\$ 145	\$ 1,521	\$ 2,391	\$ 19,019	\$ 16,727

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	Non-accrual	Loans Past Due Over 90 Days Still Accruing	Non-performing TDRs	Performing TDRs	Total Non-performing Loans	Non-performing Loans with no Allowance for Credit Losses
Commercial						
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 10,581	\$ —	\$ 630	\$ 168	11,379	\$ 6,305
Non-owner occupied real estate	237	—	330	—	567	567
Residential spec homes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development & spec land	70	—	—	—	70	70
Commercial and industrial	1,826	—	506	—	2,332	1,847
Total commercial	12,714	—	1,466	168	14,348	8,789
Real estate						
Residential mortgage	5,674	17	922	1,381	7,994	7,097
Residential construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage warehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total real estate	5,674	17	922	1,381	7,994	7,097
Consumer						
Direct installment	12	1	—	—	13	13
Indirect installment	1,174	120	—	—	1,294	1,294
Home equity	2,568	124	222	244	3,158	2,628
Total consumer	3,754	245	222	244	4,465	3,935
Total	\$ 22,142	\$ 262	\$ 2,610	\$ 1,793	\$ 26,807	\$ 19,821

There was no interest income recognized on non-accrual loans during the twelve months ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 while the loans were in non-accrual status. Included in the \$15.0 million of non-accrual loans and the \$1.5 million of non-performing TDRs at December 31, 2021 were \$2.2 million and \$290,000, respectively, of loans acquired for which there were accretable yields recognized.

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The following table presents the payment status by class of loan, excluding non-accrual loans of \$15.0 million and non-performing TDRs of \$1.5 million at December 31, 2021:

	December 31, 2021					Total Loans
	Current	30–59 Days Past Due	60–89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due	
Commercial						
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 543,978	\$ 789	—	—	\$ 789	\$ 544,767
Non-owner occupied real estate	1,063,377	1,708	—	—	1,708	1,065,085
Residential spec homes	9,907	—	—	—	—	9,907
Development & spec land	21,735	58	—	—	58	21,793
Commercial and industrial	527,448	974	79	—	1,053	528,501
Total commercial	2,166,445	3,529	79	—	3,608	2,170,053
Real estate						
Residential mortgage	556,128	834	265	66	1,165	557,293
Residential construction	30,571	—	—	—	—	30,571
Mortgage warehouse	109,031	—	—	—	—	109,031
Total real estate	695,730	834	265	66	1,165	696,895
Consumer						
Direct installment	63,295	409	3	—	412	63,707
Indirect installment	369,615	2,271	136	15	2,422	372,037
Home equity	287,382	849	161	64	1,074	288,456
Total consumer	720,292	3,529	300	79	3,908	724,200
Total	\$3,582,467	\$ 7,892	\$ 644	\$ 145	\$ 8,681	\$3,591,148

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The following table presents the payment status by class of loans, excluding non-accrual loans of \$22.1 million and non-performing TDRs \$2.6 million of at December 31, 2020:

	December 31, 2020					
	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due	Total
Commercial						
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 484,282	\$ 683	\$ 130	\$ —	\$ 813	\$ 485,095
Non-owner occupied real estate	997,816	599	654	—	1,253	999,069
Residential spec homes	10,070	—	—	—	—	10,070
Development & spec land	25,552	—	750	—	750	26,302
Commercial and industrial	657,027	249	279	—	528	657,555
Total commercial	2,174,747	1,531	1,813	—	3,344	2,178,091
Real estate						
Residential mortgage	590,944	905	238	17	1,160	592,104
Residential construction	25,586	—	—	—	—	25,586
Mortgage warehouse	395,626	—	—	—	—	395,626
Total real estate	1,012,156	905	238	17	1,160	1,013,316
Consumer						
Direct installment	37,965	69	—	—	69	38,034
Indirect installment	354,655	1,356	206	120	1,682	356,337
Home equity	255,908	554	266	125	945	256,853
Total consumer	648,528	1,979	472	245	2,696	651,224
Total	\$3,835,431	\$ 4,415	\$ 2,523	\$ 262	\$ 7,200	\$3,842,631

The entire balance of a loan is considered delinquent if the minimum payment contractually required to be made is not received by the specified due date.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Loans modified as troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”) generally consist of allowing borrowers to defer scheduled principal payments and make interest only payments for a specified period of time at the stated interest rate of the original loan agreement or lower payments due to a modification of the loans' contractual terms. TDRs that continue to accrue interest are individually monitored on a monthly basis and evaluated for impairment annually and transferred to non-accrual status when it is probable that any remaining principal and interest payments due on the loan will not be collected in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. TDRs that subsequently default are individually evaluated for impairment at the time of default.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the type of concessions the Company has made on restructured loans has been temporary rate reductions and/or reductions in monthly payments, and there have been no restructured loans with modified recorded balances. Any modification to a loan that is a concession and is not in the normal course of lending is considered a restructured loan. A restructured loan is returned to accruing status after six consecutive payments but is still reported as a TDR unless the loan bears interest at a market rate. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had \$3.9 million in TDRs and \$2.4 million were performing according to the restructured terms and five TDRs were returned to accrual status during 2021. As of December 31, 2020, the Company had \$4.4 million in TDRs and \$1.8 million were performing according to the restructured terms and one TDR was returned to accrual status during 2020. There were no specific reserves allocated to TDRs at December 31, 2021 or 2020 based on the discounted cash flows or, when appropriate, the fair value of the collateral. These TDRs are exclusive of loans modified under the CARES Act during 2021.

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The following table presents TDRs by loan portfolio:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Non-accrual	Accruing	Total	Non-accrual	Accruing	Total
Commercial						
Owner occupied real estate	\$ —	\$ 603	\$ 603	\$ 630	\$ 168	\$ 798
Non-owner occupied real estate	285	—	285	330	—	330
Residential spec homes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development & spec land	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	506	—	506
Total commercial	285	603	888	1,466	168	1,634
Real estate						
Residential mortgage	892	1,421	2,313	922	1,381	2,303
Residential construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage warehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total real estate	892	1,421	2,313	922	1,381	2,303
Consumer						
Direct installment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indirect installment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	344	367	711	222	244	466
Total consumer	344	367	711	222	244	466
Total	\$ 1,521	\$ 2,391	\$ 3,912	\$ 2,610	\$ 1,793	\$ 4,403

Loans Modified under the CARES Act

The Bank has elected (i) to suspend the requirements under GAAP for loan modifications related to the COVID-19 pandemic that would otherwise be categorized as a TDR; and (ii) to suspend any determination of a loan modified as a result of the effects of COVID-19 pandemic as being a TDR, including impairment for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank modified loans totaling \$10.9 million and \$126.7 million, respectively, which qualify for treatment under the CARES Act.

Collateral Dependent Financial Assets

A collateral dependent financial loan relies solely on the operation or sale of the collateral for repayment. In evaluating the overall risk associated with the loan, the Company considers character, overall financial condition and resources, and payment record of the borrower; the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantors; and the nature and degree of protection provided by the cash flow and value of any underlying collateral. However, as other sources of repayment become inadequate over time, the significance of the collateral's value increases and the loan may become collateral dependent.

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The tables below present the amortized cost basis and ACL allocated for collateral dependent loans in accordance with ASC326, which are individually evaluated to determine expected credit losses, at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	December 31, 2021				
	Real Estate	Accounts Receivable/ Equipment	Other	Total	ACL Allocation
Commercial					
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 11,201	\$ 103	\$ —	\$ 11,304	\$ 632
Non-owner occupied real estate	2,068	—	—	2,068	—
Development & spec land	919	—	—	919	—
Commercial and industrial	427	1,218	—	1,645	128
Total commercial	<u>14,615</u>	<u>1,321</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15,936</u>	<u>760</u>
Total collateral dependent loans	<u>\$ 14,615</u>	<u>\$ 1,321</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15,936</u>	<u>\$ 760</u>

	December 31, 2020				
	Real Estate	Accounts Receivable/ Equipment	Other	Total	ACL Allocation
Commercial					
Owner occupied real estate	\$ 11,309	\$ 114	\$ —	\$ 11,423	\$ 1,605
Non-owner occupied real estate	1,032	—	—	1,032	—
Development & spec land	70	—	—	70	—
Commercial and industrial	2,245	210	—	2,455	252
Total commercial	<u>14,656</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>14,980</u>	<u>1,857</u>
Total collateral dependent loans	<u>\$ 14,656</u>	<u>\$ 324</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 14,980</u>	<u>\$ 1,857</u>

Credit Quality Indicators

Horizon Bank's processes for determining credit quality differ slightly depending on whether a new loan or a renewed loan is being underwritten, or whether an existing loan is being re-evaluated for credit quality. The latter usually occurs upon receipt of current financial information or other pertinent data that would trigger a change in the loan grade.

- For new and renewed commercial loans, the Bank's Credit Department, which acts independently of the loan officer, assigns the credit quality grade to the loan. Loan grades for loans with an aggregate credit exposure that exceeds the authorities in the respective regions (ranging from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000) are validated by the Loan Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Commercial Banking Officer ("CCBO").
- Commercial loan officers are responsible for reviewing their loan portfolios and reporting any adverse material change to the CCBO or Loan Committee. When circumstances warrant a change in the credit quality grade, loan officers are required to notify the CCBO and the Credit Department of the change in the loan grade. Downgrades are accepted immediately by the CCBO, however, lenders must present their factual information to either the Loan Committee or the CCBO when recommending an upgrade.
- The CCBO, or a designee, meets periodically with loan officers to discuss the status of past-due loans and classified loans. These meetings are also designed to give the loan officers an opportunity to identify an existing loan that should be downgraded to a classified grade.
- Monthly, senior management meets as members of the Watch Committee, which reviews all of the past due, classified, and impaired loans and the relative trends of these assets. This committee also reviews the actions taken by management regarding foreclosure mitigation, loan extensions, troubled debt restructures, other real estate owned and personal property repossessions. The information reviewed in this meeting acts as a

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precursor for developing management's analysis of the adequacy of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses.

For residential real estate and consumer loans, Horizon uses a grading system based on delinquency. Loans that are 90 days or more past due, on non-accrual, or are classified as a TDR are graded "Substandard." After being 90 to 120 days delinquent a loan is charged-off unless it is well secured and in the process of collection. If the latter case exists, the loan is placed on non-accrual. Occasionally a mortgage loan may be graded as "Special Mention." When this situation arises, it is because the characteristics of the loan and the borrower fit the definition of a Risk Grade 5 described below, which is normally used for grading commercial loans. Loans not graded Substandard are considered Pass.

Horizon Bank employs a nine-grade rating system to determine the credit quality of commercial loans. The first five grades represent acceptable quality, and the last four grades mirror the criticized and classified grades used by the bank regulatory agencies (special mention, substandard, doubtful, and loss). The most recent review and approval of the loan policy was in October 2020. The loan grade definitions are detailed below.

Risk Grade 1: Excellent (Pass)

Loans secured by liquid collateral, such as certificates of deposit, reputable bank letters of credit, or other cash equivalents or loans to any publicly held company with a current long-term debt rating of A or better and meeting defined key financial metric ranges.

Risk Grade 2: Good (Pass)

Loans to businesses that have strong financial statements containing an unqualified opinion from a CPA firm and at least three years consecutive years of profits; loans supported by unaudited financial statements containing strong balance sheets, five years consecutive years of profits, a five year satisfactory relationship with the Bank, and key balance sheet and income statement trends that are either stable or positive; loans secured by publicly traded marketable securities with required margins where there is no impediment to liquidation; loans to individuals backed by liquid personal assets and unblemished credit histories; or loans to publicly held companies with current long-term debt ratings of Baa or better and meeting defined key financial metric ranges.

Risk Grade 3: Satisfactory (Pass)

Loans supported by financial statements (audited or unaudited) that indicate average or slightly below average risk and having some deficiency or vulnerability to changing economic conditions; loans with some weakness but offsetting features of other support are readily available; loans that are meeting the terms of repayment, but which may be susceptible to deterioration if adverse factors are encountered and meeting defined key financial metric ranges. Loans may be graded Satisfactory when there is no recent information on which to base a current risk evaluation and the following conditions apply:

- At inception, the loan was properly underwritten, did not possess an unwarranted level of credit risk, and the loan met the above criteria for a risk grade of Excellent, Good, or Satisfactory;
- At inception, the loan was secured with collateral possessing a loan value adequate to protect the Bank from loss.
- The loan has exhibited two or more years of satisfactory repayment with a reasonable reduction of the principal balance.
- During the period that the loan has been outstanding, there has been no evidence of any credit weakness. Some examples of weakness include slow payment, lack of cooperation by the borrower, breach of loan covenants, or the borrower is in an industry known to be experiencing problems. If any of these credit weaknesses is observed, a lower risk grade may be warranted.

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Risk Grade 4 Satisfactory/Monitored:

Loans in this category are considered to be of acceptable credit quality, but contain greater credit risk than Satisfactory rated loans and meet defined key financial metric ranges. Borrower displays acceptable liquidity, leverage, and earnings performance within the Bank's minimum underwriting guidelines. The level of risk is acceptable but conditioned on the proper level of loan officer supervision. Loans that normally fall into this grade include acquisition, construction and development loans and income producing properties that have not reached stabilization.

Risk Grade 4W Management Watch:

Loans in this category are considered to be of acceptable quality and meet defined key financial metric ranges, but with above normal risk. Borrower displays potential indicators of weakness in the primary source of repayment resulting in a higher reliance on secondary sources of repayment. Balance sheet may exhibit weak liquidity and/or high leverage. There is inconsistent earnings performance without the ability to sustain adverse economic conditions. Borrower may be operating in a declining industry or the property type, as for a commercial real estate loan, may be high risk or in decline. These loans require an increased level of loan officer supervision and monitoring to assure that any deterioration is addressed in a timely fashion. Commercial construction loans are graded as 4W Management Watch until the projects are completed and stabilized.

Risk Grade 5: Special Mention

Loans which possess some temporary (normally less than one year) credit deficiency or potential weakness which deserves close attention. Such loans pose an unwarranted financial risk that, if not corrected, could weaken the loan by adversely impacting the future repayment ability of the borrower. The key distinctions of a Special Mention classification are that (1) it is indicative of an unwarranted level of risk and (2) weaknesses are considered "potential," not "defined," impairments to the primary source of repayment. These loans may be to borrowers with adverse trends in financial performance, collateral value and/or marketability, or balance sheet strength and must meet defined key financial metric ranges.

Risk Grade 6: Substandard

One or more of the following characteristics may be exhibited in loans classified Substandard:

- Loans which possess a defined credit weakness. The likelihood that a loan will be paid from the primary source of repayment is uncertain. Financial deterioration is under way and very close attention is warranted to ensure that the loan is collected without loss.
- Loans are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor.
- The primary source of repayment is gone, and the Bank is forced to rely on a secondary source of repayment, such as collateral liquidation or guarantees.
- Loans have a distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if deficiencies are not corrected.
- Unusual courses of action are needed to maintain a high probability of repayment.
- The borrower is not generating enough cash flow to repay loan principal; however, it continues to make interest payments.
- The lender is forced into a subordinated or unsecured position due to flaws in documentation.
- Loans have been restructured so that payment schedules, terms, and collateral represent concessions to the borrower when compared to the normal loan terms.
- The lender is seriously contemplating foreclosure or legal action due to the apparent deterioration in the loan.
- There is a significant deterioration in market conditions to which the borrower is highly vulnerable.
- The borrower meets defined key financial metric ranges.

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Risk Grade 7: Doubtful

One or more of the following characteristics may be present in loans classified Doubtful:

- Loans have all of the weaknesses of those classified as Substandard. However, based on existing conditions, these weaknesses make full collection of principal highly improbable.
- The primary source of repayment is gone, and there is considerable doubt as to the quality of the secondary source of repayment.
- The possibility of loss is high but because of certain important pending factors which may strengthen the loan, loss classification is deferred until the exact status of repayment is known.
- The borrower meets defined key financial metric ranges.

Risk Grade 8: Loss

Loans are considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuing to carry them as assets is not feasible. Loans will be classified Loss when it is neither practical nor desirable to defer writing off or reserving all or a portion of a basically worthless asset, even though partial recovery may be possible at some time in the future.

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The following tables present loans by credit grades and origination year at December 31, 2021.

December 31, 2021	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total
Commercial								
Owner occupied real estate								
Pass	\$ 86,798	\$ 58,789	\$ 61,134	\$ 43,467	\$ 46,327	\$ 148,940	\$ 60,539	\$ 505,994
Special Mention	—	72	2,685	3,194	7,279	10,806	1,345	25,381
Substandard	—	1,003	1,312	3,192	1,957	9,401	774	17,639
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total owner occupied real estate	\$ 86,798	\$ 59,864	\$ 65,131	\$ 49,853	\$ 55,563	\$ 169,147	\$ 62,658	\$ 549,014
Non-owner occupied real estate								
Pass	\$ 175,538	\$ 127,936	\$ 113,907	\$ 59,596	\$ 126,334	\$ 260,224	\$ 148,876	\$ 1,012,411
Special Mention	—	839	1,192	29,446	999	3,850	515	36,841
Substandard	720	—	6,045	1,096	425	7,793	800	16,879
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total non-owner occupied real estate	\$ 176,258	\$ 128,775	\$ 121,144	\$ 90,138	\$ 127,758	\$ 271,867	\$ 150,191	\$ 1,066,131
Residential spec homes								
Pass	\$ 1,115	\$ 254	\$ 155	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,346	\$ 7,037	\$ 9,907
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total residential spec homes	\$ 1,115	\$ 254	\$ 155	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,346	\$ 7,037	\$ 9,907
Development & spec land								
Pass	\$ 2,282	\$ 536	\$ 503	\$ 11	\$ 1,822	\$ 8,496	\$ 7,837	\$ 21,487
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	177
Substandard	—	—	—	—	11	289	748	1,048
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total development & spec land	\$ 2,282	\$ 536	\$ 503	\$ 11	\$ 1,833	\$ 8,962	\$ 8,585	\$ 22,712
Commercial & industrial								
Pass	\$ 198,482	\$ 48,245	\$ 43,003	\$ 47,975	\$ 63,516	\$ 69,384	\$ 23,647	\$ 494,252
Special Mention	592	3,278	2,090	4,588	3,781	7,427	3,295	25,051
Substandard	111	143	1,211	3,936	1,313	1,826	1,352	9,892
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total commercial & industrial	199,185	51,666	46,304	56,499	68,610	78,637	28,294	529,195
Total commercial	\$ 465,638	\$ 241,095	\$ 233,237	\$ 196,501	\$ 253,764	\$ 529,959	\$ 256,765	\$ 2,176,959

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December 31, 2021	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total
Real estate								
Residential mortgage								
Performing	\$ 116,118	\$ 105,051	\$ 44,691	\$ 50,778	\$ 56,330	\$ 182,838	\$ —	\$ 555,806
Non-performing	—	78	448	854	66	6,559	—	8,005
Total residential mortgage	\$ 116,118	\$ 105,129	\$ 45,139	\$ 51,632	\$ 56,396	\$ 189,397	\$ —	\$ 563,811
Residential construction								
Performing	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30,571	\$ 30,571
Non-performing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total residential construction	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30,571	\$ 30,571
Mortgage warehouse								
Performing	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 109,031	\$ 109,031
Non-performing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total mortgage warehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,031	109,031
Total real estate	\$ 116,118	\$ 105,129	\$ 45,139	\$ 51,632	\$ 56,396	\$ 189,397	\$ 139,602	\$ 703,413

December 31, 2021	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total
Consumer								
Direct installment								
Performing	\$ 18,826	\$ 12,756	\$ 13,390	\$ 7,027	\$ 6,036	\$ 5,577	\$ 95	\$ 63,707
Non-performing	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	7
Total direct installment	\$ 18,826	\$ 12,756	\$ 13,390	\$ 7,027	\$ 6,037	\$ 5,583	\$ 95	\$ 63,714
Indirect installment								
Performing	\$ 160,194	\$ 91,416	\$ 58,907	\$ 39,956	\$ 17,014	\$ 4,535	\$ —	\$ 372,022
Non-performing	46	93	162	92	88	72	—	553
Total indirect installment	\$ 160,240	\$ 91,509	\$ 59,069	\$ 40,048	\$ 17,102	\$ 4,607	\$ —	\$ 372,575
Home equity								
Performing	\$ 80,389	\$ 51,856	\$ 34,603	\$ 26,924	\$ 22,495	\$ 65,059	\$ 6,699	\$ 288,025
Non-performing	9	114	37	90	166	1,321	1,208	2,945
Total home equity	80,398	51,970	34,640	27,014	22,661	66,380	7,907	290,970
Total consumer	\$ 259,464	\$ 156,235	\$ 107,099	\$ 74,089	\$ 45,800	\$ 76,570	\$ 8,002	\$ 727,259

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The following table presents loans by credit grades at December 31, 2020.

December 31, 2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total
Commercial								
Owner occupied real estate								
Pass	\$ 57,726	\$ 65,558	\$ 49,455	\$ 49,032	\$ 47,480	\$ 127,373	\$ 40,027	\$ 436,651
Special Mention	—	1,081	5,928	10,205	4,207	12,787	325	34,533
Substandard	1,021	1,231	4,012	2,504	2,839	9,673	3,842	25,122
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total owner occupied real estate	\$ 58,747	\$ 67,870	\$ 59,395	\$ 61,741	\$ 54,526	\$ 149,833	\$ 44,194	\$ 496,306
Non-owner occupied real estate								
Pass	\$ 115,667	\$ 120,023	\$ 73,669	\$ 133,396	\$ 99,674	\$ 208,649	\$ 166,986	\$ 918,064
Special Mention	862	1,236	28,723	1,298	2,548	13,182	4,072	51,921
Substandard	—	15,552	1,477	107	6,422	4,521	1,572	29,651
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total non-owner occupied real estate	\$ 116,529	\$ 136,811	\$ 103,869	\$ 134,801	\$ 108,644	\$ 226,352	\$ 172,630	\$ 999,636
Residential spec homes								
Pass	\$ 737	\$ 237	\$ —	\$ 298	\$ 368	\$ 1,177	\$ 7,253	\$ 10,070
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total residential spec homes	\$ 737	\$ 237	\$ —	\$ 298	\$ 368	\$ 1,177	\$ 7,253	\$ 10,070
Development & spec land								
Pass	\$ 573	\$ 736	\$ 1,522	\$ 2,461	\$ 672	\$ 11,971	\$ 6,907	\$ 24,842
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	274	—	274
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	506	750	1,256
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total development & spec land	\$ 573	\$ 736	\$ 1,522	\$ 2,461	\$ 672	\$ 12,751	\$ 7,657	\$ 26,372
Commercial & industrial								
Pass	\$ 253,953	\$ 63,772	\$ 58,978	\$ 88,121	\$ 26,044	\$ 70,706	\$ 30,845	\$ 592,419
Special Mention	8,779	1,164	1,088	9,306	1,835	11,870	3,040	37,082
Substandard	4,233	7,079	11,072	1,660	636	3,322	2,384	30,386
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total commercial & industrial	266,965	72,015	71,138	99,087	28,515	85,898	36,269	659,887
Total commercial	\$ 443,551	\$ 277,669	\$ 235,924	\$ 298,388	\$ 192,725	\$ 476,011	\$ 268,003	\$ 2,192,271

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December 31, 2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total
Real estate								
Residential mortgage								
Performing	\$ 109,487	\$ 68,556	\$ 86,572	\$ 89,051	\$ 65,718	\$ 171,322	\$ —	\$ 590,706
Non-performing	—	296	636	39	300	6,723	—	7,994
Total residential mortgage	\$ 109,487	\$ 68,852	\$ 87,208	\$ 89,090	\$ 66,018	\$ 178,045	\$ —	\$ 598,700
Residential construction								
Performing	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,586	\$ 25,586
Non-performing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total residential construction	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,586	\$ 25,586
Mortgage warehouse								
Performing	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 395,626	\$ 395,626
Non-performing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total mortgage warehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	395,626	395,626
Total real estate	\$ 109,487	\$ 68,852	\$ 87,208	\$ 89,090	\$ 66,018	\$ 178,045	\$ 421,212	\$ 1,019,912

December 31, 2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Revolving Loans	Total
Consumer								
Direct installment								
Performing	\$ 12,552	\$ 9,552	\$ 5,828	\$ 5,946	\$ 2,124	\$ 2,019	\$ 12	\$ 38,033
Non-performing	—	—	—	5	3	5	—	13
Total direct installment	\$ 12,552	\$ 9,552	\$ 5,828	\$ 5,951	\$ 2,127	\$ 2,024	\$ 12	\$ 38,046
Indirect installment								
Performing	\$ 134,394	\$ 97,408	\$ 74,215	\$ 36,763	\$ 8,636	\$ 4,801	\$ —	\$ 356,217
Non-performing	84	223	392	361	80	154	—	1,294
Total indirect installment	\$ 134,478	\$ 97,631	\$ 74,607	\$ 37,124	\$ 8,716	\$ 4,955	\$ —	\$ 357,511
Home equity								
Performing	\$ 63,946	\$ 42,762	\$ 34,807	\$ 27,553	\$ 22,450	\$ 59,503	\$ 5,464	\$ 256,485
Non-performing	—	9	111	74	121	1,237	1,606	3,158
Total home equity	63,946	42,771	34,918	27,627	22,571	60,740	7,070	259,643
Total consumer	\$ 210,976	\$ 149,954	\$ 115,353	\$ 70,702	\$ 33,414	\$ 67,719	\$ 7,082	\$ 655,200

Accounting for Certain Loans Acquired in a Transfer (Prior to January 1, 2020)

As indicated in Note 1, the Company adopted ASC 326 using the prospective transition approach for PCD loans previously classified as PCI and accounted for under ASC 310–30. Accordingly, upon reassessment at January 1, 2020, the disclosures as previously required under ASC 310–30 are no longer applicable for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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The Company acquired loans in acquisitions with evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

Prior to January 1, 2020, the Company purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination and for which it was probable that all contractually required payments will not be collected were considered to be credit impaired. Evidence of credit quality deterioration as of the purchase date may include information such as past-due and non-accrual status, borrower credit scores and recent loan-to-value percentages. Purchase credit-impaired loans are accounted for under the accounting guidance for loans and debt securities acquired with deteriorated credit quality (ASC 310-30) and initially measured at fair value, which includes estimated future credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the loan. Accordingly, an allowance for credit losses related to these loans is not carried over and recorded at the acquisition date. Management estimated the cash flows expected to be collected at acquisition using our internal risk models, which incorporate the estimate of current key assumptions, such as default rates, severity and prepayment speeds. Interest marks are accreted to income over the remaining life of the loan. Credit marks are evaluated using the practical expedient method.

Accretable yield, or income expected to be collected for the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2019					
	Beginning balance	Additions	Accretion	Reclassification from nonaccretable difference	Disposals	Ending balance
Heartland	\$ 174	—	\$ (32)	—	\$ —	\$ 142
Summit	42	—	(9)	—	(11)	22
Kosciusko	300	—	(63)	—	(2)	235
LaPorte	829	—	(111)	—	4	722
Lafayette	609	—	(126)	—	(193)	290
Wolverine	698	—	(272)	—	(306)	120
Salin	—	2,002	(590)	—	(37)	1,375
Total	\$ 2,652	\$ 2,002	\$ (1,203)	\$ —	\$ (545)	\$ 2,906

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company increased the allowance for loan losses by a charge to the income statement of \$133,000. No allowance for loan losses were reversed for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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Note 6 – Allowance for Credit and Loan Losses

The following table represents, by loan portfolio segment, a summary of changes in the ACL on loans for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2021				
	Commercial	Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Consumer	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 42,210	\$ 4,620	\$ 1,267	\$ 8,930	\$ 57,027
Credit loss expense (recovery)	(1,320)	(755)	(208)	199	(2,084)
PCD loans charge-offs	984	—	—	—	984
Charge-offs	(1,368)	(159)	—	(1,272)	(2,799)
Recoveries	269	150	—	739	1,158
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 40,775</u>	<u>\$ 3,856</u>	<u>\$ 1,059</u>	<u>\$ 8,596</u>	<u>\$ 54,286</u>

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2020				
	Commercial	Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Consumer	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 11,996	\$ 923	\$ 1,077	\$ 3,671	\$ 17,667
Impact of adopting ASC 326	10,832	4,048	—	4,911	19,791
Initial PCD allowance	2,786	—	—	—	2,786
Credit loss expense (recovery)	19,198	(184)	190	1,547	20,751
PCD loan charge-offs	(2,105)	—	—	—	(2,105)
Charge-offs	(653)	(204)	—	(2,169)	(3,026)
Recoveries	156	37	—	970	1,163
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 42,210</u>	<u>\$ 4,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,267</u>	<u>\$ 8,930</u>	<u>\$ 57,027</u>

The Company utilized the Cumulative Loss Rate method in determining expected future credit losses. The loss rate method measures the amount of loan charge-offs, net of recoveries, (“loan losses”) recognized over the life of a pool and compares those loan losses to the outstanding loan balance of that pool as of a specific point in time (“pool date”).

To estimate a CECL loss rate for the pool, management first identifies the loan losses recognized between the pool date and the reporting date for the pool and determines which loan losses were related to loans outstanding at the pool date. The loss rate method then divides the loan losses recognized on loans outstanding as of the pool date by the outstanding loan balance as of the pool date.

The Company’s expected loss estimate is anchored in historical credit loss experience, with an emphasis on all available portfolio data. The Company’s historical look-back period includes January 2013 through the current period, on a monthly basis. When historical credit loss experience is not sufficient for a specific portfolio, the Company may supplement its own portfolio data with external models or data.

Qualitative reserves reflect management’s overall estimate of the extent to which current expected credit losses on collectively evaluated loans will differ from historical loss experience. The analysis takes into consideration other analytics performed within the organization, such as enterprise and concentration management, along with other credit-related analytics as deemed appropriate. Management attempts to quantify qualitative reserves whenever possible.

The Company’s CECL estimate applies to a forecast that incorporates macroeconomic trends and other environmental factors. Management utilized National, Regional and Local Leading Economic Indexes, as well as

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management judgment, as the basis for the forecast period. The historical loss rate was utilized as the base rate, and qualitative adjustments were utilized to reflect the forecast and other relevant factors.

The Company segments the loan portfolio into pools based on the following risk characteristics: financial asset type, loan purpose, collateral type, loan characteristics, credit characteristics, outstanding loan balances, contractual terms and prepayment assumptions, industry of the borrower and concentrations, and historical or expected credit loss patterns.

Note 7 – Premises and Equipment

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Land	\$ 28,079	\$ 27,224
Buildings and improvements	86,507	86,004
Furniture and equipment	33,136	29,940
Total cost	147,722	143,168
Accumulated depreciation	(54,281)	(50,752)
Net premises and equipment	<u>\$ 93,441</u>	<u>\$ 92,416</u>

Note 8 – Loan Servicing

Loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances of loans serviced for others totaled approximately \$1.540 billion and \$1.527 billion at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The aggregate fair value of capitalized mortgage servicing rights was approximately \$15.2 million, \$12.4 million and \$14.4 million at December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, compared to the carrying values of \$15.2 million, \$12.5 million and \$14.3 million, respectively. The fair value of capitalized mortgage servicing rights was approximately \$13.9 million on January 1, 2019. Comparable market values and a valuation model that calculates the present value of future cash flows were used to estimate fair value. For purposes of measuring impairment, risk characteristics including product type, investor type and interest rates, were used to stratify the originated mortgage servicing rights. Mortgage servicing rights are included in other assets on the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Mortgage servicing rights			
Balances, January 1	\$ 17,644	\$ 15,046	\$ 12,876
Servicing rights capitalized	4,209	5,530	3,547
Amortization of servicing rights	(4,073)	(2,932)	(1,377)
Balances, December 31	<u>17,780</u>	<u>17,644</u>	<u>15,046</u>
Impairment allowance			
Balances, January 1	(5,172)	(719)	(527)
Additions	—	(5,106)	(234)
Reductions	2,578	653	42
Balances, December 31	<u>(2,594)</u>	<u>(5,172)</u>	<u>(719)</u>
Mortgage servicing rights, net	<u>\$ 15,186</u>	<u>\$ 12,472</u>	<u>\$ 14,327</u>

During 2021 the Bank recorded a recovery of impairment of approximately \$2.6 million. During 2020 and 2019 the Bank recorded additional impairment of approximately \$4.5 million and \$192,000, respectively.

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Note 9 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Balance, January 1	\$ 151,238	\$ 151,238
Goodwill acquired	3,334	—
Balances, December 31	<u>\$ 154,572</u>	<u>\$ 151,238</u>

At each reporting date between annual goodwill impairment tests, Horizon considers potential indicators of impairment. Given the current economic uncertainty and volatility surrounding COVID–19, Horizon assessed whether the events and circumstances resulted in it being more likely than not that the fair value of any reporting unit was less than its carrying value. Impairment indicators considered comprised of the condition of the economy and banking industry; government intervention and regulatory updates; the impact of recent events to financial performance and cost factors of the reporting unit; performance of the Company's stock and other relevant events. Horizon further considered the amount by which fair value exceeded book value in the most recent quantitative analysis and sensitivities performed. At the conclusion of the assessment, the Company determined that as of December 31, 2020 it was more likely than not that the fair value exceeded its carrying values. Horizon will continue to monitor developments regarding the COVID–19 pandemic and measures implemented in response to the pandemic, market capitalization, overall economic conditions and any other triggering events or circumstances that may indicate an impairment of goodwill in the future.

No impairment loss was recorded in 2021 or 2020. The Company tested goodwill for impairment during 2021 and 2020. In both valuations, the fair value exceeded the Company's carrying value, therefore, it was concluded goodwill is not impaired. For additional details related to impairment testing, see the "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included as Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10–K.

On September 17, 2021, the TCF branch acquisition resulted in goodwill of \$3.3 million.

As a result of the acquisition of American Trust & Savings Bank in 2010; Heartland in 2012; Summit in 2014; Peoples in 2015; Kosciusko, LaPorte and CNB in 2016; Lafayette and Wolverine in 2017; Salin in 2019; and TCF in 2021; the Company has recorded certain amortizable intangible assets related to core deposit intangibles. These core deposit intangibles are being amortized over seven years to ten years using an accelerated method. Amortizable intangible assets are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortizable intangible assets				
Core deposit intangible	\$ 42,220	\$ (21,279)	\$ 40,590	\$ (17,635)

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Amortization expense for intangible assets totaled \$3.9 million, \$3.8 million, and \$3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019. Estimated amortization for the years ending December 31 is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2022	\$ 3,702
2023	3,612
2024	3,403
2025	3,044
2026	2,566
Thereafter	4,614
	<u>\$ 20,941</u>

Note 10 – Leases

As of January 1, 2019, when the Company adopted ASU 2016–02 prospectively, the Company began recording operating leases as a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset in other assets and operating lease liability in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Operating lease ROU assets represent the right to use an underlying asset during the lease term and operating lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized at lease commencement based on the present value of the remaining lease payments using a discount rate that represents our incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. Operating lease expense, which is comprised of amortization of the ROU asset and the implicit interest accreted on the operating liability, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and is recorded primarily in net occupancy expense in the consolidated statements of income.

When the Company adopted the guidance on January 1, 2019, it elected the optional alternative transition method permitted by ASU 2018–11 allowing for recognition of applicable leases as of January 1, 2019. Additionally, the Company elected the following accounting policies:

- The practical expedient package that forgoes:
 - Reassessment of any expired or existing contracts for a lease
 - Reassessment of lease classification for expired or existing leases
 - Reassessment of initial direct costs for existing leases
- The hindsight practical expedient to determine lease term and impairment of ROU assets
- Other practical expedients regarding combination of lease and non-lease components and the exclusion of short-term leases
- The Company did not elect to follow the practical expedients for land easements and the portfolio approach

Operating leases relate primarily to bank branches and office space with remaining average lease terms of seven years. The weighted average discount rate utilized to calculate the ROU asset and operating lease liability was approximately 2.57%, which represents the incremental borrowing rate. At inception, the Company recorded a ROU asset and operating lease liability of \$3.5 million. At December 31, 2021, a ROU asset of \$2.0 million is included in other assets and an operating lease liability of \$2.0 million is included in other liabilities. Options to extend a lease were considered in the remaining lease term determination. The lease expense for operating leases was \$484,000 for the year ended December 31, 2021. The weighted average remaining life of leases was 4.5 years at December 31, 2021.

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Future minimum operating lease payments under non-cancellable leases with initial or remaining lease terms at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2022	\$ 504
2023	504
2024	459
2025	323
2026 and thereafter	323
Total lease payments	<u>\$ 2,113</u>
Less: Interest	<u>(365)</u>
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 1,748</u>

Note 11 – Deposits

	<u>December 31 2021</u>	<u>December 31 2020</u>
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 1,360,338	\$ 1,053,242
Interest bearing demand deposits	1,947,973	1,420,359
Money market (variable rate)	826,317	702,227
Savings deposits	937,477	680,087
Certificates of deposit of \$250,000 or more	299,537	242,417
Other certificates and time deposits	431,349	432,801
Total deposits	<u>\$ 5,802,991</u>	<u>\$ 4,531,133</u>

Certificates and other time deposits for both retail and brokered maturing in years ending December 31 are as follows:

	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Brokered</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$ 496,468	\$ 15,256	\$ 511,724
2023	132,823	16,648	149,471
2024	43,875	—	43,875
2025	13,344	—	13,344
2026	12,269	—	12,269
Thereafter	203	—	203
	<u>\$ 698,982</u>	<u>\$ 31,904</u>	<u>\$ 730,886</u>

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Note 12 – Borrowings

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Federal Home Loan Bank advances, variable and fixed rates ranging from 0.01% to 4.90%, due at various dates through July 23, 2031	\$ 525,484	\$ 365,538
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	130,798	109,462
Secured borrowings	19,471	—
Total borrowings	<u>\$ 675,753</u>	<u>\$ 475,000</u>

The Federal Home Loan Bank advances are secured by first and second mortgage loans, commercial real estate loans and mortgage warehouse loans totaling approximately \$830.8 million. Advances are subject to restrictions or penalties in the event of prepayment. At December 31, 2021, the Bank had a total of \$425.0 million in putable advances. The call dates for these advances range from January 24, 2022 to October 24, 2022 even though maturity dates extend beyond those dates.

At December 31, 2021, the Bank had available approximately \$672.7 million in credit lines with various money center banks, including the FHLB.

Contractual maturities in years ending December 31 are as follows:

Year	Amount
2022	\$ 200,377
2023	112
2024	50,117
2025	73
2026	75,074
Thereafter	350,000
	<u>\$ 675,753</u>

Note 13 – Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase consist of obligations of the Bank to other parties. The obligations are secured by federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations and federal agency mortgage-backed pools and such collateral is held in safekeeping by third parties. The maximum amount of outstanding agreements at any month end during 2021 and 2020 totaled \$145.2 million and \$109.5 million and the daily average of such agreements totaled \$123.7 million and \$100.2 million. The agreements at December 31, 2021 are overnight agreements.

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The following table shows repurchase agreements accounted for as secured borrowings and the related securities, at fair value, pledged for repurchase agreements:

	December 31, 2021						
	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements						Total
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to one year	One to three years	Three to five years	Five to ten years	Beyond ten years	
Repurchase Agreements and repurchase-to-maturity transactions							
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 130,798	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 130,798
Securities pledged for Repurchase Agreements							
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 31,372	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,372
Federal agency mortgage- backed pools	98,474	—	—	—	—	—	98,474
Private labeled mortgage- backed pools	16,639	—	—	—	—	—	16,639
Total	\$ 146,485	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 146,485

Note 14 – Subordinated Notes

On June 24, 2020, Horizon issued \$60.0 million in aggregate principal amount, \$58.5 million proceeds, net of related issuance costs of \$1.5 million, of 5.625% fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes (the “Notes”). The Notes were offered in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The Notes mature on July 1, 2030 (the “Maturity Date”). From and including the date of original issuance to, but excluding, July 1, 2025 or the date of earlier redemption (the “fixed rate period”), the Notes bear interest at an initial rate of 5.625% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing on January 1, 2021. The last interest payment date for the fixed rate period will be July 1, 2025. From and including July 1, 2025 to, but excluding, the Maturity Date or the date of earlier redemption (the “floating rate period”), the Notes bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to the Benchmark rate (which is expected to be Three-Month Term SOFR), plus 549 basis points, payable quarterly in arrears on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2025. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the Benchmark rate is less than zero, the Benchmark rate shall be deemed to be zero.

Horizon may, at its option, beginning with the interest payment date of July 1, 2025 and on any interest payment date thereafter, redeem the Notes, in whole or in part. The Notes will not otherwise be redeemable by Horizon prior to maturity, unless certain events occur. The redemption price for any redemption is 100% of the principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption. Any early redemption of the Notes will be subject to the receipt of the approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to the extent then required under applicable laws or regulations, including capital regulations.

The Notes are unsecured subordinated obligations, and rank pari passu, or equally, with all of Horizon's future unsecured subordinated debt and are junior to all existing and future senior debt. The Notes are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of Horizon's subsidiaries, including the deposit liabilities and claims of other creditors of Horizon Bank, and are effectively subordinated to Horizon's existing and future secured indebtedness. There is no sinking fund for the Notes. The Notes are obligations of Horizon only and are not obligations of, and are not guaranteed by, any of Horizon's subsidiaries.

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Note 15 – Junior Subordinated Debentures Issued to Capital Trusts

In October of 2004, Horizon formed Horizon Statutory Trust II (“Trust II”), a wholly owned statutory business trust. Trust II sold \$10.3 million of Trust Preferred Capital Securities as a participant in a pooled trust preferred securities offering. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the trust to purchase an equivalent amount of subordinated debentures from Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Trust II and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90-day LIBOR plus 1.95% (2.16% at December 31, 2021) and mature on November 23, 2034, and securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. Costs associated with the issuance of the securities totaling \$17,500 were capitalized and were amortized to October 31, 2009, the first call date of the securities.

In December of 2006, Horizon formed Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust III (“Trust III”), a wholly owned statutory business trust. Trust III sold \$12.4 million of Trust Preferred Capital Securities as a participant in a pooled trust preferred securities offering. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the trust to purchase an equivalent amount of subordinated debentures from Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Trust III and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90-day LIBOR plus 1.65% (1.86% at December 31, 2021) and mature on January 30, 2037, and securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. Costs associated with the issuance of the securities totaling \$12,647 were capitalized and are being amortized to the first call date of the securities.

The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the acquisition of Alliance Bank Corporation in 2005. In June 2004, Alliance formed Alliance Financial Statutory Trust I a wholly owned business trust (“Alliance Trust”), to sell \$5.2 million in trust preferred securities. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the trust to purchase an equivalent amount of subordinated debentures from Alliance. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Alliance Trust and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90-day LIBOR plus 2.65% (2.86% at December 31, 2021) and mature in June 2034, and securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par.

The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the American Trust & Savings Bank purchase and assumption in 2010. In March 2004, Am Tru Inc., the holding company for American Trust & Savings Bank, formed Am Tru Statutory Trust I a wholly owned business trust (“Am Tru Trust”), to sell \$3.5 million in trust preferred securities. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the trust to purchase an equivalent amount of subordinated debentures from Am Tru Inc. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Am Tru Trust and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90-day LIBOR plus 2.85% (3.06% at December 31, 2021) and mature in December 2033, and securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. The carrying value was \$3.5 million, net of the remaining purchase discount, at December 31, 2021.

The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the Heartland merger in July 2012. In December 2006, Heartland formed Heartland (IN) Statutory Trust II a wholly owned business trust (“Heartland Trust”), to sell \$3.0 million in trust preferred securities. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the trust to purchase an equivalent amount of subordinated debentures from Heartland. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Heartland Trust and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90-day LIBOR plus 1.67% (1.88% at December 31, 2021) and mature in December 2036, and securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. The carrying value was \$2.0 million, net of the remaining purchase discount, at December 31, 2021.

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The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the LaPorte merger in July 2016. In October 2007, LaPorte assumed debentures as the result of its acquisition of City Savings Financial Corporation (“City Savings”). In June 2003, City Savings formed City Savings Statutory Trust I a wholly owned business trust (“City Savings Trust”), to sell \$5.0 million in trust preferred securities. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the trust to purchase an equivalent amount of subordinated debentures from City Savings. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of City Savings Trust and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90-day LIBOR plus 3.10% (3.31% at December 31, 2021) and mature in June 2033, and securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. The carrying value was \$4.5 million, net of the remaining purchase discount, at December 31, 2021.

The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the Salin merger in March 2019. In October 2003, Salin Bancshares, Inc. (“Salin”) formed Salin Statutory Trust I (“Salin Trust”), to sell \$20.0 million in trust preferred securities. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the trust to purchase an equivalent amount of subordinated debentures from Salin. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Salin Trust and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Horizon. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90-day LIBOR plus 2.95% (3.16% at December 31, 2021) and mature in October 2033, and securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. The carrying value was \$17.9 million, net of the remaining purchase discount, at December 31, 2021.

The Trust Preferred Capital Securities, subject to certain limitations, are included in Tier 1 Capital for regulatory purposes. Dividends on the Trust Preferred Capital Securities are recorded as interest expense.

Note 16 – Employee Stock Ownership Plan

Effective January 1, 2007, Horizon converted its stock bonus plan to an employee stock ownership plan (“ESOP”). Prior to that date, Horizon maintained an employee stock bonus plan that covered substantially all employees. The stock bonus plan was noncontributory, and Horizon made matching contributions of amounts contributed by the employees to the Employee Thrift Plan and discretionary contributions. Prior to the establishment of the employee stock bonus plan, Horizon maintained an ESOP that was terminated in 1999. The prior ESOP accounts of active employees and the discretionary accounts of active employees remain in the new ESOP. The Matching contribution accounts under the stock bonus plan were transferred to the Employee Thrift Plan.

The ESOP exists for the benefit of substantially all employees. Contributions to the ESOP are by Horizon and are determined by the Board of Directors at its discretion. The contributions may be made in the form of cash or common stock. Shares are allocated among participants each December 31 on the basis of each participant’s eligible compensation to total eligible compensation. Eligible compensation is limited to \$290,000 for each participant. Dividends on shares held by the plan, at the discretion of each participant, may be distributed to an individual participant or left in the plan to purchase additional shares.

Total cash contributions and expense recorded for the ESOP was \$0 in 2021, \$591,000 in 2020 and \$719,000 in 2019.

The ESOP, which is not leveraged, owned a total of 740,113 shares of Horizon’s stock or 1.7% of the outstanding shares as of December 31, 2021.

Horizon's ESOP was terminated on July 1, 2021. The Internal Revenue Service issued a favorable determination letter on October 29, 2021, and the Plan is in the process of distributing the assets to participants which is expected to be completed by the second quarter of 2022.

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Note 17 – Employee Benefit Plans

The Employee Thrift Plan (“Plan”) provides that all employees of Horizon with the requisite hours of service are eligible for the Plan. The Plan permits voluntary employee contributions and Horizon may make discretionary matching and profit sharing contributions. Each eligible employee is vested according to a schedule based upon years of service. Employee voluntary contributions are vested at all times. The Bank’s expense related to the Plan totaled approximately \$1.5 million in 2021, \$1.4 million in 2020 and \$1,200,000 in 2019.

The Plan owned a total of 842,396 shares of Horizon’s stock or 1.9% of the outstanding shares as of December 31, 2021.

The Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan (“Pentegra Plan”), acquired from the Peoples acquisition, was terminated in April of 2020. The Pentegra Plan was transferred into annuity contracts and will no longer be administered by the Company. The termination liability was \$3.4 million, which the Company recorded a \$2.9 million withdrawal liability resulting in an additional termination expense in 2020 of \$460,000.

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Note 18 – Income Tax

	<u>December 31 2021</u>	<u>December 31 2020</u>	<u>December 31 2019</u>
Income tax expense			
Currently payable			
Federal	\$ 11,742	\$ 16,914	\$ 11,143
State	1,303	2,377	140
Deferred			
Federal	2,056	(7,970)	1,787
State	255	(1,451)	233
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 15,356</u>	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$ 13,303</u>
Reconciliation of federal statutory to actual tax expense			
Federal statutory income tax at 21%	\$ 21,514	\$ 16,457	\$ 16,767
Tax exempt interest	(5,362)	(4,090)	(2,977)
Tax exempt income	(604)	(531)	(587)
Stock compensation	(250)	(160)	(324)
Other tax exempt income	(404)	(334)	(313)
State tax	1,231	733	295
Tax credit investments	(981)	(2,284)	—
Nondeductible and other	212	79	442
Actual tax expense	<u>\$ 15,356</u>	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$ 13,303</u>
	<u>December 31 2021</u>	<u>December 31 2020</u>	
Assets			
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 13,707	\$ 13,966	
Net operating loss and tax credits (from acquisitions)	—	3	
Director and employee benefits	2,094	2,035	
Other	1,785	3,139	
Total assets	<u>17,586</u>	<u>19,143</u>	
Liabilities			
Depreciation	(4,540)	(4,374)	
State tax	(261)	(315)	
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(371)	(363)	
Difference in basis of intangible assets	(3,476)	(2,921)	
Fair value adjustment on acquisitions	(3,435)	(3,284)	
Unrealized gain on AFS securities and fair value hedge	(1,953)	(7,404)	
Other	(222)	(294)	
Total liabilities	<u>(14,258)</u>	<u>(18,955)</u>	
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>\$ 3,328</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>	

Retained earnings of the Bank include approximately \$12.8 million for which no deferred income tax liability has been recognized. This amount represents an allocation of previously acquired institutions income to bad debt deductions as of December 31, 1987 for tax purposes only. Reductions of amounts so allocated for purposes other than tax bad debt losses including redemption of bank stock or excess dividends, or loss of “bank” status would create income for tax purposes only, which would be subject to the then-current corporate income tax rate. The

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unrecorded deferred income tax liability on the above amount for the Company was approximately \$2.7 million at December 31, 2021.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction. With a few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2018.

Note 19 – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss included in capital are as follows:

	<u>December 31 2021</u>	<u>December 31 2020</u>
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	\$ 7,201	\$ 43,662
Unamortized loss on securities held to maturity, previously transferred from AFS	5,770	(165)
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	(3,673)	(8,243)
Tax effect	(1,953)	(7,402)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 7,345</u>	<u>\$ 27,852</u>

Note 20 – Commitments, Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Contingencies

The Bank was not required to have any cash on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank to meet regulatory reserve and clearing balance requirements at December 31, 2021. These balances would be included in cash and cash equivalents and would not earn interest.

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the ordinary course of business to meet financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank follows the same credit policy to make such commitments as is followed for those loans recorded in the financial statements.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, commitments to make loans amounted to approximately \$1.3 billion and \$917.4 million and commitments under outstanding standby letters of credit amounted to approximately \$12.7 million and \$12.4 million. Since many commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit expire without being used, the amount does not necessarily represent future cash advances. The Company estimates expected credit losses over the contractual period in which the Company is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Company. The Company determines the estimated amount of expected credit extensions based on historical usage to calculate the amount of exposure for a loss estimate. After review of the expected credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures, the Company determined the amount not being recorded as immaterial at this time. Collateral obtained upon exercise of the commitment is determined using management's credit evaluation.

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Note 21 – Regulatory Capital

Horizon and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies and are assigned to a capital category. Failure to meet the minimum regulatory capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators, which if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective actions, the Company and Bank must meet specific capital guidelines involving quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. 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.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier I capital to average assets, or leverage ratio. For December 31, 2021 and 2020, Basel III rules require the Company and Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of common equity Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets. Additionally, under Basel III rules, the decision was made to opt-out of including accumulated other comprehensive income in regulatory capital.

To be categorized as well capitalized, the Company and Bank must maintain minimum Total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, common equity Tier I risk-based and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to be considered well capitalized. There have been no conditions or events since the year ending December 31, 2021 that management believes have changed the Bank's classification as well capitalized. There is no threshold for well-capitalized status for bank holding companies. As indicated in Note 1, the Company adopted ASC 326 and has elected to apply the CECL transition provisions.

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Horizon and the Bank's actual and required capital ratios as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes ⁽¹⁾		Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes with Capital Buffer ⁽¹⁾		Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions ⁽¹⁾	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2021								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	\$ 708,198	15.71 %	\$ 360,737	8.00 %	\$ 473,468	10.50 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	664,061	14.72 %	361,015	8.00 %	473,832	10.50 %	\$ 451,269	10.00 %
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	661,729	14.68 %	270,553	6.00 %	383,284	8.50 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	617,592	13.69 %	270,761	6.00 %	383,578	8.50 %	361,015	8.00 %
Common equity tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	541,920	12.02 %	202,915	4.50 %	315,645	7.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	617,592	13.69 %	203,071	4.50 %	315,888	7.00 %	293,325	6.50 %
Tier 1 capital (to average assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	661,729	9.05 %	292,335	4.00 %	292,335	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	617,592	8.50 %	290,646	4.00 %	290,646	4.00 %	363,307	5.00 %
December 31, 2020								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	\$ 548,364	13.95 %	\$ 314,395	8.00 %	\$ 412,644	10.500 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	497,227	12.65 %	314,452	8.00 %	412,718	10.500 %	\$ 393,065	10.00 %
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	530,643	13.50 %	235,796	6.00 %	334,044	8.500 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	479,506	12.20 %	235,823	6.00 %	334,082	8.500 %	314,430	8.00 %
Common equity tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	473,150	12.04 %	176,846	4.50 %	275,094	7.500 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	479,506	12.20 %	176,867	4.50 %	275,126	7.500 %	255,475	6.50 %
Tier 1 capital (to average assets) ⁽¹⁾								
Consolidated	530,643	10.50 %	202,111	4.00 %	202,111	4.000 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	479,506	9.49 %	202,110	4.00 %	202,110	4.000 %	252,638	5.00 %

⁽¹⁾As defined by regulatory agencies

The above minimum capital requirements exclude the capital conservation buffer required to avoid limitations on capital distributions, including dividend payments and certain discretionary bonus payments to executive officers. The capital conservation buffer was phased in by increments starting in 2016 and was fully implemented by 2019 at 2.50%. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital.

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Note 22 – Share-Based Compensation

On January 21, 2003, the Board of Directors adopted the Horizon Bancorp 2003 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (“2003 Plan”), which was approved by stockholders on May 8, 2003. Under the 2003 Plan, Horizon could issue up to 759,375 common shares, plus the number of shares that are tendered to or withheld by Horizon in connection with the exercise of options plus that number of shares that are purchased by Horizon with the cash proceeds received upon option exercises. The 2003 Plan limited the number of shares available to 759,375 for incentive stock options and to 379,687 for the grant of non-option awards. The shares available for issuance under the 2003 Plan could be divided among the various types of awards and among the participants as the Compensation Committee (“Committee”) determined. The Committee was authorized to grant any type of award to a participant that was consistent with the provisions of the 2003 Plan. Awards could consist of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance units, performance shares or any combination of these awards. The Committee determined the provisions, terms and conditions of each award. The restricted shares vest over a period of time established by the Committee at the time of each grant. Holders of restricted shares receive dividends and may vote the shares. The restricted shares are recorded at fair market value (on the date granted) as a separate component of stockholders’ equity. The cost of these shares is being amortized against earnings using the straight-line method over the vesting period. The options shares granted under the 2003 Plan vest at a rate designated per the individual agreements. The restricted shares granted under the 2003 Plan vest at the end of each grant’s vesting period. On March 8, 2010, the Board of Directors adopted, and on May 6, 2010, the stockholders approved, an amendment to the 2003 Plan making an additional 885,937 common shares available for issuance. All share data has been adjusted for the 3:2 stock split on June 15, 2018 (and for four additional stock splits in 2003, 2011, 2012 and 2016 after the 2003 Plan was adopted).

A summary of option activity under the 2003 Plan as of December 31, 2021, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted– Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted– Average Remaining Contractual Term</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Outstanding, beginning of year	4,050	\$ 7.49		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Forfeited	—	—		
Outstanding, end of year	<u>4,050</u>	7.49	0.45	\$ 54,095
Exercisable, end of year	4,050	7.49	0.45	54,095

On June 18, 2013, the Board of Directors adopted the Horizon Bancorp 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (“2013 Plan”), which was approved by the Company’s shareholders on May 8, 2014. Under the 2013 Plan, Horizon may issue up to 1,556,325 common shares, plus the number of shares that are tendered to or withheld by Horizon in connection with the exercise of options plus that number of shares that are purchased by Horizon with the cash proceeds received upon option exercises. The 2013 Plan limits the number of shares available to 225,000 for incentive stock options and to 900,000 for the grant of non–option awards. The shares available for issuance under the 2013 Plan may be divided among the various types of awards and among the participants as the Committee determines. The Committee is authorized to grant any type of award to a participant that is consistent with the provisions of the 2013 Plan. Awards may consist of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance units, performance shares or any combination of these awards. The Committee determines the provisions, terms and conditions of each award. The 2013 Plan was amended on May 3, 2018, upon shareholder approval, primarily to allow grants of other types of stock–based awards, such as awards valued in whole or in part by reference to the value of shares of Horizon common stock. All share data has been adjusted for the 3:2 stock split on June 15, 2018 and November 14, 2016.

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The restricted shares can vest over a period of time established by the Committee at the time of each grant, but the restricted shares already granted under the 2013 Plan generally vest at the end of three, four or five years of continuous employment. Holders of restricted shares receive dividends and may vote the shares. The restricted shares are recorded at fair market value (on the date granted) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The cost of these shares is being amortized against earnings using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

The performance shares that are awarded become earned and vested based on the achievement of certain performance goals during a performance period as established by the Committee at the time of each grant. The performance goals under the presently-awarded grant agreements are based on a comparison of the Company's average performance over the performance period for the return on common equity, compounded annual growth rate of total assets, and return on average assets, all as relative to the average performance for publicly traded banks with total assets between \$1 billion and \$5 billion on the SNL Bank Index. Holders of performance share awards receive pass-through dividends but do not have any voting rights before the performance shares are earned and vested.

The options shares granted under the 2013 Plan vest at a rate designated per the individual agreements.

The fair value of options granted is estimated on the date of the grant using an option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	For the Year Ended December 31
	2019
Dividend yields	2.39 %
Volatility factors of expected market price of common stock	28.67 %
Risk-free interest rates	2.61 %
Expected life of options	8 years

A summary of option activity under the 2013 Plan as of December 31, 2021, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, beginning of year	305,362	\$ 12.52		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(104,484)	10.45		
Forfeited	—	—		
Outstanding, end of year	200,878	14.46	4.95	\$ 1,283,614
Exercisable, end of year	188,888	14.32	4.81	1,234,355

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the years 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$0.00, \$0.00 and \$4.44.

On January 19, 2021, the Board of Directors adopted the Horizon Bancorp 2021 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan ("2021 Plan"), which was approved by the Company's shareholders on May 6, 2021. Under the 2021 Plan, Horizon may issue up to 1,787,548 common shares, plus the number of shares that are tendered to or withheld by Horizon in connection with the exercise of options plus that number of shares that are purchased by Horizon with the cash proceeds received upon option exercises. The Committee is authorized to grant any type of award to a participant that is consistent with the provisions of the 2021 Plan. Awards may consist of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance units, performance shares or any combination of these awards. The Committee determines the provisions, terms and conditions of each award.

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The restricted shares can vest over a period of time established by the Committee at the time of each grant, but the restricted shares already granted under the 2021 Plan generally vest at the end of three, four or five years of continuous employment. Holders of restricted shares receive dividends and may vote the shares. The restricted shares are recorded at fair market value (on the date granted) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The cost of these shares is being amortized against earnings using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

The performance shares that are awarded become earned and vested based on the achievement of certain performance goals during a performance period as established by the Committee at the time of each grant. The performance goals under the presently-awarded grant agreements are based on a comparison of the Company's average performance over the performance period for the return on common equity, compounded annual growth rate of total assets, and return on average assets, all as relative to the average performance for publicly traded banks with total assets between \$3 billion and \$7 billion on the SNL Bank Index. Holders of performance awards receive pass-through dividends but do not have any voting rights before the performance shares are earned and vested.

The option shares granted under the 2021 Plan vest at a rate designated per the individual agreements.

A summary of the status of Horizon's non-vested restricted and performance shares as of December 31, 2021 are presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested, beginning of year	334,890	\$ 13.90
Vested	(68,679)	20.21
Granted	161,823	18.91
Forfeited	<u>(4,725)</u>	14.48
Non-vested, end of year	<u><u>423,309</u></u>	14.78

Total compensation cost recognized in the income statement for option-based payment arrangements during 2021 and was \$68,000 and the related tax benefit recognized was approximately \$14,000. Total compensation cost recognized in the income statement for option-based payment arrangements during 2020 and 2019 was \$132,000 and \$215,000 and the related tax benefit recognized was \$28,000 and \$45,000, respectively. No stock options were granted during 2021 or 2020.

Total compensation cost recognized in the income statement for restricted share and performance share based payment arrangements during 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$1.8 million, \$1.2 million, and \$705,000. The recognized tax benefit related thereto was approximately \$368,000, \$253,000, and \$148,000 for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Cash received from option exercise under all share-based payment arrangements for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$1.1 million, \$255,000, and \$236,000. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from option exercise of the share-based payment arrangements totaled \$334,000, \$59,000, and \$104,000, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

As of December 31, 2021, there was \$3.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to all non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under all of the plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.41 years. Under all plans, forfeitures of share-based compensation grants are recognized as they occur.

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Note 23 – Derivative Financial Instruments

Cash Flow Hedges

As a strategy to maintain acceptable levels of exposure to the risk of changes in future cash flow due to interest rate fluctuations, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a portion of its floating rate debt which matured on December 16, 2021. The agreement provided for the Company to receive interest from the counterparty at three months LIBOR and to pay interest to the counterparty at a weighted average fixed rate of 4.20% on a notional amount of \$12.0 million at December 31, 2020. Under the agreement, the Company paid or received the net interest amount monthly, with the monthly settlements included in interest expense.

The Company assumed an additional interest rate swap agreement as the result of the LaPorte acquisition in July 2016 which matured on March 15, 2021. The agreement provided for the Company to receive interest from the counterparty at one month LIBOR and to pay interest to the counterparty at a weighted average rate of 2.62% on a notional amount of \$10.0 million at December 31, 2020. Under the agreement, the Company paid or received the net interest amount monthly, with the monthly settlements included in interest expense.

On July 20, 2018, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement for an additional portion of its floating rate debt. The agreement provides for the Company to receive interest from the counterparty at one month LIBOR and to pay interest to the counter party at a rate of 2.81% on a notional amount of \$50.0 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020. Under the agreement, the Company pays or receives the net interest amount monthly, with the monthly settlements included in interest expense.

Management has designated the interest rate swap agreements as cash flow hedging instruments. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. At December 31, 2021, the Company's cash flow hedge was effective and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's net income over the next 12 months.

Fair Value Hedges

Fair value hedges are intended to reduce the interest rate risk associated with the underlying hedged item. The Company enters into fixed rate loan agreements as part of its lending policy. To mitigate the risk of changes in fair value based on fluctuations in interest rates, the Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements on individual loans, converting the fixed rate loans to a variable rate. At December 31, 2021, the Company's fair value hedges were effective and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's net income over the next 12 months.

The change in fair value of both the hedge instruments and the underlying loan agreements are recorded as gains or losses in interest income. The fair value hedges are considered to be highly effective and any hedge ineffectiveness was deemed not material. The notional amounts of the loan and security agreements being hedged were \$489.0 million at December 31, 2021 and \$442.7 million at December 31, 2020.

Other Derivative Instruments

The Company enters into non-hedging derivatives in the form of mortgage loan forward sale commitments with investors and commitments to originate mortgage loans as part of its mortgage banking business. At December 31, 2021, the Company's fair values of these derivatives were recorded and over the next 12 months are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's net income.

The change in fair value of both the forward sale commitments and commitments to originate mortgage loans were recorded and the net gains or losses included in the Company's gain on sale of loans.

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The following tables summarize the fair value of derivative financial instruments utilized by Horizon:

	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2021	
	Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$ 14,419	Other liabilities	\$ 18,092
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		<u>14,419</u>		<u>18,092</u>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Mortgage loan contracts	Other assets	1,037	Other liabilities	238
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		<u>1,037</u>		<u>238</u>
Total derivatives		<u>\$ 15,456</u>		<u>\$ 18,330</u>

	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2020	
	Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$ 35,388	Other liabilities	\$ 43,631
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		<u>35,388</u>		<u>43,631</u>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Mortgage loan contracts	Other assets	1,045	Other liabilities	—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		<u>1,045</u>		<u>—</u>
Total derivatives		<u>\$ 36,433</u>		<u>\$ 43,631</u>

The effect of the derivative instruments on the consolidated statement of income for the 12-month periods ended December 31 is as follows:

	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivative (Effective Portion) Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationship			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 3,610	\$ (3,004)	\$ (2,117)

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FASB ASC 820–10–20 defines fair value 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. ASC 820–10–55 establishes a fair value hierarchy that emphasizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

	Location of gain (loss) recognized on derivative	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized on Derivative Years Ended December 31		
		2021	2020	2019
Derivative in fair value hedging relationship				
Interest rate contracts	Interest income–loans	\$ (19,588)	\$ (20,962)	\$ (11,380)
Interest rate contracts	Interest income–loans	19,588	20,962	11,380
Total		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
	Location of gain (loss) recognized on derivative	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized on Derivative Years Ended December 31		
		2021	2020	2019
Derivative not designated as hedging relationship				
Mortgage contracts	Other income – gain on sale of loans	\$ (246)	\$ 819	\$ 91

Note 24 – Disclosures about fair value of assets and liabilities

The Fair Value Measurements topic of the FASB ASC defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

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

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the period ended December 31, 2021.

Available for sale securities

When quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows. Level 2 securities include U.S. Treasury and federal agency securities, state and municipal securities, federal agency mortgage obligations and mortgage-backed pools, private-label mortgage-backed pools and corporate notes. Level 2 securities are valued by a third party pricing service commonly used in the banking industry utilizing observable inputs. Observable inputs include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flow analysis, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment spreads and available credit information and the bond's terms and conditions. The pricing provider utilizes evaluated pricing models that vary based on asset class. These models incorporate available

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market information including quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics and, because many fixed-income securities do not trade on a daily basis, apply available information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector grouping, and matrix pricing. In addition, model processes, such as an option adjusted spread model is used to develop prepayment and interest rate scenarios for securities with prepayment features. In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy and include state and municipal securities, U.S. Government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities and corporate securities. Level 3 fair value for securities was determined using grid pricing that incorporates market estimates based on interest rates, maturity dates, coupon rates and ratings. Level 3 fair value for securities that have little to no market activity can also be priced at book value for lack of another reasonable pricing source or methodology.

Hedged loans

Certain fixed rate loans have been converted to variable rate loans by entering into interest rate swap agreements. The fair value of those fixed rate loans is based on discounting the estimated cash flows using interest rates determined by the respective interest rate swap agreement. Loans are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy based on the unobservable inputs used.

Interest rate swap agreements

The fair value of the Company's interest rate swap agreements is estimated by a third party using inputs that are primarily unobservable including a yield curve, adjusted for liquidity and credit risk, contracted terms and discounted cash flow analysis, and therefore, are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities recognized in the accompanying financial statements measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the FASB ASC fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at the following:

	December 31, 2021			
Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Available for sale securities				
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 116,979	\$ —	\$ 116,979	\$ —
State and municipal	639,746	—	519,282	120,464
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	61,577	—	61,577	—
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	226,074	—	226,074	—
Private labeled mortgage-backed pools	31,617	—	31,617	—
Corporate notes	84,819	—	79,787	5,032
Total available for sale securities	1,160,812	—	1,035,316	125,496
Interest rate swap agreements asset	14,419	—	14,419	—
Forward sale commitments	1,037	—	1,037	—
Interest rate swap agreements liability	(18,092)	—	(18,092)	—
Commitments to originate loans	(238)	—	(238)	—

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	December 31, 2020			
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available for sale securities				
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 19,715	\$ —	\$ 19,715	\$ —
State and municipal	837,843	—	837,843	—
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	147,453	—	147,453	—
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	118,799	—	118,799	—
Corporate notes	10,215	—	10,215	—
Total available for sale securities	1,134,025	—	1,134,025	—
Interest rate swap agreements asset	35,388	—	35,388	—
Forward sale commitments	1,045	—	1,045	—
Interest rate swap agreements liability	(43,631)	—	(43,631)	—

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of recurring fair value measurements recognized in the accompanying balance sheets using significant unobservable Level 3 inputs for the year ended December 31, 2021.

	Available for Sale Securities Years Ended December 31	
	2021	
Beginning balance	\$	—
Included in other comprehensive income		(134)
Purchases, issuances and settlements		125,630
Principal payments		—
Ending balance	\$	125,496

Realized gains and losses included in net income for the periods are reported in the consolidated statements of income as follows:

Non-interest Income	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Total gains and losses from:			
Hedged loans	\$ (19,588)	\$ (20,962)	\$ (11,380)
Fair value interest rate swap agreements	19,588	20,962	11,380
Derivative loan commitments	(246)	819	91
	\$ (246)	\$ 819	\$ 91

Certain other assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the ordinary course of business and are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment):

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	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2021				
Collateral dependent loans	\$ 15,176	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,176
Mortgage servicing rights	15,186	—	—	15,186
December 31, 2020				
Collateral dependent loans	\$ 13,123	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,123
Mortgage servicing rights	12,472	—	—	12,472

Collateral Dependent Loans: For loans identified as collateral dependent, then the fair value method of measuring the amount of impairment is utilized. This method requires obtaining a current independent appraisal of the collateral and applying a discount factor to the value.

Collateral dependent loans are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy when impairment is determined using the fair value method.

Mortgage Servicing Rights (MSRs): MSRs do not trade in an active market with readily observable prices. Accordingly, the fair value of these assets is classified as Level 3. The Company determines the fair value of MSRs using an income approach model based upon the Company's month-end interest rate curve and prepayment assumptions. The model utilizes assumptions to estimate future net servicing income cash flows, including estimates of time decay, payoffs and changes in valuation inputs and assumptions. The Company reviews the valuation assumptions against this market data for reasonableness and adjusts the assumptions if deemed appropriate. The carrying amount of the MSRs were reduced by \$2.6 million in 2021 and \$5.2 million in 2020 for the fair value.

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The following table presents qualitative information about unobservable inputs used in recurring and nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements, other than goodwill, at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

December 31, 2021				
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
State and municipal securities	\$ 120,464	Grid pricing	Maturity date, Weighted average coupon	1 month–16 years, 2.05%
Corporate securities	5,032	Grid pricing	Maturity date, Weighted average coupon	9 years–17 years, 3.97%
Collateral dependent loans	15,176	Collateral based measurement	Discount to reflect current market conditions and ultimate collectability	0.0%–54.0% (4.8%)
Mortgage servicing rights	15,186	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate, Constant prepayment rate, Probability of default	8.0%–8.0% (8.0%), 8.4%–14.6% (11.6%), 0.0%–2.0%(0.4%)
December 31, 2020				
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Collateral dependent loans	\$ 13,123	Collateral based measurement	Discount to reflect current market conditions and ultimate collectability	0.0%–72.0% (12.4%)
Mortgage servicing rights	12,472	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate, Constant prepayment rate, Probability of default	7.8%–7.8% (7.8%), 11.5%–20.9% (17.5%), 0.0%–1.0%(0.8%)

Note 25 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments were determined using available market information, current pricing information applicable to Horizon and various valuation methodologies. Where market quotations were not available, considerable management judgment was involved in the determination of estimated fair values. Therefore, the estimated fair value of financial instruments shown below may not be representative of the amounts at which they could be exchanged in a current or future transaction. Due to the inherent uncertainties of expected cash flows of financial instruments, the use of alternate valuation assumptions and methods could have a significant effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments, as shown below, are not intended to reflect the estimated liquidation or market value of Horizon taken as a whole. The disclosed fair value estimates are limited to Horizon's significant financial instruments at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. These include financial instruments recognized as assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as well as certain off-balance sheet financial instruments. The estimated fair values shown below do not include any valuation of assets and liabilities which are not financial instruments as defined by the FASB ASC fair value hierarchy.

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The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Cash and Due from Banks — The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Held to Maturity Securities — For debt securities held to maturity, fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. For those securities where a quoted market price is not available, carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value based upon comparison with similar securities.

Loans Held for Sale — The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Net Loans — The fair value of net loans are estimated on an exit price basis incorporating discounts for credit, liquidity and marketability factors.

FHLB Stock — Fair value of FHLB stock is based on the price at which it may be resold to the FHLB

Interest Receivable/Payable — The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Deposits — The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, interest bearing checking accounts and money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturity.

Borrowings — Rates currently available to Horizon for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair values of existing borrowings.

Subordinated Notes — The fair value of subordinated notes is based on discounted cash flows based on current borrowing rates for similar types of instruments.

Junior Subordinated Debentures to Capital Trusts — Rates currently available for debentures with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair values of existing debentures.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby Letters of Credit — The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates. The fair value of letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date. Due to the short-term nature of these agreements, carrying amounts approximate fair value.

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The following table presents estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall.

December 31, 2021				
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 593,508	\$ 593,508	\$ —	\$ —
Interest-earning time deposits	4,782	—	4,861	—
Investment securities, held to maturity	1,552,443	—	1,513,520	46,471
Loans held for sale	12,579	—	—	12,579
Loans (excluding loan level hedges), net	3,553,345	—	—	3,462,443
Stock in FHLB	24,440	—	24,440	—
Interest receivable	26,137	—	26,137	—
Liabilities				
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 1,360,338	\$ 1,360,338	\$ —	\$ —
Interest bearing deposits	4,442,653	—	4,369,011	—
Borrowings	675,753	—	671,289	—
Subordinated notes	58,750	—	57,906	—
Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts	56,785	—	53,420	—
Interest payable	2,235	—	2,235	—
December 31, 2020				
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 249,711	\$ 249,711	\$ —	\$ —
Interest-earning time deposits	8,965	—	9,136	—
Investment securities, held to maturity	168,676	—	179,990	—
Loans held for sale	13,538	—	—	13,538
Loans (excluding loan level hedges), net	3,810,356	—	—	3,767,348
Stock in FHLB	23,023	—	23,023	—
Interest receivable	21,396	—	21,396	—
Liabilities				
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 1,053,242	\$ 1,053,242	\$ —	\$ —
Interest bearing deposits	3,477,891	—	3,466,522	—
Borrowings	475,000	—	483,245	—
Subordinated notes	58,603	—	57,626	—
Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts	56,548	—	52,676	—
Interest payable	2,712	—	2,712	—

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Note 26 – General Litigation

The Company is subject to claims and lawsuits that arise primarily in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such claims and lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

Note 27 – Condensed Financial Information (Parent Company Only)

Presented below is condensed financial information as to financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Horizon Bancorp, Inc.:

Condensed Balance Sheets

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Assets		
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,907	\$ 127,044
Investment in subsidiaries	796,054	685,966
Other assets	9,510	3,902
Total assets	\$ 859,471	\$ 816,912
Liabilities		
Subordinated notes	\$ 58,750	\$ 58,603
Junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts	56,785	56,548
Other liabilities	20,727	9,545
Stockholders' Equity	723,209	692,216
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 859,471	\$ 816,912

Condensed Statements of Income

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Operating Income (Expense)			
Dividend income from subsidiaries	\$ 22,500	\$ 61,400	\$ 46,150
Other income	25	106	—
Interest expense	(5,767)	(4,483)	(3,209)
Employee benefit expense	(1,890)	(1,997)	(1,687)
Other expense	(591)	(517)	(416)
Income Before Undistributed Income of Subsidiaries	14,277	54,509	40,838
Undistributed Income of Subsidiaries	71,439	13,131	25,053
Income Before Tax	85,716	67,640	65,891
Income Tax Benefit	1,375	859	647
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538

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Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Net Income	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Change in fair value of derivative instruments, net of taxes	3,610	(3,004)	(2,117)
Unrealized appreciation for the period on held to maturity securities, net of taxes	4,687	(46)	(92)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on available for sale securities, net of taxes	(28,082)	27,865	16,726
Less: reclassification adjustment for realized (gains) losses included in net income, net of taxes	(722)	(3,395)	59
	<u>(20,507)</u>	<u>21,420</u>	<u>14,576</u>
Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ 66,584</u>	<u>\$ 89,919</u>	<u>\$ 81,114</u>

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 87,091	\$ 68,499	\$ 66,538
Items not requiring (providing) cash			
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	(71,439)	(13,131)	(25,053)
Change in:			
Share based compensation	68	132	215
Amortization of unearned compensation	1,751	1,206	705
Other assets	730	(20)	(5,449)
Other liabilities	946	(14)	1,629
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>19,147</u>	<u>56,672</u>	<u>38,585</u>
Investing Activities			
Repurchase of outstanding stock	(7,607)	(19,636)	(1,595)
Capital contribution to subsidiary	(60,000)	—	—
Acquisition of Salin	—	—	2,350
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(67,607)</u>	<u>(19,636)</u>	<u>755</u>
Financing Activities			
Net change in borrowings	384	16	98
Dividends paid on common shares	(24,768)	(21,183)	(20,835)
Proceeds from issuance of stock	(1,355)	1,390	1,705
Stock option exercises	1,062	—	—
Net proceeds from issuance of subordinated notes	—	58,824	—
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(24,677)</u>	<u>39,047</u>	<u>(19,032)</u>
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(73,137)</u>	<u>76,083</u>	<u>20,308</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>127,044</u>	<u>50,961</u>	<u>30,653</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 53,907</u>	<u>\$ 127,044</u>	<u>\$ 50,961</u>

HORIZON BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Table dollars in thousands except for per share data)

Note 28 – Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

The following is a summary of the quarterly consolidated results of operations:

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2021	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2021
Interest income	\$ 47,589	\$ 47,420	\$ 50,868	\$ 54,118
Interest expense	5,051	4,788	4,324	4,142
Net interest income	42,538	42,632	46,544	49,976
Provision for loan losses	367	(1,492)	1,112	(2,071)
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	914	—	—	—
Net income	\$ 20,422	\$ 22,173	\$ 23,071	\$ 21,425
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.49
Diluted	0.46	0.50	0.52	0.49
Average shares outstanding:				
Basic	43,919,549	43,950,501	43,810,729	43,534,298
Diluted	44,072,581	44,111,103	43,958,870	43,733,416

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
Interest income	\$ 51,654	\$ 50,344	\$ 50,146	\$ 53,234
Interest expense	10,729	7,348	6,749	9,612
Net interest income	40,925	42,996	43,397	43,622
Provision for loan losses	8,600	7,057	2,052	3,042
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	339	248	1,088	2,622
Net income	\$ 11,655	\$ 14,639	\$ 20,312	\$ 21,893
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.50
Diluted	0.26	0.33	0.46	0.50
Average shares outstanding:				
Basic	44,658,512	43,781,249	43,862,435	43,862,435
Diluted	44,756,716	43,802,794	43,903,881	43,903,881

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Audit Committee, Board of Directors and Stockholders
Horizon Bancorp, Inc.
Michigan City, Indiana

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Horizon Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2021 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, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2021 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, 2021, based on criteria established in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) and our report dated March 9, 2022 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

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 Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were 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 critical audit matters 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 matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Allowance for Credit Losses (“ACL”)

The Company’s loan portfolio totaled \$3.5 billion as of December 31, 2021 and the allowance for credit losses on loans was \$54.0 million. As more fully described in Notes 1, 5 and 6 to the Company’s consolidated financial statements, the Company estimates its exposure to expected credit losses as of the balance sheet date, for existing financial instruments held at amortized cost, securities classified as available for sale and off-balance sheet exposures, such as unfunded loan commitments, letters of credit and other financial guarantees that are not unconditionally cancellable by the Company.

The determination of the ACL requires management to exercise significant judgment and consider numerous subjective factors, including determining qualitative factors utilized to adjust historical loss rates, loan credit risk grading and identifying loans requiring individual evaluation among others. As disclosed by management, different assumptions and conditions could result in a materially different amount for the estimate of the ACL.

We identified the ACL at December 31, 2021 as a critical audit matter. Auditing the ACL involved a high degree of subjectivity in evaluating management's estimates, such as evaluating management's identification of credit quality indicators, grouping of loans determined to be similar into pools, estimating the remaining life of loans in a pool, 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 credit risk grades.

Our audit procedures related to the estimated allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2021 included:

- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls, including those related to technology, over the ACL, the establishment of qualitative adjustments for current and expected conditions, grading and risk classification of loans and establishment of specific reserves on individually evaluated loans and management's review controls over the ACL balance as a whole including attending internal CECL committee, commercial watch, and disclosure committee meetings.
- Testing clerical and computational accuracy of the formulas within the calculation.
- Testing of completeness and accuracy of the information and reports utilized in the ACL.
- Evaluating the precision of management review of the adequacy of the ACL.
- Evaluating the current and expected qualitative adjustments, including assessing the basis for the adjustments and the reasonableness of the significant assumptions.
- Evaluating the forecast adjustment, including assessing that it is reasonable and supportable.
- Evaluating the relevance and reliability of data and assumptions.
- Testing of the loan review function and the accuracy of loan grades determined. Specifically, utilizing internal professionals to assist us in evaluating the appropriateness of loan grades and to assess the reasonableness of specific impairments on loans.
- Evaluating the overall reasonableness of qualitative factors and the appropriateness of their direction and magnitude and the Company's support for the direction and magnitude compared to previous years.
- Evaluating credit quality indicators such as trends in delinquencies, nonaccruals, charge-offs, and loan grades.
- Identifying fields in the various loan systems that defined the loan pools and tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls surrounding the input and maintenance of those fields.

BKD, LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1998.

Indianapolis, Indiana
March 9, 2022

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Audit Committee, Board of Directors and Stockholders
Horizon Bancorp, Inc.
Michigan City, Indiana

Opinion on the Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Horizon Bancorp's (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, 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, 2021 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 and our report dated March 9, 2022, expressed an unqualified opinion.

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 Financial Statements. 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 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.

BKD, LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 9, 2022

HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements and related notes on the preceding pages. The statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America appropriate in the circumstances and include amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgments. Financial information elsewhere in the Annual Report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

In meeting its responsibility for the accuracy of the consolidated financial statements, management relies on Horizon's system of internal accounting controls. This system is designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly recorded to permit the preparation of appropriate financial information. The system of internal controls is supplemented by a program of internal audits to independently evaluate the adequacy and application of financial and operating controls and compliance with Company policies and procedures.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors meets periodically with management, the independent accountants and the internal auditors to ensure that each is properly discharging its responsibilities with regard to the consolidated financial statements and internal accounting controls. The independent accountants have full and free access to the Audit Committee and meet with it to discuss auditing and financial reporting matters.

The consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report have been audited by BKD, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, for 2021, 2020 and 2019. Their audits were conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and included consideration of internal accounting controls, tests of accounting records and other audit procedures to the extent necessary to allow them to express their opinion on the fairness of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision of and with the participation of its management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Horizon has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls (as defined in Rule 13a–15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that, as of the evaluation date, Horizon’s disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by Horizon in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in those reports is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Horizon is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a–15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company’s management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management has determined that Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021 is effective based on the specified criteria.

Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

BKD, LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on management’s assessment of Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting. This report appears in Item 8, following BKD, LLP’s audit report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Horizon’s management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, also have concluded that during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2021, there were no changes in Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Horizon’s internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

PART III

Certain information is omitted from this report pursuant to General Instruction G. (3) of Form 10-K as Horizon intends to file with the Commission its definitive Proxy Statement for its 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the "Proxy Statement") pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, not later than 120 days after December 31, 2021.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information relating to Horizon's directors required by this item is found in the Proxy Statement under "Proposal I — Election of Directors" and is incorporated into this report and item by reference.

The information relating to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors required by this item is found in the Proxy Statement under "Corporate Governance — Audit Committee" and is incorporated into this report and item by reference.

The information relating to Horizon's executive officers required by this item is included in Part I of this Form 10-K under "Special Item: Information about our Executive Officers" and is incorporated into this item by reference.

Horizon has no delinquent Section 16(a) filings to report.

Horizon's "Code of Ethics for Executive Officers and Directors" applies to its directors, chief executive officer and chief financial officer. The code is available on Horizon's website at <http://www.horizonbank.com/> in the section headed "About Us – Investor Relations" under the caption "Corporate Information – Corporate Governance."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information on executive and director compensation and compensation committee matters required by this item can be found in the Proxy Statement under "Corporate Governance," "Compensation Committee Report," "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Executive Compensation" and "Compensation of Directors" and is incorporated into this report and item by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table presents information regarding grants under all equity compensation plans of Horizon through December 31, 2021.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in the First Column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	204,928	\$ 14.32	1,621,711
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	\$ —	—
	<u>204,928</u>	<u>\$ 14.32</u>	<u>1,621,711</u>

The other information required by this item can be found in the Proxy Statement under "Common Share Ownership of Management and Certain Beneficial Owners" and is incorporated by reference into this report and item.

HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is found in the Proxy Statement under “Corporate Governance” and “Certain Business Relationships and Transactions” and is incorporated by reference into this report and item.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference into this report and item from the Proxy Statement section captioned “Auditor Fees and Services.”

HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents Filed As Part of This Annual Report on Form 10–K:

1. Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as part of this document under Item 8:

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2021 and 2020

Consolidated Statements of Income, years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted for the reason that they are not required or are not applicable, or the required information is included in the financial statements.

3. Exhibits

The exhibits filed as part of this report and exhibits incorporated herein by reference to other documents are as follows:

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference/Attached
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Horizon Bancorp, Inc. effective May 16, 2018	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Form 8–K filed on May 16, 2018
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Horizon Bancorp, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Registrant's Form 8–K filed on January 23, 2020
4.1	Description of Common Stock	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 10–K for the year ended December 31, 2020
4.2	Indenture, dated as of October 21, 2004, between Horizon Bancorp and Wilmington Trust Company related to the issuance of Trust Preferred Securities	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 10–K for the year ended December 31, 2009
4.3	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust II, dated as of October 21, 2004, related to the issuance of Trust Preferred Securities	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Form 10–K for the year ended December 31, 2009
4.4	Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated as of December 15, 2006, between Horizon Bancorp and Wilmington Trust Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8–K filed on December 21, 2006
4.5	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement of Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust III, dated as of December 15, 2006	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Form 8–K filed on December 21, 2006
4.6	Indenture for Subordinated Debt, dated June 24, 2020, between Horizon Bancorp, Inc. and Wilmington Trust, National Association	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8–K filed on June 24, 2020
4.7	First Supplemental Indenture, dated June 24, 2020, between Horizon Bancorp, Inc. and Wilmington Trust, National Association	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Form 8–K filed on June 24, 2020

HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference/Attached
10.1*	Horizon Bancorp Amended 2003 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders
10.2*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under 2003 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009
10.3*	Form of Option Grant Agreement under 2003 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009
10.4*	Horizon Bancorp 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders
10.5*	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement under 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2013
10.6*	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (Restrictive Covenant) under 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2013
10.7*	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2017
10.8*	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement (Restrictive Covenant) under 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2017
10.9*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Registrant's Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2018
10.10*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (Restrictive Covenant) under 2013 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Registrant's Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2018
10.11*	Horizon Bancorp, Inc. 2021 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders
10.12*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (time-based) under 2021 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on May 11, 2021
10.13*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (performance-based) under 2021 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Attached
10.14*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (time-based) under 2021 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on May 11, 2021
10.15*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (performance-based) under 2021 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Attached
10.16*	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement (time-based) under 2021 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on May 11, 2021
10.17*	1997 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended and restated as of January 1, 1997, with amendments through December 19, 2017	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 28, 2017 (Registration No. 333-222329)
10.18*	2005 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005, with amendments through December 19, 2017	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 28, 2017 (Registration No. 333-222329)

HORIZON BANCORP, INC.

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference/Attached
10.19*	1998 Directors Deferred Compensation Plan, with amendments through December 19, 2017	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 28, 2017 (Registration No. 333-222330)
10.20*	Amended and Restated 2005 Directors Deferred Compensation Plan, dated December 19, 2017	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 28, 2017 (Registration No. 333-222330)
10.21*	Description of Executive Officer Bonus Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020
10.22*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement (Craig M. Dwight), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
10.23*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement (James D. Neff), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
10.24*	Change in Control Agreement (Craig M. Dwight), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
10.25*	Change in Control Agreement (James D. Neff), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
10.26*	Change in Control Agreement (Mark E. Secor), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
10.27*	Change in Control Agreement (Kathie A. DeRuiter), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
10.28*	Change in Control Agreement (Dennis J. Kuhn), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
10.29*	Change in Control Agreement (Todd A. Etzler), dated January 1, 2020	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2020
14	Code of Ethics for Executive Officers and Directors	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on December 21, 2017
21	Subsidiaries of Horizon	Attached
23	Consent of BKD, LLP	Attached
31.1	Certification of Craig M. Dwight pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Attached
31.2	Certification of Mark E. Secor pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Attached
32.1	Certification of Craig M. Dwight pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Attached
32.2	Certification of Mark E. Secor pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Attached
101	Inline Interactive Data Files	Attached
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)	Embedded Within the Inline XBRL Document

* Indicates exhibits that describe or evidence management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements required to be filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not included.

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

Horizon Bancorp, Inc.
Registrant

Date: March 9, 2022

By: /s/ Craig M. Dwight

Craig M. Dwight
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 9, 2022

By: /s/ Mark E. Secor

Mark E. Secor
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Signature and Title</u>
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Craig M. Dwight</u> Craig M. Dwight, Chairman of the Board Chief Executive Officer and Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Susan D. Aaron</u> Susan D. Aaron, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Eric P. Blackhurst</u> Eric P. Blackhurst, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Lawrence E. Burnell</u> Lawrence E. Burnell, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ James B. Dworkin</u> James B. Dworkin, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Julie Scheck Freigang</u> Julie Scheck Freigang, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Daniel F. Hopp</u> Daniel F. Hopp, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Michele M. Magnuson</u> Michele M. Magnuson, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Peter L. Pairitz</u> Peter L. Pairitz, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Steven W. Reed</u> Steven W. Reed, Director
March 9, 2022	<u>/s/ Spero W. Valavanis</u> Spero W. Valavanis, Director

Horizon Bancorp, Inc. & Horizon Bank Boards of Directors



Susan D. Aaron
Chairman
*Vision Financial
Services, Inc.*



Julie Scheck Freigang
Vice President &
Chief Information
Officer
*CF Industries Holdings,
Inc.*



Steven W. Reed
Partner
BGBC Partners, LLP



Eric P. Blackhurst
Associate General
Counsel, Corporate
Transactions
and Latin America
*The Dow Chemical
Company*



Daniel F. Hopp
Retired Senior Vice
President,
Corporate Affairs &
General Counsel
Whirlpool Corporation



Spero W. Valavanis
Vice President
Shive-Hattery, Inc.



Lawrence E. Burnell
Vice Chairman
*White Lodging
Services Corporation*



Michele M. Magnuson
Retired President &
Chief Financial Officer
LaPorte Bancorp, Inc.



Vanessa P. Williams*
SVP, General Counsel
& Assistant Secretary
Kelly Services



Craig M. Dwight
Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer
Horizon Bancorp, Inc.



James D. Neff*
President
Horizon Bancorp, Inc.



James B. Dworkin
Chancellor Emeritus &
Professor of
Management
Kranert School of
Management
Purdue University



Peter L. Pairitz
Business Developer

**Director of Horizon Bank Only*

Horizon Bancorp, Inc. Executive Officers



Craig M. Dwight
Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer



Kathie A. DeRuiter
Executive Vice
President



Lynn M. Kerber
Executive Vice
President



James D. Neff
President



Dennis J. Kuhn
Executive Vice
President



Mark E. Secor
Chief Financial Officer,
Chief Accounting
Officer & Treasurer



Todd A. Etzler
Executive Vice
President, Corporate
Secretary & General
Counsel

Horizon Bank Executive Officers



Craig M. Dwight
Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer



Kathie A. DeRuiter
Executive Vice
President &
Senior Operations
Officer



Lynn M. Kerber
Executive Vice
President &
Senior Commercial
Credit Officer



James D. Neff
President



Dennis J. Kuhn
Executive Vice
President &
Chief Commercial
Banking Officer



Daniel R. Buresh
Vice President,
Assistant Treasurer,
Chief Accounting
Officer & Assistant
Secretary



Mark E. Secor
Executive Vice
President, Chief
Financial Officer, Chief
Accounting Officer &
Treasurer



Todd A. Etzler
Executive Vice
President, Corporate
Secretary & General
Counsel



Eric L. Sommer
Vice President &
Controller

Senior Officers



Stamma A. Ellinger
Senior Vice President,
Senior Loan Operations
Officer



Carrie A. McKibben
Senior Vice President,
Senior Deposit
Operations Manager



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Senior Vice President,
Wealth & Investment
Manager



Joseph S. Henrich
Senior Vice President,
Senior Technology
Officer



Noe S. Najera
Senior Vice President,
Retail Lending



Tracy E. Woolsey
Senior Vice President,
Senior Corporate
Sales & Customer
Experience



Carla J. Kanney
Senior Vice President,
Retail Banking



Cynthia L. Pressinell
Senior Vice President,
Senior Marketing &
Human Resources
Officer



Nancy Wrzalinski
Senior Vice President,
Senior Auditor &
Enterprise Risk
Manager



Scott T. Kosik
Senior Vice President,
Director of Digital
Banking



Rachel L. Saxon
President, Senior
Wealth & Investment
Management Officer

Regional Presidents



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Regional President,
Central Indiana



Steven C. Kring
Regional President,
Northwest Indiana



David M. Quade
Regional President,
Central Michigan &
North Central Indiana

Market Presidents



Robert E. Avery
Market President,
Central Indiana



Mark D. Johnson
Market President,
Holland/Ottawa County,
Michigan



Janet S. Pasco
Market President,
Oakland County,
Michigan



John M. Crandle
Market President,
Kalamazoo County,
Michigan



T. Jay Maddox
Market President,
Fort Wayne &
Northeast Indiana



Mark A. Ritzi
Market President,
Porter County, Indiana



David C. Eifler
Market President,
Berrien County,
Michigan



Russell R. Mathews
Market President,
Great Lakes Bay Area,
Michigan



Thomas W. Rowland
Market President,
Northern Michigan



Eric D. Evans
Market President,
Lake County, Indiana



Chris G. Nugent
Market President,
Greater Lansing Area,
Michigan



Timothy W. Schooler
Market President,
Greater Lafayette
Region, Indiana

Horizon Bank Subsidiaries

Horizon Insurance Services, Inc.

Rachel L. Saxon
President

Horizon Investments, Inc.

Larry M. Wood
President & Secretary

Horizon Properties, Inc.

Mark E. Secor
President

Horizon Bancorp, Inc. Subsidiaries

Horizon Risk Management, Inc.

Joshua C. Miller
President

Transfer Agent

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Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 30170
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Shareholder Relations

For additional copies of this report, current stock quotes, a list of market makers, and other shareholder inquiries, visit our web site at horizonbank.com or call Shareholder Relations.

Shareholder Relations

Mckenzie Plummer
(219) 814-5618

The logo for Horizon Bancorp, Inc. features the word "HORIZON" in a bold, sans-serif font with a small "SM" trademark symbol. A thin, curved line passes behind the letters. Below "HORIZON" is the text "BANCORP, INC." in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font.

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BANCORP, INC.

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Michigan City, IN 46360
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A NASDAQ Traded Company – Symbol HBNC