

ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES INC

Form 10-K

March 14, 2014

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

or

.. **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 001-34292

ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Pennsylvania (State or Other Jurisdiction of	23-2530374 (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization)	Identification No.)
77 East King Street, P. O. Box 250, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	17257 (Zip Code)
Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (717) 532-6114	

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, No Par Value	The NASDAQ Capital Market
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the
Act.). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second quarter, was approximately \$85 million. For purposes of this calculation, the term "affiliate" refers to all directors and executive officers of the registrant, and all persons beneficially owning more than 5% of the registrant's common stock.

Number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock as of February 28, 2014: 8,109,818.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEM 1 BUSINESS

Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. (the Company), a Pennsylvania corporation, is the holding company for Orrstown Bank (the Bank). The Company's executive offices are located at 77 East King Street, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 17257. The Company was organized on November 17, 1987, for the purpose of acquiring the Bank and such other banks and bank related activities as are permitted by law and desirable. The Bank provides banking and bank related services through 22 offices, located in South Central Pennsylvania, principally in Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster and Perry Counties and in Washington County, Maryland.

The Company files periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the form of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, annual reports on Form 10-K, annual proxy statements and current reports on Form 8-K for any significant events that may arise during the year. Copies of these reports, and any amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), may be obtained free of charge through the SEC's internet site at www.sec.gov or by accessing the Company's website at www.orrstown.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Information on our website shall not be considered a part of this Form 10-K.

History and Acquisitions

The Bank was originally organized in 1919 as a state-chartered bank. On March 8, 1988, in a bank holding company reorganization transaction, the Company acquired 100% ownership of the Bank, issuing 131,455 shares of the Company's common stock to the former shareholders of the Bank.

On May 1, 2006, the Company completed its acquisition of The First National Bank of Newport (First National), a national banking institution with \$120 million in assets at the time of the acquisition. The final consideration paid in the transaction to stockholders of First National consisted of approximately 699,949 shares of the Company's common stock and \$8.9 million in cash. The transaction was valued at approximately \$34 million in the aggregate. As a result of this transaction, the Company added four branches located in Perry County, Pennsylvania, \$120 million in assets, \$72 million in loans and \$106 million in deposits to its franchise. First National remained a separate subsidiary banking institution of the Company until June 15, 2007 when First National merged with and into the Bank with the Bank as the surviving institution.

Business

The Company's primary activity consists of owning and supervising its subsidiary, the Bank. The day-to-day management of the Company is conducted by the Bank's officers. The Company has historically derived most of its income through dividends from the Bank, however, the Bank is prohibited from paying such dividends under existing enforcement agreements (as more fully discussed below). As of December 31, 2013, the Company, on a consolidated basis, had total assets of \$1,177,812,000, total shareholders' equity of \$91,439,000 and total deposits of \$1,000,390,000.

The Company has no employees. Its seven officers are employees of the Bank. On December 31, 2013, the Bank had 323 full-time and 21 part-time employees.

The Bank is engaged in commercial banking and trust business as authorized by the Pennsylvania Banking Code of 1965. This involves accepting demand, time and savings deposits, and granting loans. The Bank grants commercial,

residential, consumer and agribusiness loans in its market areas of Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster and Perry Counties in Pennsylvania and in Washington County, Maryland. The concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 4, Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses filed herewith in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. The Bank maintains a diversified loan portfolio and

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evaluates each customer's credit-worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank upon the extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer pursuant to collateral standards established in the Bank's lending policies and procedures.

Lending

All secured loans are supported with appraisals or evaluations of collateral. Business equipment and machinery, inventories, accounts receivable, and farm equipment are considered appropriate security, provided they meet acceptable standards for liquidity and marketability. Loans secured by real estate generally do not exceed 80% of the appraised value of the property. Loan to collateral values are monitored as part of the loan review process, and appraisals are updated as deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

Commercial Lending

A majority of the Company's loan assets are loans for business purpose. Approximately 65% of the loan portfolio is comprised of commercial loans. The Bank makes commercial real estate, equipment, working capital and other commercial purpose loans as required by the broad range of borrowers across the Bank's various markets.

The Bank's loan policy dictates the underwriting requirements for the various types of loans the Bank would extend to borrowers. The policy covers such requirements as debt coverage ratios, advance rate against different forms of collateral, loan-to-value ratio (LTV) and maximum term.

Consumer Lending

The Bank provides home equity loans, home equity lines of credit and other consumer loans through its branch network. A large majority of the consumer loans are secured by either a first or second lien position on the borrower's primary residential real estate. The Bank requires a LTV of no greater than 90% of the value of the real estate being taken as collateral. The Bank's underwriting standards typically require that a borrower's debt to income ratio generally cannot exceed 43%.

Residential Lending

The Bank provides residential mortgages throughout its various markets through a network of mortgage loan officers. A majority of the residential mortgages originated are sold to secondary market investors, primarily Fannie Mae and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. All mortgages, regardless of being sold or held in the Bank's portfolio, are underwritten to secondary market industry standards for prime mortgages. The Bank requires a LTV of no greater than 80% of the value of the real estate being taken as collateral, without the borrower obtaining private mortgage insurance.

Loan Review

The Bank has a loan review policy and program which is designed to identify and mitigate risk in the lending function. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Committee, comprised of executive officers and loan department personnel, is charged with the oversight of overall credit quality and risk exposure of the Bank's loan portfolio. This includes the monitoring of the lending activities of all Bank personnel with respect to underwriting and processing new loans and the timely follow-up and corrective action for loans showing signs of deterioration in quality. The loan review program provides the Bank with an independent review of the Bank's loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. Generally, consumer and residential mortgage loans are included in the Pass categories unless a specific action, such

as extended delinquencies, bankruptcy, repossession or death of the borrower occurs, which heightens awareness as to a possible credit event.

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Loan reviews are completed annually on all commercial relationships with a committed loan balance in excess of \$1,000,000. Loan review documentation is submitted to the ERM Committee no less than quarterly with a formal review and confirmation of risk rating as presented by independent loan review personnel. In addition, all relationships greater than \$250,000 rated Substandard, Doubtful or Loss are reviewed by the ERM Committee on a quarterly basis, with reaffirmation of the rating as approved by the Bank's Loan Work Out Committee or loan review staff.

The Bank outsources its independent loan review to a third party provider, which continually monitors and evaluates loan customers utilizing risk-rating criteria established in the loan policy in order to identify deteriorating trends and detect conditions which might indicate potential problem loans. The third party loan review firm reports the results of the loan reviews quarterly to the ERM Committee for approval and provides the basis for evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

Orrstown Financial Advisors (OFA)

Through its trust department, the Bank renders services as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, managing agent, custodian, investment advisor, and other fiduciary activities authorized by law under the trade name Orrstown Financial Advisors. OFA offers retail brokerage services through a third party broker/dealer arrangement with Financial Network Investment Company (FNIC). As of December 31, 2013, trust assets under management were \$1,085,216,000.

Regulation and Supervision

The Company is a bank holding company registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the FRB) and has elected status as a financial holding company. As a registered bank holding company and financial holding company, the Company is subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the BHC Act) and to inspection, examination, and supervision by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (the Federal Reserve Bank).

The Bank is a Pennsylvania-chartered commercial bank and a member of the Federal Reserve System. As such, the operations of the Bank are subject to federal and state statutes applicable to banks chartered under Pennsylvania law, to FRB member banks and to banks whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The Bank's operations are also subject to regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Banking (PDB), the FRB and the FDIC.

Several of the more significant regulatory provisions applicable to banks and bank holding companies to which the Company and the Bank are subject are discussed below, along with certain regulatory matters concerning the Company and the Bank. To the extent that the following information describes statutory or regulatory provisions, such information is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutes or regulations. Any change in applicable law or regulation may have a material effect on the business and prospects of the Company and the Bank.

Enforcement

On March 22, 2012, the Company and the Bank entered into a Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank entered into a Consent Order with the PDB.

Pursuant to the Written Agreement, the Company and the Bank agreed to, among other things: (i) adopt and implement a plan, acceptable to the Federal Reserve Bank, to strengthen oversight of management and operations;

(ii) adopt and implement a plan, acceptable to the Federal Reserve Bank, to reduce the Bank's interest in criticized and classified assets; (iii) adopt a plan, acceptable to the Federal Reserve Bank, to strengthen the Bank's credit risk management practices; (iv) adopt and implement a program, acceptable to the Federal

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Reserve Bank, for the maintenance of an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses; (v) adopt and implement a written plan, acceptable to the Federal Reserve Bank, to maintain sufficient capital on a consolidated basis for the Company and on a stand-alone basis for the Bank; and (vi) revise the Bank's loan underwriting and credit administration policies. The Bank and the Company also agreed not to declare or pay any dividend without prior approval from the Federal Reserve Bank, and the Company agreed not to incur or increase debt or to redeem any outstanding shares without prior Federal Reserve Bank approval.

Pursuant to the Consent Order, the Bank agreed to, among other things, subject to review and approval by the PDB, (i) adopt and implement a plan to strengthen oversight of management and operations; (ii) adopt and implement a plan to reduce the Bank's interest in criticized and classified assets; (iii) adopt and implement a program for the maintenance of an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses; (iv) adopt and implement a capital plan which includes specific benchmark capital ratios to be met at each quarter end; and (v) adopt a plan to strengthen the Bank's credit risk management practices. The Bank also agreed not to declare or pay any dividend without prior approval of the PDB.

The Company and the Bank have developed and continues to implement strategies and action plans to meet the requirements of the Written Agreement and the Consent Order. As part of its efforts on complying with the terms of the Written Agreement and the Consent Order, the Bank has filed a capital plan with the Federal Reserve Bank and the PDB.

The Written Agreement will continue until terminated by the Federal Reserve Bank, and the Consent Order will continue until terminated by the PDB. The foregoing description of the Written Agreement and Consent Order are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual agreements which are attached as Exhibits 10.12 and Exhibit 10.13, respectively, and incorporated herein by this reference.

Additional regulatory restrictions require prior approval before appointing or changing the responsibilities of directors and executive officers, entering into any employment agreement or other agreement or plan providing for the payment of a golden parachute payment or the making of any golden parachute payment.

Financial and Bank Holding Company Activities

In general, the BHC Act and the FRB's regulations limit the nonbanking activities permissible for bank holding companies to those activities that the FRB has determined to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks to be a proper incident thereto. A bank holding company that elects to be treated as a financial holding company, such as the Company, however, may engage in, and acquire companies engaged in, activities that are considered financial in nature, as defined by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and FRB regulations. For a bank holding company to be eligible to elect financial holding company status, the holding company must be both well capitalized or well managed under applicable regulatory standards and all of its subsidiary banks must be well-capitalized and well-managed and must have received at least a satisfactory rating on such institution's most recent examination under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (the CRA). A financial holding company that continues to meet all of such requirements may engage directly or indirectly in activities considered financial in nature, either de novo or by acquisition, as long as it gives the FRB after-the-fact notice of the new activities. If a financial holding company fails to continue to meet any of the prerequisites for financial holding company status after engaging in activities not permissible for bank holding companies that have not elected to be treated as financial holding companies, the company must enter into an agreement with the FRB that it will comply with all applicable capital and management requirements. If the financial holding company does not return to compliance within 180 days, or such longer period as agreed to by the FRB, the FRB may order the company to discontinue existing activities that are not generally permissible for bank holding companies or divest the company's investments in companies

engaged in such activities. In addition, if any banking subsidiary of a financial holding company receives a CRA rating of less than satisfactory, the company would be prohibited from engaging in any additional activities other than those permissible for bank holding companies that are not financial holding companies.

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FDIC Insurance and Assessments

The Bank's deposits are insured to applicable limits by the FDIC. Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), the maximum deposit insurance amount was permanently increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

The FDIC has adopted a risk-based premium system that provides for quarterly assessments based on an insured institution's ranking in one of four risk categories based on their examination ratings and capital ratios. Within its risk category, an institution is assigned an initial base assessment which is then adjusted to determine its final assessment rate based on its level of brokered deposits, secured liabilities and unsecured debt.

The Dodd-Frank Act required the FDIC to take such steps as necessary to increase the reserve ratio of the Deposit Insurance Fund from 1.15% to 1.35% of insured deposits by 2020. In setting the assessments, the FDIC is required to offset the effect of the higher reserve ratio against insured depository institutions with total consolidated assets of less than \$10 billion. The Dodd-Frank Act also broadened the base for FDIC insurance assessments so that assessments will be based on the average consolidated total assets less average tangible equity capital of a financial institution rather than on its insured deposits. The FDIC has adopted a restoration plan to increase the reserve ratio to 1.15% by September 30, 2020 with additional rulemaking scheduled regarding the method to be used to achieve a 1.35% reserve ratio by that date and offset the effect on institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets.

Pursuant to these requirements, the FDIC adopted new assessment regulations effective April 1, 2011 that redefined the assessment base as average consolidated assets less average tangible equity. Insured banks with more than \$1.0 billion in assets must calculate quarterly average assets based on daily balances while smaller banks and newly chartered banks may use weekly averages. Average assets would be reduced by goodwill and other intangibles. Average tangible equity equals Tier 1 capital. For institutions with more than \$1.0 billion in assets, average tangible equity is calculated on a weekly basis while smaller institutions may use the quarter-end balance. The base assessment rate for insured institutions in Risk Category I will range between 5 to 9 basis points and for institutions in Risk Categories II, III, and IV will be 14, 23 and 35 basis points. An institution's assessment rate will be reduced based on the amount of its outstanding unsecured long-term debt and for institutions in Risk Categories II, III and IV may be increased based on their brokered deposits.

Liability for Banking Subsidiaries

Under the Dodd-Frank Act and applicable FRB policy, a bank holding company such as the Company is expected to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and to commit resources to their support. This support may be required at times when the bank holding company may not have the resources to provide it. Similarly, under the cross-guarantee provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the FDIA), the FDIC can hold any FDIC-insured depository institution liable for any loss suffered or anticipated by the FDIC in connection with (1) the default of a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution; or (2) any assistance provided by the FDIC to a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution in danger of default.

Pennsylvania Banking Law

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

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The FDIA, however, prohibits state chartered banks from making new investments, loans, or becoming involved in activities as principal and equity investments which are not permitted for national banks unless (1) the FDIC determines the activity or investment does not pose a significant risk of loss to the Deposit Insurance Fund and (2) the bank meets all applicable capital requirements. Accordingly, the additional operating authority provided to the Bank by the Banking Code is significantly restricted by the FDIA.

Dividend Restrictions

The Company's funding for cash distributions to its shareholders is derived from a variety of sources, including cash and temporary investments. One of the principal sources of those funds has historically been dividends received from the Bank. Various federal and state laws limit the amount of dividends the Bank can pay to the Company without regulatory approval. In addition, federal bank regulatory agencies have authority to prohibit the Bank from engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting its business. The payment of dividends, depending upon the financial condition of the bank in question, could be deemed to constitute an unsafe or unsound practice. The ability of the Bank to pay dividends in the future is currently, and could be further, influenced by bank regulatory policies and capital guidelines. Additional information concerning the Company and the Bank with respect to dividends is incorporated by reference from the risk factors entitled "The Company is subject to restrictions and conditions of formal agreements issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Department of Banking. Failure to comply with these formal agreements could result in additional enforcement action against us, including the imposition of monetary penalties" and "The Company discontinued its quarterly cash dividend and suspended the stock repurchase program based on regulatory requirements" included under Item 1A of this report and Note 15, "Restrictions on Dividends, Loans and Advances," of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included under Item 8 of this report, and the "Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Matters" section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations," included under Item 7 of this report.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Information concerning the compliance of the Company and the Bank with respect to capital requirements is incorporated by reference from Note 14, "Shareholders' Equity and Regulatory Capital," of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included under Item 8 of this report, and from the "Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Matters" section of the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations," included under Item 7 of this report.

Basel III Capital Rules

In July 2013, the Company and Bank's primary federal regulator, the FRB, approved final rules (the "Basel III Capital Rules") establishing a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations, including community banks, which also incorporate provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Basel III Capital Rules substantially revise the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and depository institutions, including the Company and Bank, compared to existing U.S. risk-based capital rules. The Basel III Capital Rules define the components of capital and address other issues affecting the numerator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios, addresses risk weights and other issues affecting the denominator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios and replace the current risk-weighting approach. The Basel III Capital Rules are effective for the Company and Bank on January 1, 2015 (subject to a phase-in period).

The Basel III Capital Rules, among other things, (i) introduce a new capital measure called "Common Equity Tier 1" ("CET1"), (ii) specify that Tier 1 capital consist of CET1 and "Additional Tier 1 capital" instruments meeting specified requirements, (iii) define CET1 narrowly by requiring that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures

be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital and (iv) expand the scope of the deductions/adjustments from capital as compared to existing regulations.

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When fully phased in on January 1, 2019, the Basel III Capital Rules will require the Company and Bank to maintain (i) a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.5%, plus a 2.5% capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 4.5% CET1 ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 7% upon full implementation), (ii) a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 6.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 6.0% Tier 1 capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5% upon full implementation), (iii) a minimum ratio of Total capital (that is, Tier 1 plus Tier 2) to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 8.0% total capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum total capital ratio of 10.5% upon full implementation) and (iv) a minimum leverage ratio of 4%, calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets.

The aforementioned capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the conservation buffer (or below the combined capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer, when the latter is applied) may face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and discretionary bonuses to executive officers based on the amount of the shortfall.

Under the Basel III Capital Rules, the initial minimum capital ratios as of January 1, 2015 will be as follows:

4.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets;

6.0% Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets; and

8.0% Total capital to risk-weighted assets.

The Basel III Capital Rules provide for a number of deductions from and adjustments to CET1. These include, for example, the requirement that mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets dependent upon future taxable income and significant investments in non-consolidated financial entities be deducted from CET1 to the extent that any one such category exceeds 10% of CET1 or all such categories in the aggregate exceed 15% of CET1. Under current capital standards, the effects of accumulated other comprehensive income items included in capital are excluded for the purposes of determining regulatory capital ratios. Under the Basel III Capital Rules, the effects of certain accumulated other comprehensive items are not excluded; however, the Company and Bank, may make a one-time permanent election to continue to exclude these items. The Company and Bank are still evaluating the benefits and limitations of making this election, and have not yet concluded if they will take advantage of the election.

Implementation of the deductions and other adjustments to CET1 will begin on January 1, 2015 and will be phased-in over a 4-year period (beginning at 40% on January 1, 2015 and an additional 20% per year thereafter until fully phased-in at January 1, 2018). The implementation of the capital conservation buffer will begin on January 1, 2016 at the 0.625% level and be phased in over a four-year period (increasing by that amount on each subsequent January 1, until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019).

With respect to the Bank, the Basel III Capital Rules also revise the prompt corrective action regulations pursuant to Section 38 of the FDIA, by (i) introducing a CET1 ratio requirement at each level (other than critically undercapitalized), with the required CET1 ratio being 6.5% for well-capitalized status; (ii) increasing the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio requirement for each category (other than critically undercapitalized), with the minimum Tier 1

capital ratio for well-capitalized status being 8% (as compared to the current 6%), and (iii) eliminating the current provision that provides that a bank with a composite supervisory rating of 1 may have a 3% leverage ratio and still be adequately capitalized. The Basel III Capital Rules do not change the total risk-based capital requirement for any prompt corrective action category.

The Basel III Capital Rules prescribe a standardized approach for risk weightings that expands the risk-weighting categories from the current four categories (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) to a much larger and more risk-

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sensitive number of categories, depending on the nature of the assets, generally ranging from 0% for U.S. government and agency securities, to 600% for certain equity exposures, and resulting in higher risk weights for a variety of asset categories. Significant changes to current rules that will impact the Company's determination of risk-weighted assets include, among other things:

Applying a 150% risk weight for certain high volatility commercial real estate acquisition, development and construction loans, compared to 100% risk weight currently in place;

Assigning a 150% risk weight to exposures (other than residential mortgage exposures) that are 90 days past due or in nonaccrual status, compared to 100% risk weight currently in place; and

Providing for a 20% credit conversion factor for the unused portion of a commitment with an original maturity of one year or less that is not unconditionally cancellable, compared to 0% currently in place.

Management is currently evaluating the impact that the Basel III Capital Rules, on a fully phased-in basis, will have on our capital levels. Management anticipates that it will be in compliance with the phased in rules.

Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection

The Dodd-Frank Act created an independent regulatory body, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau), with authority and responsibility to set rules and regulations for most consumer protection laws applicable to all banks, including the Company. The Bureau has responsibility for mortgage reform and enforcement, as well as broad new powers over consumer financial activities which could impact what consumer financial services would be available and how they are provided.

In late 2012, the Bureau formed a Community Bank Advisory Council. Representatives were drawn from small-to-medium-sized community banks to engage in discussions on how smaller institutions help level the playing field for consumers experiencing difficulty in managing their money and what opportunities and challenges exist in mortgage lending for small institutions. The Bureau has developed prototype designs for various disclosures and agreements and invited the public and financial industry to review and comment on what works. Their website (www.consumerfinance.gov) serves as a public information resource on laws and regulations, assistance with financial questions, participation with projects or initiatives, and submission of complaints. The Bureau has positioned itself to serve as a resource for submission of complaints and to provide help to consumers with complaints regarding credit cards, mortgages, student loans, checking accounts, savings accounts, credit reporting, bank services, and other consumer loans. Guidance and consumer tips on various financial topics have been issued since 2012 in blogs on the Bureau's website.

Significant final mortgage rules were issued by the Bureau in January 2013 most with mandatory effective dates in January 2014. These rules were mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act provisions enacted in response to the breakdown in the mortgage lending markets and to provide for consumer protections. The following rules are intended to address problems consumers face in the three major steps in buying a home – shopping for a mortgage, closing on a mortgage, and paying off a mortgage.

Ability-to-Repay (ATR) and Qualified Mortgage (QM) rules were designed to address concerns that residential mortgage borrowers received loans for which they had no ability to repay. The ATR final rule requires a creditor to

make a reasonable and good faith determination at or before closing that the consumer will have a reasonable ability, at the time of consummation, to repay the loan, according to its terms, including any mortgage-related obligations. The ATR standards require consideration of eight specific underwriting factors. Information used must be documented and verified using reasonably reliable third-party records. The ATR rule provides for a wide variety of documents and sources of information that can be used and relied on to determine ATR. In addition, the ATR rules included provisions that create a legal advantage for lenders for loans that are qualified mortgages. A QM must have a fully amortizing payment, have a term of 30 years or less, and not have points and fees that exceed certain thresholds depending on the total loan amount. Safe Harbor QM loans are lower priced loans that meet QM requirements. Loans satisfying the QM requirements will be entitled to liability

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protection from damage claims and defenses by borrowers based on an asserted failure to meet ATR requirements. Rebuttable Presumption QM loans are higher-priced loans that meet QM requirements and provide liability protection to a lesser degree from damage claims and defense by borrowers based on asserted failure to meet ATR requirements.

Loan servicing has become a key focus, especially when loan workouts and modifications are involved. New mortgage servicing rules effective in January 2014 implement new provisions regarding servicing standards. These new standards seek to ensure similar borrowers who default or become delinquent are treated in a similar, consistent manner. The Bank presently services 5,000 or fewer mortgage loans which it owns or originated, so it is considered a Small Servicer and is exempt from certain parts of the Mortgage Servicing Rules. The mortgage servicing requirements applicable to the Bank's servicing operations under the new mortgage servicing rules are as follows: 1) adjustable rate mortgage interest rate adjustment notices; 2) prompt payment crediting and payoff statements; 3) limits on force-placed insurance; 4) responses to written information requests and complaints of errors; 5) loss mitigation with regard to the first notice or filing for a foreclosure and no foreclosure proceedings if a borrower is performing pursuant to the terms of a loss mitigation agreement.

Other Federal Laws and Regulations

The Company's operations are subject to additional federal laws and regulations applicable to financial institutions, including, without limitation:

Privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and related regulations, which require us to maintain privacy policies intended to safeguard customer financial information, to disclose the policies to our customers and to allow customers to opt out of having their financial service providers disclose their confidential financial information to non-affiliated third parties, subject to certain exceptions;

Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records;

Consumer protection rules for the sale of insurance products by depository institutions, adopted pursuant to the requirements of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act; and

USA PATRIOT Act, which requires financial institutions to take certain actions to help prevent, detect and prosecute international money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Future Legislation and Regulation

Changes to the laws and regulations in the states where the Company and the Bank do business can affect the operating environment of both the Company and the Bank in substantial and unpredictable ways. The Company cannot accurately predict whether those changes in laws and regulations will occur, and, if those changes occur, the ultimate effect they would have upon the financial condition or results of operations of the Company. This is also true of federal legislation, particularly given the current challenging economic environment.

NASDAQ Capital Market

The Company's common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the trading symbol "ORRF" and is subject to NASDAQ's rules for listed companies.

Forward Looking Statements

Additional information concerning the Company and the Bank with respect to forward looking statements is incorporated by reference from the "Caution About Forward Looking Statements" section of the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," included in this report under Item 7.

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Competition

The Bank's principal market area consists of Cumberland County, Franklin County, Lancaster County, and Perry County, Pennsylvania, and Washington County, Maryland. The Bank services a substantial number of depositors in this market area and contiguous counties, with the greatest concentration in Chambersburg, Shippensburg, and Carlisle, Pennsylvania and the surrounding areas.

The Bank, like other depository institutions, has been subjected to competition from less heavily regulated entities such as credit unions, brokerage firms, money market funds, consumer finance and credit card companies, and other commercial banks, many of which are larger than the Bank. The principal methods of competing effectively in the financial services industry include improving customer service through the quality and range of services provided, improving efficiencies and pricing services competitively. The Bank is competitive with the financial institutions in its service areas with respect to interest rates paid on time and savings deposits, service charges on deposit accounts and interest rates charged on loans.

The Bank continues to implement strategic initiatives focused on expanding our core businesses and to explore, on an ongoing basis, acquisition, divestiture, and joint venture opportunities to the extent permitted by our regulators. We analyze each of our products and businesses in the context of shareholder return, customer demands, competitive advantages, industry dynamics, and growth potential.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

Our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by various factors, many of which are beyond our control. These risk factors include the following:

The Company is subject to restrictions and conditions of formal agreements issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Department of Banking. Failure to comply with these formal agreements could result in additional enforcement action against us, including the imposition of monetary penalties.

In March 2012, the Company entered into a Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and a Consent Order with the Pennsylvania Department of Banking (PDB). These formal agreements require the Company to discontinue a number of practices and to take a number of actions. In particular, we agreed with the Federal Reserve Bank to, among other things, prepare and submit plans regarding: (i) strengthening of credit risk management practices and underwriting, (ii) the repayment or disposition of properties classified as OREO and nonperforming or criticized assets, (iii) the allowance for loan loss methodology, (iv) capital, and (v) a management review. These formal agreements also restrict the ability of the Company and the Bank to pay dividends, to repurchase stock or to incur indebtedness without prior regulatory approval. We intend to fully comply with the formal agreements. However, if we fail to comply, the Federal Reserve Bank and/or the PDB could take additional enforcement action against the Company. Possible enforcement actions could include the issuance of a cease and desist order that could be judicially enforced, the imposition of civil monetary penalties, the issuance of directives to increase capital or to enter into a strategic transaction, whether by merger or otherwise, with a third party, the appointment of a conservator or receiver, the termination of insurance of deposits, the issuance of removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties and the enforcement of such actions through injunctions or restraining orders. Any remedial measure or further enforcement action, whether formal or informal, could impose restrictions on our ability to operate our business, harm our reputation and our ability to retain and attract customers, adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations and impact the trading price of our common stock.

We have incurred and expect to continue to incur additional regulatory compliance expense in connection with these formal agreements. Such additional regulatory compliance costs could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, deviations from our business plan will likely have to be approved by the regulators, which could limit our ability to make any changes to our business. This could negatively impact the scope and flexibility of our business activities.

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The Company may not be able to pay any cash dividends or conduct any stock repurchases for the foreseeable future.

The Company is a bank holding company regulated by the FRB. In October 2011, the Company announced it had discontinued its quarterly dividend, which was the result of regulatory guidance from the FRB indicating that the Company's dividend application would not be approved. Due to subsequent regulatory restrictions included in the formal agreements with our regulators discussed above, the Company is restricted from paying any dividends or repurchasing any stock without prior regulatory approval. Accordingly, we do not anticipate being able to pay any cash dividends or conducting any stock repurchases until such time as the agreements are lifted.

The Company is a holding company dependent for liquidity on payments from the Bank, its sole subsidiary, which is subject to restrictions.

The Company is a holding company and depends on dividends, distributions and other payments from the Bank to fund dividend payments, if permitted, and to fund all payments on obligations. The Bank is subject to laws that restrict dividend payments or authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from it to us. Pursuant to the terms of the formal agreements we entered into with the Federal Reserve Bank and the PDB in March 2012, as discussed above, any dividend or similar payment from the Bank to us may only be made with prior regulatory approval. In addition, our right to participate in a distribution of assets upon the Bank's liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of the Bank's creditors.

The Company may be required to make further increases in the provisions for loan losses and to charge off additional loans in the future, which could materially adversely affect it.

There is no precise method of predicting loan losses and the required level of reserves, and related provision for loan losses, can fluctuate from year to year, based on charge-offs (recoveries), loan volumes, credit administration practices, and local and national economic conditions, among other factors. For 2013, we recorded a negative provision for loan losses of \$3,150,000. The Company also recorded net loan recoveries of \$949,000 in 2013 compared to net charge-offs of \$68,849,000 in 2012. Risk elements, including nonperforming loans, troubled debt restructurings, loans greater than 90 days past due still accruing, and other real estate owned totaled \$26,322,000 at December 31, 2013. The allowance for loan losses, which is a reserve established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense, represents management's best estimate of probable incurred losses within the existing portfolio of loans. The level of the allowance reflects management's evaluation of, among other factors, the status of specific impaired loans, trends in historical loss experience, delinquency, credit concentrations and economic conditions within our market area. The determination of the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses inherently involves a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and requires us to make significant estimates of current credit risks and future trends, all of which may undergo material changes. Changes in economic conditions affecting borrowers, new information regarding existing loans, identification of additional problem loans and other factors, both within and outside of our control, may require us to increase our allowance for loan losses.

In addition, bank regulatory agencies periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require us to increase the provision for loan losses or to recognize further loan charge-offs, based on judgments that differ from those of management. If loan charge-offs in future periods exceed the allowance for loan losses, there could be a need to record additional provisions to increase our allowance for loan losses. Furthermore, growth in the loan portfolio would generally lead to an increase in the provision for loan losses. Generally, increases in our allowance for loan losses will result in a decrease in net income and stockholders' equity, and may have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company, results of operations and cash flows.

The allowance for loan losses was 3.12% of total loans and 83% of nonaccrual and restructured loans still accruing at December 31, 2013, compared to 3.29% of total loans and 110% of nonaccrual and restructured loans

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still accruing at December 31, 2012. Material additions to the allowance could materially decrease our net income. In addition, at December 31, 2013, the top 25 lending relationships individually had commitments in excess of \$190,000,000, and a total outstanding loan balance of nearly \$167,000,000, or 28% of the loan portfolio. The deterioration of one or more of these loans could result in a significant increase in the nonperforming loans and the provisions for loan losses, which would negatively impact our results of operations.

Difficult economic and market conditions have adversely affected the financial services industry and may continue to materially and adversely affect the Company.

We are operating in a challenging economic environment, including generally uncertain national and local conditions. Additional concerns from some of the countries in the European Union and elsewhere have also strained the financial markets both abroad and domestically. Although there has been some improvement in the overall global macroeconomic conditions in 2013, financial institutions continue to be affected by conditions in the real estate market and the constrained financial markets. In recent years, declines in the housing market, increases in unemployment and under-employment have negatively impacted the credit performance of loans and resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions, including the Bank. Reflecting concern over economic conditions, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased providing funding to borrowers. While the Company saw some improvement in 2013, there continued to be stress on the Bank's portfolio. A worsening of economic conditions may further impact the Bank's results of operations and financial condition. In particular, we may face the following risks in connection with these events:

Loan delinquencies could increase further;

Problem assets and foreclosures could increase further;

Demand for our products and services could decline;

Collateral for loans made by us, especially real estate, could decline further in value, in turn reducing a customer's borrowing power, and reducing the value of assets and collateral associated with our loans; and

Investments in mortgage-backed securities could decline in value as a result of performance of the underlying loans or the diminution of the value of the underlying real estate collateral pressing the government sponsored agencies to honor its guarantees to principal and interest.

As these conditions or similar ones continue to exist or worsen, we may experience continuing or increased adverse effects on our financial condition and results of operations.

Governmental regulation and regulatory actions against us may impair our operations or restrict our growth.

The Company is subject to regulation and supervision under federal and state laws and regulations. The requirements and limitations imposed by such laws and regulations limit the manner in which we conduct our business, undertake new investments and activities and obtain financing. These regulations are designed primarily for the protection of the deposit insurance funds and consumers and not to benefit our shareholders. Financial institution regulation has been

the subject of significant legislation in recent years and may be the subject of further significant legislation in the future, none of which is within our control. Federal and state regulatory agencies also frequently adopt changes to their regulations or change the manner in which existing regulations are applied or enforced. The Company cannot predict the substance or impact of pending or future legislation, regulation or the application thereof. Compliance with such current and potential regulation and scrutiny may significantly increase our costs, impede the efficiency of our internal business processes, require us to increase our regulatory capital and limit our ability to pursue business opportunities in an efficient manner. Bank regulations can hinder our ability to compete with financial services companies that are not regulated in the same manner or are subject to less regulation.

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The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act may affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and stock price.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions affecting large and small financial institutions, including several provisions that will profoundly affect how community banks and bank holding companies will be regulated in the future. Among other things, these provisions relax rules regarding interstate branching, allow financial institutions to pay interest on business checking accounts, change the scope of federal deposit insurance coverage and impose new capital requirements on bank holding companies. Many of the requirements called for in the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented over time and most will be subject to implementing regulations over the course of several years. Given the uncertainty associated with the manner in which the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented by the various regulatory agencies and through regulations, the full extent of the impact such requirements will have on our operations is unclear.

The Dodd-Frank Act also created a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has broad rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks and savings institutions including the authority to prohibit unfair, deceptive or abusive acts and practices. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has examination and enforcement authority over all banks and savings institutions with more than \$10 billion in assets. Banks and savings institutions with \$10 billion or less in assets will be examined by their applicable bank regulators.

The Company may be required to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make any changes necessary to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements under the Dodd-Frank Act. Failure to comply with the new requirements may negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition. While the Company cannot predict what effect any presently contemplated or future changes in the laws or regulations or their interpretations would have on us, these changes could be materially adverse to our investors.

The repeal of federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits could increase our interest expense and reduce our net interest margin.

All federal prohibitions on the ability of financial institutions to pay interest on demand deposit accounts were repealed as part of the Dodd-Frank Act. As a result, beginning on July 21, 2011, financial institutions could commence offering interest on demand deposits to compete for clients. We do not know what interest rates or products other institutions may offer. Our interest expense could increase and our net interest margin could decrease if we begin offering interest on demand deposits to attract additional customers or maintain current customers. Consequently, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected.

Changes in interest rates could adversely impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Operating income, net income and liquidity depend to a great extent on our net interest margin, i.e., the difference between the interest yields we receive on loans, securities and other interest earning assets and the interest rates we pay on interest-bearing deposits, borrowings and other liabilities. These rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond our control, including competition, general economic conditions and monetary and fiscal policies of various governmental and regulatory authorities, including the Board of Governors of the FRB. If the rate of interest we pay on our interest-bearing deposits, borrowings and other liabilities increases more than the rate of interest we receive on loans, securities and other interest earning assets, our net interest income, and therefore our earnings, and liquidity could be materially adversely affected. Our earnings and liquidity could also be materially adversely affected if the rates on our loans, securities and other investments fall more quickly than those on our deposits, borrowings and other liabilities. Our operations are subject to risks and uncertainties surrounding our exposure to changes in the interest rate

environment.

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Additionally, based on an analysis of the interest rate sensitivity of the Company's assets, an increase in the general level of interest rates will negatively affect the market value of the investment portfolio because of the relatively long duration of certain securities included in the investment portfolio.

Changes in interest rates also can affect: (1) the ability to originate loans; (2) the value of interest-earning assets, which would negatively impact stockholders' equity, and the ability to realize gains from the sale of such assets; (3) the ability to obtain and retain deposits in competition with other available investment alternatives; and (4) the ability of borrowers to repay adjustable or variable rate loans.

Increases in FDIC insurance premiums may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Market developments significantly depleted the insurance fund of the FDIC and reduced the ratio of reserves to insured deposits. As a result, the Company may be required to pay significantly higher premiums or additional special assessments or taxes that could adversely affect earnings. We are generally unable to control the amount of premiums that are required to be paid for FDIC insurance. If there are additional bank or financial institution failures, the Company may be required to pay even higher FDIC premiums than the levels currently imposed. Any future increases or required prepayments in FDIC insurance premiums may materially adversely affect the results of operations.

Because our business is concentrated in South Central Pennsylvania and Washington County, Maryland, our financial performance could be materially adversely affected by economic conditions and real estate values in these market areas.

Our operations and the properties securing our loans are primarily located in South Central Pennsylvania and in Washington County, Maryland. Our operating results depend largely on economic conditions and real estate valuations in these and surrounding areas. A further deterioration in the economic conditions in these market areas could materially adversely affect our operations and increase loan delinquencies, increase problem assets and foreclosures, increase claims and lawsuits, decrease the demand for our products and services and decrease the value of collateral securing loans, especially real estate, in turn reducing customers' borrowing power, the value of assets associated with nonperforming loans and collateral coverage.

Commercial real estate lending may expose us to a greater risk of loss and impact our earnings and profitability.

Our business strategy involves making loans secured by commercial real estate. These types of loans generally have higher risk-adjusted returns and shorter maturities than other loans. Loans secured by commercial real estate properties are generally for larger amounts and may involve a greater degree of risk than other loans. Payments on loans secured by these properties are often dependent on the income produced by the underlying properties which, in turn, depends on the successful operation and management of the properties. Accordingly, repayment of these loans is subject to conditions in the real estate market or the local economy. Because of the current challenging economic environment, these loans represent higher risk, could result in an increase in our total net-charge offs and could require us to increase our allowance for loan losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. While we seek to minimize these risks in a variety of ways, there can be no assurance that these measures will protect against credit-related losses.

The Company is required to make a number of judgments in applying accounting policies and different estimates and assumptions in the application of these policies could result in a decrease in capital and/or other material changes to the reports of financial condition and results of operations. Also, changes in accounting standards can be difficult to predict and can materially impact how the Company records and reports our financial condition and results of operations.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, accounting for income taxes and the ability to recognize the deferred tax asset, and the

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fair value of certain financial instruments, in particular securities. While we have identified those accounting policies that are considered critical and have procedures in place to facilitate the associated judgments, different assumptions in the application of these policies could result in a decrease to net income and, possibly, capital and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board changes the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes can be hard to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations.

Competition from other banks and financial institutions in originating loans, attracting deposits and providing various financial services may adversely affect profitability and liquidity.

We have substantial competition in originating loans, both commercial and consumer loans, in our market area. This competition comes principally from other banks, savings institutions, credit unions, mortgage banking companies and other lenders. Some of our competitors enjoy advantages, including greater financial resources, and higher lending limits, a wider geographic presence, more accessible branch office locations, the ability to offer a wider array of services or more favorable pricing alternatives, as well as lower origination and operating costs. This competition could reduce our net income and liquidity by decreasing the number and size of loans that we originate and the interest rates we may charge on these loans.

In attracting business and consumer deposits, we face substantial competition from other insured depository institutions such as banks, savings institutions and credit unions, as well as institutions offering uninsured investment alternatives, including money market funds. Some of our competitors enjoy advantages, more aggressive marketing campaigns, better brand recognition and more branch locations. These competitors may offer higher interest rates than we do, which could decrease the deposits that we attract or require us to increase our rates to retain existing deposits or attract new deposits. Increased deposit competition could materially adversely affect our ability to generate the funds necessary for lending operations. As a result, we may need to seek other sources of funds that may be more expensive to obtain and could increase our cost of funds.

The Company's business strategy includes the continuation of moderate growth plans, and our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected if we fail to grow or fail to manage our growth effectively.

Our assets increased \$126,029,000, or 12.0% from \$1,051,783,000 at January 1, 2009, to \$1,177,812,000 at December 31, 2013, primarily due to organic growth through increases in residential mortgage loans and commercial real estate loans and securities available for sale funded by growth in deposits. Over the long term, we expect to continue to experience growth in the amount of our assets, the level of our deposits and the scale of our operations. Achieving our growth targets requires us to successfully execute our business strategies, which include continuing to grow our loan portfolio. Our ability to successfully grow will also depend on the continued availability of loan opportunities that meet underwriting standards. In addition, since our asset quality metrics have returned closer to historical levels, we may consider the acquisition of other financial institutions and branches within or outside of our market area to the extent permitted by our regulators, the success of which will depend on a number of factors, including our ability to integrate the acquired branches into the current operations of the Company, our ability to limit the outflow of deposits held by customers of the acquired institution or branch locations, our ability to control the incremental increase in non-interest expense arising from any acquisition and our ability to retain and integrate the appropriate personnel of the acquired institution or branches. We believe we have the resources and internal systems in place to successfully achieve and manage our future growth. If we do not manage our growth effectively, we may not be able to achieve our business plan, and our business and prospects could be harmed.

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If the Company wants to, or is compelled to, raise additional capital in the future, that capital may not be available when it is needed and on terms favorable to current shareholders.

Federal banking regulators require us and our banking subsidiaries to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. These capital levels are determined and dictated by law, regulation and banking regulatory agencies. In addition, capital levels are also determined by our management and board of directors based on capital levels that, they believe, are necessary to support our business operations. At December 31, 2013, all three capital ratios for us and our banking subsidiary were above regulatory minimum levels to be deemed well capitalized under current bank regulatory guidelines. To be well capitalized, banking companies generally must maintain a tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 5%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6%, and a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10%.

The Company's ability to raise additional capital will depend on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside of our control, and on our financial performance. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of our ability to raise additional capital on terms and time frames acceptable to us or to raise additional capital at all. Additionally, the inability to raise capital in sufficient amounts may adversely affect our operations, financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to borrow could also be impaired by factors that are nonspecific to us, such as severe disruption of the financial markets or negative news and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry as a whole as evidenced by recent turmoil in the domestic and worldwide credit markets. If we raise capital through the issuance of additional shares of our common stock or other securities, we would likely dilute the ownership interests of current investors and the price at which we issue additional shares of stock could be less than the current market price of our common stock and, thus, could dilute the per share book value and earnings per share of our common stock. Furthermore, a capital raise through the issuance of additional shares may have an adverse impact on our stock price.

The short-term and long-term impact of the changing regulatory capital requirements and anticipated new capital rules is uncertain.

In July 2013, the Company and Bank's primary federal regulator, the Federal Reserve Bank, approved final Basel III Capital Rules establishing a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations, including community banks, which also incorporate provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Basel III Capital Rules substantially revise the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and depository institutions, including the Company and Bank, compared to existing U.S. risk-based capital rules. The Basel III Capital Rules define the components of capital and address other issues affecting the numerator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios, addresses risk weights and other issues affecting the denominator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios and replace the current risk-weighting approach. The Basel III Capital Rules are effective for the Company and Bank on January 1, 2015 (subject to a phase-in period).

The Basel III Capital Rules, among other things, (i) introduce a new capital measure called CET1, (ii) specify that Tier 1 capital consist of CET1 and Additional Tier 1 capital instruments meeting specified requirements, (iii) define CET1 narrowly by requiring that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital and (iv) expand the scope of the deductions/adjustments from capital as compared to existing regulations. When fully phased in on January 1, 2019, the Basel III Capital Rules will require the Company and Bank to maintain (i) a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.5%, plus a 2.5% capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 4.5% CET1 ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 7% upon full implementation), (ii) a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 6.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 6.0% Tier 1 capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5% upon full implementation), (iii) a minimum ratio of Total capital (that is, Tier 1 plus Tier 2) to risk-weighted assets of at least

8.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 8.0% total capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum total capital ratio of 10.5% upon full implementation) and (iv) a minimum leverage ratio of 4%, calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets.

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The application of more stringent capital requirements to the Company and the Bank could, among other things, result in lower returns on invested capital, result in the need for additional capital, and result in regulatory actions if we were to be unable to comply with such requirements. Furthermore, the imposition of liquidity requirements in connection with the implementation of Basel III could result in our having to lengthen the term of our funding, restructure our business models, and/or increase our holdings of liquid assets. Implementation of changes to asset risk weightings for risk based capital calculations, items included or deducted in calculating regulatory capital and/or additional capital conservation buffers could result in management modifying its business strategy and could limit our ability to make distributions, including paying out dividends or buying back shares.

The Company may be adversely affected by technological advances.

Technological advances impact our business. The banking industry is undergoing technological changes with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to improving customer services, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. Our future success may depend, in part, on our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands for convenience as well as to create additional efficiencies in operations.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect the Company.

Our ability to engage in routine funding and other transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty or other relationships. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services institutions, or the financial services industry generally, have historically led to market-wide liquidity problems, losses of depositor, creditor and counterparty confidence and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. We could experience increases in deposits and assets as a result of other banks' difficulties or failure, which would increase the capital we need to support such growth.

An interruption or breach in security with respect to our information system, or our outsourced service providers, could adversely impact the Company's reputation and have an adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

We rely on software, communication, and information exchange on a variety of computing platforms and networks and over the Internet. Despite numerous safeguards, we cannot be certain that all of our systems are entirely free from vulnerability to attack or other technological difficulties or failures. We rely on the services of a variety of vendors to meet our data processing and communication needs. If information security is breached or other technology difficulties or failures occur, information may be lost or misappropriated, services and operations may be interrupted and we could be exposed to claims from customers. Any of these results could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Pending litigation and legal proceedings and the impact of any finding of liability or damages could adversely impact the Company and its financial condition and results of operations.

We have been named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions or other proceedings arising in connection with our activities as a financial services institution. Certain of these actions include and future actual or threatened legal actions may include claims for substantial and indeterminate amounts of damages, or may result in other results adverse to us. Legal liability could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations or cause us reputational harm, which could harm our business. For more information regarding legal proceedings in which we are involved, see "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3 herein.

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The Company may not be able to attract and retain skilled people.

The Company's success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain skilled people. We recently experienced significant turnover among our senior officers and salary increases, bonuses, and other compensation for our senior executives has been frozen in recent years. Competition for the best people in most activities engaged in by us can be intense, and we may not be able to attract and hire sufficiently skilled people to fill open and newly created positions or to retain current or future employees. An inability to attract and retain individuals with the necessary skills to fill open positions, or the unexpected loss of services of one or more of our key personnel, could have a material adverse impact on our business due to the loss of their skills, knowledge of our markets, years of industry experience or the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

The market price of our common stock has been subject to extreme volatility.

The market price of the Company's common stock has been subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include actual or anticipated variations in our operational results and cash flows, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts, trading volume, large purchases or sales of our common stock, market conditions within the banking industry, the general state of the securities markets and the market for stocks of financial institutions, as well as general economic conditions.

ITEM 1B UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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The Bank owns and leases properties in Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster and Perry Counties, Pennsylvania and Washington County, Maryland as branch banking offices and an operations center. The Company and the Bank maintain headquarters at the Bank's King Street Office in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. A summary of these properties is as follows:

Office and Address Properties Owned	Acquired/Built	Office and Address Properties Owned (continued)	Acquired/Built
Orrstown Office 3580 Orrstown Road Orrstown, PA 17244	1919	Greencastle Office 308 Carolle Street Greencastle, PA 17225	2006
Lurgan Avenue Office 121 Lurgan Avenue Shippensburg, PA 17257	1981	New Bloomfield Office 1 South Carlisle Street New Bloomfield, PA 17068	2006
King Street Office 77 E. King Street Shippensburg, PA 17257	1986	Newport Office Center Square Newport, PA 17074	2006
Stonehedge Office 427 Village Drive Carlisle, PA 17015	1994	Red Hill Office 18 Newport Plaza Newport, PA 17074	2006
Path Valley Office 16400 Path Valley Road Spring Run, PA 17262	1995	Simpson Street Office 1110 East Simpson Street Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	2006
Norland Avenue Office 625 Norland Avenue Chambersburg, PA 17201	1997	North Pointe Business Center Orrstown Operations Center 2695 Philadelphia Avenue Chambersburg, PA 17201	2007
Silver Spring Office 3 Baden Powell Lane Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	2000	Eastern Blvd. Office 1020 Professional Court Hagerstown, MD 21740	2008
North Middleton Office (land lease) 2250 Spring Road Carlisle, PA 17013	2002		
Orchard Drive Office (land lease) 1355 Orchard Drive Chambersburg, PA 17201	2003	Leased	
Seven Gables Office 1 Giant Lane Carlisle, PA 17013	2003	Hanover Street 22 S. Hanover St. Carlisle, PA 17013	1997
		Camp Hill 3045 Market St. Camp Hill, PA 17011	2005

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Lincoln Way East Office 1725 Lincoln Way East Chambersburg, PA 17202	2004	Carlisle Fairgrounds 1000 Bryn Mawr Road Carlisle, PA 17103	2011
Duncannon Office 403 North Market Street Duncannon, PA 17020	2006	Lancaster LPO 2098 Spring Valley Road Lancaster, PA 17601	2013

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ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The nature of the Company's business generates a certain amount of litigation involving matters arising out of the ordinary course of business. Except as described in Note 21, "Contingencies" in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which such information is incorporated herein by reference, in the opinion of management, there are no legal proceedings that are expected to have a material effect on the results of operations, liquidity, or the financial position of the Company at this time.

ITEM 4 MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5 MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIESMarket Information

Our common stock began trading on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol ORRF as of April 28, 2009, and continues to be listed there as of the date hereof. At the close of business on February 28, 2014, there were approximately 3,109 shareholders of record.

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of our common stock for the two most recent fiscal years. Trading prices are based on published financial sources.

	2013		Quarterly Dividend	2012		Quarterly Dividend
	Market Price High	Market Price Low		Market Price High	Market Price Low	
First quarter	\$ 15.15	\$ 9.49	\$ 0.00	\$ 9.84	\$ 7.45	\$ 0.00
Second quarter	16.20	12.52	0.00	9.05	7.45	0.00
Third quarter	18.00	12.79	0.00	11.29	7.98	0.00
Fourth quarter	17.78	15.45	0.00	11.15	7.71	0.00
			\$ 0.00			\$ 0.00

In October 2011, the Company announced that it had discontinued its quarterly dividend. In March 2012, the Company and the Bank entered into a Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank entered into a Consent Order with the PDB. Due to the regulatory restrictions included in the Written Agreement and the Consent Order with the respective regulators, the Company is restricted from paying any dividends. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will pay a cash dividend in the near future.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On April 27, 2006, the Company announced a Stock Repurchase Plan approving the purchase of up to 150,000 shares as conditions allow. 106,999 shares were repurchased pursuant to that program. On September 23, 2010, the Company announced an extension of its original Stock Repurchase Plan authorizing the repurchase of 150,000 shares of its common stock. The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan is 189,694 shares at December 31, 2013.

For the quarter ended December 31, 2013, there were no repurchases of common equity securities by the Company under the Stock Repurchase Plan. In connection with the formal written agreements entered into with the Federal Reserve Bank and the PDB, the Company's Stock Repurchase Plan was suspended, and the Company does not expect to repurchase shares in the foreseeable future.

Table of Contents**PERFORMANCE GRAPH**

The following graph shows a five-year comparison of the cumulative total return on the Company's common stock as compared to other indexes: the SNL index of banks with assets between \$1 billion and \$5 billion, the S&P 500 Index, and the NASDAQ Composite index. Shareholder returns on the Company's common stock are based upon trades on the NASDAQ Stock Market. The shareholder returns shown in the graph are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

<i>Index</i>	<i>Period Ending</i>					
	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12	12/31/13
Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	100.00	133.04	108.21	33.61	39.28	66.61
SNL Bank \$1B-\$5B	100.00	71.68	81.25	74.10	91.37	132.87
S&P 500	100.00	126.46	145.51	148.59	172.37	228.19
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	145.36	171.74	170.38	200.63	281.22

In accordance with the rules of the SEC, this section captioned "Performance Graph" shall not be incorporated by reference into any of our future filings made under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Performance Graph and its accompanying table are not deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The Company has not sold any securities within the past three years which were not registered under the Securities Act.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Summary of Operations					
Interest income	\$ 37,098	\$ 45,436	\$ 60,361	\$ 58,423	\$ 53,070
Interest expense	5,011	7,548	10,754	12,688	16,500
Net interest income	32,087	37,888	49,607	45,735	36,570
Provision for loan losses	(3,150)	48,300	58,575	8,925	4,865
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	35,237	(10,412)	(8,968)	36,810	31,705
Securities gains	332	4,824	6,224	3,636	1,661
Other noninterest income	17,476	18,438	20,396	19,340	15,549
Goodwill impairment charge	0	0	19,447	0	0
Other noninterest expenses (excluding goodwill impairment charge)	43,247	43,349	41,032	36,735	31,492
Income (loss) before income taxes (benefit)	9,798	(30,499)	(42,827)	23,051	17,423
Income tax expense (benefit)	(206)	7,955	(10,863)	6,470	4,050
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,004	\$ (38,454)	\$ (31,964)	\$ 16,581	\$ 13,373
Per Common Share Data					
Net income (loss)	\$ 1.24	\$ (4.77)	\$ (3.98)	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.09
Diluted net income (loss)	1.24	(4.77)	(3.98)	2.17	2.07
Cash dividend paid	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.89	0.88
Book value at December 31	11.28	10.85	15.92	20.10	17.21
Tangible book value at December 31	11.20	10.75	15.79	17.50	13.96
Average shares outstanding basic	8,093,306	8,066,148	8,017,307	7,609,933	6,406,106
Average shares outstanding diluted	8,093,306	8,066,148	8,026,726	7,637,824	6,458,752
Stock Price Statistics					
Close	\$ 16.35	\$ 9.64	\$ 8.25	\$ 27.41	\$ 34.88
High	18.00	11.29	29.50	36.50	40.00
Low	9.49	7.45	7.90	20.00	22.00
Price earnings ratio at close	13.2	(2.0)	(2.1)	12.6	16.7
Diluted price earnings ratio at close	13.2	(2.0)	(2.1)	12.6	16.8
Price to book at close	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.4	2.0
Price to tangible book at close	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.6	2.5

Year-End Balance Sheet**Data**

Total assets	\$ 1,177,812	\$ 1,232,668	\$ 1,444,097	\$ 1,511,722	\$ 1,196,432
Total loans	672,973	711,601	967,993	966,986	881,074
Total investment securities	416,864	311,774	322,123	440,570	204,309
Deposits noninterest bearing	116,371	121,090	111,930	104,646	90,676
Deposits interest bearing	884,019	963,949	1,104,972	1,083,731	824,494
Total deposits	1,000,390	1,085,039	1,216,902	1,188,377	915,170
Repurchase agreements	9,032	9,650	15,013	87,850	64,614
Borrowed money	66,077	37,470	73,798	65,178	64,858
Total shareholders equity	91,439	87,694	128,197	160,484	110,886
Trust assets under management market value	1,085,216	992,378	947,273	929,327	740,028

Performance Statistics

Average equity / average assets	7.45%	8.07%	10.36%	10.76%	9.55%
Return on average equity	11.30%	(35.22)%	(20.33)%	11.22%	12.48%
Return on average assets	0.84%	(2.84)%	(2.11)%	1.21%	1.19%

Table of Contents**Supplemental Reporting of Non-GAAP-Based Financial Measures**

Tangible book value per share is computed by dividing shares outstanding into tangible common equity. Management uses tangible book value per share because it believes such ratio is useful in understanding the Company's capital position and ratios. A reconciliation of book value per share to tangible book value per share is set forth below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Shareholders' equity	\$ 91,439	\$ 87,694	\$ 128,197	\$ 160,484	\$ 110,886
Less: Intangible assets	622	832	1,041	20,698	20,938
Tangible equity	\$ 90,817	\$ 86,862	\$ 127,156	\$ 139,786	\$ 89,948
Book value per share	\$ 11.28	\$ 10.85	\$ 15.92	\$ 20.10	\$ 17.21
Less: Intangible assets per share	0.08	0.10	0.13	2.60	3.25
Tangible book value per share	\$ 11.20	\$ 10.75	\$ 15.79	\$ 17.50	\$ 13.96

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

The following is a discussion of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements presented in this report to assist in the evaluation of the Company's 2013 performance. Certain prior period amounts presented in this discussion and analysis have been reclassified to conform to current period classifications. It should also be read in conjunction with the "Caution About Forward Looking Statements" section at the end of this discussion.

Overview

Currently, the U.S. economy appears to be slowly recovering from one of its longest and most severe economic recessions in recent history. It is not clear at this time how quickly the economy will recover and whether regulatory and legislative efforts to stimulate job growth and spending will be successful. In addition, the U.S. housing market shows signs of mild recovery, as housing values have begun to recover some of the value lost in recent years.

The Company returned to profitability for the year ended December 31, 2013, recording net income of \$10,004,000 after posting losses of \$38,454,000 and \$31,964,000 in 2012 and 2011. The Company was able to return to profitability as asset quality issues have been reduced significantly from their elevated levels in the past two years, allowing for a significant reduction in the provision for loan losses in 2013 compared to 2012 and 2011. The provision for loan losses was a negative \$3,150,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$48,300,000 and \$58,575,000 in 2012 and 2011.

Based upon the level of historical taxable income, projections for future taxable income over the periods and other available evidence, management believed it was not more likely than not that the Company's net deferred tax asset, which represented future deductible temporary differences on the Company's tax returns would be realized at December 31, 2013 and 2012. Accordingly, a full valuation allowance for the net amount of the deferred tax asset of \$18,964,000 and \$20,235,000, was established at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company also recorded a full goodwill impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2011 of \$18,996,000, net of tax.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") and follow general practices within the financial services industry in which it operates. Management, in order to prepare the Company's consolidated financial statements, is required to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates, assumptions, and judgments are based on information available as of the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements are filed with the SEC. As this information changes, the consolidated financial statements could reflect different estimates, assumptions, and judgments. Certain policies inherently have a greater reliance on the use of estimates, assumptions, and judgments and as such have a greater possibility of producing results that could be materially different than originally reported. Estimates, assumptions, and judgments are necessary when assets and liabilities are required to be recorded at fair value, when a decline in the value of an asset not carried on the financial statements at fair value warrants an impairment write-down or valuation reserve to be established, or when an asset or liability needs to be recorded contingent upon a future event. Carrying assets and liabilities at fair value inherently results in more financial statement volatility. The fair values and the information used to record valuation adjustments for certain assets and liabilities are based either on quoted market prices or are provided by other third-party sources.

The most significant accounting policies followed by the Company are presented in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the other financial

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statement notes, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the financial statements and how those values are determined. Based on the valuation techniques used and the sensitivity of financial statement amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates underlying those amounts, the Company has identified the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and accounting for income taxes as critical accounting policies.

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses is considered a critical accounting estimate because it requires significant judgment and the use of estimates related to the amount and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, estimated losses on pools of homogeneous loans based on historical loss experience, and consideration of current economic trends and conditions, all of which may be susceptible to significant change. The loan portfolio also represents the largest asset type on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future effects of temporary differences and tax credits. Enacted tax rates are applied to cumulative temporary differences based on expected taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax asset or liability is anticipated to be realized. Future tax rate changes could occur that would require the recognition of income or expense in the statement of operations in the period in which they are enacted. Deferred tax assets must be reduced by a valuation allowance if in management's judgment it is more likely than not that some portion of the asset will not be realized. Management may need to modify their judgments in this regard from one period to another should a material change occur in the business environment, tax legislation, or in any other business factor that could impair the Company's ability to benefit from the asset in the future. Based upon the Company's prior cumulative taxable losses, projections for future taxable income and other available evidence, management determined that there was not sufficient positive evidence to outweigh the cumulative loss, and concluded it was not more likely than not that the net deferred tax asset would be realized. Accordingly a full valuation allowance was recorded at December 31, 2013 and 2012. Management will continue to update its analysis quarterly, and after a period of sustainable taxable income, the valuation allowance may be reversed in part or in total.

Readers of the consolidated financial statements should be aware that the estimates and assumptions used in the Company's current financial statements may need to be updated in future financial presentations for changes in circumstances, business or economic conditions in order to fairly represent the condition of the Company at that time.

Corporate Profile and Significant Developments

The Company is a bank holding company (that has elected status as a financial holding company with the FRB) headquartered in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania with consolidated assets of \$1,177,812,000 at December 31, 2013. The consolidated financial information presented herein reflects the Company and its wholly-owned commercial bank subsidiary, the Bank.

The Bank, with total assets of \$1,177,380,000 at December 31, 2013, is a Pennsylvania chartered commercial bank with 22 offices. The Bank's deposit services include a variety of checking, savings, time and money market deposits along with related debit card and merchant services. Lending services include commercial loans, residential loans, commercial mortgages and various forms of consumer lending. Orrstown Financial Advisors, a division of the Bank, offers a diverse line of financial services to our customers, including, but not limited to, brokerage, mutual funds, trusts, estate planning, investments and insurance products. At December 31, 2013, approximately \$1,085,216,000 of assets under management was serviced by Orrstown Financial Advisors.

Economic Climate, Inflation and Interest Rates

The U.S. economy appears to be slowly recovering from one of its longest and most severe economic recessions in history. The recovery has been much weaker than past recoveries resulting in stubbornly high

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unemployment, poor loan demand and continued credit quality challenges. This pattern remained in place throughout 2013.

The majority of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature, and therefore, differ greatly from most commercial and industrial companies that have significant investments in fixed assets or inventories. However, inflation does have an impact on the growth of total assets and on noninterest expenses, which tend to rise during periods of general inflation. Inflationary pressures over the last three years have been modest, and although the FRB has been monetizing the debt, which has historically led to increased inflation, the outlook for inflation appears modest for the foreseeable future.

As the Company's balance sheet consists primarily of financial instruments, interest income and interest expense is greatly influenced by the level of interest rates and the slope of the interest rate curve. During the three years presented in this financial statement review, interest rates have remained near all-time lows. Because of the low level of interest rates, we have not been able to lower the rate we pay for interest bearing non-maturity deposits to the same extent that has been experienced in the rates we have been able to earn on our interest earning assets. As a result, the Company's net interest margin has been negatively impacted.

Despite the challenging economic conditions during 2011, 2012, and into 2013, the Company believes it is positioned to withstand these conditions through its improving capital and liquidity positions, high quality debt securities portfolios and recent improvement in asset quality through continuing efforts to manage credit and interest rate risk.

Results of Operations

Summary

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recorded net income (loss) of \$10,004,000 compared to (\$38,454,000) and (\$31,964,000) for the same periods in 2012 and 2011, resulting in diluted earnings (loss) per share of \$1.24, (\$4.77) and (\$3.98) for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Each of the three years had events and circumstances that affect the comparability of the information for the periods presented. As a result of the asset quality issues the Company experienced in 2011 and 2012 and the aggressive manner in which these troubled assets were handled, large provisions for loan losses were recorded and totaled \$58,575,000 and \$48,300,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Due to the significant impact these large provisions had on the Company's results of operations, it was determined that the recorded goodwill was impaired in 2011, and a full impairment charge of \$18,996,000, net of tax, was recorded. In 2012, after continued losses were posted, it was determined that a valuation allowance was required on the Company's net deferred tax asset balance, and a charge of \$20,235,000 was recorded.

As a result of the handling of troubled assets in 2012 and 2011, the Company experienced improvement in asset quality during 2013, and based on active monitoring and workout solutions of previously charged-off relationships, we were able to record net recoveries of \$949,000 during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to net charge-offs of \$68,849,000 and \$30,880,000 recorded in the two previous years. As a result, it was determined that no provision for loan losses was required in 2013, and that the recovery of a previously charged off relationship of \$3,150,000 was not needed to replenish the reserve, and was treated as a negative provision for loan losses. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 also benefited from the full valuation allowance on deferred taxes established in the prior year, and only \$60,000 of federal income tax expense was recorded during the year despite \$9,798,000 of pre-tax income.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, which is the difference between interest income and fees on interest-earning assets and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, is the primary component of the Company's revenue. Interest-

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earning assets include loans, securities and federal funds sold. Interest bearing liabilities include deposits and borrowed funds. To compare the tax-exempt yields to taxable yields, amounts are adjusted to pretax equivalents based on a 35% federal corporate tax rate.

Net interest income is affected by changes in interest rates, volumes of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the composition of those assets and liabilities. The net interest spread and net interest margin are two common statistics related to changes in net interest income. The net interest spread represents the difference between the yields earned on interest-earning assets and the rates paid for interest-bearing liabilities. The net interest margin is defined as the ratio of net interest income to average earning assets. Through the use of demand deposits and stockholders' equity, the net interest margin exceeds the net interest spread, as these funding sources are non-interest bearing.

The Analysis of Net Interest Income table presents net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis, net interest spread and net interest margin for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The Changes in Taxable Equivalent Net Interest Income table below analyzes the changes in net interest income for the same periods broken down by their rate and volume components.

2013 versus 2012

For the year ended December 31, 2013, net interest income, measured on a fully tax equivalent basis, decreased \$6,271,000, or 15.6%, to \$33,882,000 from \$40,153,000 for the same period in 2012. The primary reason for the decrease in net interest income was a decrease in average earning assets from \$1,284,864,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$1,118,612,000 for the same period in 2013. Compression in net interest margin from 3.12% for the year ended December 31, 2012 to 3.03% for the same period in 2013 also contributed to the decline in net interest income.

The largest contributor to the decrease in net interest income was the decline in the loan portfolio. Interest income on loans decreased from \$40,994,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$32,779,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013. The average loan balance declined to \$683,272,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$859,985,000 for the same period in 2012. Two large sales of criticized loans in 2012 resulted in lower average balances, as did management's workout efforts and scheduled amortization of loans exceeding new loan originations during the year. Partially offsetting the loan volume variance was an increase in rates earned on loans from 4.77% for the year ended December 31, 2012 to 4.80% for the same period in 2013, as the Company has been able to reduce its nonaccrual loan balance.

Securities interest income also declined in 2013 and totaled \$5,940,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$480,000 compared to the \$6,420,000 for the same period in 2012. Although the average balance of securities has increased from \$315,581,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$368,208,000 for the same period in 2013, the volume increase was not enough to offset the decrease in rates earned on securities, which declined from a tax equivalent yield of 2.03% in 2012 to 1.61% in 2013. The low interest rate environment experienced during the first half of 2013, has resulted in increased refinancing activity and accelerated prepayments on mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, many of which have premiums associated with them. Furthermore, the proceeds from the sales or maturities of securities have been reinvested at lower interest rates, also negatively impacting the yield earned on securities.

Interest expense on deposits and borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$5,011,000, a decrease of \$2,537,000, from \$7,548,000 for the same period in 2012. The average balance of interest bearing liabilities decreased 13.2% from \$1,115,644,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$968,797,000 for the same period in 2013. In

In addition, the Company's cost of funds on interest bearing liabilities has declined to 0.52% for the year ended December 31, 2013 from 0.68% for the same period in 2012. The interest rate environment has allowed the Company to lower the rates offered on its demand deposits, including interest bearing demand, money market and savings in 2013 compared to 2012, and as time deposits mature, we have

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also been able to replace the funds at slightly lower rates. The rate paid on long-term debt has increased from 1.64% for the year ended December 31, 2012 to 1.76% for the same period in 2013, and is a direct result of the maturity of lower cost borrowings.

The Company's net interest spread of 2.96% declined 7 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Net interest margin for the year ended December 31, 2013 was 3.03%, a 9 basis point decline from 3.12% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

2012 versus 2011

For the year ended December 31, 2012 net interest income, measured on a fully tax equivalent basis, decreased \$12,259,000, or 23.4%, to \$40,153,000 from \$52,412,000 in 2011. The primary reason for the decrease in net interest income was a decrease in average earning assets from \$1,432,991,000 in 2011 to \$1,284,864,000 in 2012. Net interest margin decreased 54 basis points, from 3.66% in 2011 to 3.12% for 2012. As summarized on the Changes in Taxable Equivalent Net Interest Income table, \$7,886,000 of the decline in net interest income was the result of a decrease in average volume, and \$4,373,000 of the decrease was the result of average rate.

A large portion of the decline in interest income was the result of a decrease in interest earned on the securities portfolio, which totaled \$6,420,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$6,486,000, or 50.3%, from 2011. Year-over-year, average securities decreased \$80,892,000, or 20.4%, which contributed \$3,178,000 to the overall decline in tax equivalent interest income earned on securities. As a result of the recent regulatory climate related to nontraditional funding sources, management did not utilize brokered deposits in 2012 to the extent it had in the past, and as such, as the brokered deposits matured, securities proceeds were used to fund the payoffs, leading to a decrease in average securities balances during 2012 compared to 2011. The change in the average yield on investment securities contributed \$3,308,000 of the decline in the interest income earned on securities, with a yield earned of 2.03% in 2012, a 123 basis point decline from the yield earned of 3.26% in 2011. The historic low interest rate environment in 2012 resulted in increased financing activity of mortgage loans in 2012, resulting in accelerated prepayments on the Company's mortgage backed securities portfolio, many of which had premiums associated with them. As the prepayments have accelerated, the amortization of the premiums has been faster than in the past, which has placed pressure on the yields earned on securities. Further, the proceeds from the sales or maturities of securities have been reinvested at lower interest rates, which have also negatively impacted the yield earned on securities.

Interest income earned on a tax equivalent basis on loans decreased from \$50,122,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$40,994,000 for the same period in 2012, a \$9,128,000 decline. Several factors contributed to the decline. The most significant factor contributing to the decline in interest income earned on loans was the decline in the average balance of loans, from \$993,828,000 in 2011 to \$859,985,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decline in average loan balance was the result of management's strategy to temporarily curtail its loan growth in order to address and enhance credit administration and underwriting processes and procedures. The rates earned on loans also negatively impacted net income during 2012, as the average balance of impaired loans, which generally are in nonaccrual status, increased from \$50,874,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$67,186,000 for 2012. The increase in loans not accruing interest combined with generally lower interest rates in 2012 resulted in the rates earned on loans decreasing from 5.04% in 2011 to 4.77% in 2012.

Interest expense on deposits and borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$7,548,000, a decrease of \$3,206,000 from the \$10,754,000 expensed in the same period in 2011. The Company's cost of funds on interest bearing liabilities declined from 0.87% in 2011 to 0.68% for 2012. The interest rate environment has allowed the Company to lower the rates offered on its demand deposits, including interest bearing demand, money markets and savings accounts in 2012 compared to 2011. As time deposits and long-term debt mature, the Company has been able

to replace the funds at slightly lower rates.

The Company's net interest spread for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 3.03%, a decrease of 51 basis points compared to the same period in 2011. Net interest margin for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 3.12%, a 54 basis point decline from 3.66% in 2011.

Table of Contents**ANALYSIS OF NET INTEREST INCOME**

The following table presents interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis, net-interest spread and net interest margin for the years ended December 31:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013			2012			2011		
	Average Balance	Tax Equivalent Interest	Tax Equivalent Rate	Average Balance	Tax Equivalent Interest	Tax Equivalent Rate	Average Balance	Tax Equivalent Interest	Tax Equivalent Rate
Assets									
Federal funds sold and interest bearing bank balances	\$ 67,132	\$ 174	0.26%	\$ 109,298	\$ 287	0.26%	\$ 42,690	\$ 138	0.32%
Taxable securities	339,750	4,300	1.27	270,170	3,798	1.41	318,185	8,334	2.62
Tax-exempt securities	28,458	1,640	5.76	45,411	2,622	5.77	78,288	4,572	5.84
Total securities	368,208	5,940	1.61	315,581	6,420	2.03	396,473	12,906	3.26
Taxable loans	619,929	29,290	4.72	796,873	37,145	4.66	940,063	46,680	4.97
Tax-exempt loans	63,343	3,489	5.51	63,112	3,849	6.10	53,765	3,442	6.40
Total loans	683,272	32,779	4.80	859,985	40,994	4.77	993,828	50,122	5.04
Total interest-earning assets	1,118,612	38,893	3.48	1,284,864	47,701	3.71	1,432,991	63,166	4.41
Cash and due from banks	13,166			14,597			13,577		
Bank premises and equipment	26,496			27,043			27,404		
Other assets	52,179			62,856			68,569		
Allowance for loan losses	(21,912)			(37,133)			(24,773)		
Total	\$ 1,188,541			\$ 1,352,227			\$ 1,517,768		
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity									
Interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 484,114	785	0.16	\$ 511,800	1,236	0.24	\$ 486,793	1,710	0.35
Savings deposits	78,714	129	0.16	74,180	124	0.17	71,059	140	0.20
Time deposits	352,905	3,531	1.00	455,507	5,352	1.17	574,079	7,518	1.31
Short-term borrowings	24,312	61	0.25	30,581	120	0.39	63,271	314	0.50
Long-term debt	28,752	505	1.76	43,576	716	1.64	42,308	1,072	2.53
	968,797	5,011	0.52	1,115,644	7,548	0.68	1,237,510	10,754	0.87

Total interest bearing liabilities							
Demand deposits	119,146		116,930		113,157		
Other	12,051		10,469		9,901		
Total Liabilities	1,099,994		1,243,043		1,360,568		
Shareholders Equity	88,547		109,184		157,200		
Total	\$ 1,188,541	0.45	\$ 1,352,227	0.59	\$ 1,517,768		0.75
Net interest income (FTE)/net interest spread							
	33,882	2.96%	40,153	3.03%	52,412		3.54%
Net interest margin		3.03%		3.12%			3.66%
Tax-equivalent adjustment							
	(1,795)		(2,265)		(2,805)		
Net interest income	\$ 32,087		\$ 37,888		\$ 49,607		

Note: Yields and interest income on tax-exempt assets have been computed on a fully taxable equivalent basis assuming a 35% tax rate. For yield calculation purposes, nonaccruing loans are included in the average loan balance.

Table of Contents**CHANGES IN TAXABLE EQUIVALENT NET INTEREST INCOME**

The following table analyzes the changes in tax equivalent net interest income for the periods presented, broken down by their rate and volume components:

	2013 Versus 2012 Increase (Decrease) Due to Change in			2012 Versus 2011 Increase (Decrease) Due to Change in		
	Average Volume	Average Rate	Total Increase (Decrease)	Average Volume	Average Rate	Total Increase (Decrease)
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Interest Income						
Federal funds sold & interest bearing deposits	\$ (111)	\$ (2)	\$ (113)	\$ 215	\$ (66)	\$ 149
Taxable securities	978	(476)	502	(1,258)	(3,278)	(4,536)
Tax-exempt securities	(979)	(3)	(982)	(1,920)	(30)	(1,950)
Taxable loans	(8,248)	393	(7,855)	(7,110)	(2,424)	(9,534)
Tax-exempt loans	14	(374)	(360)	598	(192)	406
Total interest income	(8,346)	(462)	(8,808)	(9,475)	(5,990)	(15,465)
Interest Expense						
Interest bearing demand deposits	(67)	(384)	(451)	88	(562)	(474)
Savings deposits	8	(3)	5	6	(22)	(16)
Time deposits	(1,206)	(615)	(1,821)	(1,553)	(613)	(2,166)
Short-term borrowings	(25)	(34)	(59)	(162)	(32)	(194)
Long-term debt	(244)	33	(211)	32	(388)	(356)
Total interest expense	(1,534)	(1,003)	(2,537)	(1,589)	(1,617)	(3,206)
Net Interest Income	\$ (6,812)	\$ 541	\$ (6,271)	\$ (7,886)	\$ (4,373)	\$ (12,259)

Note: The change attributed to volume is calculated by taking the average change in average balance times the prior year's average rate and the remainder is attributable to rate.

Provision for Loan Losses

The Company recorded a negative provision for loan losses, or a reversal of amounts previously provided, of \$3,150,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to expense of \$48,300,000 and \$58,575,000 for the same periods in 2012 and 2011. During 2013, the Company received payments on classified loans with partial charge-offs previously recorded. As payments received on these classified loans exceeded the carrying value of these loans, the excess was included in recoveries of loan amounts previously charged off. Favorable charge-off history during the year ended December 31, 2013 combined with improvements in average levels of impaired loans has resulted in no additional provision for loan losses being required during the period, as the reserve balance at the beginning of 2013 was sufficient to absorb net charge-offs. In connection with the quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses during 2013, it was determined that large recoveries specific to loans in one customer relationship were not needed to replenish the reserve, and were taken as a negative provision for loan losses.

The elevated provisioning levels for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are reflective of the asset quality issues the Company was facing at those times, and the aggressive manner in which the Company was working through its classified assets in order to improve its overall asset quality and balance sheet. Remediation efforts in 2012 included two separate sales of distressed assets, in order to reduce the level of loan losses in future periods.

See further discussion in the Asset Quality and Credit Risk Management sections of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Table of Contents**Noninterest Income**

The following provides information regarding noninterest income changes over the past three years.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	% Change				
	2013	2012	2011	2013-2012	2012-2011
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 5,716	\$ 6,227	\$ 6,411	(8.2)%	(2.9)%
Other service charges, commissions and fees	1,070	1,275	1,313	(16.1)%	(2.9)%
Trust department income	4,770	4,575	4,216	4.3%	8.5%
Brokerage income	1,911	1,478	1,573	29.3%	(6.0)%
Mortgage banking activities	3,053	3,393	3,007	(10.0)%	12.8%
Earnings on life insurance	963	1,018	1,110	(5.4)%	(8.3)%
Merchant processing revenue	0	149	1,850	(100.0)%	(91.9)%
Other income (loss)	(7)	323	916	(102.2)%	(64.7)%
Subtotal before securities gains	17,476	18,438	20,396	(5.2)%	(9.6)%
Investment securities gains	332	4,824	6,224	(93.1)%	(22.5)%
Total noninterest income	\$ 17,808	\$ 23,262	\$ 26,620	(23.4)%	(12.6)%

2013 v. 2012 s Results

Noninterest income decreased to \$17,808,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, as compared to \$23,262,000 in the same prior year period. Excluding the decrease in securities gains of \$4,492,000 in 2013 compared to 2012, noninterest income decreased \$962,000 or 5.2%.

Service charges on deposit accounts and other services charges, commissions and fees totaled \$5,716,000 and \$1,070,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, both declines of 8.2% and 16.1% from 2012 s totals, and continued the trend noted in the prior year. The Company has experienced a decline in overdraft charges and other fee related charges, as consumers have been conscious of their spending.

Trust department and brokerage income, in total, increased \$628,000, or 10.4%, to \$6,681,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$6,053,000 earned in the same period in 2012. Favorable market conditions and the Company s ability to promote new products and attract accounts and customers contributed to the increase.

Mortgage banking revenue for the year ended December 31, 2013 totaled \$3,053,000, a 10.0% decline from the \$3,393,000 earned for the year ended December 31, 2012. Despite interest rates favorably impacting mortgage banking revenues during the first half of 2013, the rise in interest rates in the second half of the year reduced refinancing volumes, resulting in mortgage banking revenue being lower in 2013 than 2012. The higher interest rates have resulted in decreased loan origination volumes and refinancing activity, which has slowed pre-payment speed on loans serviced for others. This slower prepayment speed favorably impacted the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights, and allowed for recovery of \$638,000 of its impairment reserve during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to an additional charge of \$360,000 for the same period in 2012. As a result of lower anticipated loan origination volumes and full recovery of the impairment reserve, management expects mortgage banking revenues to be impacted in 2014.

The loss recorded in other income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2013 was principally the result of losses on sales of real estate owned of \$149,000, compared to gains of \$28,000 recorded for the same period in 2012.

The Company had limited gains on securities available for sale of \$332,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, which resulted from management investment strategies given interest rate conditions. In 2012, gains of \$4,824,000 were recorded, as asset/liability strategic considerations as well as maintaining capital levels factored into the decision as to the extent and timing of security gains taken during the year.

Table of Contents**2012 v. 2011 s Results**

Noninterest income decreased to \$23,262,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to \$26,620,000 in the same prior year period. Excluding the decrease in securities gains of \$1,400,000 in 2012 compared to 2011, noninterest income decreased \$1,958,000 or 9.6%.

The Company sold its merchant processing business in the third quarter of 2011, which contributed \$1,850,000 in revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011, including the recognition of a gain of \$995,000. In 2012, income recognized on merchant services consisted of amounts previously held back as gain until all conditions of the sales contract were satisfied. Noninterest income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 was favorably influenced by the sale of interest rate swaps of \$791,000, with no similar gains occurring in 2012.

In 2012, two of the Company s non-margin lines of business posted increases in revenues. Mortgage banking revenue was favorably influenced by the continued low interest rate environment, coupled with greater stability in the real estate market. Mortgage banking revenues totaled \$3,393,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a 12.8% increase over 2011. Orrstown Financial Advisors, which generates trust and brokerage income, recorded revenues of \$6,053,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a \$264,000, or 4.6% increase over the same period in 2011. Favorable market conditions, combined with new business opportunities, led to the enhanced revenue stream.

Service charges on deposit accounts and other services charges, commissions and fees totaled \$6,227,000 and \$1,275,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, both declines of 2.9% from 2011 s totals. The Company has experienced a decline in overdraft charges and other fee related charges in 2012, as consumers were more conscious of their spending.

The Company continued to harvest gains on securities available for sale when it was strategically determined that the gains afforded on certain securities were more beneficial than the interest rate earned. Additionally, asset/liability management as well as maintaining capital levels factored into the decision as to the extent and timing of security gains taken during the year. Net gains on securities were \$4,824,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$6,224,000 in 2011.

Noninterest Expenses

The following provides information regarding noninterest expense over the past three years.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011	% Change	
				2013-2012	2012-2011
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 22,954	\$ 19,864	\$ 17,506	15.6%	13.5%
Occupancy expense	2,055	1,975	1,987	4.1%	(0.6)%
Furniture and equipment	3,446	2,913	2,705	18.3%	7.7%
Data processing	542	574	1,161	(5.6)%	(50.6)%
Automated teller machine and interchange fees	1,054	989	897	6.6%	10.3%
Advertising and bank promotions	1,251	1,411	1,246	(11.3)%	13.2%
FDIC insurance	2,577	2,727	2,417	(5.5)%	12.8%
Professional services	2,255	3,076	3,531	(26.7)%	(12.9)%
Collection and problem loan	674	2,297	1,167	(70.7)%	96.8%
Real estate owned	137	834	681	(83.6)%	22.5%

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Taxes other than income	939	888	841	5.7%	5.6%
Goodwill impairment and intangible asset amortization	210	209	19,657	0.5%	(98.9)%
Other operating expenses	5,153	5,592	6,683	(7.9)%	(16.3)%
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 43,247	\$ 43,349	\$ 60,479	(0.2)%	(28.3)%

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2013 v 2012 s Results

Noninterest expenses amounted to \$43,247,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$43,349,000 for the corresponding prior year period, a decrease of \$102,000, or 0.2%. The following factors contributed to the net decrease in noninterest expenses.

Salaries and employee benefits totaled \$22,954,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$19,864,000 for the same period in 2012, an increase of \$3,090,000. A large component of the increase pertains to an increase in the Company's number of full-time equivalents, which has increased as we enhance our enterprise risk management area, place less reliance on outside consultants, and enhance our technology and delivery channels to meet the changing needs of our customers. An additional factor contributing to the increase in salaries and benefit expense was the restoration of certain incentive based employee benefits as a result of the Company's return to profitability, which totaled \$565,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, with no similar expenses recorded in the same period in 2012.

In 2013, the Company began making increased investments in technology in order to enhance our enterprise risk management practices, and to provide our customers with a better customer experience when utilizing our automated delivery channels. As a result, the Company has seen an increase in furniture and equipment expense, which increased from \$2,913,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$3,446,000 for the same period in 2013. Additionally, as we promote the usage of debit cards to our customers for point of sale purchases and to withdraw funds from automated teller machines, these related fees charged to the Bank increased from \$989,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$1,054,000 for the same period in 2013, and increase of 6.6%.

Advertising and bank promotions expense decreased \$160,000 to \$1,251,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$1,411,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. This reduction in expense relates to the timing of promotions and charitable contributions, and the discretionary nature of the expense which the Company controlled during 2013. It is anticipated that the Company will actively advertise and promote the Bank in 2014, and as a result it is likely these expenses will increase.

FDIC insurance decreased \$150,000 to \$2,577,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$2,727,000 for the same period in 2012. A reduction in the Bank's assets and deposits offset an increase in the quarterly deposit insurance assessment rate that went into effect in the second quarter of 2012 and resulted from an increased risk rating.

Professional services expenses totaled \$2,255,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$3,076,000 in 2012, a decrease of \$821,000, or 26.7%. Professional services expenses include costs associated with third party loan review assistance, regulatory consulting, and legal and accounting services. The Company was able to reduce its reliance on outside service providers as it hired additional employees pertaining to enterprise risk management, which resulted in lower professional service fees in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Asset quality related costs, including collection and problem loan and real estate owned expenses, decreased significantly in 2013 compared to 2012. Collection and problem loan expense totaled \$674,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, a 70.7% reduction from the \$2,297,000 of expense recorded for the same period in 2012. Real estate owned expenses were down 83.6%, from \$834,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$137,000 for the same period in 2013. Significant reductions in nonperforming assets, and the monitoring, legal and other costs associated with them, led to the significant reduction in asset quality related costs.

Other operating expenses decreased \$439,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, from \$5,592,000 in 2012 to \$5,153,000 in 2013. The primary reason for this fluctuation is a significant reduction in Regulation E losses that the Bank experienced in 2013, which totaled \$62,000 for the year ended

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December 31, 2013 compared to \$544,000 for the same period in 2012. As a result of the losses experienced in 2012, the Company enhanced its Regulation E policies and operating procedures, including the purchase of software to assist in the identification of potential fraudulent transactions, which lowered the instances and magnitude of losses in 2013.

In order to better understand how noninterest expenses change in relation to related changes in revenue, operating expense levels are often measured in the financial services industry by the efficiency ratio, which expresses non-interest expense as a percentage of tax-equivalent net interest income and noninterest income, excluding securities gains, goodwill impairment, and other non-recurring items. The Company's efficiency ratio for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 was 83.3%, compared to 72.2% for the same period in 2012. The higher, or less favorable, ratio was the result of declines in net interest and noninterest income between the two periods, which more than offset the lower noninterest expenses recorded in 2013 compared to 2012.

2012 v. 2011's Results

Noninterest expenses decreased from \$60,479,000 during the twelve months of 2011 to \$43,349,000 for the same period in 2012, a decrease of \$17,130,000 or 28.3%. Excluding the nonrecurring goodwill impairment charge of \$19,447,000 recorded in 2011, noninterest expenses would have increased 5.6%, or \$2,317,000, as compared to 2011. The following contributed to the net decrease in noninterest expenses.

Salaries and employee benefits increased \$2,358,000, from \$17,506,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$19,864,000 for 2012. The increase in salaries and employee benefits was the result of the establishment of the Company's Special Assets Group to assist in working through troubled assets, increases in personnel in the Credit Administration Department, and other additions as the Company enhanced other risk management practices.

The decrease in data processing expenses from \$1,161,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$574,000 for the same period in 2012 is related to expenses associated with merchant processing that are no longer incurred. As noted in the Noninterest Income section above, the Company sold its merchant services business in 2011. Data processing expenses of \$696,000 were incurred for the year ended December 31, 2011 related to these revenues with no similar charges in 2012.

FDIC insurance totaled \$2,727,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, an increase of 12.8%, over 2011's total of \$2,417,000. This increase was the result of an increased risk rating and associated increased depository insurance rate, which has been partially offset by a reduction in the Bank's net assets and deposits.

Professional services expenses totaled \$3,076,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$3,531,000 in 2011, a decrease of \$455,000. Professional services expenses include costs associated with third party loan review assistance, regulatory consulting, and legal and accounting services. In 2011, when the Company first began experiencing asset quality issues and increased regulatory compliance costs, it needed to consult with outside service providers as the Company did not have adequate staffing to address these issues. As the Special Assets Group, Credit Administration Department, and other risk management personnel were hired, the Company reduced its reliance on outside service providers, which resulted in lower

professional service fees in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Collection and problem loan expenses increased approximately \$1,130,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 and totaled \$2,297,000, compared to \$1,167,000 for 2011. These expenses increased as a result of the increase in classified assets with corrective action and work-out plans in order to mitigate the Company's risk of loss, and consists primarily of costs associated with obtaining updated appraisals on the collateral securing the outstanding loans and legal expenses as the Bank's credit exposure is clarified and work out plans are developed.

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Real estate owned expenses, which include regular maintenance and upkeep expenses as well as write-downs of properties to fair value less costs to dispose, increased from \$681,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011, to \$834,000 in 2012, an increase of 22.5%. The increase was consistent with the higher number of properties that the Company owns and is managing, as well as continued softness in the real estate market, which led to further write-downs of properties.

The largest decrease in 2012 was in goodwill impairment and intangible asset amortization, which totaled \$209,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$19,448,000 compared to 2011. In the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge in connection with its annual evaluation of goodwill. The impairment charge resulted from several factors, the most prominent being decreases in trading multiples of the Company's common stock, overall valuations of comparable organizations, a deterioration in asset quality of the commercial real estate portfolio, and the negative impact of deteriorating asset quality on expected cash flows. As a result of these negative indicators and subsequent analysis, the Company's entire goodwill balance was written off at December 31, 2011. The \$209,000 of expense in 2012 is the amortization of intangible assets only.

Other operating expenses decreased \$1,091,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, from \$6,683,000 in 2011 to \$5,592,000 in 2012. The primary reason for this fluctuation was the difference in the provision for off-balance sheet credit liabilities recorded between the two periods. Off-balance sheet credit liabilities include providing a reserve on undrawn loan commitments, and the anticipated loss on those credits which are estimated using an approach similar to determining reserves on specific loans in the determination of the allowance for loan losses. During 2011, a charge of \$782,000 was recorded to establish this off-balance sheet reserve, whereas in 2012, the reserve was lowered by \$199,000 as the off-balance sheet exposures have been greatly reduced as a result of the two loan sales completed in 2012.

As a result of the increase in noninterest expense (net of goodwill impairment), combined with declining net interest income, the Company's efficiency ratio for the year ended December 31, 2012 increased to 72.2%, compared to 55.2% in the same period in 2011.

Federal Income Taxes

The Company recorded income tax benefit of \$206,000 on pre-tax income of \$9,798,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to income tax expense of \$7,955,000 on pre-tax loss of \$30,499,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recorded income tax benefit of \$10,863,000 on pre-tax loss of \$42,827,000. In 2012, the Company recorded a full deferred tax asset valuation allowance of \$20,235,000, which resulted in the significant variances in income tax benefit and expense.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers taxes paid in prior years, projected future taxable income and available tax planning strategies, and other factors in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income, projections for future taxable income over the periods and other available evidence, management believed it was not more likely than not that the net deferred tax asset, which represented future deductible temporary differences on our tax returns would be realized at December 31, 2013 and 2012. Accordingly, a full valuation allowance for the net amount of the deferred tax assets of \$18,964,000 and \$20,235,000, was established at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The lower valuation allowance in 2013 compared to 2012 is the result of the reversal of a portion of

certain net deductible temporary differences during the year, and the generation of taxable income which the net operating loss carryforward will absorb and result in limited payment of federal income taxes in 2013. Management assesses the necessity of the valuation allowance on deferred taxes on a quarterly basis, and at this time, it is not known when a partial, or full reversal, of the valuation allowance will occur as it is dependent on our ability to continue to generate net income, and our ability to forecast that net income is likely in the sustainable future.

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The net income tax benefit recorded in 2013 pertains to state income tax refunds, offset partially by estimated federal alternative minimum tax.

A meaningful comparison is the effective tax rate, a measurement of income tax expense as a percent of pretax income, which is less than the 35% federal statutory rate, primarily due to tax-exempt loan and security income, life insurance earnings and tax credits associated with low-income housing and historic projects, offset by certain non-deductible expenses and state income taxes. See Note 8 Income Taxes in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of the federal statutory rate of 35% to the effective tax rate for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Financial Condition

A substantial amount of time is devoted by management to overseeing the investment of funds in loans and securities and the formulation of policies directed toward the profitability and minimization of risk associated with such investments.

Securities Available for Sale

The Company utilizes securities available for sale as a tool for managing interest rate risk, enhancing income through interest and dividend income, to provide liquidity and to provide collateral for certain deposits and borrowings. As of December 31, 2013, securities available for sale were \$406,943,000, a \$104,973,000 increase from the December 31, 2012 balance of \$301,970,000.

The Company has established investment policies and an asset management policy to assist in administering its investment portfolio. Decisions to purchase or sell these securities are based on economic conditions and management's strategy to respond to changes in interest rates, liquidity, securitization of deposits and Repurchase Agreements and other factors while trying to maximize return on the investments. Under GAAP, the Company may segregate its investment portfolio into three categories: securities held to maturity, trading securities and securities available for sale. Management has classified the full securities portfolio as available for sale. Securities available for sale are to be accounted for at their current market value with unrealized gains and losses on such securities to be excluded from earnings and reported as a net amount in other comprehensive income.

The Company's securities available for sale include debt and equity instruments that are subject to varying degrees of credit and market risk. This risk arises from general market conditions, factors impacting specific industries, as well as corporate news that may impact specific issues. Management continuously monitors its debt securities, including updates of credit ratings, monitoring market, industry and segment news, as well as volatility in market prices. The Company uses various indicators in determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily-impaired, including the extent of time the security has been in an unrealized loss position, and the extent of the unrealized loss. In addition, management assesses whether it is likely the Company will have to sell the security prior to recovery, or if it is able to hold the security until the price recovers. For those debt securities in which management concludes the security is other than temporarily impaired, it will recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment in earnings and the remaining portion in other comprehensive income. Given the strong asset quality of the debt security portfolio, management has not had to take an other-than-temporary impairment charge in 2013, 2012 or 2011.

For equity securities, when the Company has decided to sell an impaired available-for-sale security and does not expect the fair value of the security to fully recover before the expected time of sale, the security is deemed other-than-temporarily impaired in the period in which the decision to sell is made. The Company recognizes an

impairment loss when the impairment is deemed other than temporary even if a decision to sell has not been made. The Company recorded no other than temporary impairment expense on equity securities for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

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The following table shows the fair value of securities available for sale at December 31:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011
U.S. Treasury	\$ 0	\$ 26,010	\$ 0
U.S. Government Agencies	25,451	0	0
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE)	13,714	44,762	43,622
States and political subdivisions	71,544	38,909	78,051
GSE residential mortgage-backed securities	198,619	116,854	118,646
GSE commercial mortgage-backed securities	0	24	34
GSE residential collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	40,532	43,945	68,904
GSE commercial CMOs	57,014	31,397	0
Total debt securities	406,874	301,901	309,257
Equity securities	69	69	1,108
Totals	\$ 406,943	\$ 301,970	\$ 310,365

The securities available for sale portfolio increased \$104,973,000, or 34.8% from \$301,970,000 at December 31, 2012 to \$406,943,000 at December 31, 2013. During 2013, the Company's access to off-balance sheet liquidity improved as substantial progress was made in addressing loan quality issues experienced in 2011 and 2012. As the Company's access to off-balance sheet liquidity improved, it allowed for the investment of funds previously held at the Federal Reserve Bank and included in interest bearing deposits with banks, into higher yielding, longer duration, securities available for sale. As it is anticipated the loan portfolio will grow in 2014, purchases that took place in 2013 were primarily in mortgage backed securities or collateralized mortgage-backed obligations, as these instruments provide monthly cash flows that will allow the Company to meet loan demand. An additional consideration that factored into our investment strategy was to acquire securities that would allow for strengthening of capital ratios, and typically represented 0% or 20% risk weighted assets. State and political subdivisions, including those deemed to be taxable to the Company, provided an attractive yield to the Company, and were purchased during 2013.

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The following table shows the maturities of investment securities at book value as of December 31, 2013, and weighted average yields of such securities. Yields are shown on a tax equivalent basis, assuming a 34% federal income tax rate.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 5 years	After 5 years but within 10 years	After 10 years	Total
U. S. Government Agencies					
Book value	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,693	\$ 23,917	\$ 25,610
Yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	1.08%	1.06%
Average maturity (years)	0.0	0.0	9.7	23.9	23.0
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE)					
Book value	1,661	0	12,770	0	14,431
Yield	1.06%	0.00%	2.07%	0.00%	1.95%
Average maturity (years)	0.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	6.8
States and political subdivisions					
Book value	580	380	16,346	58,188	75,494
Yield	4.30%	3.32%	3.07%	3.48%	3.40%
Average maturity (years)	0.5	2.5	8.6	13.3	12.1
GSE Residential mortgage-backed securities					
Book value	0	1,065	9,511	187,873	198,449
Yield	0.00%	2.68%	2.12%	1.53%	1.56%
Average maturity (years)	0.0	4.8	8.0	21.7	21.0
GSE residential collateralized mortgage obligations(CMO)					
Book value	0	992	0	39,510	40,502
Yield	0.00%	3.10%	0.00%	2.44%	2.46%
Average maturity (years)	0.0	4.2	0.0	22.1	21.7
GSE commercial CMOs					
Book value	0	0	49,131	10,681	59,812
Yield	0.00%	0.00%	2.63%	1.14%	2.36%
Average maturity (years)	0.0	0.0	8.8	31.6	12.9
Total					
Book value	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,437	\$ 89,451	\$ 320,169	\$ 414,298
Yield	1.90%	2.95%	2.54%	1.95%	2.08%
Average maturity (years)	0.6	4.2	8.5	20.7	17.9

The average maturity is based on contractual terms of the debt or mortgage backed securities, and does not factor into required repayments or anticipated prepayments that may exist. As of December 31, 2013, the weighted average estimated life of the mortgage-backed and collateralized mortgage obligation securities is less than 5.3 years based on current interest rates and anticipated prepayment speeds.

Loan Portfolio

The Company offers various products to meet the credit needs of our borrowers, principally consisting of commercial real estate loans, commercial and industrial loans, and retail loans consisting of loans secured by residential properties, and to a lesser extent, installment loans. No loans are extended to non-domestic borrowers or governments.

With certain exceptions, we are permitted under applicable law to make loans to single borrowers (including certain related persons and entities) in aggregate amounts of up to 15% of the sum of total capital and the allowance for loan losses. The Company's legal lending limit to one borrower was approximately \$17,300,000 at December 31, 2013.

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The risks associated with lending activities differ among the various loan classes, and are subject to the impact of changes in interest rates, market conditions of collateral securing the loans, and general economic conditions. All of these factors may adversely impact the borrower's ability to repay its loans, and impact the associated collateral. For a further discussion on the types of loans the Company makes and related risks, please see Note 4 Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The loan portfolio, excluding residential loans held for sale, broken out by classes as of December 31 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Commercial real estate:					
Owner-occupied	\$ 111,290	\$ 144,290	\$ 199,646	\$ 172,000	\$ 149,149
Non-owner occupied	135,953	120,930	141,037	143,372	122,287
Multi-family	22,882	21,745	27,327	24,649	24,898
Non-owner occupied residential	55,272	66,381	147,027	153,467	151,014
Acquisition and development:					
1-4 family residential construction	3,338	2,850	7,098	29,297	21,977
Commercial and land development	19,440	30,375	77,564	88,105	88,902
Commercial and industrial	33,446	39,340	71,084	72,334	66,106
Municipal	60,996	68,018	59,789	38,142	29,215
Residential mortgage:					
First lien	124,728	108,601	104,327	119,450	100,413
Home equity term	20,131	14,747	37,513	40,818	55,993
Home equity Lines of credit	77,377	79,448	80,951	71,547	58,146
Installment and other loans	6,184	7,014	12,077	11,112	12,380
	\$ 671,037	\$ 703,739	\$ 965,440	\$ 964,293	\$ 880,480

In addition to the Company monitoring its loan portfolio as segregated by loan class noted above, it also monitors concentrations by industry. The Bank's lending policy defines an industry concentration as one that exceeds 25% of the Bank's total risk-based capital. The following industry meets the concentration criteria defined by the Bank's Lending Policy at December 31, 2013:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance	% of Total Loans	% of Bank's Equity
Hotels (except casinos)	\$ 36,014	5.4%	39.4%

The loan portfolio at December 31, 2013 of \$671,037,000 decreased \$32,702,000 from \$703,739,000 at December 31, 2012, which was below the \$965,440,000 at December 31, 2011 that represents the Company's highest balance for the years presented. The Company's desire to improve its asset quality resulted in its disposal of a portion of its distressed asset portfolio during 2012, with an aggregate carrying balance of \$73,820,000 during 2012. In addition, elevated charge-off levels were experienced in the commercial loan portfolio during 2012, primarily in the non-owner occupied, owner-occupied and commercial and land development portfolios. Given the softness in the economy within the Company's footprint, management feels this was a prudent course of action in order to rehabilitate its loan

portfolio. As a result of improved asset quality in 2013, the Company, in the second half of the year, again solicited current customers for new lending opportunities, as well as broadened its relationships within existing markets, and entered new markets. However, on a year-to-date basis, loan repayments have outpaced loan originations and resulted in the lower total loan balance.

Growth was experienced in the residential mortgage portfolio segment, which totaled \$222,236,000 at December 31, 2013, a 9.6% increase over \$202,796,000 at December 31, 2012. The Company elected to

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maintain, in its loan portfolio, a small portion of its shorter maturity (10 – 15 years) mortgage loans to provide a greater yield than what alternate investments could provide. Additionally, active promotion of home equity products led to increased balances during the year.

Commercial real estate, acquisition and development and commercial and industrial loan segments experienced lower balances at December 31, 2013 compared to December 31, 2012. This resulted from continued workout of classified loans in these categories which has resulted in payments outpacing new originations. Competition for these types of loans in our markets has been high, given the lack of activity and development in these markets.

Presented below are the expected maturities of the loans by type, and whether they are fixed-rate or adjustable rate loans as of December 31, 2013.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	One Year or Less	Due In One Year Through Five Years	After Five Years	Total
Acquisition and development:				
1-4 family residential construction				
Fixed rate	\$ 46	\$ 1,813	\$ 28	\$ 1,887
Adjustable and floating rate	346	340	765	1,451
	392	2,153	793	3,338
Commercial and land development				
Fixed rate	12	1,625	1,708	3,345
Adjustable and floating rate	3,477	1,746	10,872	16,095
	3,489	3,371	12,580	19,440
Commercial and industrial				
Fixed rate	399	4,852	1,723	6,974
Adjustable and floating rate	9,300	2,761	14,411	26,472
	9,699	7,613	16,134	33,446
	\$ 13,580	\$ 13,137	\$ 29,507	\$ 56,224

The variable rate loans shown above include semi-fixed loans that contractually will adjust with prime after the interest lock period which may be up to 10 years. At December 31, 2013 there were approximately \$10,696,000 of such loans.

Asset Quality**Risk Elements**

The Company's loan portfolios are subject to varying degrees of credit risk. Credit risk is mitigated through the Company's underwriting standards, on-going credit review, and monitoring asset quality measures. Additionally, loan portfolio diversification, limiting exposure to a single industry or borrower, and requiring collateral also mitigate the Company's risk of credit loss.

The Company's loan portfolio is principally to borrowers in south central Pennsylvania and Washington County, Maryland. As the majority of loans are concentrated in this geographic region, a substantial portion of the debtor's ability to honor their obligations may be affected by the level of economic activity in the market area.

Nonperforming assets include nonaccrual and restructured loans and foreclosed real estate. In addition, loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing are also deemed to be risk assets. For all loan classes, the

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accrual of interest income ceases when principal or interest is past due 90 days or more and collateral is inadequate to cover principal and interest or immediately if, in the opinion of management, full collection is unlikely. Interest will continue to accrue on loans past due 90 days or more if the collateral is adequate to cover principal and interest, and the loan is in the process of collection. Interest accrued, but not collected, as of the date of placement on nonaccrual status, is generally reversed and charged against interest income, unless fully collateralized. Subsequent payments received are either applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as interest income, depending on management's assessment of the ultimate collectability of principal. Loans are returned to accrual status, for all loan classes, when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current, the loans have performed in accordance with the contractual terms of the note for a reasonable period of time, generally six months, and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is reasonably assured. Past due status is based on contract terms of the loan.

Loans, the terms of which are modified, are classified as troubled debt restructurings if a concession was granted, for legal or economic reasons, related to a debtor's financial difficulties. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring typically involve a temporary deferral of scheduled loan payments, an extension of a loan's stated maturity date, temporary reduction in interest rates, or below market rates. If a modification occurs while the loan is on accruing status, it will continue to accrue interest under the modified terms. Nonaccrual troubled debt restructurings are restored to accrual status if scheduled principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for six months after modification, and the borrower continues to demonstrate its ability to meet the modified terms. Troubled debt restructurings are evaluated individually for impairment if they have been restructured during the most recent calendar year, or if they are not performing according to their modified terms.

The following table presents the Company's risk elements, including information concerning the aggregate balances of nonaccrual, restructured, loans past due 90 days or more, and foreclosed real estate as of December 31. Relevant asset quality ratios are also presented.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Loans on nonaccrual basis	\$ 19,347	\$ 17,943	\$ 83,697	\$ 13,896	\$ 4,267
Other real estate owned (OREO)	987	1,876	2,165	1,112	1,065
Total nonperforming assets	20,334	19,819	85,862	15,008	5,332
Restructured loans still accruing	5,988	3,092	27,917	1,180	0
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	0	0	0	2,248	6,155
Total nonperforming and other risk assets	\$ 26,322	\$ 22,911	\$ 113,779	\$ 18,436	\$ 11,487
Loans 30-89 days past due	\$ 3,963	\$ 3,578	\$ 6,723	\$ 5,335	\$ 19,043
Ratio of:					
Total nonperforming loans to loans	2.88%	2.55%	8.67%	1.44%	0.48%
Total nonperforming assets to assets	1.73%	1.61%	5.95%	0.99%	0.45%
Total nonperforming assets to total loans and OREO	3.03%	2.81%	8.87%	1.55%	0.60%
Total risk assets to total loans and OREO	3.92%	3.25%	11.76%	1.91%	1.30%
Total risk assets to total assets	2.23%	1.86%	7.88%	1.22%	0.96%
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	3.12%	3.29%	4.53%	1.66%	1.26%

Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	108.36%	129.11%	52.23%	115.28%	259.36%
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans and restructured loans still accruing	82.75%	110.13%	39.17%	106.26%	259.36%

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A further breakdown of impaired loans at December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	2013			2012		
	Nonaccrual Loans	Restructured Loans Still Accruing	Total	Nonaccrual Loans	Restructured Loans Still Accruing	Total
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	\$ 4,362	200	\$ 4,562	\$ 2,417	\$ 0	\$ 2,417
Non-owner occupied	2,849	4,268	7,117	1,481	1,981	3,462
Multi-family	322	0	322	19	0	19
Non-owner occupied residential	4,493	0	4,493	5,164	204	5,368
Acquisition and development						
1-4 family residential construction	0	0	0	909	0	909
Commercial and land development	2,106	1,071	3,177	3,809	0	3,809
Commercial and industrial	2,001	0	2,001	1,696	122	1,818
Residential mortgage:						
First lien	2,926	449	3,375	1,833	749	2,582
Home equity term	107	0	107	57	0	57
Home equity lines of credit	181	0	181	556	36	592
Installment and other loans	0	0	0	2	0	2
	\$ 19,347	\$ 5,988	\$ 25,335	\$ 17,943	\$ 3,092	\$ 21,035

In the second quarter of 2011, the Company began to experience deterioration in asset quality as a result of the continued softness in economic conditions and collateral values. Subsequent to the high levels of nonperforming assets and restructured loans recorded in 2011, the Company continued to actively identify and monitor nonperforming assets and other risk assets, and has acted aggressively to address the credit quality issues. Risk assets, defined as nonaccrual loans, restructured and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing, and real estate owned, declined from the high of \$113,779,000 at December 31, 2011, to significantly lower levels at December 31, 2012 and 2013. One strategy employed by the Company in 2012 to reduce its level of non-performing loans included two bulk sales of distressed assets. The bulk sales allowed the Company to sell nearly 240 loans with an aggregate carrying balance of \$73,820,000 to third parties, which netted the Company \$51,753,000 in cash proceeds. The difference between the carrying balance of the loans sold and the cash received, or \$22,067,000, was recorded as a charge to the allowance for loan losses.

Risk assets at December 31, 2013 totaled \$26,322,000, a 14.9% increase from December 31, 2012's balance of \$22,911,000. The risk element that showed the greatest percentage increase was restructured loans still accruing, which totaled \$5,988,000 at December 31, 2013, a \$2,896,000, or 93.7% increase from December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily the result of one relationship in which the borrower was experiencing reduced cash flows, and the Company has been working with the borrower during this period.

The allowance for loan losses totaled \$20,965,000 at December 31, 2013, a \$2,201,000 decrease from \$23,166,000 at December 31, 2012, principally due to a negative provision for loan losses of \$3,150,000 recorded in 2013, partially offset by net recoveries of \$949,000 for the year. Despite the negative provision for loan losses recorded during 2013,

the allowance for loan losses to total loans ratio was 3.12% at December 31, 2013, and the allowance for loan losses coverage ratio of nonaccrual loans and restructured loans remained strong at 82.8%. A priority of the Company is to continue to work through its nonaccrual loans and other risk elements, in an attempt to reduce the levels of these underperforming assets, and to the extent possible, recover amounts previously charged-off. As new information is learned about borrowers or updated appraisals on real estate with lower fair values are obtained, the Company may continue to experience additional impaired loans.

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For the year ended December 31, 2013, recoveries of \$6,676,000 have been credited to the allowance for loan losses, with recoveries on two large relationships contributing \$5,639,000 of the total. These recoveries on previously charged off relationships are the result of successful loan monitoring and workout solutions. Although recoveries are difficult to predict, additional recoveries that the Company receives will be used to replenish the allowance for loan losses. Future negative provisions could result if it is determined that the reserve is adequate at the time of recovery.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had 68 lending relationships that had loans that were considered impaired, and were included in the impaired loan balance of \$25,335,000. The exposure to these borrowers with impaired loans is summarized in the following table, along with the partial charge-offs taken to date and the specific reserves established on the relationships at December 31, 2013.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	# of Loans	Recorded Investment	Partial Charge-offs to Date	Specific Reserves at December 31, 2013
Relationships greater than \$1,000,000	6	\$ 13,014	\$ 543	\$ 0
Relationships greater than \$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	6	3,664	120	0
Relationships greater than \$250,000 but less than \$500,000	11	4,083	913	455
Relationships less than \$250,000	45	4,574	1,050	158
	68	\$ 25,335	\$ 2,626	\$ 613

The Company takes partial charge-offs on collateral dependent loans whose carrying value exceeded their estimated fair value, as determined by the most recent appraisal adjusted for current (within the quarter) conditions, less costs to dispose. ASC 310 impairment reserves remain in those situations in which updated appraisals are pending, and represent management's estimate of potential loss.

Of the relationships deemed to be impaired, six have outstanding book balances in excess of \$1,000,000, totaling \$13,014,000, or 51% of the total impaired loan balance. Forty-five of the relationships, or two-thirds of the total number of impaired relationships, have recorded balances less than \$250,000. A summary of the impaired relationships in excess of \$1,000,000 are discussed below.

In 2013, the Company classified a relationship with a borrower in the food service and entertainment industry as impaired, based on the restructuring negotiations with the borrower. Management expects the notes to continue to perform under the restructured terms and considers the loan adequately supported by the collateral securing the note, allowing for the note to remain on accrual status. This relationship, with a balance of nearly \$3,600,000, represents the Company's largest impaired relationship at December 31, 2013, and is classified as impaired, as by definition, troubled debt restructurings are impaired. After evaluation of the relationship in accordance with impairment guidance, it was determined no reserve was required.

A second relationship with a book balance of approximately \$2,600,000 is in nonaccrual status at December 31, 2013. The impaired relationship consists of several notes secured by multi-family rental properties and food services establishments. The borrower began to experience financial difficulties due to increased competition in the market area. After evaluation, the Company charged off loans that it deemed not to be collectible, and as of December 31,

2013, there were no specific reserves or partial charge-offs on the remaining loans. In the first quarter of 2014, approximately \$1,900,000 of the relationship was paid off, with no additional charge-offs recorded.

An additional relationship that the Company has determined to be impaired at December 31, 2013 is with a real estate developer who also actively leases residential properties. This relationship consists of separate loans with total outstanding book balances of \$2,150,000, secured by different parcels of land or residential structures.

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Recent appraisals on the collateral securing the outstanding loans resulted in the relationship being placed in nonaccrual status, as the softening of real estate prices and rental prices, and the lengthening of absorption periods resulted in it being classified and evaluated as a collateral dependent impaired loan. To date, partial charge-offs or specific reserves of approximately 24.0% of the outstanding loan balances have been taken. The Company is actively working with the borrower to reduce its outstanding loan balances, which has resulted in a reduction of the loan balances of over \$940,000 during 2013.

Another relationship that includes impaired loans and had a balance of approximately \$1,941,000 is with a borrower that purchased a large parcel of land in the Company's market area. The loan is current with respect to the interest only payment requirements. Because there have been no sales to date, and several extension requests, the loan was placed in nonaccrual status. Due to the guarantee of this debt by several development authorities, combined with a strong loan to value ratio, no partial charge-offs or specific reserves have been established on this loan as of December 31, 2013. This loan was paid off in the first quarter of 2014, and all amounts contractually due were received by the Company.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company moved a note to a commercial lessor with an outstanding balance of approximately \$1,450,000 to nonaccrual status. This decision was made, despite the loan being current as to both principal and interest, as a result of declining cash flows of the Company, and the potential for further reduction in cash available to service debt in the near future. The Company believes it is well secured on this loan, and does not feel a loss will be incurred on it.

The last impaired relationship with a balance in excess of \$1,000,000 at December 31, 2013, which is with a wholesaler that supplied inventory to the commercial construction industry, has a remaining balance of nearly \$1,350,000 at December 31, 2013, and consists of one remaining loan and piece of collateral on a residence. This balance represents a substantial reduction from December 31, 2012, when the total exposure was \$3,150,000. During 2013, the Company received payments of nearly \$1,340,000, and charged-off an additional \$450,000 of the aggregate loan balance. After liquidation of collateral in accordance with bankruptcy proceedings, the remaining balance at December 31, 2013 is adequately secured by the real estate, and it was determined no reserves were required on the balance. In the first quarter of 2014, the Company foreclosed on the property securing the loan and took title to the property.

The Company has approximately 62 additional relationships with borrowers that include loans that are individually evaluated for impairment, and has taken a similar approach to those mentioned above in determining the extent of full or partial charge-offs that were required, or ASC 310 reserves that may be needed. The determination of the Company's charge-offs or impairment reserve determination properly included an evaluation of the outstanding loan balance, and the related collateral securing the credit. Through a combination of collateral securing the loans and partial charge-offs taken to date, the Company believes that it has adequately provided for the potential losses that it may incur on these relationships as of December 31, 2013. However, over time, additional information may become known that could result in increased reserve allocations or, alternatively, it may be deemed that the reserve allocations exceed those that are needed.

The Company's foreclosed real estate balance of \$987,000 consists of six properties owned by the Company, five of which were commercial properties and totaled \$904,000, and one residential property that totaled \$83,000. The largest commercial property is a commercial land parcel with a carrying value of \$276,000. A second commercial property with a carrying value of \$262,000 was land originally purchased by the Company for future expansion purposes. During 2011, it was determined that this property was no longer in the Company's strategic plans, and as such, the Company re-designated the property as held for sale. The remaining properties have carrying values less than \$210,000 and are also carried at the lower of cost or fair value, less costs to dispose.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company believes the value of foreclosed assets represents their fair values, but if the real estate market remains challenging, additional charges may be needed.

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Credit Risk Management

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company maintains the allowance for loan losses at a level believed adequate by management to absorb losses inherent in the portfolio. The allowance is established and maintained through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Quarterly, management assesses the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses utilizing a defined methodology, which considers specific credit evaluation of impaired loans, past loan loss historical experience, and qualitative factors. Management believes the approach properly addresses the requirements of ASC Section 310-10-35 for loans individually identified as impaired, and ASC Subtopic 450-20 for loans collectively evaluated for impairment, and other bank regulatory guidance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. See Note 4, "Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses" in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the methodology for establishing the allowance and provision for loan losses and related procedures in establishing the appropriate level of reserve, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

In order to monitor ongoing risk associated with its loan portfolio and specific credits within the segments, management uses an internal grading system. The first several rating categories, representing the lowest risk to the Bank, are combined and given a "Pass" rating. Management generally follows regulatory definitions in assigning criticized ratings to loans, including special mention, substandard, doubtful or loss. The "Special Mention" category includes loans that have potential weaknesses that may, if not monitored or corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect the Bank's position at some future date. These assets pose elevated risk, but their weakness does not yet justify a more severe, or classified rating. "Substandard" loans are classified as they have a well-defined weakness, or weaknesses that jeopardize liquidation of the debt. These loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. "Substandard" loans include loans that management has determined not to be impaired, as well as loans considered to be impaired. A "Doubtful" loan has a high probability of total or substantial loss, but because of specific pending events that may strengthen the asset; its classification of loss is deferred. "Loss" assets are considered uncollectible, as the underlying borrowers are often in bankruptcy, have suspended debt repayments, or ceased business operations. Once a loan is classified as "Loss", there is little prospect of collecting the loan's principal or interest and it is generally written off.

The Bank has a loan review policy and program which is designed to mitigate risk in the lending function. The ERM Committee, comprised of executive officers and loan department personnel, is charged with oversight of the overall credit quality and risk exposure of the Bank's loan portfolio. This includes the monitoring of the lending activities of all Bank personnel with respect to underwriting and processing new loans and the timely follow-up and corrective action for loans showing signs of deterioration in quality. The loan review program provides the Bank with an independent review of the Bank's loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. Generally, consumer and residential mortgage loans are included in the "Pass" categories unless a specific action, such as extended delinquencies, bankruptcy, repossession or death of the borrower occurs, which heightens awareness as to a possible credit event.

Loan reviews are completed annually on all commercial relationships with a committed loan balance in excess of \$1,000,000. Loan review documentation is submitted to the ERM Committee no less than quarterly with a formal review and rating as presented by independent loan review personnel. In addition, all relationships greater than

\$250,000 rated Substandard, Doubtful or Loss are reviewed by the ERM Committee on a quarterly basis, with reaffirmation of the rating as approved by the Bank's Loan Work Out Committee or loan review staff.

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The following summarizes the Bank's ratings based on its internal risk rating system as of December 31:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Pass	Special Mention	Non-Impaired Substandard	Impaired - Substandard	Doubtful	Total
December 31, 2013						
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	\$ 92,063	\$ 3,305	\$ 11,360	\$ 4,107	\$ 455	\$ 111,290
Non-owner occupied	107,113	6,904	14,819	7,117	0	135,953
Multi-family	20,091	2,132	337	322	0	22,882
Non-owner occupied residential	42,007	4,982	3,790	4,493	0	55,272
Acquisition and development:						
1-4 family residential construction	3,292	0	46	0	0	3,338
Commercial and land development	14,118	1,433	712	3,177	0	19,440
Commercial and industrial	28,933	2,129	383	1,878	123	33,446
Municipal	60,996	0	0	0	0	60,996
Residential mortgage:						
First lien	121,353	0	0	3,327	48	124,728
Home equity term	20,024	0	0	94	13	20,131
Home equity Lines of credit	77,187	0	9	181	0	77,377
Installment and other loans	6,184	0	0	0	0	6,184
	\$ 593,361	\$ 20,885	\$ 31,456	\$ 24,696	\$ 639	\$ 671,037
December 31, 2012						
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	\$ 121,333	\$ 11,917	\$ 8,623	\$ 2,229	\$ 188	\$ 144,290
Non-owner occupied	95,876	7,351	14,241	3,462	0	120,930
Multi-family	17,205	3,936	585	19	0	21,745
Non-owner occupied residential	45,468	12,199	3,346	5,368	0	66,381
Acquisition and development:						
1-4 family residential construction	1,608	333	0	198	711	2,850
Commercial and land development	14,793	8,937	2,836	3,208	601	30,375
Commercial and industrial	33,380	3,713	429	566	1,252	39,340
Municipal	68,018	0	0	0	0	68,018
Residential mortgage:						
First lien	101,390	3,026	1,604	2,581	0	108,601
Home equity term	14,403	52	235	57	0	14,747
Home equity Lines of credit	76,418	1,073	1,365	592	0	79,448
Installment and other loans	6,998	11	3	2	0	7,014
	\$ 596,890	\$ 52,548	\$ 33,267	\$ 18,282	\$ 2,752	\$ 703,739

Potential problem loans are defined as performing loans, which have characteristics that cause management to have concerns as to the ability of the borrower to perform under present loan repayment terms and which may result in the reporting of these loans as non-performing loans in the future. Generally, management feels that Substandard loans

that are currently performing and not considered impaired, result in some doubt as to the borrower's ability to continue to perform under the terms of the loan, and represent potential problem loans. Additionally, the Special Mention classification is intended to be a temporary classification, and is reflective of loans that have potential weaknesses that may, if not monitored or corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect the Bank's position at some future date.

Special Mention loans represent an elevated risk, but their weakness does not yet justify a more severe, or classified rating. These loans require follow-up by lenders on the information that may cause the potential weakness, and once resolved, the loan classification may be downgraded to Substandard, or alternatively, could be upgraded to Pass.

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The following summarizes the average recorded investment in impaired loans and related interest income recognized, on loans deemed impaired on a cash basis, and interest income earned but not recognized for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Average Impaired Balance	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Earned But Not Recognized
December 31, 2013			
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	\$ 3,528	\$ 147	\$ 192
Non-owner occupied	4,307	145	44
Multi-family	135	16	6
Non-owner occupied residential	4,799	77	180
Acquisition and development:			
1-4 family residential construction	481	0	0
Commercial and land development	3,009	49	127
Commercial and industrial	1,780	45	46
Residential mortgage:			
First lien	2,697	140	103
Home equity term	59	8	2
Home equity lines of credit	305	6	2
Installment and other loans	1	0	0
	\$ 21,101	\$ 633	\$ 702
December 31, 2012			
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	\$ 8,374	\$ 20	\$ 131
Non-owner occupied	14,372	69	260
Multi-family	3,940	0	10
Non-owner occupied residential	20,284	61	288
Acquisition and development:			
1-4 family residential construction	1,542	26	16
Commercial and land development	12,652	252	168
Commercial and industrial	2,691	43	55
Residential mortgage:			
First lien	2,700	61	73
Home equity term	156	2	4
Home equity lines of credit	467	15	5
Installment and other loans	8	0	0
	\$ 67,186	\$ 549	\$ 1,010
December 31, 2011			
Commercial real estate:			

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Owner-occupied	\$ 4,530	\$ 369	\$ 187
Non-owner occupied	6,820	702	297
Multi-family	2,080	125	103
Non-owner occupied residential	22,820	1,559	267
Acquisition and development:			
1-4 family residential construction	489	102	1
Commercial and land development	7,456	617	375
Commercial and industrial	5,355	75	82
Residential mortgage:			
First lien	639	19	15
Home equity term	685	69	1
	\$ 50,874	\$ 3,637	\$ 1,328

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The following summarizes the average recorded investment in impaired loans and related interest income recognized for the periods indicated for the years ending December 31:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2010	2009
Average investment in impaired loans	\$ 26,066	\$ 10,748
Interest income recognized on a cash basis on impaired loans	82	188
Interest income earned but not recognized on impaired loans	458	239

Activity in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial				Total	Consumer		Total	Unallocated	Total
	Commercial Real Estate	Acquisition and Development	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal		Residential Mortgage	Other			
December 31, 2013										
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 13,719	\$ 3,502	\$ 1,635	\$ 223	\$ 19,079	\$ 2,275	\$ 85	\$ 2,360	\$ 1,727	\$ 23,166
Provision for loan losses	4,109	(6,087)	(3,478)	21	(5,435)	1,845	99	1,944	341	(3,150)
Charge-offs	(4,767)	(193)	(132)	0	(5,092)	(491)	(144)	(635)	0	(5,727)
Recoveries	154	3,448	2,839	0	6,441	151	84	235	0	6,676
Balance, end of period	\$ 13,215	\$ 670	\$ 864	\$ 244	\$ 14,993	\$ 3,780	\$ 124	\$ 3,904	\$ 2,068	\$ 20,965
December 31, 2012										
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 29,559	\$ 9,708	\$ 1,085	\$ 789	\$ 41,141	\$ 933	\$ 75	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,566	\$ 43,715
Provision for loan losses	34,681	9,408	1,879	(566)	45,402	2,602	135	2,737	161	48,300
Charge-offs	(53,492)	(17,721)	(1,624)	0	(72,837)	(1,279)	(143)	(1,422)	0	(74,259)
Recoveries	2,971	2,107	295	0	5,373	19	18	37	0	5,410
Balance, end of period	\$ 13,719	\$ 3,502	\$ 1,635	\$ 223	\$ 19,079	\$ 2,275	\$ 85	\$ 2,360	\$ 1,727	\$ 23,166
December 31, 2011										
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 7,875	\$ 1,766	\$ 3,870	\$ 374	\$ 13,885	\$ 1,864	\$ 106	\$ 1,970	\$ 165	\$ 16,020
Provision for loan losses	31,407	18,557	7,037	415	57,416	(254)	12	(242)	1,401	58,575
Charge-offs	(9,748)	(10,615)	(9,827)	0	(30,190)	(680)	(62)	(742)	0	(30,932)
Recoveries	25	0	5	0	30	3	19	22	0	52
Balance, end of period	\$ 29,559	\$ 9,708	\$ 1,085	\$ 789	\$ 41,141	\$ 933	\$ 75	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,566	\$ 43,715

December 31, 2010

Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,328	\$ 2,703	\$ 507	\$ 749	\$ 8,287	\$ 1,422	\$ 96	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,262	\$ 11,067
Provision for loan losses	5,857	281	3,332	(207)	9,263	718	41	759	(1,097)	8,925
Charge-offs	(2,312)	(1,218)	(32)	(168)	(3,730)	(283)	(54)	(337)	0	(4,067)
Recoveries	2	0	63	0	65	7	23	30	0	95
Balance, end of period	\$ 7,875	\$ 1,766	\$ 3,870	\$ 374	\$ 13,885	\$ 1,864	\$ 106	\$ 1,970	\$ 165	\$ 16,020

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A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses, for the years ended before December 31, 2010 based on prior presentation, is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2009
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 7,140
Loans charged off:	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	470
Real estate Commercial	0
Real estate Mortgage	416
Consumer	72
Total loans charged off	958
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	2
Real estate Commercial	1
Real estate Mortgage	6
Consumer	11
Total recoveries	20
Provision for loan losses	4,865
Balance, end of year	\$ 11,067

A summary of relevant asset quality ratios for the five years ended December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	(0.14)%	8.01%	3.11%	0.44%	0.11%
Provision for loan losses to net charge-offs (recoveries)	331.93%	70.15%	189.69%	224.70%	518.66%
Ratio of reserve to gross loans outstanding at December 31	3.12%	3.29%	4.53%	1.66%	1.26%

Due to the trends in the national and local economies, as well as declines in real estate values in the Company's market area, the allowance for loan losses continued to grow for the period from 2009 through 2011, consistent with the increase in the ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding. As the Company worked through its risk assets, including the two loan sales in 2012, the allowance for loan losses decreased from \$43,715,000 at December 31, 2011 to \$23,166,000 at December 31, 2012. During 2013, the Company continued to focus on working through its risk assets, and based on favorable trends in charge-offs, it was able to further reduce the allowance for loan losses to \$20,965,000 at December 31, 2013. During 2013, the Company experienced net recoveries of \$949,000 compared to net charge-offs of \$68,849,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, with the majority of the 2012 charge-offs occurring in the commercial real estate and commercial and land development loan portfolios. The significantly different net-charge off (recoveries) between periods results in similar variances in the ratios presented.

The Company recorded a negative provision for loan losses, or a reversal of amounts previously provided, of \$3,150,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to expense of \$48,300,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. During 2013, the Company received payments on classified loans with partial charge-offs previously recorded. As payments received during the periods exceeded the carrying value of these loans, the excess was included in recoveries of amounts previously charged-off. In connection with the quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, it was determined that large recoveries specific to loans in one customer relationship were not needed to replenish the reserve, and were taken into income during 2013 through a negative provision for loan losses. The provision for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 of \$48,300,000 and \$58,575,000 reflect the levels needed to address the credit deterioration that took place in the loan portfolio during these periods.

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See further discussion in the Provision for Loan Losses section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The allocation of the allowance for loan losses, as well as the percent of each loan type in relation to the total loan balance, is as follows:

	2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans
Commercial real estate:										
Owner-occupied	\$ 3,583	17%	\$ 2,504	21%	\$ 3,063	21%	\$ 1,852	18%	\$ 1,660	18%
Non-owner occupied	6,024	20%	5,022	17%	8,579	14%	3,034	15%	932	14%
Multi-family	1,699	3%	2,944	3%	2,222	3%	438	3%	15	3%
Non-owner occupied residential	1,909	8%	3,249	9%	15,695	15%	2,551	16%	1,721	17%
Acquisition and development:										
1-4 family residential construction	196	0%	198	0%	1,404	1%	314	3%	364	2%
Commercial and land development	474	3%	3,304	4%	8,304	8%	1,453	9%	2,339	10%
Commercial and industrial	864	5%	1,635	6%	1,085	8%	3,870	8%	507	8%
Municipal	244	9%	223	10%	789	6%	374	4%	749	3%
Residential mortgage:										
First lien	1,682	19%	957	16%	317	11%	1,033	12%	825	11%
Home equity - term	465	3%	252	2%	335	4%	345	4%	146	6%
Home equity - Lines of credit	1,633	12%	1,066	11%	281	8%	485	7%	451	7%
Installment and other loans	124	1%	85	1%	75	1%	106	1%	96	1%
Unallocated	2,068		1,727		1,566		165		1,262	
	\$ 20,965	100%	\$ 23,166	100%	\$ 43,715	100%	\$ 16,020	100%	\$ 11,067	100%

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The following table summarizes the ending loan balance individually or collectively evaluated for impairment based upon loan type, as well as the allowance for loan loss allocation for each at December 31.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial Real Estate	Acquisition and Development	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial and Municipal	Total	Consumer Residential Mortgage	Consumer Installment and Other	Total	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2013										
Loans allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 16,494	\$ 3,177	\$ 2,001	\$ 0	\$ 21,672	\$ 3,663	\$ 0	\$ 3,663	\$ 0	\$ 25,335
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	308,903	19,601	31,445	60,996	420,945	218,573	6,184	224,757	0	645,702
	\$ 325,397	\$ 22,778	\$ 33,446	\$ 60,996	\$ 442,617	\$ 222,236	\$ 6,184	\$ 228,420	\$ 0	\$ 671,037
Allowance for loan losses allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 552	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 552	\$ 61	\$ 0	\$ 61	\$ 0	\$ 613
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	12,663	670	864	244	14,441	3,719	124	3,843	2,068	20,352
	\$ 13,215	\$ 670	\$ 864	\$ 244	\$ 14,993	\$ 3,780	\$ 124	\$ 3,904	\$ 2,068	\$ 20,965
December 31, 2012										
Loans allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 11,266	\$ 4,718	\$ 1,818	\$ 0	\$ 17,802	\$ 3,230	\$ 2	\$ 3,232	\$ 0	\$ 21,034
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	342,080	28,507	37,522	68,018	476,127	199,566	7,012	206,578	0	682,705
	\$ 353,346	\$ 33,225	\$ 39,340	\$ 68,018	\$ 493,929	\$ 202,796	\$ 7,014	\$ 209,810	\$ 0	\$ 703,739
Allowance for loan losses allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 375	\$ 9	\$ 928	\$ 0	\$ 1,312	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,312
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	13,344	3,493	707	223	17,767	2,275	85	2,360	1,727	21,854
	\$ 13,719	\$ 3,502	\$ 1,635	\$ 223	\$ 19,079	\$ 2,275	\$ 85	\$ 2,360	\$ 1,727	\$ 23,166

The allowance for loan losses allocations presented above represent the reserve allocations on loan balances outstanding at December 31 in the respective years. In addition to the reserve allocations on impaired loans noted above, approximately 19 loans, with outstanding general ledger principal balances of \$5,342,000, have had cumulative

partial charge-offs to the allowance for loan losses recorded totaling \$2,626,000. As updated appraisals were received on collateral dependent loans, partial charge-offs were taken to the extent the loans' principal balance exceeded their fair value.

Management believes the allocation of the allowance for loan losses between the various loan segments adequately reflects the inherent risk in each portfolio, and is based on the methodology outlined in Note 4 Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses included in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Management re-evaluates and makes certain enhancements to its methodology used to establish a reserve to better reflect the risks inherent in the different segments of the portfolio, particularly in light of increased charge-offs, with noticeable differences between the different loan segments. Management believes these enhancements to the allowance for loan losses methodology improve the accuracy of quantifying losses presently inherent in the portfolio. Management charges actual loan losses to the reserve and bases the provision for loan losses on the overall analysis taking the methodology into account.

The largest component of the reserve for the years presented has been allocated to the commercial real estate segment, and in particular the non-owner occupied loan classes. The higher allocations in these loans

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classes as compared to the other loan classes is consistent with the inherent risk associated with the loans, as well as generally higher levels of impaired and criticized loans for the periods presented.

The acquisition and development loan segment's allowance for loan losses has decreased from \$3,502,000 at December 31, 2012 to \$670,000 at December 31, 2013. The factors contributing to this decline are a 39% reduction in criticized assets, a 31% reduction in loan balances, as well as net recoveries during the year of \$3,255,000 which positively impacted quantitative and qualitative loss factors.

The reserve allocation on the residential mortgage portfolio segment, in total, has increased from \$2,275,000 at December 31, 2012 to \$3,780,000 at December 31, 2013. This increase is consistent with generally higher outstanding loan balances of impaired loans in the first lien and home equity categories. In addition, some softening in the residential real estate market has led to increased qualitative reserves established on this portfolio.

The unallocated portion of the allowance for loan losses reflects estimated inherent losses within the portfolio that have not been detected. This reserve results due to risk of error in the specific and general reserve allocation, other potential exposure in the loan portfolio, variances in management's assessment of national and local economic conditions and other factors management believes appropriate at the time. The unallocated portion of the allowance has increased in 2013 from \$1,727,000 at December 31, 2012 to \$2,068,000 at December 31, 2013 and represents 9.9% of the entire allowance for loan losses balance at December 31, 2013, compared to 7.5% at December 31, 2012.

While management believes the Company's allowance for loan losses is adequate based on information currently available, future adjustments to the reserve and enhancements to the methodology may be necessary due to changes in economic conditions, regulatory guidance, or management's assumptions as to future delinquencies or loss rates.

Deposit Products

On an average daily basis, total deposits were \$1,034,879,000 in 2013, a decrease of 10.7%, or \$123,538,000, from 2012. In 2012, the average daily balance decreased 7.0% compared to 2011. Despite a decline in total deposits, the Company experienced growth in its non-interest bearing demand and savings deposit core funding sources. Interest bearing demand deposit account balances, which averaged \$484,114,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, represents a 5.4% decline from the average balance of \$511,800,000 in 2012. Declines were noted in certain legacy account product offerings, which the Company has begun to migrate to other offerings, and we have lost some rate and fee sensitive customers. As the Company's liquidity is relatively strong, we have not matched competitor rates in certain product offerings, which has led to some lost customers.

Average time deposits were \$352,905,000 in 2013, a decrease of 22.5%, or \$102,602,000, compared to the average balance of \$455,507,000 in 2012. This follows a 20.7% reduction in average time deposits that took place in 2012, from the \$574,079,000 average balance in 2011. The steady decline in average time deposit balances reflects different growth strategies in each of the years presented. In the first half of 2011, the Company was growing its loan and asset balances, and was able to grow its time deposits, which funded asset growth. In the latter half of 2011 and in 2012, the Company's growth strategy changed as it experienced significant credit losses. As the Company began to re-engineer its loan origination and credit administration processes and procedures to better manage credit risk, loan growth slowed significantly which allowed the Company to enhance its procedures and maintain its capital ratios. This change in strategy in the latter half of 2011 that continued throughout 2012 reduced the need for time deposits. In addition, the Company has slowed its brokered deposit offerings as well. The average balance of brokered time deposits decreased from \$88,317,000 for the year ended 2012 to \$62,713,000 in 2013, which is included in time deposits above.

Management continually evaluates its utilization of brokered deposits, and considers the interest rate curve and regulatory views on non-core funding sources, and balances this funding source with its funding needs based

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on growth initiatives. The Company anticipates that as loan growth increases, it will be able to obtain deposit funding through offering competitive rates.

The average amounts of deposits are summarized below for the years ended December 31:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Demand deposits	\$ 119,146	\$ 116,930	\$ 113,157
Interest bearing demand deposits	484,114	511,800	486,793
Savings deposits	78,714	74,180	71,059
Time deposits	352,905	455,507	574,079
Total deposits	\$ 1,034,879	\$ 1,158,417	\$ 1,245,088

The following is a breakdown of maturities of time deposits of \$100,000 or more as of December 31, 2013.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Total
Three months or less	\$ 43,486
Over three months through six months	26,485
Over six months through one year	26,272
Over one year	38,329
Total	\$ 134,572

Short Term Borrowings

In addition to deposit products, the Company also uses short term borrowings as a funding source. A component of short-term borrowings include securities sold under agreements to repurchase with deposit customers, in which the customer sweeps a portion of its deposit balance into a Repurchase Agreement, which is a secured borrowing as a pool of securities are pledged against the balances.

Information concerning securities sold under agreements to repurchase as of and for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Balance at year end	\$ 9,032	\$ 9,650	\$ 15,013
Average balance during the year	13,772	19,072	60,737
Average interest rate during the year	0.20%	0.38%	0.52%
Maximum month-end balance during the year	19,105	33,752	98,906
Securities underlying the agreements at year-end:			
Carrying value	52,936	72,081	76,006
Estimated fair value	52,024	72,717	77,485

Additional short-term borrowing sources include borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, federal funds purchased, and to a lesser extent, the FRB discount window.

Information concerning the use of these other short term borrowings as of and for the years ended December 31 is summarized as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Balance at year end	\$ 50,000	\$ 0	\$ 20,000
Average balance during the year	10,540	11,509	2,534
Average interest rate during the year	0.31%	0.40%	0.24%
Maximum month-end balance during the year	50,000	20,000	20,000

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In 2013, the Company used short-term borrowings to meet the Company's liquidity needs, and allowed for the temporary funding of maturing brokered deposits and other long-term debt as the Company tries to actively market its deposit products and grow its core funding sources.

Long-Term Debt

The Company also utilizes long term debt, consisting principally of Federal Home Loan Bank fixed and amortizing advances to fund its balance sheet. As of December 31, 2013, long-term debt totaled \$16,077,000 which was \$21,393,000 less than 2012's year-end balance of \$37,470,000. The net decrease in long term debt was the result of pay downs during the year with no additional advances. During the year, the Company's reliance on long-term debt diminished as the decline in long-term commercial loans reduced the Company's need for longer-term funding. The Company will continue to evaluate its funding needs and interest rate movements in its evaluation as to the timing and extent of when it enters into long-term borrowings.

Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Matters

Capital Resources. The management of capital in a regulated financial services industry must properly balance return on equity to its stockholders while maintaining sufficient levels of capital and related risk-based regulatory capital ratios to satisfy statutory regulatory requirements. The Company's capital management strategies have historically been developed to provide attractive rates of returns to its shareholders, while maintaining a well capitalized position of regulatory strength.

Total shareholders' equity increased \$3,745,000 from \$87,694,000 at December 31, 2012 to \$91,439,000 at December 31, 2013. The primary reason for the net increase in shareholders' equity was the \$10,004,000 net income recorded for the year ended December 31, 2013, partially offset by unrealized losses on securities available for sale, net of tax of \$6,641,000.

The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's and Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Although applicable to the Bank, prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies, including financial holding companies.

Capital Adequacy. In the determination of Tier 1 and Total risk based capital, generally accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is excluded from capital, as are intangible assets, a portion of mortgage servicing rights and deferred tax assets that are dependent on future taxable income greater than one year from the reporting date. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has provided a full valuation allowance on its deferred tax asset, which reduced the deferred tax asset, excluding other comprehensive income items, to zero.

The allowance for credit losses, including the allowance for loan losses and reserve for off-balance sheet credit commitments, is included as Tier 2 capital to the extent it does not exceed 1.25% of risk weighted assets. The amount that exceeds 1.25% of risk weighted assets, is disallowed as Tier 2 capital, but also reduces the Company's risk weighted assets. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, \$12,598,000 and \$13,820,000 of the allowance for credit losses was excluded from Tier 2 capital. The lower disallowed amount in 2013 was the result of the lower balance in the allowance for loan losses.

The Company and the Bank have been able to increase their capital ratios from December 31, 2012 levels due to net income earned during the year ended December 31, 2013, combined with a decrease in its risk weighted assets due to a shift in asset composition, and a reduction in off-balance sheet exposures and related credit equivalent factors.

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In March 2012, the Company and the Bank entered into a Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank entered into a Consent Order with the PDB. In accordance therewith, the Bank has filed a confidential Capital Plan with each of those banking regulators.

Regulatory Capital. As of December 31, 2013, the Bank was considered well capitalized under applicable banking regulations. The Company's and the Bank's capital ratios as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum to Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
December 31, 2013						
Total capital to risk weighted assets						
Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	\$ 104,637	15.0%	\$ 55,926	8.0%	n/a	n/a
Orrstown Bank	102,806	14.7%	55,893	8.0%	\$ 69,866	10.0%
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets						
Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	95,741	13.7%	27,963	4.0%	n/a	n/a
Orrstown Bank	93,915	13.4%	27,947	4.0%	41,920	6.0%
Tier 1 capital to average assets						
Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	95,741	8.1%	47,058	4.0%	n/a	n/a
Orrstown Bank	93,915	8.0%	47,077	4.0%	58,846	5.0%
December 31, 2012						
Total capital to risk weighted assets						
Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	\$ 94,928	12.2%	\$ 62,438	8.0%	n/a	n/a
Orrstown Bank	92,466	11.9%	62,418	8.0%	\$ 78,023	10.0%
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets						
Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	84,999	10.9%	31,219	4.0%	n/a	n/a
Orrstown Bank	82,540	10.6%	31,209	4.0%	46,814	6.0%
Tier 1 capital to average assets						
Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.	84,999	6.8%	49,840	4.0%	n/a	n/a
Orrstown Bank	82,540	6.6%	49,873	4.0%	62,341	5.0%

As noted above, the Bank's capital ratios exceed the regulatory minimums to be considered well capitalized under applicable banking regulations. The Company routinely evaluates its capital levels in light of its risk profile to assess its capital needs.

On January 8, 2013, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC, covering up to an aggregate of \$80,000,000, through the sale of common stock, preferred stock, and warrants. To date, the Company has not issued any securities under this shelf registration statement.

In October 2011, the Company announced it had discontinued its quarterly dividend, which was the result of regulatory guidance from the Federal Reserve Bank. Due to the regulatory restrictions included in the Written Agreement and the Consent Order with the respective regulators, the Company is restricted from paying any dividends or repurchasing any stock without prior regulatory approval. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will be permitted to pay a cash dividend or conduct any stock repurchases in the near future.

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Additional relevant financial information pertaining to shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Average shareholders' equity	\$ 88,547	\$ 109,184	\$ 157,200
Net income (loss)	10,004	(38,454)	(31,964)
Cash dividends paid	0	0	5,521
Equity to asset ratio	7.76%	7.11%	8.87%
Dividend payout ratio	0.00%	0.00%	(17.34)%
Return on average equity	11.30%	(35.22)%	(20.33)%

In July 2013, the Company and Bank's primary federal regulator, the FRB, approved final rules (the Basel III Capital Rules) establishing a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations, including community banks, which also incorporate provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Basel III Capital Rules substantially revise the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and depository institutions, including the Company and Bank, compared to existing U.S. risk-based capital rules. The Basel III Capital Rules define the components of capital and address other issues affecting the numerator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios, addresses risk weights and other issues affecting the denominator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios and replace the current risk-weighting approach. The Basel III Capital Rules are effective for the Company and Bank on January 1, 2015 (subject to a phase-in period).

Management is currently evaluating the impact that the Basel III Capital Rules, on a fully phased-in basis, will have on our capital levels. Management anticipates that it will be in compliance with the phased in rules.

For further discussion, see Basel III Capital Rules under Item 1 Business, in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Liquidity and Rate Sensitivity

Liquidity. The primary function of asset/liability management is to ensure adequate liquidity and manage the Company's sensitivity to changing interest rates. Liquidity management involves the ability to meet the cash flow requirements of customers who may be either depositors wanting to withdraw funds or borrowers needing assurance that sufficient funds will be available to meet their credit needs. Our primary sources of funds consist of deposit inflows, loan repayments, maturities and sales of investment securities, the sale of mortgage loans and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

We regularly adjust our investments in liquid assets based upon our assessment of (1) expected loan demand, (2) expected deposit flows, (3) yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities and (4) the objectives of our asset/liability management policy.

At December 31, 2013, we had \$143,767,000 in loan commitments outstanding, which included \$5,618,000 in undisbursed loans, \$86,253,000 in unused home equity lines of credit and \$45,629,000 in commercial lines of credit, and \$6,267,000 in standby letters of credit. Certificates of deposit due within one year of December 31, 2013 totaled \$219,101,000, or 69% of certificates of deposit. The large percentage of certificates of deposit that mature within one year reflects customers' hesitancy to invest their funds for long periods in the current low interest rate environment. If

these maturing deposits do not remain with us, we will be required to seek other sources of funds, including other certificates of deposit and lines of credit. Depending on market conditions, we may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits or other borrowings than we currently pay on the certificates of deposit due on or before December 31, 2014. We believe, however, based on past experience that a significant portion of our certificates of deposit will remain with us. We have the ability to attract and retain deposits by adjusting the interest rates offered.

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Our most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents. The levels of these assets depend on our operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At December 31, 2013, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$37,560,000, which decreased from \$150,688,000 at December 31, 2012. The lower levels of cash and cash equivalents is due to the Company investing these funds in securities available for sale in order to earn a higher rate of interest than that earned on short-term investments. Securities classified as available-for-sale, net of pledging requirements, which provide additional sources of liquidity, totaled \$165,032,000 at December 31, 2013. In addition, at December 31, 2013, we had the ability to borrow a total of approximately \$330,351,000 from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLB), of which we had \$66,077,000 in advances and \$1,680,000 in letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2013. The Company's ability to borrow from the FHLB is dependent on having sufficient qualifying collateral, generally consisting of mortgage loans. In addition, the Company has \$30,000,000 in two available unsecured lines of credit with its correspondent banks.

The Company is a separate legal entity from the Bank and must provide for its own liquidity. In addition to its operating expenses, the Company is responsible for paying any dividends declared to its shareholders. The Company also has repurchased shares of its common stock. The Company's primary source of income is dividends received from the Bank. For restrictions on the Bank's ability to dividend funds to the Company, see Note 15, Restrictions on Dividends, Loans and Advances, to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8.

Interest Rate Sensitivity. Interest rate sensitivity management requires the maintenance of an appropriate balance between interest sensitive assets and liabilities. Management, through its asset/liability management process, attempts to manage the level of repricing and maturity mismatch so that fluctuations in net interest income is maintained within policy limits in current and expected market conditions.

The Company has consistently followed a strategy of pricing assets and liabilities according to prevailing market rates within the guidelines of sound marketing and competitive practices. Rate spreads will be sacrificed at times in order to enable the overall rate sensitivity position to stay within the guidelines called for by asset/liability management policy. Rate sensitivity is measured by monthly gap analyses, quarterly rate shocks, and periodic simulation. Investment and pricing decisions are made using both liquidity and sensitivity analyses as tools.

Contractual Obligations

The Company enters into contractual obligations in its normal course of business to fund loan growth, for asset/liability management purposes, to meet required capital needs and for other corporate purposes. The following table presents significant fixed and determinable contractual obligations of principal by payment date as of December 31, 2013. Further discussion of the nature of each obligation is included in the referenced Note to the Consolidated Financial Statements, under Item 8.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Note Reference	Payments Due				Total
		Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	
Time deposits	11	\$ 219,101	\$ 83,746	\$ 6,540	\$ 8,529	\$ 317,916
Short-term borrowings	12	59,032	0	0	0	59,032
Long-term debt	13	11,265	649	713	3,450	16,077
Operating lease obligations	6	383	609	291	183	1,466
Total		\$ 289,781	\$ 85,004	\$ 7,544	\$ 12,162	\$ 394,491

The following discussion of off-balance sheet commitments to extend credit is included in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, under Item 8. Because these commitments generally have fixed expiration dates and many will expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, and are therefore excluded from the contractual obligations table discussed above.

Table of Contents**Off-balance Sheet Arrangements**

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and to a lesser extent, letters of credit.

A schedule of significant commitments at December 31, 2013 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Contract or Notional Amount
Commitments to fund:	
Revolving, open ended home equity loans	\$ 86,253
1-4 family residential construction loans	2,657
Commercial real estate, construction and land development loans	2,961
Commercial, industrial and other loans	45,629
Standby letters of credit	6,267

Please see Note 17 **Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk** in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the nature, business purpose, and guarantees that result from the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements.

New Financial Accounting Standards

Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements under Item 8 discusses the expected impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations for recently issued or proposed accounting standards that have not been adopted as of December 31, 2013. To the extent we anticipate significant impact to the Company's financial condition or results of operations appropriate discussion is included in the disclosure.

Caution About Forward Looking Statements

This report contains statements that are considered forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, the Company may make other written and oral communications, from time to time, that contain such statements. Forward-looking statements, including statements as to industry trends, future expectations and other matters that do not relate strictly to historical facts, are based on certain assumptions by management, and are often identified by words or phrases such as anticipated, believe, expect, intend, seek, plan, objective, trend, and goal. Forward-looking statements are subject to various assumptions, risks, and uncertainties, which change over time, and speak only as of the date they are made.

In addition to factors mentioned elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or previously disclosed in our SEC reports (accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or on our website at www.orrstown.com), the following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements and future results could differ materially from historical performance:

We are subject to restrictions and conditions of formal agreements issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Department of Banking. Failure to comply with these formal agreements could result in additional enforcement action against us, including the imposition of monetary penalties.

We may not be able to pay any cash dividends or conduct any stock repurchases for the foreseeable future.

We are a holding company dependent for liquidity on payments from the Bank, our sole subsidiary, which are subject to restrictions.

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We may be required to make further increases in our provisions for loan losses and to charge off additional loans in the future, which could materially adversely affect us.

Difficult economic and market conditions have adversely affected our industry and may continue to materially and adversely affect us.

Governmental regulation and regulatory actions against us may impair our operations or restrict our growth.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act may affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and stock price.

The repeal of federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits could increase our interest expense and reduce our net interest margin.

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

Increases in FDIC insurance premiums may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Because our business is concentrated in South Central Pennsylvania and Washington County, Maryland, our financial performance could be materially adversely affected by economic conditions and real estate values in these market areas.

Our commercial real estate lending may expose us to a greater risk of loss and impact our earnings and profitability.

Our construction loans and land development loans involve a higher degree of risk than other segments of our loan portfolio.

We are required to make a number of judgments in applying accounting policies and different estimates and assumptions in the application of these policies could result in a decrease in capital and/or other material changes to our reports of financial condition and results of operations. Also, changes in accounting standards can be difficult to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations.

Competition from other banks and financial institutions in originating loans, attracting deposits and providing various financial services may adversely affect our profitability and liquidity.

Our business strategy includes the continuation of moderate growth plans, and our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected if we fail to grow or fail to manage our growth effectively.

If we want to, or are compelled to, raise additional capital in the future, that capital may not be available when it is needed and on terms favorable to current shareholders.

The short-term and long-term impact of the changing regulatory capital requirements and anticipated new capital rules is uncertain.

We may be adversely affected by technological advances.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

We may be required to record impairment charges on our investments and FHLB stock if they suffer a decline in value that is considered other-than-temporary.

An interruption or breach in security with respect to our information system, or our outsourced service providers, could adversely impact our reputation and have an adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Pending litigation and legal proceedings and the impact of any finding of liability or damages could adversely impact the Company and its financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to attract and retain skilled people.

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The market price of our common stock has been subject to extreme volatility.

Other risks and uncertainties.

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is defined as the exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, commodity price risk, and other relevant market rate or price risks. For domestic banks, including the Company, the majority of market risk is related to interest rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity management requires the maintenance of an appropriate balance between interest sensitive assets and liabilities. Management, through its asset/liability management process, attempts to manage the level of repricing and maturity mismatch so that fluctuations in net interest income is maintained within policy limits in current and expected market conditions. The Company has consistently followed a strategy of pricing assets and liabilities according to prevailing market rates. Rate spreads will be sacrificed at times in order to enable the sensitivity position to stay within the guidelines called for by asset/liability management policy. Investment and pricing decisions are made using both liquidity and sensitivity analyses as tools. Interest-earning assets are substantially made up of loans and securities. Loans are priced by management with current market rates as guidelines while achieving a positive interest rate spread and limiting credit risk. A significant part of the loan portfolio is made up of variable rate loans and loans that will become variable after a fixed term and will reprice as market rates move. Securities are purchased using liquidity and projected cash flows as guidelines. The deposit base is a mix of transaction accounts and time deposits. Many of the interest bearing transaction accounts have discretionary pricing and in market conditions where normal levels of interest rates prevail, the Company has historically had greater flexibility for deposit side price adjustments. In the current period of extraordinarily low interest rates, the Company's flexibility in pricing interest bearing transaction accounts has been greatly diminished. Time deposits have set maturities as do short term and long term borrowings. Rate sensitivity is measured by monthly gap analysis, quarterly rate shocks, and periodic simulation.

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The schedule that follows reflects the degree to which the Company can adjust its various portfolios to meet interest rate changes. Additionally, the Bank is a Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) member, and standard credit arrangements available to FHLB members provide increased liquidity. The following outlines the Company's rate sensitivity at December 31, 2013, and cumulative gap positions and ratios.

	Interest Sensitivity Period				Total
	Within 3 Months	After 3 Within 6 Months	After 6 Within 12 Months	After 1 Year	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Rate Sensitive Assets (RSA)					
Loans	\$ 247,212	\$ 33,629	\$ 65,870	\$ 326,266	\$ 672,977
Investment securities	142,909	12,002	20,304	241,895	417,110
Other earning assets	24,315	0	0	0	24,315
Total RSA	414,436	45,631	86,174	568,161	1,114,402
Rate Sensitive Liabilities (RSL)					
Interest bearing deposits	395,230	49,314	88,186	351,289	884,019
Short term borrowings	59,032	0	0	0	59,032
Long-term debt	359	10,363	543	4,812	16,077
Total RSL	454,621	59,677	88,729	356,101	959,128
Rate Sensitive GAP					
Period	(40,185)	(14,046)	(2,555)	212,060	155,274
Cumulative	(40,185)	(54,231)	(56,786)	155,274	
GAP as a Percent of Total Assets					
Period	-3.41%	-1.19%	-0.22%	18.00%	
Cumulative	-3.41%	-4.60%	-4.82%	13.18%	
RSA/RSL cumulative	0.91	0.89	0.91	1.16	

The following gap summary demonstrates the shift in risk sensitive assets to risk sensitive liabilities (RSA/RSL) cumulative position since December 31, 2012:

	Within 6 Months	Within 12 Months	Within 24 Months	Within 36 Months
December 31, 2013	0.89	0.91	1.00	1.11
September 30, 2013	0.84	0.86	0.92	1.05
June 30, 2013	0.79	0.86	0.92	1.06
March 31, 2013	0.84	0.92	0.95	1.09
December 31, 2012	0.99	0.94	1.02	1.09

At December 31, 2013, the twelve month cumulative gap was a negative \$56,786,000 and the RSA/ RSL cumulative ratio was 0.91 which has decreased slightly from a position of 0.94 at December 31, 2012.

With its return to profitability and the recent increase in market interest rates, the Company invested its excess liquidity to improve its return on investments in the fourth quarter of 2013. The majority of the loan portfolio is tied to prime, and the use of three to seven year rate locks on some of its new loans help maintain the yield on assets in a falling rate environment.

Further discussion related to the quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk is included under the heading of Liquidity and Rate Sensitivity in Item 7 of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Management closely monitors the fiscal and monetary policies of our government and acts in anticipation of changes in order to maintain a healthy earning asset / interest bearing liability balance.

Table of Contents**ITEM 8 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA****SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA**

The unaudited quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2013				2012			
	Quarter Ended				Quarter Ended			
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	December	September	June	March	December	September	June	March
Interest income	\$ 9,643	\$ 8,982	\$ 8,989	\$ 9,484	\$ 9,987	\$ 10,731	\$ 11,629	\$ 13,089
Interest expense	(1,130)	(1,216)	(1,288)	(1,377)	(1,516)	(1,702)	(2,083)	(2,247)
Net interest income	8,513	7,766	7,701	8,107	8,471	9,029	9,546	10,842
Provision for loan losses	1,750	0	1,400	0	(1,000)	(5,100)	(23,000)	(19,200)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	10,263	7,766	9,101	8,107	7,471	3,929	(13,454)	(8,358)
Securities gains (losses)	53	157	0	122	0	(2)	2,595	2,231
Noninterest income	4,060	4,442	4,664	4,310	5,164	4,882	4,432	3,960
Noninterest expenses	(11,434)	(10,537)	(10,327)	(10,949)	(10,600)	(11,133)	(10,733)	(10,883)
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,942	1,828	3,438	1,590	2,035	(2,324)	(17,160)	(13,050)
Applicable (income taxes) benefit	(15)	281	(30)	(30)	(1,005)	(19,028)	7,246	4,832
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,927	\$ 2,109	\$ 3,408	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,030	\$ (21,352)	\$ (9,914)	\$ (8,218)
Per Common Share Data								
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.13	\$ (2.65)	\$ (1.23)	\$ (1.02)
Diluted net income (loss)	0.36	0.26	0.42	0.19	0.13	(2.65)	(1.23)	(1.02)
Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary has the responsibility for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. Management maintains a comprehensive system of internal control to provide reasonable assurance of the proper authorization of transactions, the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of the financial records. The system of internal control provides for appropriate division of responsibility and is documented by written policies and procedures that are communicated to employees. Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary maintains an internal auditing program, under the supervision of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which independently assesses the effectiveness of the system of internal control and recommends possible improvements.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, using the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based upon this evaluation, management has concluded that, at December 31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992)*.

The independent registered public accounting firm, Smith Elliott Kearns & Company, LLC, has issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. The accounting firm's audit report on internal control over financial reporting is included in this financial report.

/s/ Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ David P. Boyle
David P. Boyle
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

March 14, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Orrstown Financial Services, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013. We have also audited Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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 audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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.

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In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

/s/ Smith Elliott Kearns & Company, LLC

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

March 14, 2014

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheets****ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY**

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,995	\$ 16,933
Interest bearing deposits with banks	24,565	133,755
Cash and cash equivalents	37,560	150,688
Restricted investments in bank stocks	9,921	9,804
Securities available for sale	406,943	301,970
Loans held for sale	1,936	7,862
Loans	671,037	703,739
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(20,965)	(23,166)
Net loans	652,008	688,435
Premises and equipment, net	26,441	26,782
Cash surrender value of life insurance	25,850	25,030
Intangible assets	622	832
Accrued interest receivable	3,400	3,188
Other assets	15,067	25,939
Total assets	\$ 1,177,812	\$ 1,232,668
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 116,371	\$ 121,090
Interest bearing	884,019	963,949
Total deposits	1,000,390	1,085,039
Short-term borrowings	59,032	9,650
Long-term debt	16,077	37,470
Accrued interest and other liabilities	10,874	12,815
Total liabilities	1,086,373	1,144,974
Shareholders Equity		
Preferred Stock, \$1.25 par value per share; 500,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	0	0
Common stock, no par value \$0.05205 stated value per share 50,000,000 shares authorized; 8,107,274 and 8,080,411 shares issued; 8,106,463 and 8,079,599 shares	422	421

outstanding

Additional paid in capital	123,105	122,724
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(27,255)	(37,259)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,813)	1,828
Treasury stock common, 811 and 812 shares, at cost	(20)	(20)
Total shareholders equity	91,439	87,694
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,177,812	\$ 1,232,668

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Operations****ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY**

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Interest and dividend income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 31,558	\$ 39,647	\$ 48,917
Interest and dividends on investment securities			
Taxable	4,300	3,798	8,334
Tax-exempt	1,066	1,704	2,972
Short term investments	174	287	138
Total interest and dividend income	37,098	45,436	60,361
Interest expense			
Interest on deposits	4,445	6,712	9,368
Interest on short-term borrowings	61	120	314
Interest on long-term debt	505	716	1,072
Total interest expense	5,011	7,548	10,754
Net interest income	32,087	37,888	49,607
Provision for loan losses	(3,150)	48,300	58,575
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	35,237	(10,412)	(8,968)
Noninterest income			
Service charges on deposit accounts	5,716	6,227	6,411
Other service charges, commissions and fees	1,070	1,275	1,313
Trust department income	4,770	4,575	4,216
Brokerage income	1,911	1,478	1,573
Mortgage banking activities	3,053	3,393	3,007
Earnings on life insurance	963	1,018	1,110
Merchant processing revenue	0	149	1,850
Other income (loss)	(7)	323	916
Investment securities gains	332	4,824	6,224
Total noninterest income	17,808	23,262	26,620
Noninterest expenses			
Salaries and employee benefits	22,954	19,864	17,506
Occupancy	2,055	1,975	1,987
Furniture and equipment	3,446	2,913	2,705
Data processing	542	574	1,161
Automated teller machine and interchange fees	1,054	989	897

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Advertising and bank promotions	1,251	1,411	1,246
FDIC insurance	2,577	2,727	2,417
Professional services	2,255	3,076	3,531
Collection and problem loan	674	2,297	1,167
Real estate owned	137	834	681
Taxes other than income	939	888	841
Goodwill impairment and intangible asset amortization	210	209	19,657
Other operating expenses	5,153	5,592	6,683
Total noninterest expenses	43,247	43,349	60,479
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	9,798	(30,499)	(42,827)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(206)	7,955	(10,863)
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,004	\$ (38,454)	\$ (31,964)
Per share information:			
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 1.24	\$ (4.77)	\$ (3.98)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	1.24	(4.77)	(3.98)
Dividends per share	0.00	0.00	0.69

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)****ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY**

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,004	\$ (38,454)	\$ (31,964)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available for sale arising during the period	(9,885)	1,344	13,568
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income (loss)	(332)	(4,824)	(6,224)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	(10,217)	(3,480)	7,344
Tax effect	3,576	1,219	(2,570)
	(6,641)	(2,261)	4,774
Unrealized holding losses in fair value of derivatives used for cash flow hedges	0	0	(127)
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income	0	0	(791)
Net unrealized losses	0	0	(918)
Tax effect	0	0	321
	0	0	(597)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax and reclassification adjustments	(6,641)	(2,261)	4,177
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 3,363	\$ (40,715)	\$ (27,787)

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity****ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY**

	Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011					
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>						
Balance, January 1, 2011	\$ 416	\$ 121,508	\$ 38,680	\$ (88)	\$ (32)	\$ 160,484
Net income (loss)	0	0	(31,964)	0	0	(31,964)
Total other comprehensive income, net of taxes	0	0	0	4,177	0	4,177
Cash dividends (\$0.69 per share)	0	0	(5,521)	0	0	(5,521)
Stock-based compensation plans:						
Issuance of stock (44,252 shares)	1	671	0	0	0	672
Issuance of stock through dividend reinvestment plan (24,569 shares)	2	354	0	0	0	356
Purchase of treasury stock (2,232 shares)	0	0	0	0	(54)	(54)
Issuance of treasury stock (2,719 shares)	0	(19)	0	0	66	47
Balance, December 31, 2011	419	122,514	1,195	4,089	(20)	128,197
Net income (loss)	0	0	(38,454)	0	0	(38,454)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	0	0	0	(2,261)	0	(2,261)
Stock-based compensation plans:						
Compensation expense	0	23	0	0	0	23
Issuance of stock (23,062 shares)	2	175	0	0	0	177
Issuance of stock through dividend reinvestment plan (1,562 shares)	0	12	0	0	0	12
Balance, December 31, 2012	421	122,724	(37,259)	1,828	(20)	87,694
Net income	0	0	10,004	0	0	10,004
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	0	0	0	(6,641)	0	(6,641)
Stock-based compensation plans:						
Issuance of stock (26,610 shares, including 1 treasury), including compensation expense of \$129	1	377	0	0	0	378
Issuance of stock through dividend reinvestment plan (254 shares)	0	4	0	0	0	4
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 422	\$ 123,105	\$ (27,255)	\$ (4,813)	\$ (20)	\$ 91,439

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY**

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,004	\$ (38,454)	\$ (31,964)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of premiums on securities available for sale	7,147	6,948	5,414
Depreciation and amortization	2,817	2,613	2,778
Impairment of goodwill	0	0	19,447
Provision for loan losses	(3,150)	48,300	58,575
Stock based compensation	129	23	41
Net change in loans held for sale	5,926	(5,309)	140
Net (gain) loss on disposal of other real estate owned	149	(28)	1
Writedown of other real estate owned	46	535	517
Deferred income taxes, including valuation allowance	0	20,384	(15,136)
Investment securities gains	(332)	(4,824)	(6,224)
Gains on sale of rate swap	0	0	(791)
Earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance	(963)	(1,018)	(1,110)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(212)	1,360	1,167
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	(957)	1,644	399
Other, net	12,356	(13,516)	1,601
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,960	18,658	34,855
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net decrease in other short term investments	0	0	2,728
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	74,273	94,099	158,564
Maturities, repayments and calls of available for sale securities	86,581	85,481	65,407
Purchases of available for sale securities	(282,859)	(176,788)	(94,410)
Net change in restricted investments in bank stocks	(117)	1,954	(2,960)
Net (increase) decrease in loans	30,682	137,097	(34,461)
Proceeds from sales of portfolio loans	2,439	51,753	0
Investment in limited partnerships	0	0	(254)
Purchases of bank premises and equipment	(1,868)	(1,603)	(1,446)
Proceeds from disposal of other real estate owned	1,188	3,733	1,378
Proceeds from sale of rate swap	0	0	911
Purchases of bank owned life insurance	0	0	(500)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(89,681)	195,726	94,957
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	(84,649)	(131,863)	28,490

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Net increase (decrease) in short term borrowings	49,382	(25,363)	(52,837)
Proceeds from long-term debt	0	0	30,000
Payments on long-term debt	(21,393)	(16,328)	(41,380)
Dividends paid	0	0	(5,521)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	253	189	987
Purchase of treasury stock	0	0	(54)
Net proceeds from issuance of treasury stock	0	0	47
Net cash used in financing activities	(56,407)	(173,365)	(40,268)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(113,128)	41,019	89,544
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	150,688	109,669	20,125
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 37,560	\$ 150,688	\$ 109,669

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)****ORRSTOWN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY**

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 5,102	\$ 8,031	\$ 10,900
Income taxes	0	1,267	3,700
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities:			
Other real estate acquired in settlement of loans	494	3,951	2,365
Land for operating purposes transferred to other real estate	0	0	619

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. (the Company) is a bank holding company (that has elected status as a financial holding company with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the FRB)) whose primary activity consists of supervising its wholly-owned subsidiary, Orrstown Bank (the Bank). The Company operates through its office in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. The Bank provides services through its network of 22 offices in Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster, and Perry Counties of Pennsylvania and in Washington County, Maryland. The Bank engages in lending services for commercial loans, residential loans, commercial mortgages and various forms of consumer lending. Deposit services include checking, savings, time, and money market deposits. The Bank also provides investment and brokerage services through its Orrstown Financial Advisors division. The Company and the Bank are subject to the regulation of certain federal and state agencies and undergo periodic examinations by such regulatory authorities.

Basis of Presentation The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the Bank. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues 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 losses on loans and the valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans, and the valuation allowance required on its deferred tax assets. In connection with the determination of the allowance for losses on loans and foreclosed real estate, management obtains independent appraisals for significant properties.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans and foreclosed real estate, future additions to the allowances may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for losses on loans and foreclosed real estate. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments concerning information available to them at the time of their examination. Because of these factors, management's estimate of credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio and the related allowance may change in the near term.

The Company has established a full valuation allowance on its net deferred tax assets at December 31, 2013, based on the Company's previous taxable losses, projections for future taxable income, and other available evidence, in which management determined it was more likely than not that some portion of the asset would not be realized. Management may need to modify its judgment in this regard from one quarter to the next, and should improvement occur in operating performance, the need for a full valuation allowance may be reduced or eliminated.

Subsequent Events GAAP establishes standards for accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. The subsequent events principle sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition in the financial statements, identifies the circumstances under which an entity

should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and specifies the disclosures that should be made about events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date. In preparing these financial statements, the Company evaluated the events and transactions that occurred after December 31, 2013, through the date these financial statements were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission).

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Concentration of Credit Risk The Company grants commercial, residential and consumer loans to customers in its market area. Although the Company maintains a diversified loan portfolio, a significant portion of its customers ability to honor their contracts is dependent upon economic sectors for construction contractors, residential and non-residential building operators, sales finance, sub-dividers and developers. Management evaluates each customer s creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if collateral is deemed necessary by the Company upon the extension of credit, is based on management s credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held varies, but generally includes real estate and equipment.

The types of securities the Company invests in are included in Note 3, Securities Available for Sale and the type of lending the Company engages in are included in Note 4, Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, balances due from banks, federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits due on demand, all of which have original maturities of 90 days or less.

Restricted Investments in Bank Stocks Restricted investments in bank stocks, which represents required investments in the common stock of correspondent banks, is carried at cost as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and consists of common stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (Federal Reserve Bank), Atlantic Central Bankers Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLB) stocks.

Management evaluates the restricted investment in bank stocks for impairment in accordance with Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) Topic 942, *Accounting by Certain Entities (Including Entities with Trade Receivables) That Lend to or Finance the Activities of Others*. Management s determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on their assessment of the ultimate recoverability of their cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of their cost is influenced by criteria such as (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the correspondent bank as compared to the capital stock amount for the correspondent bank and the length of time this situation has persisted, (2) commitments by the correspondent bank to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the correspondent bank, and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the correspondent bank.

Management believes no impairment charge is necessary related to the restricted investments in bank stocks as of December 31, 2013. However, security impairment analysis is completed quarterly and the determination that no impairment had occurred as of December 31, 2013 is no assurance that impairment may not occur in the future.

Securities Certain debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and recorded at amortized cost. Trading securities are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value included in earnings. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012 the Company had no held to maturity or trading securities. Securities not classified as held to maturity or trading, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as available for sale and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income. Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities and approximate the level yield method. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

The Company follows the accounting guidance related to recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairment (FASB ASC 820-10). This guidance specifies that (a) if a company does not have the intent to sell a debt security prior to recovery and (b) it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell the debt security prior to

recovery; the security would not be considered other-than-temporarily impaired unless there is a credit loss. When an entity does not intend to sell the security, and it is more likely than not, the entity will not

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have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis, it will recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the remaining portion in other comprehensive income. For held-to-maturity debt securities, the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recorded in other comprehensive income for the noncredit portion of a previous other-than-temporary impairment should be amortized prospectively over the remaining life of the security on the basis of the timing of future estimated cash flows of the security.

The Company had no debt securities it deemed to be other than temporarily impaired for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

The Company's securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate risk, market risk, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of investments, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near term would materially affect investment assets reported in the consolidated financial statements.

For equity securities, when the Company has decided to sell an impaired available-for-sale security and the entity does not expect the fair value of the security to fully recover before the expected time of sale, the security is deemed other-than-temporarily impaired in the period in which the decision to sell is made. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the impairment is deemed other than temporary even if a decision to sell has not been made.

Loans Held for Sale Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value (LOCM). Gains and losses on loan sales (sales proceeds minus carrying value) are recorded in non-interest income.

Loans The Company grants commercial, mortgage, and consumer loans to its customers located principally in south-central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. The ability of the Company's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent largely upon the real estate and general economic conditions in this area.

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances adjusted for charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses, and any deferred fees or costs on originated loans. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and amortized as a yield adjustment over the respective term of the loan.

For all classes of loans, the accrual of interest income on loans, including impaired loans, ceases when principal or interest is past due 90 days or more or immediately if, in the opinion of management, full collection is unlikely. Interest will continue to accrue on loans past due 90 days or more if the collateral is adequate to cover principal and interest, and the loan is in the process of collection. Interest accrued, but not collected, as of the date of placement on nonaccrual status, is reversed and charged against current interest income, unless fully collateralized. Subsequent payments received are either applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as interest income, depending upon management's assessment of the ultimate collectability of principal. Loans are returned to accrual status, for all loan classes, when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current, the loan has performed in accordance with the contractual terms of the note for a reasonable period of time, generally six months, and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is reasonably assured. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan.

Loans, the terms of which are modified, are classified as troubled debt restructurings if a concession was granted, for legal or economic reasons, related to a debtor's financial difficulties. Concessions granted under a troubled debt

restructuring typically involve a temporary deferral of scheduled loan payments, an extension of a loan's stated maturity date, temporary reduction in interest rates, or granting of an interest rate below market rates given the risk of the transaction. If a modification occurs while the loan is on accruing status, it will continue to accrue interest under the modified terms. Nonaccrual troubled debt restructurings are restored to

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accrual status if scheduled principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for six months after modification, and the borrower continues to demonstrate its ability to meet the modified terms. Troubled debt restructurings are evaluated individually for impairment if they have been restructured during the most recent calendar year, or if they are not performing according to their modified terms.

Allowance for Loan Losses The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

See Note 4, *Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses*, for additional details.

Loans Serviced The Bank administers secondary market mortgage programs available through the FHLB and the Federal National Mortgage Association and offers residential mortgage products and services to customers. The Bank originates single-family residential mortgage loans for immediate sale in the secondary market, and retains the servicing of those loans. At December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 the balance of loans serviced for others was \$322,653,000, \$329,360,000 and \$299,998,000.

Transfers of Financial Assets Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (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.

Premises and Equipment Buildings, improvements, equipment, furniture and fixtures are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Land is carried at cost. Depreciation and amortization has been provided generally on the straight-line method and is computed over the estimated useful lives of the various assets as follows: buildings and improvements, including leasehold improvements 10 to 40 years; and furniture and equipment 3 to 15 years. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred, while major additions and improvements are capitalized. Gain or loss on retirement or disposal of individual assets is recorded as income or expense in the period of retirement or disposal.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets Goodwill represented the cost of acquired companies in excess of the fair value of their net assets at the date of acquisition. Goodwill was not amortized but was subject to impairment testing at least annually, which the Company last performed as of October 31, 2011.

In 2011, goodwill was tested using a two-step process. First, an estimate of the fair value of the Company, its only reporting unit, was determined, based upon observable market transactions of similar companies and future discounted cash flows. As the estimated fair value of the reporting unit was less than its carrying amount, an indicator of goodwill impairment existed and the second step was performed to determine if the goodwill, or a portion of the goodwill, was impaired. In the second step, the Company determined the implied value of goodwill by simulating purchase accounting in a business combination. This step resulted in deducting the estimated fair value of the net assets of the

Company from the estimated fair value of the Company as determined in step 1, to determine the implied fair value of goodwill. If the implied value of goodwill would have exceeded the carrying value of goodwill of the Company, it would have concluded that goodwill was not impaired. However, as the

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implied value of goodwill was less than the carrying value of goodwill, an impairment charge was recognized to the extent the carrying value of goodwill exceeded its implied value. The charge of \$19,447,000 was recorded as noninterest expense in the statement of operations, with a corresponding reduction to the carrying value of goodwill in the balance sheet.

In performing its goodwill impairment evaluation, the Company made significant judgments, particularly with respect to estimating the fair value of the Company, and in the second step, if required, estimating the fair value of the net assets. Third-party specialists assisted with the valuation techniques, utilizing historical financial data, cash flows, and trends in market and industry conditions, including transaction multiples, required rates of returns, control premiums, transaction costs and capitalization.

Intangible assets represent purchased assets that lack physical substance but can be distinguished from goodwill because of contractual or other legal rights. The Company's intangible assets have finite lives and are amortized, on a straight line basis, over their estimated lives, generally 10 years for deposit premiums and 15 years for customer lists.

Mortgage Servicing Rights The estimated fair value of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) related to loans sold and serviced by the Company is recorded as an asset upon the sale of such loan. MSRs are amortized as a reduction to servicing income over the estimated lives of the underlying loans. MSRs are evaluated periodically for impairment, by comparing the carrying amount to estimated fair value. Fair value is determined periodically through a discounted cash flows valuation performed by a third party. Significant inputs to the valuation include expected servicing income, net of expense, the discount rate and the expected life of the underlying loans. To the extent the amortized cost of the MSRs exceeds their estimated fair values, a valuation allowance is established for such impairment through a charge against servicing income on the consolidated statement of operations. If the Company determines, based on subsequent valuations, that impairment no longer exists or is reduced, the valuation allowance is reduced through a credit to earnings.

Foreclosed Real Estate Real estate properties acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell the underlying collateral. Capitalized costs include any costs that significantly improve the value of the properties. After foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the real estate is carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Foreclosed real estate totaled \$987,000 and \$1,876,000 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and is included in other assets.

Investments in Real Estate Partnerships The Company currently has a 99% limited partner interest in several real estate partnerships in central Pennsylvania. These investments are affordable housing projects which entitle the Company to tax deductions and credits that expire through 2021. The Company accounts for its investments in affordable housing projects under the equity method of accounting, and recognizes tax credits when they become available. The recorded investment in these real estate partnerships totaled \$3,779,000 and \$4,141,000 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and are included in other assets in the balance sheet. Losses of \$361,000, \$349,000 and \$429,000 were recorded for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and are included in other operating expenses. During 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized federal tax credits from the projects totaling \$475,000, \$475,000 and \$490,000.

Advertising The Company follows the policy of charging costs of advertising to expense as incurred. Advertising expense was \$489,000, \$636,000 and \$374,000, for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase (Repurchase Agreements) The Company enters into agreements under which it sells securities subject to an obligation to repurchase the same or similar securities which are included

in short-term borrowings. Under these agreements, the Company may transfer legal control over the assets but still retain effective control through an agreement that both entitles and obligates the Company to repurchase the assets. As a result, these Repurchase Agreements are accounted for as collateralized financing arrangements (i.e., secured borrowings) and not as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities.

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The obligation to repurchase the securities is reflected as a liability in the Company's consolidated balance sheet, while the securities underlying the Repurchase Agreements remain in the respective investment securities asset accounts. In other words, there is no offsetting or netting of the investment securities assets with the Repurchase Agreement liabilities. In addition, as the Company does not enter into reverse Repurchase Agreements, there is no such offsetting to be done with the Repurchase Agreements.

The right of setoff for a Repurchase Agreement resembles a secured borrowing, whereby the collateral would be used to settle the fair value of the Repurchase Agreement should the Company be in default (e.g., fails to make an interest payment to the counterparty). For the Repurchase Agreements, the collateral is held by the Company in a segregated custodial account under a third party agreement.

Stock Compensation Plans The Company has stock compensation plans that cover employees and non-employee directors. Stock compensation accounting guidance (FASB ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*) requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost is measured based on the grant date fair value of the stock award, including a Black-Scholes model for stock options. Compensation cost for all stock awards are calculated and recognized over the employees' service period, generally defined as the vesting period.

Income Taxes The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with income tax accounting guidance (FASB 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 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. 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. The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, on income taxes as a component of income tax expense.

Treasury Stock Common stock shares repurchased are recorded as treasury stock at cost.

Earnings Per Share Basic earnings per share represent net income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate solely to outstanding stock options.

Treasury shares are not deemed outstanding for earnings per share calculations.

Comprehensive Income (Loss) Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income is limited to unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale for all years presented and unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedges during 2011.

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The component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes, at December 31, 2013 and 2012 consisted of unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale and totaled (\$4,813,000) and \$1,828,000.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in Note 19. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Segment Reporting The Company only operates in one significant segment Community Banking. The Company's non-banking activities are insignificant to the consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications Certain amounts in the 2011 and 2012 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (the FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-11, *Disclosures About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities (Topic 210)*. The new disclosure requirements mandate that entities disclose both gross and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position as well as instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. ASU No. 2011-11 also requires disclosure of collateral received and posted in connection with master netting agreements or similar arrangements. In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, *Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*. The provisions of ASU No. 2013-01 limit the scope of the new balance sheet offsetting disclosures to the following financial instruments, to the extent they are offset in the financial statements or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position: (1) derivative financial instruments; (2) repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements; and (3) securities borrowing and securities lending transactions. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-11 and ASU No. 2013-01 effective January 1, 2013. As the provisions of ASU No. 2011-11 and ASU No. 2013-01 only impacted the disclosure requirements related to the offsetting of assets and liabilities and information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position, the adoption had no impact on the Company's consolidated statements of operations and financial condition.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Topic 220)*, to improve the transparency of reporting these reclassifications. ASU No. 2013-02 does not amend any existing requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in the financial statements. ASU No. 2013-02 requires an entity to disaggregate the total change of each component of other comprehensive income (e.g., unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investment securities) and separately present reclassification adjustments and current period other comprehensive income. The provisions of ASU No. 2013-02 also require that entities present either in a single note or parenthetically on the face of the financial statements, the effect of significant amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive income based on its source (e.g., unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investment securities) and the income statement line item affected by the reclassification (e.g., realized gains (losses) on sales of investment securities). If a component is not required to be reclassified to net income in its entirety (e.g., amortization of defined benefit plan items), entities would instead cross reference to the related note to the financial statements for additional information (e.g., pension footnote). The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2013-02 effective January 1, 2013. As the Company's only item of accumulated other comprehensive income is unrealized gains or losses on securities available for sale, the adoption of this standard had no impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists*. ASU 2013-11 applies to all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward,

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a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists at the reporting date. An unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows. To the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. The assessment of whether a deferred tax asset is available is based on the unrecognized tax benefit and deferred tax asset that exist at the reporting date and should be made presuming disallowance of the tax position at the reporting date. The amendments in ASU 2013-11 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments should be applied prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist at the effective date. Retrospective application is permitted. ASU 2013-11 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-01, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects*. ASU 2014-01 permit reporting entities to make an accounting policy election to account for their investments in qualified affordable housing projects using the proportional amortization method if certain conditions are met. Under the proportional amortization method, an entity amortizes the initial cost of the investment in proportion to the tax credits and other tax benefits received and recognizes the net investment performance in the income statement as a component of income tax expense (benefit). The amendments in ASU 2014-01 should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. A reporting entity that uses the effective yield method to account for its investments in qualified affordable housing projects before the date of adoption may continue to apply the effective yield method for those pre-existing investments. ASU 2014-01 is effective for public business entities for annual periods and interim reporting periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted. This ASU is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-04, *Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40): Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure*. ASU 2014-04 clarifies that an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either (1) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. Additionally, the amendments require interim and annual disclosure of both (1) the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and (2) the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction. ASU 2014-04 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. An entity can elect to adopt the amendments in ASU 2014-04 using either a modified retrospective transition method or a prospective transition method. ASU 2014-04 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 2. RESTRICTIONS ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

The Company maintains deposit balances at two correspondent banks which provide check collection and item processing services for the Company. The average balances that are to be maintained either on hand or with the correspondent banks amounted to \$1,025,000 and \$834,000 at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The balances with these correspondent banks, at times, exceed federally insured limits; however management considers this to be a normal business risk.

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At December 31, 2013 and 2012 the investment securities portfolio was comprised of securities classified as available for sale, resulting in investment securities being carried at fair value. The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities available for sale at December 31 were:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2013				
U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 25,610	\$ 34	\$ 193	\$ 25,451
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE)	14,431	5	722	13,714
States and political subdivisions	75,494	417	4,367	71,544
GSE residential mortgage-backed securities	198,449	895	725	198,619
GSE residential collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	40,502	251	221	40,532
GSE commercial CMOs	59,812	0	2,798	57,014
Total debt securities	414,298	1,602	9,026	406,874
Equity securities	50	19	0	69
Totals	\$ 414,348	\$ 1,621	\$ 9,026	\$ 406,943
December 31, 2012				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 25,996	\$ 14	\$ 0	\$ 26,010
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE)	44,331	431	0	44,762
States and political subdivisions	37,324	1,588	3	38,909
GSE residential mortgage-backed securities	116,294	845	285	116,854
GSE commercial mortgage-backed securities	24	0	0	24
GSE residential collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	43,824	169	48	43,945
GSE commercial CMOs	31,315	143	61	31,397
Total debt securities	299,108	3,190	397	301,901
Equity securities	50	19	0	69
Totals	\$ 299,158	\$ 3,209	\$ 397	\$ 301,970

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The following table shows gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's available for sale securities that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2013						
U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 17,454	\$ 193	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 17,454	\$ 193
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE)	12,049	722	0	0	12,049	722
States and political subdivisions	53,606	4,367	0	0	53,606	4,367
GSE residential mortgage-backed securities	125,468	716	7,447	9	132,915	725
GSE residential collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	14,033	220	44	1	14,077	221
GSE commercial CMOs	38,298	1,248	18,716	1,550	57,014	2,798
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 260,908	\$ 7,466	\$ 26,207	\$ 1,560	\$ 287,115	\$ 9,026
December 31, 2012						
States and political subdivisions	\$ 885	\$ 3	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 885	\$ 3
GSE residential mortgage-backed securities	51,491	285	0	0	51,491	285
GSE residential collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	13,461	27	2,657	21	16,118	48
GSE commercial CMOs	20,396	61	0	0	20,396	61
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 86,233	\$ 376	\$ 2,657	\$ 21	\$ 88,890	\$ 397

The Company has 77 securities and 27 securities at December 31, 2013 and 2012 in which the amortized cost exceeds their values, as discussed below.

U.S. Government Agencies and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE). 46 U.S. Government Agencies and GSE securities, including mortgage-backed and collateralized mortgage obligations have unrealized losses, 38 GSE securities have amortized costs which exceed their fair values for less than 12 months, and eight have amortized costs which exceed their fair values for more than 12 months at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2012, the Company had 26 GSE securities with unrealized losses, all but one of which were in the less than 12 months category. These unrealized losses have been caused by a rise in interest rates from the time the securities were purchased. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the par value bases of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

State and Political Subdivisions. 31 state and political subdivision securities have an amortized cost which exceeds its fair value for less than 12 months at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2012, one state and political subdivision security had unrealized losses, for less than 12 months. These unrealized losses have been caused by a rise in interest rates from the time the securities were purchased. Management considers the investment rating, the state of the issuer of the security and other credit support in determining whether the security is other-than-temporarily impaired. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

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The amortized cost and fair values of securities available for sale at December 31, 2013 by contractual maturity are shown below. Contractual maturities will differ from expected maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,248
Due after one year through five years	380	381
Due after five years through ten years	30,808	29,291
Due after ten years	82,106	78,789
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	298,763	296,165
Total debt securities	414,298	406,874
Equity securities	50	69
	\$ 414,348	\$ 406,943

Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$74,273,000, \$94,099,000 and \$158,564,000. Gross gains on the sales of securities were \$473,000, \$4,986,000 and \$6,401,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. Gross losses on securities available for sale were \$141,000, \$162,000 and \$177,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Securities with a fair value of \$241,911,000 and \$258,024,000 at December 31, 2013 and 2012 were pledged to secure public funds and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

NOTE 4. LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The Company's loan portfolio is broken down into segments to an appropriate level of disaggregation to allow management to monitor the performance by the borrower and to monitor the yield on the portfolio. Consistent with ASU 2010-20, *Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Loan Losses*, the segments were further broken down into classes, to allow for differing risk characteristics within a segment.

The risks associated with lending activities differ among the various loan classes, and are subject to the impact of changes in interest rates, market conditions of collateral securing the loans, and general economic conditions. All of these factors may adversely impact the borrower's ability to repay its loans, and impact the associated collateral.

The Company has various types of commercial real estate loans which have differing levels of credit risk associated with them. Owner-occupied commercial real estate loans are generally dependent upon the successful operation of the borrower's business, with the cash flows generated from the business being the primary source of repayment of the loan. If the business suffers a downturn in sales or profitability, the borrower's ability to repay the loan could be in jeopardy.

Non-owner occupied and multi-family commercial real estate loans and non-owner occupied residential loans present a different credit risk to the Company than owner-occupied commercial real estate loans, as the repayment of the loan is dependent upon the borrower's ability to generate a sufficient level of occupancy to produce rental income that exceeds debt service requirements and operating expenses. Lower occupancy or lease rates may result in a reduction in cash flows, which hinders the ability of the borrower to meet debt service

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requirements, and may result in lower collateral values. The Company generally recognizes that greater risk is inherent in these credit relationships as compared to owner occupied loans mentioned above in its loan pricing.

Acquisition and development loans consist of 1-4 family residential construction and commercial and land development loans. The risk of loss on these loans is largely dependent on the Company's ability to assess the property's value at the completion of the project, which should exceed the property's construction costs. During the construction phase, a number of factors could potentially negatively impact the collateral value, including cost overruns, delays in completing the project, competition, and real estate market conditions which may change based on the supply of similar properties in the area. In the event the collateral value at the completion of the project is not sufficient to cover the outstanding loan balance, the Company must rely upon other repayment sources, including the guarantors of the project or other collateral securing the loan.

Commercial and industrial loans include advances to local and regional businesses for general commercial purposes and include permanent and short-term working capital, machinery and equipment financing, and may be either in the form of lines of credit or term loans. Although commercial and industrial loans may be unsecured to our highest rated borrowers, the majority of these loans are secured by the borrower's accounts receivable, inventory and machinery and equipment. In a significant number of these loans, the collateral also includes the business, real estate or the business owner's personal real estate or assets. Commercial and industrial loans present credit exposure to the Company, as they are more susceptible to risk of loss during a downturn in the economy, as borrowers may have greater difficulty in meeting their debt service requirements and the value of the collateral may decline. The Company attempts to mitigate this risk through its underwriting standards, including evaluating the credit worthiness of the borrower and to the extent available, credit ratings on the business. Additionally, monitoring of the loans through annual renewals and meetings with the borrowers are typical. However, these procedures cannot eliminate the risk of loss associated with commercial and industrial lending.

Municipal loans consist of extensions of credit to municipalities and school districts within the Company's market area. These loans generally present a lower risk than commercial and industrial loans, as they are generally secured by the municipality's full taxing authority, by revenue obligations, or by its ability to raise assessments on its customers for a specific utility.

The Company originates loans to its retail customers, including fixed-rate and adjustable first lien mortgage loans with the underlying 1-4 family owner-occupied residential property securing the loan. The Company's risk exposure is minimized in these types of loans through the evaluation of the credit worthiness of the borrower, including credit scores and debt-to-income ratios, and underwriting standards which limit the loan-to-value ratio to generally no more than 80% upon loan origination, unless the borrower obtains private mortgage insurance.

Home equity loans, including term loans and lines of credit, present a slightly higher risk to the Company than 1-4 family first liens, as these loans can be first or second liens on 1-4 family owner occupied residential property, but can have loan-to-value ratios of no greater than 90% of the value of the real estate taken as collateral. The credit worthiness of the borrower is considered including credit scores and debt-to-income ratios, which generally cannot exceed 43%.

Installment and other loans' credit risk are mitigated through conservative underwriting standards, including the evaluation of the credit worthiness of the borrower through credit scores and debt-to-income ratios, and if secured, the collateral value of the assets. As these loans can be unsecured or secured by assets the value of which may depreciate quickly or may fluctuate, they typically present a greater risk to the Company than 1-4 family residential loans.

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The loan portfolio, excluding residential loans held for sale, broken out by classes as of December 31 was as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012
Commercial real estate:		
Owner-occupied	\$ 111,290	\$ 144,290
Non-owner occupied	135,953	120,930
Multi-family	22,882	21,745
Non-owner occupied residential	55,272	66,381
Acquisition and development:		
1-4 family residential construction	3,338	2,850
Commercial and land development	19,440	30,375
Commercial and industrial	33,446	39,340
Municipal	60,996	68,018
Residential mortgage:		
First lien	124,728	108,601
Home equity term	20,131	14,747
Home equity Lines of credit	77,377	79,448
Installment and other loans	6,184	7,014
	\$ 671,037	\$ 703,739

In order to monitor ongoing risk associated with its loan portfolio and specific loans within the segments, management uses an internal grading system. The first several rating categories, representing the lowest risk to the Bank, are combined and given a Pass rating. Management generally follows regulatory definitions in assigning criticized ratings to loans, including special mention, substandard, doubtful or loss. The Special Mention category includes loans that have potential weaknesses that may, if not monitored or corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect the Bank's position at some future date. These assets pose elevated risk, but their weakness does not yet justify a more severe, or classified rating. Substandard loans are classified as they have a well-defined weakness, or weaknesses that jeopardize liquidation of the debt. These loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Substandard loans include loans that management has determined not to be impaired, as well as loans considered to be impaired. A Doubtful loan has a high probability of total or substantial loss, but because of specific pending events that may strengthen the asset, its classification of loss is deferred. Loss assets are considered uncollectible, as the underlying borrowers are often in bankruptcy, have suspended debt repayments, or ceased business operations. Once a loan is classified as Loss, there is little prospect of collecting the loan's principal or interest and it is generally written off.

The Bank has a loan review policy and program which is designed to identify and mitigate risk in the lending function. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Committee, comprised of executive officers and loan department personnel, is charged with the oversight of overall credit quality and risk exposure of the Bank's loan portfolio. This includes the monitoring of the lending activities of all Bank personnel with respect to underwriting and processing new loans and the timely follow-up and corrective action for loans showing signs of deterioration in quality. The loan review program provides the Bank with an independent review of the Bank's loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. Generally, consumer and residential mortgage loans are included in the Pass categories unless a specific action, such as extended delinquencies, bankruptcy, repossession or death of the borrower occurs, which heightens awareness as to a possible credit event.

Loan reviews are completed annually on commercial relationships with a committed loan balance in excess of \$1,000,000. Loan review documentation is submitted to the ERM Committee no less than quarterly with a formal review and confirmation of risk rating as presented by independent loan review personnel. In addition, all relationships greater than \$250,000 rated Substandard, Doubtful or Loss are reviewed by the ERM Committee on a quarterly basis, with reaffirmation of the rating as approved by the Bank's Loan Work Out Committee or loan review staff.

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The following summarizes the Bank's ratings based on its internal risk rating system as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Impaired					Total
	Pass	Special Mention	Non-Impaired Substandard	- Substandard	Doubtful	
December 31, 2013						
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	\$ 92,063	\$ 3,305	\$ 11,360	\$ 4,107	\$ 455	\$ 111,290
Non-owner occupied	107,113	6,904	14,819	7,117	0	135,953
Multi-family	20,091	2,132	337	322	0	22,882
Non-owner occupied residential	42,007	4,982	3,790	4,493	0	55,272
Acquisition and development:						
1-4 family residential construction	3,292	0	46	0	0	3,338
Commercial and land development	14,118	1,433	712	3,177	0	19,440
Commercial and industrial	28,933	2,129	383	1,878	123	33,446
Municipal	60,996	0	0	0	0	60,996
Residential mortgage:						
First lien	121,353	0	0	3,327	48	124,728
Home equity term	20,024	0	0	94	13	20,131
Home equity Lines of credit	77,187	0	9	181	0	77,377
Installment and other loans	6,184	0	0	0	0	6,184
	\$ 593,361	\$ 20,885	\$ 31,456	\$ 24,696	\$ 639	\$ 671,037

December 31, 2012

Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	\$ 121,333	\$ 11,917	\$ 8,623	\$ 2,229	\$ 188	\$ 144,290
Non-owner occupied	95,876	7,351	14,241	3,462	0	120,930
Multi-family	17,205	3,936	585	19	0	21,745
Non-owner occupied residential	45,468	12,199	3,346	5,368	0	66,381
Acquisition and development:						
1-4 family residential construction	1,608	333	0	198	711	2,850
Commercial and land development	14,793	8,937	2,836	3,208	601	30,375
Commercial and industrial	33,380	3,713	429	566	1,252	39,340
Municipal	68,018	0	0	0	0	68,018
Residential mortgage:						
First lien	101,390	3,026	1,604	2,581	0	108,601
Home equity term	14,403	52	235	57	0	14,747
Home equity Lines of credit	76,418	1,073	1,365	592	0	79,448
Installment and other loans	6,998	11	3	2	0	7,014
	\$ 596,890	\$ 52,548	\$ 33,267	\$ 18,282	\$ 2,752	\$ 703,739

Classified loans may also be evaluated for impairment. For commercial real estate, acquisition and development and commercial and industrial loans, a loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is

probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Generally, loans that are more than 90 days past due are deemed impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed to determine if the loan should be placed on

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nonaccrual status. Nonaccrual loans in the commercial and commercial real estate portfolios are, by definition, deemed to be impaired. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for commercial, construction and restructured loans by either the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. A loan is collateral dependent if the repayment of the loan is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral. For loans that are deemed to be impaired for extended periods of time, periodic updates on fair values are obtained, which may include updated appraisals. The updated fair values will be incorporated into the impairment analysis as of the next reporting period.

Loan charge-offs, which may include partial charge-offs, are taken on an impaired loan that is collateral dependent if the loan's carrying balance exceeds its collateral's appraised value; the loan has been identified as uncollectible; and it is deemed to be a confirmed loss. Typically, impaired loans with a charge-off or partial charge-off will continue to be considered impaired, unless the note is split into two, and management expects the performing note to continue to perform and is adequately secured. The second, or non-performing note, would be charged-off. Generally, an impaired loan with a partial charge-off may continue to have an impairment reserve on it after the partial charge-off, if factors warrant.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, nearly all of the Company's impaired loans' extent of impairment was measured based on the estimated fair value of the collateral securing the loan, except for troubled debt restructurings. By definition, troubled debt restructurings are considered impaired. All restructured loans' impairment was determined based on discounted cash flows for those loans classified as troubled debt restructurings but are still accruing interest. For real estate loans, collateral generally consists of commercial real estate, but in the case of commercial and industrial loans, it would also consist of accounts receivable, inventory, equipment or other business assets. Commercial and industrial loans may also have real estate collateral.

According to policy, updated appraisals are required annually for classified loans in excess of \$250,000. The value provided in the appraisal is often used as the fair value of the collateral in determining impairment, unless circumstances, such as subsequent improvements, approvals, or other circumstances dictate that another value provided by the appraiser is more appropriate.

Generally, impaired loans secured by real estate were measured at fair value using certified real estate appraisals that had been completed within the last year. Appraised values are further discounted for estimated costs to sell the property and other selling considerations to arrive at the property's fair value. In those situations in which it is determined an updated appraisal is not required for loans individually evaluated for impairment, fair values are based on one or a combination of the following approaches. In those situations in which a combination of approaches is considered, the factor that carries the most consideration will be the one management believes is warranted. The approaches are as follows:

Original appraisal – if the original appraisal provides a strong loan-to-value ratio (generally 70% or lower) and, after consideration of market conditions and knowledge of the property and area, it is determined by the Credit Administration staff that there has not been a significant deterioration in the collateral value, the original certified appraised value may be used. Discounts as deemed appropriate for selling costs are factored into the appraised value in arriving at fair value.

Discounted cash flows in limited cases, discounted cash flows may be used on projects in which the collateral is liquidated to reduce the borrowings outstanding, and is used to validate collateral values derived from other approaches.

Collateral on certain impaired loans is not limited to real estate, and may consist of accounts receivable, inventory, equipment or other business assets. Estimated fair values are determined based on borrowers' financial statements, inventory ledgers, accounts receivable agings or appraisals from individuals with knowledge in the business. Stated balances are generally discounted for the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets. In determining fair value, liquidation discounts are applied to this collateral based on existing loan evaluation policies.

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The Company distinguishes Substandard loans on both an impaired and non-impaired basis, as it places less emphasis on a loan's classification, and increased reliance on whether the loan was performing in accordance with the contractual terms. Substandard classification does not automatically meet the definition of impaired. A substandard loan is one that is inadequately protected by current sound worth, paying capacity of the obligor or the collateral pledged, if any. Extensions of credit so classified have well-defined weaknesses which may jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of substandard loans, does not have to exist in individual extensions of credit classified substandard. As a result, the Company's methodology includes an evaluation of certain accruing commercial real estate, acquisition and development and commercial and industrial loans rated Substandard to be collectively evaluated for impairment as opposed to evaluating these loans individually for impairment. Although we believe these loans have well defined weaknesses and meet the definition of

Substandard, they are generally performing and management has concluded that it is likely it will be able to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

Larger groups of smaller balance homogenous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Generally, the Bank does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are the subject of a restructuring agreement due to financial difficulties of the borrower.

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The following summarizes impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a specific allowance was required and those for which a specific allowance was not required as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. Allowances established generally pertain to those loans in which loan forbearance agreements were in the process of being negotiated or updated appraisals were pending, and the partial charge-off will be recorded when final information is received.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Impaired Loans with a Specific Allowance			Impaired Loans with No Specific Allowance	
	Recorded Investment (Book Balance)	Unpaid Principal Balance (Legal Balance)	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment (Book Balance)	Unpaid Principal Balance (Legal Balance)
December 31, 2013					
Commercial real estate:					
Owner-occupied	\$ 615	\$ 1,099	\$ 552	\$ 3,947	\$ 4,575
Non-owner occupied	0	0	0	7,117	7,670
Multi-family	0	0	0	322	415
Non-owner occupied residential	0	0	0	4,493	4,836
Acquisition and development:					
Commercial and land development	0	0	0	3,177	3,812
Commercial and industrial	0	0	0	2,001	2,143
Residential mortgage:					
First lien	48	48	48	3,327	3,619
Home equity term	13	13	13	94	96
Home equity Lines of credit	0	0	0	181	183
	\$ 676	\$ 1,160	\$ 613	\$ 24,659	\$ 27,349
December 31, 2012					
Commercial real estate:					
Owner-occupied	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,417	\$ 2,680
Non-owner occupied	1,257	1,257	329	2,205	5,487
Multi-family	0	0	0	19	198
Non-owner occupied residential	204	204	46	5,164	6,510
Acquisition and development:					
1-4 family residential construction	711	725	9	198	202
Commercial and land development	0	0	0	3,809	8,556
Commercial and industrial	1,373	1,402	928	445	445
Residential mortgage:					
First lien	0	0	0	2,581	2,784
Home equity term	0	0	0	57	75
Home equity Lines of credit	0	0	0	592	597
Installment and other loans	0	0	0	2	2

\$ 3,545 \$ 3,588 \$ 1,312 \$ 17,489 \$ 27,536

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The following summarizes the average recorded investment in impaired loans and related interest income recognized on loans deemed impaired for the year ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	2013		2012		2011	
	Average Impaired Balance	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Balance	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Balance	Interest Income Recognized
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	\$ 3,528	\$ 147	\$ 8,374	\$ 20	\$ 4,530	\$ 369
Non-owner occupied	4,307	145	14,372	69	6,820	702
Multi-family	135	16	3,940	0	2,080	125
Non-owner occupied residential	4,799	77	20,284	61	22,820	1,559
Acquisition and development:						
1-4 family residential construction	481	0	1,542	26	489	102
Commercial and land development	3,009	49	12,652	252	7,456	617
Commercial and industrial	1,780	45	2,691	43	5,355	75
Residential mortgage:						
First lien	2,697	140	2,700	61	639	19
Home equity term	59	8	156	2	685	69
Home equity lines of credit	305	6	467	15	0	0
Installment and other loans	1	0	8	0	0	0
	\$ 21,101	\$ 633	\$ 67,186	\$ 549	\$ 50,874	\$ 3,637

In the second quarter of 2011, the Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring* (ASU No. 2011-02). As a result of adopting the amendments in ASU No. 2011-02, the Company reassessed terms and conditions to customers on restructured loans that had been completed in the past several months. In many instances, the Company was able to increase the interest rate on the loans and obtain additional collateral support for the borrowings, in exchange for extension of the loans terms. However, the new interest rate charged was considered to be at a below-market rate given the risk of the transaction, which was determined to be a concession to its borrowers that were experiencing financial difficulties. Prior to their classification as troubled debt restructurings, these loans had been collectively evaluated for impairment consistent with the guidance in Subtopic 450-20. Upon identifying these receivables as troubled debt restructurings, the Company identified them as impaired under the guidance in Section 310-10-35. The amendments in ASU No. 2011-02 require prospective application of the impairment measurement guidance in Section 310-10-35 for those receivables newly identified as impaired. As a result of the adoption, 2011 earnings were negatively impacted by \$2,700,000, representing the impairment valuation reserve at December 31, 2011 calculated under Section 310-10-35. Previous to the adoption of ASU No. 2011-02, a reserve was established on these loans under a general allowance methodology.

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The following table presents impaired loans that are troubled debt restructurings, with the recorded investment as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013		2012	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Accruing:				
Commercial real estate:				
Owner-occupied	1	\$ 200	0	\$ 0
Non-owner occupied	2	4,268	2	1,981
Non-owner occupied residential	0	0	1	204
Acquisition and development:				
Commercial and land development	2	1,071	0	0
Commercial and industrial	0	0	1	122
Residential mortgage:				
First lien	1	449	2	749
Home equity lines of credit	0	0	1	36
Total accruing	6	5,988	7	3,092
Nonaccruing:				
Commercial real estate:				
Owner-occupied	1	71	1	7
Non-owner occupied	1	694	0	0
Non-owner occupied residential	1	193	4	1,209
Commercial and industrial	2	310	0	0
Residential mortgage:				
First lien	1	279	0	0
	6	1,547	5	1,216
	12	\$ 7,535	12	\$ 4,308

The following table presents restructured loans, included in nonaccrual status, that were modified as troubled debt restructurings within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default subsequent to the modification for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
December 31, 2013		
Commercial	1	\$ 199
December 31, 2012		
Commercial real estate:		

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Owner-occupied	1	\$	7
Non-owner occupied residential	4		1,209
	5	\$	1,216

December 31, 2011

Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	1	\$	54
Non-owner occupied residential	6		2,035
Acquisition and development:			
Commercial and land development	2		905
Residential mortgage-first lien	1		544
	10	\$	3,538

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The following presents the number of loans modified, and their pre-modification and post-modification investment balances for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Investment Balance	Post- Modification Investment Balance
December 31, 2013			
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	4	\$ 421	\$ 421
Non-owner occupied	2	3,457	3,457
Acquisition and development:			
Commercial and land development	2	1,081	1,081
Commercial	1	217	199
	9	\$ 5,176	\$ 5,158
December 31, 2012			
Residential mortgage:			
First lien	1	\$ 300	\$ 300
Home equity lines of credit	1	36	36
	2	\$ 336	\$ 336
December 31, 2011			
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	2	\$ 978	\$ 978
Non-owner occupied	3	2,260	2,260
Non-owner occupied residential	19	28,951	28,951
Acquisition and development:			
Commercial and land development	5	4,240	4,240
Commercial	1	131	131
	30	\$ 36,560	\$ 36,560

The loans presented above were considered troubled debt restructurings as a result of the Company agreeing to below market interest rates for the risk of the transaction, allowing the loan to remain on interest only status, or for residential mortgage loans, a temporary reduction in interest rates for periods not exceeding 12 months in order to assist the borrowers to improve cash flows during such periods. For troubled debt restructurings in default of their modified terms, impairment is determined on a collateral dependent approach. Certain loans modified during a period may no longer be outstanding at the end of the period if the loan was paid off.

No additional commitments have been made to borrowers whose loans are considered troubled debt restructurings.

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Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio by analyzing the length of time a portfolio is past due, by aggregating loans based on its delinquencies. The following table presents the classes of loan portfolio summarized by aging categories of performing loans and nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Days Past Due				Total Past Due	Non- Accrual	Total Loans
	Current	30-59	60-89(still accruing)	90+			
December 31, 2013							
Commercial real estate:							
Owner-occupied	\$ 106,078	\$ 742	\$ 108	\$ 0	\$ 850	\$ 4,362	\$ 111,290
Non-owner occupied	132,913	191	0	0	191	2,849	135,953
Multi-family	22,560	0	0	0	0	322	22,882
Non-owner occupied residential	50,554	225	0	0	225	4,493	55,272
Acquisition and development:							
1-4 family residential construction	3,338	0	0	0	0	0	3,338
Commercial and land development	17,289	45	0	0	45	2,106	19,440
Commercial and industrial	31,111	334	0	0	334	2,001	33,446
Municipal	60,996	0	0	0	0	0	60,996
Residential mortgage:							
First lien	119,845	1,380	577	0	1,957	2,926	124,728
Home equity term	19,966	56	2	0	58	107	20,131
Home equity Lines of credit	76,982	214	0	0	214	181	77,377
Installment and other loans	6,095	77	12	0	89	0	6,184
	\$ 647,727	\$ 3,264	\$ 699	\$ 0	\$ 3,963	\$ 19,347	\$ 671,037
December 31, 2012							
Commercial real estate:							
Owner-occupied	\$ 141,833	\$ 40	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40	\$ 2,417	\$ 144,290
Non-owner occupied	119,320	129	0	0	129	1,481	120,930
Multi-family	21,726	0	0	0	0	19	21,745
Non-owner occupied residential	60,890	122	205	0	327	5,164	66,381
Acquisition and development:							
1-4 family residential construction	1,770	0	171	0	171	909	2,850
Commercial and land development	26,054	511	1	0	512	3,809	30,375
Commercial and industrial	37,348	296	0	0	296	1,696	39,340
Municipal	68,018	0	0	0	0	0	68,018
Residential mortgage:							
First lien	104,933	1,565	270	0	1,835	1,833	108,601
Home equity term	14,609	81	0	0	81	57	14,747
Home equity Lines of credit	78,880	0	12	0	12	556	79,448
Installment and other loans	6,837	161	14	0	175	2	7,014
	\$ 682,218	\$ 2,905	\$ 673	\$ 0	\$ 3,578	\$ 17,943	\$ 703,739

The Company maintains the allowance for loan losses at a level believed adequate by management to absorb losses inherent in the portfolio. The allowance is established and maintained through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Quarterly, management assesses the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses utilizing a defined methodology, which considers specific credit evaluation of impaired loans as discussed above, past loan loss historical experience, and qualitative factors. Management believes the approach properly addresses the requirements of ASC Section 310-10-35 for loans individually identified as impaired, and ASC Subtopic 450-20 for loans collectively evaluated for impairment, and other bank regulatory guidance.

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In connection with its quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, management continually reviews its methodology to determine if it continues to properly address the risk in the loan portfolio. For each loan class presented above, general allowances are provided for loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, which is based on quantitative factors, principally historical loss trends for the respective loan class, adjusted for qualitative factors. In 2011, historical loss factors were based on an average of charge-offs for the last eight quarters applied to the entire pool of loans, excluding those loans evaluated for impairment under ASC 310-10-35. In addition, an additional adjustment to the historical loss factors is made to account for delinquency and other potential risk not elsewhere defined within the Allowance for Loan and Lease Loss methodology.

In response to the improved risk profile within the loan portfolio at December 31, 2012, the look back period for historical losses was extended to 12 quarters, weighted one-half for the most recent four quarters, and one quarter for each of the two previous four quarter periods in order to appropriately capture the loss history in the loan segment. Again, management considered current economic and real estate conditions, and the trends in historical charge-off percentages that resulted from applying partial charge-offs to impaired loans, and the impact of distressed loan sales during the year. Based on management's assessment and in compliance with regulatory guidance, the Company began recording partial charge offs on collateral dependent loans in the first quarter of 2012, generally eliminating the need for most specific reserves. Although both methods are acceptable under ASC 310, the revised method is more consistent with regulatory directives and was implemented by the Company resulting in increased charge-offs during 2012.

In addition to the quantitative analysis, adjustments to the reserve requirements are allocated on loans collectively evaluated for impairment based on additional qualitative factors. As of December 31, 2013, and 2012 the qualitative factors used by management to adjust the historical loss percentage to the anticipated loss allocation, which may range from a minus 150 basis points to a positive 150 basis points per factor, include:

Nature and Volume of Loans Loan growth in the current and subsequent quarters based on the Bank's targeted growth and strategic plan, coupled with the types of loans booked based on risk management and credit culture, and number of exceptions to loan policy; supervisory loan to value exceptions etc.

Concentrations of Credit and Changes within Credit Concentrations Factors considered include the Bank's overall portfolio makeup and managements evaluation related to concentration risk management and the inherent risk associated with the concentrations identified.

Underwriting Standards and Recovery Practices Factors considered include changes to underwriting standards and perceived impact on anticipated losses, trends in the number of exceptions to loan policy; supervisory loan to value exceptions; and administration of loan recovery practices.

Delinquency Trends Factors considered include the delinquency percentages noted in the portfolio relative to economic conditions, severity of the delinquencies, and whether the ratios are trending upwards or downwards.

Classified Loans Trends Factors considered include the internal loan ratings of the portfolio, the severity of the ratings, and whether the loan segment's ratings show a more favorable or less favorable trend, and underlying market conditions and its impact on the collateral values securing the loans.

Experience, Ability and Depth of Management/Lending staff Factors considered include the years' experience of senior and middle management and the lending staff and turnover of the staff, and instances of repeat criticisms of ratings.

Quality of Loan Review Factors include the years of experience of the loan review staff, in-house versus outsourced provider of review, turnover of staff and the perceived quality of their work in relation to other external information.

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National and Local Economic Conditions Ratios and factors considered include trends in the consumer price index (CPI), unemployment rates, housing price index, housing statistics compared to the prior year, bankruptcy rates, regulatory and legal environment risks and competition.

Prior to December 31, 2012, qualitative factors were also utilized in the determination of loans collectively evaluated for impairment, but consisted of only five factors, which are included in the eight factors listed above, with anticipated loss allocations that ranged from 0 – 8 basis points. It was determined that the qualitative adjustments would be expanded to the current range of a minus 150 basis points to a positive 150 basis, as the prior range of 0 – 8 basis points was deemed to be too restrictive and did not adequately address the credit improvement in the remaining loan portfolio.

Activity in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial				Total	Consumer			Total Unallocated	Total
	Commercial Real Estate	Acquisition and Development	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal		Residential Mortgage	Other	Installment		
December 31, 2013										
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 13,719	\$ 3,502	\$ 1,635	\$ 223	\$ 19,079	\$ 2,275	\$ 85	\$ 2,360	\$ 1,727	\$ 23,166
Provision for loan losses	4,109	(6,087)	(3,478)	21	(5,435)	1,845	99	1,944	341	(3,150)
Charge-offs	(4,767)	(193)	(132)	0	(5,092)	(491)	(144)	(635)	0	(5,727)
Recoveries	154	3,448	2,839	0	6,441	151	84	235	0	6,676
Balance, end of year	\$ 13,215	\$ 670	\$ 864	\$ 244	\$ 14,993	\$ 3,780	\$ 124	\$ 3,904	\$ 2,068	\$ 20,965
December 31, 2012										
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 29,559	\$ 9,708	\$ 1,085	\$ 789	\$ 41,141	\$ 933	\$ 75	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,566	\$ 43,715
Provision for loan losses	34,681	9,408	1,879	(566)	45,402	2,602	135	2,737	161	48,300
Charge-offs	(53,492)	(17,721)	(1,624)	0	(72,837)	(1,279)	(143)	(1,422)	0	(74,259)
Recoveries	2,971	2,107	295	0	5,373	19	18	37	0	5,410
Balance, end of year	\$ 13,719	\$ 3,502	\$ 1,635	\$ 223	\$ 19,079	\$ 2,275	\$ 85	\$ 2,360	\$ 1,727	\$ 23,166
December 31, 2011										
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 7,875	\$ 1,766	\$ 3,870	\$ 374	\$ 13,885	\$ 1,864	\$ 106	\$ 1,970	\$ 165	\$ 16,020
Provision for loan losses	31,407	18,557	7,037	415	57,416	(254)	12	(242)	1,401	58,575
Charge-offs	(9,748)	(10,615)	(9,827)	0	(30,190)	(680)	(62)	(742)	0	(30,932)
Recoveries	25	0	5	0	30	3	19	22	0	52
Balance, end of year	\$ 29,559	\$ 9,708	\$ 1,085	\$ 789	\$ 41,141	\$ 933	\$ 75	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,566	\$ 43,715

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The following summarizes the ending loan balance individually evaluated for impairment based upon loan segment, as well as the related allowance for loan loss allocation for each at December 31, 2013 and 2012:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial Real Estate	Acquisition and Development	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial and Municipal	Total	Residential Mortgage	Consumer Installment and Other	Total	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2013										
Loans allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 16,494	\$ 3,177	\$ 2,001	\$ 0	\$ 21,672	\$ 3,663	\$ 0	\$ 3,663	\$ 0	\$ 25,335
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	308,903	19,601	31,445	60,996	420,945	218,573	6,184	224,757	0	645,702
	\$ 325,397	\$ 22,778	\$ 33,446	\$ 60,996	\$ 442,617	\$ 222,236	\$ 6,184	\$ 228,420	\$ 0	\$ 671,037
Allowance for loan losses allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 552	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 552	\$ 61	\$ 0	\$ 61	\$ 0	\$ 613
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	12,663	670	864	244	14,441	3,719	124	3,843	2,068	20,352
	\$ 13,215	\$ 670	\$ 864	\$ 244	\$ 14,993	\$ 3,780	\$ 124	\$ 3,904	\$ 2,068	\$ 20,965
December 31, 2012										
Loans allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 11,266	\$ 4,718	\$ 1,818	\$ 0	\$ 17,802	\$ 3,230	\$ 2	\$ 3,232	\$ 0	\$ 21,034
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	342,080	28,507	37,522	68,018	476,127	199,566	7,012	206,578	0	682,705
	\$ 353,346	\$ 33,225	\$ 39,340	\$ 68,018	\$ 493,929	\$ 202,796	\$ 7,014	\$ 209,810	\$ 0	\$ 703,739
Allowance for loan losses allocated by:										
Individually evaluated										
For impairment	\$ 375	\$ 9	\$ 928	\$ 0	\$ 1,312	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,312
Collectively evaluated										
For impairment	13,344	3,493	707	223	17,767	2,275	85	2,360	1,727	21,854
	\$ 13,719	\$ 3,502	\$ 1,635	\$ 223	\$ 19,079	\$ 2,275	\$ 85	\$ 2,360	\$ 1,727	\$ 23,166

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company sold eight notes with an aggregate carrying balance of \$2,576,000 to third parties, which netted the Company \$2,439,000 in cash proceeds. The difference between the carrying balances of the notes sold and the cash received, or \$137,000, was recorded as a net charge off to the

allowance for loan losses.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company sold nearly 240 notes with an aggregate carrying balance of \$73,820,000 to third parties, which netted the Company \$51,753,000 in cash proceeds. The difference between the carrying balances of the notes sold and the cash received, or \$22,067,000, was recorded as a charge to the allowance for loan losses.

Table of Contents**NOTE 5. LOANS TO RELATED PARTIES**

The Company has granted loans to the officers and directors of the Company and its subsidiary and to their associates. Related party loans are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated persons and do not involve more than normal risk of collectability or other unfavorable features. The aggregate dollar amount of these loans was \$549,000 at December 31, 2013, and \$716,000 at December 31, 2012. During 2013, \$882,000 of new loans were granted and repayments totaled \$1,049,000.

NOTE 6. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of bank premises and equipment at December 31 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012
Land	\$ 5,182	\$ 5,182
Buildings and improvements	23,289	23,032
Leasehold improvements	507	370
Furniture and equipment	22,247	20,109
Construction in progress	259	948
	51,484	49,641
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	25,043	22,859
	\$ 26,441	\$ 26,782

Depreciation expense amounted to \$2,208,000, \$2,004,000, and \$2,035,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

The Company leases land and building space associated with certain branch offices, remote automated teller machines, and certain equipment under agreements which expire at various times through 2024. Total rent expense charged to operations in connection with these leases was \$307,000, \$259,000 and \$270,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

The total minimum rental commitments under operating leases with maturities in excess of one year at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

Due in the Years Ending December 31*(Dollars in thousands)*

2014	\$ 383
2015	318
2016	291
2017	167
2018	124
Thereafter	183

\$ 1,466

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The following table shows the components of identifiable intangible assets at December 31:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount
December 31, 2013			
Deposit premiums	\$ 2,348	\$ 1,957	\$ 391
Customer list	581	350	231
	\$ 2,929	\$ 2,307	\$ 622
December 31, 2012			
Deposit premiums	\$ 2,348	\$ 1,786	\$ 562
Customer list	581	311	270
	\$ 2,929	\$ 2,097	\$ 832

Goodwill represented the cost of acquired companies in excess of the fair value of their net assets at the date of acquisition. As a result of taking a goodwill impairment charge of \$19,447,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011, the carrying value of goodwill was reduced to zero.

Amortization expense was \$210,000, \$209,000 and \$210,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The estimated aggregate amortization expense for the next five years is as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	
2014	\$ 208
2015	205
2016	94
2017	39
2018	39
Thereafter	37
	\$ 622

NOTE 8. INCOME TAXES

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Bank also files an income tax return in the State of Maryland. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state or local income tax examination by tax authorities for years before 2010.

Included in the balance sheet at December 31, 2013 and 2012, are tax positions related to loan charge offs for which the ultimate deductibility is highly certain but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of such deductibility. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, other than interest and penalties, the disallowance of the shorter deductibility period would not affect the annual effective tax rate but would accelerate the payment of cash to the taxing authority to an earlier period.

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The components of federal income tax expense for the years ended December 31 are summarized as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Current year provision(benefit):			
Federal	\$ 60	\$ (12,383)	\$ 4,063
State	(266)	(46)	210
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	1,271	149	(15,136)
Valuation allowance on deferred taxes	(1,271)	20,235	0
Net federal income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (206)	\$ 7,955	\$ (10,863)

A reconciliation of the effective applicable income tax rate to the federal statutory rate for the years ended December 31, is as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Statutory federal tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase/(decrease) resulting from:			
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(1.8)%	0.1%	(0.1)%
Impairment of goodwill	0.0%	0.0%	(14.8)%
Tax exempt interest income	(11.9)%	4.8%	4.3%
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(13.0)%	(66.4)%	0.0%
Earnings from life insurance	(3.4)%	1.2%	0.9%
Disallowed interest	0.3%	(0.1)%	(0.2)%
Low-income housing credits	(2.2)%	0.0%	0.4%
Benefit of operating loss carryforward	(3.8)%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	(1.3)%	(0.7)%	(0.1)%
Effective income tax rate	(2.1)%	(26.1)%	25.4%

The provision for income taxes includes \$116,000, \$1,688,000 and \$2,178,000 of applicable income tax expense related to net security gains for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

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The components of the net deferred tax asset (liability), included in other assets (liabilities) at December 31, are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 7,776	\$ 9,672
Deferred compensation	510	477
Retirement plans and salary continuation	1,585	1,473
Stock compensation	191	184
Off balance sheet commitment reserves	204	231
Nonaccrual loan interest	341	228
Net unrealized losses on securities available for sale	2,592	0
Goodwill	184	214
Low income housing credit carryforward	1,022	806
Alternative minimum tax credit carryforward	664	0
Charitable contribution carryforward	333	391
Net operating loss carryforward	8,169	8,466
Other	178	237
Total deferred tax assets	23,749	22,379