

CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
May 09, 2014

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

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

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: 0-15536

CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

23-2428543

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

105 Leader Heights Road, P.O. Box 2887, York, Pennsylvania 17405

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

717-747-1519

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since the last report.)

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 Web site, 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

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for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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 definition of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. On May 1, 2014, 5,470,955 shares of common stock, par value \$2.50, were outstanding.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
Unaudited

<i>(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 25,995	\$ 1,947
Cash and due from banks	16,096	13,115
Total cash and cash equivalents	42,091	15,062
Securities, available-for-sale	223,505	228,741
Restricted investment in bank stocks, at cost	4,510	4,742
Loans held for sale	1,326	514
Loans (net of deferred fees of \$2,038 - 2014 and \$1,963 - 2013)	871,932	859,384
Less-allowance for loan losses	(10,313)	(9,975)
Net loans	861,619	849,409
Premises and equipment, net	14,463	14,599
Other assets	37,654	37,574
Total assets	\$ 1,185,168	\$ 1,150,641
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 112,112	\$ 107,921
Interest bearing	836,826	817,382
Total deposits	948,938	925,303
Short-term borrowings	22,814	40,363
Long-term debt	80,472	70,493
Other liabilities	9,582	6,833
Total liabilities	1,061,806	1,042,992
Shareholders equity		
Preferred stock, par value \$2.50 per share; \$1,000 liquidation preference, 1,000,000 shares authorized; 25,000 Series B shares issued and outstanding - 2014 and 2013	25,000	25,000
Common stock, par value \$2.50 per share; 15,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: 5,470,955 at March 31, 2014 and 4,800,318 at December 31, 2013	13,677	12,001
Additional paid-in capital	56,687	45,399
Retained earnings	25,441	23,077
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,557	2,172
Total shareholders equity	123,362	107,649
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,185,168	\$ 1,150,641
See accompanying notes.		

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Income
Unaudited

<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Interest income		
Loans, including fees	\$ 11,000	\$ 10,068
Investment securities:		
Taxable	839	645
Tax-exempt	541	628
Dividends	30	6
Other	3	14
Total interest income	12,413	11,361
Interest expense		
Deposits	1,671	2,009
Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowings	36	28
Long-term debt	285	172
Total interest expense	1,992	2,209
Net interest income	10,421	9,152
Provision for loan losses	550	260
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,871	8,892
Noninterest income		
Trust and investment services fees	527	473
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	133	249
Service charges on deposit accounts	678	634
Income from bank owned life insurance	173	166
Other income	139	166
Net gain on sales of loans held for sale	80	319
Total noninterest income	1,730	2,007
Noninterest expense		
Personnel	4,316	4,180
Occupancy of premises, net	566	511
Furniture and equipment	543	494
Postage, stationery and supplies	159	150
Professional and legal	183	137
Marketing	307	146
FDIC insurance	189	171
Debit card processing	200	178
Charitable donations	737	475
Telephone	146	134
External data processing	202	168
Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales	80	63
Other	20	446
Total noninterest expense	7,648	7,253
Income before income taxes	3,953	3,646
Provision for income taxes	950	984
Net income	3,003	2,662
Preferred stock dividends	62	63
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 2,941	\$ 2,599
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.55
Net income per common share, diluted	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.54
See accompanying notes.		

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
 Unaudited

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended	
	2014	March 31,
	2013	
Net income	\$ 3,003	\$ 2,662
Other comprehensive (loss) income:		
Securities available for sale:		
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period (net of tax expense (benefit) of \$198 and (\$217), respectively)	385	(422)
Comprehensive income	\$ 3,388	\$ 2,240
See accompanying notes.		

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Unaudited

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 3,003	\$ 2,662
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation/amortization	436	359
Net amortization of premiums on securities	240	380
Amortization of deferred loan origination fees and costs	(166)	(131)
Provision for loan losses	550	260
Deferred income tax benefit	(145)	0
Amortization of investment in real estate partnership	89	85
Increase in cash surrender of bank owned life insurance	(173)	(166)
Originations of loans held for sale	(4,626)	(19,172)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	3,894	19,960
Net gain on sales of loans held for sale	(80)	(319)
Gain on disposal of premises and equipment	(4)	0
Net gain on sales of foreclosed real estate	0	(14)
Stock-based compensation	77	78
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable	(20)	58
Increase in other assets	(465)	(117)
Increase (decrease) in interest payable	19	(41)
Increase in other liabilities	2,733	239
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,362	4,121
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of securities, available-for-sale	(3,108)	(838)
Maturities, repayments and calls of securities, available-for-sale	8,687	12,104
Redemption (purchase) of restricted investment in bank stock	232	(221)
Net increase in loans made to customers	(12,846)	(22,425)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(296)	(1,612)
Investment in bank owned life insurance	0	(5,300)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate	685	207
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,646)	(18,085)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in demand and savings deposits	21,397	(2,030)
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	2,238	(6,095)
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(17,549)	(113)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	10,000	10,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(21)	(165)
Cash dividends paid to preferred shareholder	(62)	(63)
Cash dividends paid to common shareholders	(577)	(494)
Issuance of common stock	12,887	93
Net cash provided by financing activities	28,313	1,133
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	27,029	(12,831)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	15,062	49,757
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 42,091	\$ 36,926

See accompanying notes.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Unaudited

<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,001	\$ 45,399	\$ 23,077	\$ 2,172	\$ 0	\$ 107,649
Net income				3,003			3,003
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					385		385
Common stock cash dividends (\$0.12 per share)				(577)			(577)
Preferred stock cash dividends				(62)			(62)
Stock-based compensation including related tax benefit			77				77
Forfeiture of restricted stock			1			(1)	
Issuance and reissuance of common stock including related tax benefit:							
650,000 shares through private placement		1,625	10,929				12,554
4,612 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		11	81			1	93
16,292 shares under the stock option plan		40	200				240
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$ 25,000	\$ 13,677	\$ 56,687	\$ 25,441	\$ 2,557	\$ 0	\$ 123,362
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 25,000	\$ 11,206	\$ 40,524	\$ 18,868	\$ 5,733	\$ 0	\$ 101,331
Net income				2,662			2,662
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					(422)		(422)
Common stock cash dividends (\$0.105 per share, adjusted)				(494)			(494)
Preferred stock cash dividends				(63)			(63)
Stock-based compensation including related tax benefit			78				78
Issuance of common stock including related tax benefit:							
5,537 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		14	79				93
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 25,000	\$ 11,220	\$ 40,681	\$ 20,973	\$ 5,311	\$ 0	\$ 103,185

See accompanying notes.

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Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013 has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information, the instructions to Form 10-Q, and FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 270. Accordingly, the interim financial statements do not include all of the financial information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial condition and results of operations for the reported periods, and all such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and its wholly owned bank subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company (PeoplesBank), and its wholly owned nonbank subsidiary, SYC Realty Company, Inc. (collectively referred to as Codorus Valley or the Corporation). PeoplesBank operates two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Codorus Valley Financial Advisors, Inc. and SYC Settlement Services, Inc. and periodically creates nonbank subsidiaries whose purpose is to temporarily hold foreclosed properties pending eventual liquidation. All significant intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The combined results of operations of the nonbank subsidiaries are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements contained in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

In accordance with FASB ASC 855, the Corporation evaluated the events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date of March 31, 2014 and through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued, for items of potential recognition or disclosure.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

Loans

Loans receivable that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff, are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances less amounts charged off, net of an allowance for loan losses and any deferred fees or costs. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Generally, loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the yield (interest income) over the contractual life of the loan. The loans receivable portfolio is segmented into commercial and consumer loans. Commercial loans consist of the following industry classes: builder & developer, commercial real estate investor, residential real estate investor, hotel/motel, wholesale & retail, agriculture, manufacturing and all other. Consumer loans consist of the following classes: residential mortgage, home equity and all other.

For all classes of loans receivable, the accrual of interest is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan is currently performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Interest received on nonaccrual loans, including impaired loans, generally is either applied against principal or reported as interest income, according to the Corporation's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time, generally six months, and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. The past due status of all classes of loans receivable is determined based on contractual due dates for loan payments.

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Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents the Corporation's estimate of losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date and is recorded as a reduction to loans. The allowance for loan losses is increased by the provision for loan losses, and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Loans deemed to be uncollectable are charged against the allowance for loan losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans receivable are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is highly unlikely. While the Corporation attributes a portion of the allowance to individual loans and groups of loans that it evaluates and determines to be impaired, the allowance is available to cover all charge-offs that arise from the loan portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. The Corporation performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Corporation's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired, generally substandard and nonaccrual loans. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the collateral value (or discounted cash flows or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers pools of loans by loan class including commercial loans not considered impaired, as well as smaller balance homogeneous loans, such as residential real estate, home equity and other consumer loans. These pools of loans are evaluated for loss exposure based upon historical loss rates for each of these classes of loans, adjusted for qualitative (environmental) risk factors. Historical loss rates are based on a two year rolling average of net charge-offs. Qualitative risk factors that supplement historical losses in the evaluation of loan pools include:

- Changes in national and local economies and business conditions
- Changes in the value of collateral for collateral dependent loans
- Changes in the level of concentrations of credit
- Changes in the volume and severity of classified and past due loans
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio
- Changes in collection, charge-off, and recovery procedures
- Changes in underwriting standards and loan terms
- Changes in the quality of the loan review system
- Changes in the experience/ability of lending management and key lending staff
- Regulatory and legal regulations that could affect the level of credit losses
- Other pertinent environmental factors

Each factor is assigned a value to reflect improving, stable or declining conditions based on the Corporation's best judgment using relevant information available at the time of the evaluation. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect the Corporation's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the loan portfolio.

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As disclosed in Note 5-Loans, the Corporation engages in commercial and consumer lending. Loans are made within the Corporation's primary market area and surrounding areas, and include the purchase of whole loan or participation interests in loans from other financial institutions or private equity companies. Commercial related loans, which pose the greatest risk of loss to the Corporation, whether originated or purchased, are generally secured by real estate. Within the broad commercial loan segment, the builder & developer and commercial real estate investor loan classes generally present a higher level of risk than other commercial loan classifications. This greater risk is due to several factors, including the concentration of principal in a limited number of loans and borrowers, the effect of general economic conditions on income producing properties, unstable real estate prices and the dependency upon successful construction and sale or operation of the real estate project. Within the consumer loan segment, junior (i.e., second) liens present a slightly higher risk to the Corporation because economic and housing market conditions can adversely affect the underlying value of the collateral and the ability of some borrowers to service their debt.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation 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 in determining impairment include payment status 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. The Corporation 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. Loans that are deemed impaired are evaluated for impairment loss based on the net realizable value of the collateral, as applicable. Loans that are not collateral dependent will rely on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate to determine impairment loss. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans such as residential mortgage loans, home equity loans and other consumer loans are collectively evaluated for impairment, unless they are considered to be a troubled debt restructuring.

An allowance for loan losses is established for an impaired commercial loan if its carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value. For commercial loans secured by real estate, estimated fair values are determined primarily through third-party appraisals of the underlying collateral. When a real estate secured loan becomes impaired, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary. This decision is based on various considerations, including the age of the most recent appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio based on the most recent appraisal and the condition of the property. Appraisals are generally discounted to provide for selling costs and other factors to determine an estimate of the net realizable value of the property. For commercial loans secured by non-real estate collateral, such as accounts receivable, inventory and equipment, estimated fair values are determined based on the borrower's financial statements, inventory reports, accounts receivable aging or equipment appraisals or invoices. Indications of value from these sources are generally discounted based on the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets. In instances when specific consumer related loans become impaired, they may be partially or fully charged off, which obviates the need for a specific allowance.

Loans whose terms are modified are classified as troubled debt restructurings if the Corporation grants borrowers experiencing financial difficulties concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring may involve an interest rate that is below the market rate given the associated credit risk of the loan or an extension of a loan's stated maturity date. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are designated as impaired. Non-accrual troubled debt restructurings are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for a reasonable period of time, generally six consecutive months after modification and future payments are reasonably assured.

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Banking regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Corporation's allowance for loan losses and may require the Corporation to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not be currently available to the Corporation. Based on an analysis of the loan portfolio, the Corporation believes that the level of the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2014 is adequate.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate, included in other assets, is comprised of property acquired through a foreclosure proceeding or property that is acquired through in-substance foreclosure. Foreclosed real estate is initially recorded at fair value minus estimated costs to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Any difference between the carrying value and the new cost basis is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Appraisals, based upon an independent third party, are generally used to determine fair value. After foreclosure, management reviews valuations at least quarterly and adjusts the asset to the lower of cost or fair value minus estimated costs to sell through a valuation allowance or a charge-off. Costs related to the improvement of foreclosed real estate are generally capitalized until the real estate reaches a saleable condition subject to fair value limitations. Revenue and expense from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in noninterest expense. When a foreclosed real estate asset is ultimately sold, any gain or loss on the sale is included in the income statement as a component of noninterest expense. At March 31, 2014, foreclosed real estate, net of allowance, was \$3,635,000, compared to \$4,068,000 for December 31, 2013.

Per Common Share Computations

All per share computations include the effect of stock dividends distributed. The computation of net income per common share is provided in the table below.

<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 2,941	\$ 2,599
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic)	4,855	4,710
Effect of dilutive stock options	105	86
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)	4,960	4,796
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.55
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.54
Anti-dilutive stock options excluded from the computation of earnings per share	23	29

Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, are reported as a separate component of the shareholders' equity section of the balance sheet, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income.

Cash Flow Information

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Corporation considers interest bearing deposits with banks, cash and due from banks, and federal funds sold to be cash and cash equivalents.

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Supplemental cash flow information is provided in the table below.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ 1	\$ 65
Interest	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,250
Noncash investing activities:		
Transfer of loans to foreclosed real estate	\$ 252	\$ 0

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2013 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2014 presentation, which did not impact net income or shareholders' equity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There were no new accounting pronouncements affecting the Corporation during the reporting period that were not already adopted or that are expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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A summary of securities available-for-sale at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is provided below. The securities available-for-sale portfolio is generally comprised of high quality debt instruments, principally obligations of the United States government or agencies thereof and investments in the obligations of states and municipalities. The majority of municipal bonds in the portfolio are general obligation bonds, which can draw upon multiple sources of revenue, including taxes, for payment. Only a few bonds are revenue bonds, which are dependent upon a single revenue stream for payment, but they are for critical services such as water and sewer. In many cases, municipal debt issues are insured or, in the case of school districts of selected states, backed by specific loss reserves. At March 31, 2014, the fair value of the municipal bond portfolio was concentrated in the states of Pennsylvania at 45 percent and Texas at 16 percent.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2014				
Debt securities:				
U.S. agency	\$ 33,248	\$ 641	\$ (252)	\$ 33,637
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	103,974	1,666	(384)	105,256
State and municipal	82,409	2,266	(63)	84,612
Total debt securities	\$ 219,631	\$ 4,573	\$ (699)	\$ 223,505
December 31, 2013				
Debt securities:				
U.S. agency	\$ 33,265	\$ 695	\$ (461)	\$ 33,499
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	105,181	1,563	(825)	105,919
State and municipal	87,004	2,411	(92)	89,323
Total debt securities	\$ 225,450	\$ 4,669	\$ (1,378)	\$ 228,741

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at March 31, 2014 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities if call options on select debt issues are exercised in the future. Mortgage-backed securities are included in the maturity categories based on average expected life.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Available-for-sale Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 13,278	\$ 13,413
Due after one year through five years	140,333	143,998
Due after five years through ten years	62,201	62,124
Due after ten years	3,819	3,970
Total debt securities	\$ 219,631	\$ 223,505

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There were no sales of securities during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Securities, issued by agencies of the federal government, with a carrying value of \$141,165,000 and \$142,914,000 on March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, were pledged to secure public and trust deposits, repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings.

The table below shows gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time, for securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

<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
March 31, 2014						
Debt securities:						
U.S. agency	\$ 13,529	\$ (190)	\$ 2,030	\$ (62)	\$ 15,559	\$ (252)
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	43,919	(384)	0	0	43,919	(384)
State and municipal	9,804	(50)	1,059	(13)	10,863	(63)
Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available-for-sale	\$ 67,252	\$ (624)	\$ 3,089	\$ (75)	\$ 70,341	\$ (699)
December 31, 2013						
Debt securities:						
U.S. agency	\$ 15,351	\$ (461)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,351	\$ (461)
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	56,787	(825)	0	0	56,787	(825)
State and municipal	9,897	(78)	797	(14)	10,694	(92)
Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available-for-sale	\$ 82,035	\$ (1,364)	\$ 797	\$ (14)	\$ 82,832	\$ (1,378)

The unrealized losses of \$624,000 at March 31, 2014 within the less than 12 months category were attributable to four U.S. agency securities, fourteen U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, and twenty-three state and municipal securities. The unrealized losses of \$75,000 within the 12 months or more category were attributable to one U.S. agency security and three state and municipal securities. All of the securities with unrealized losses have been evaluated and determined to be investment grade.

Securities available-for-sale are analyzed quarterly for possible other-than-temporary impairment. The analysis considers, among other factors: 1) whether the Corporation has the intent to sell its securities prior to market recovery or maturity; 2) whether it is more likely than not that the Corporation will be required to sell its securities prior to market recovery or maturity; 3) default rates/history by security type; 4) third-party securities ratings; 5) third-party guarantees; 6) subordination; 7) payment delinquencies; 8) nature of the issuer; and 9) current financial news.

The Corporation believes that unrealized losses at March 31, 2014 were primarily the result of changes in market interest rates and that it has the ability to hold these investments for a time necessary to recover the amortized cost. Through March 31, 2014, the Corporation has collected all interest and principal on its investment securities as scheduled. The Corporation believes that collection of the contractual principal and interest is probable and, therefore, all impairment is considered to be temporary.

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Note 4 Restricted Investment in Bank Stocks

Restricted stock, which represents required investments in the common stock of correspondent banks, is carried at cost and, as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, consisted primarily of the common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLBP) and, to a lesser degree, Atlantic Community Bankers Bank (ACBB). Under the FHLBP's Capital Plan, PeoplesBank is required to maintain a minimum member stock investment, as a condition of remaining a member and as a condition of obtaining borrowings from the FHLBP. The FHLBP uses a formula to determine the minimum stock investment, which is based on the volume of loans outstanding, unused borrowing capacity and other factors.

The FHLBP paid dividends during the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. FHLBP restricts the repurchase of the excess capital stock of member banks. The amount of excess capital stock that can be repurchased from any member is currently the lesser of five percent of the member's total capital stock outstanding or its excess capital stock outstanding.

Management evaluates the restricted stock for impairment in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 942. 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. Using the FHLBP as an example, the determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of cost is influenced by criteria such as: (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLBP as compared to the capital stock amount for the FHLBP and the length of time this situation has persisted; (2) commitments by the FHLBP to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLBP; and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLBP. Management believes no impairment charge was necessary related to the restricted stock during the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Table of Contents**Note 5 Loans***Loan Portfolio Composition*

The table below provides the composition of the loan portfolio at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The portfolio is comprised of two segments, commercial and consumer loans. The commercial loan segment is disaggregated by industry class which allows the Corporation to monitor risk and performance. Those industries representing the largest dollar investment and most risk are listed separately. The Other commercial loans category is comprised of various industries. The consumer related segment is comprised of residential mortgages, home equity and other consumer loans. The Corporation has not engaged in sub-prime residential mortgage originations.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Builder & developer	\$ 106,644	\$ 106,436
Commercial real estate investor	140,227	141,372
Residential real estate investor	82,975	78,400
Hotel/Motel	73,211	70,324
Wholesale & retail	73,256	75,445
Manufacturing	36,747	36,872
Agriculture	38,867	38,041
Other	173,070	167,325
Total commercial related loans	724,997	714,215
Residential mortgages	30,042	25,695
Home equity	80,008	80,859
Other	36,885	38,615
Total consumer related loans	146,935	145,169
Total loans	\$ 871,932	\$ 859,384

Loan Risk Ratings

The Corporation's internal risk rating system follows regulatory guidance as to risk classifications and definitions. Every approved loan is assigned a risk rating. Generally, risk ratings for commercial related loans and residential mortgages held for investment are determined by a formal evaluation of risk factors performed by the Corporation's underwriting staff. For consumer loans, and commercial loans up to \$750,000, the Corporation uses third-party credit scoring software models for risk rating purposes. The loan portfolio is monitored on a continuous basis by loan officers, loan review personnel and senior management. Adjustments of loan risk ratings are generally performed by the Special Asset Committee, which includes senior management. The Committee, which meets monthly, makes changes, as appropriate, to risk ratings when it becomes aware of credit events such as payment delinquency, cessation of a business or project, bankruptcy or death of the borrower, or changes in collateral value.

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The Corporation uses ten risk ratings to grade loans. The first seven ratings, representing the lowest risk, are combined and given a pass rating. A pass rating is a satisfactory credit rating, which applies to a loan that is expected to perform in accordance with the loan agreement and has a low probability of loss. A loan rated special mention has a potential weakness which may, if not corrected, weaken the loan or inadequately protect the Corporation's position at some future date. A loan rated substandard is inadequately protected by the current net worth or paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged. A substandard loan has a well defined weakness or weaknesses that could jeopardize liquidation of the loan, which exposes the Corporation to loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. A loan classified doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in one classified substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and value highly improbable and the possibility of loss extremely high. When circumstances indicate that collection of the loan is doubtful, the loan is risk rated nonaccrual, the accrual of interest income is discontinued, and any unpaid interest previously credited to income is reversed. The table below does not include the regulatory classification of doubtful, which is subsumed within the nonaccrual risk rating category, nor does it include the regulatory classification of loss because the Corporation promptly charges off known loan losses.

The table below presents a summary of loan risk ratings by loan class at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Nonaccrual	Total
March 31, 2014					
Builder & developer	\$ 91,820	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,799	\$ 5,554	\$ 106,644
Commercial real estate investor	128,695	3,718	3,413	4,401	140,227
Residential real estate investor	78,529	2,687	186	1,573	82,975
Hotel/Motel	72,581	0	630	0	73,211
Wholesale & retail	71,852	869	0	535	73,256
Manufacturing	35,095	983	669	0	36,747
Agriculture	35,665	2,754	448	0	38,867
Other	170,703	1,158	473	736	173,070
Total commercial related loans	684,940	16,640	10,618	12,799	724,997
Residential mortgage	29,890	3	29	120	30,042
Home equity	79,367	356	11	274	80,008
Other	36,243	167	0	475	36,885
Total consumer related loans	145,500	526	40	869	146,935
Total loans	\$ 830,440	\$ 17,166	\$ 10,658	\$ 13,668	\$ 871,932
December 31, 2013					
Builder & developer	\$ 91,106	\$ 4,879	\$ 4,786	\$ 5,665	\$ 106,436
Commercial real estate investor	129,763	3,749	3,426	4,434	141,372
Residential real estate investor	74,626	1,790	187	1,797	78,400
Hotel/Motel	70,324	0	0	0	70,324
Wholesale & retail	73,425	892	0	1,128	75,445
Manufacturing	34,986	1,215	671	0	36,872
Agriculture	34,961	2,629	451	0	38,041
Other	164,621	880	482	1,342	167,325
Total commercial related loans	673,812	16,034	10,003	14,366	714,215
Residential mortgage	25,541	4	30	120	25,695
Home equity	80,271	357	11	220	80,859
Other	37,814	207	0	594	38,615
Total consumer related loans	143,626	568	41	934	145,169
Total loans	\$ 817,438	\$ 16,602	\$ 10,044	\$ 15,300	\$ 859,384

Table of Contents*Impaired Loans*

The table below presents a summary of impaired loans at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Generally, impaired loans are loans risk rated substandard and nonaccrual or classified as troubled debt restructurings. An allowance is established for individual commercial related loans where the Corporation has doubt as to full recovery of the outstanding principal balance. Typically, impaired consumer related loans are partially or fully charged off obviating the need for a specific allowance. The recorded investment represents outstanding unpaid principal loan balances adjusted for charge-offs.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with no related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 4,430	\$ 4,430		\$ 3,861	\$ 3,861	
Commercial real estate investor	7,815	7,815		7,860	7,860	
Residential real estate investor	352	577		354	579	
Hotel/Motel	630	630		0	0	
Wholesale & retail	810	810		1,403	1,403	
Manufacturing	669	669		671	671	
Agriculture	0	0		0	0	
Other commercial	1,008	1,008		1,498	1,498	
Residential mortgage	149	175		150	176	
Home equity	285	310		231	256	
Other consumer	475	530		594	609	
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	\$ 16,623	\$ 16,954		\$ 16,622	\$ 16,913	
Impaired loans with a related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 5,924	\$ 5,924	\$ 953	\$ 7,733	\$ 7,733	\$ 850
Commercial real estate investor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential real estate investor	1,407	1,407	500	1,630	1,630	650
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	448	448	100	451	451	100
Other commercial	199	199	120	326	326	120
Residential mortgage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home equity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	\$ 7,978	\$ 7,978	\$ 1,673	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 1,720
Total impaired loans:						
Builder & developer	\$ 10,354	\$ 10,354	\$ 953	\$ 11,594	\$ 11,594	\$ 850
Commercial real estate investor	7,815	7,815	0	7,860	7,860	0
Residential real estate investor	1,759	1,984	500	1,984	2,209	650
Hotel/Motel	630	630	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	810	810	0	1,403	1,403	0
Manufacturing	669	669	0	671	671	0
Agriculture	448	448	100	451	451	100
Other commercial	1,207	1,207	120	1,824	1,824	120
Residential mortgage	149	175	0	150	176	0
Home equity	285	310	0	231	256	0
Other consumer	475	530	0	594	609	0
Total impaired loans	\$ 24,601	\$ 24,932	\$ 1,673	\$ 26,762	\$ 27,053	\$ 1,720

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The table below presents a summary of average impaired loans and related interest income that was included in net income for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended					
	Average Recorded Investment	March 31, 2014 Total Interest Income	Cash Basis Interest Income	Average Recorded Investment	March 31, 2013 Total Interest Income	Cash Basis Interest Income
Impaired loans with no related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 4,146	\$ 98	\$ 16	\$ 10,732	\$ 130	\$ 2
Commercial real estate investor	7,837	76	27	5,724	67	36
Residential real estate investor	353	3	0	115	2	1
Hotel/Motel	315	5	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	1,107	71	68	2,988	(23)	1
Manufacturing	670	11	0	693	10	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other commercial	1,253	24	21	1,614	(2)	1
Residential mortgage	149	2	2	84	2	1
Home equity	258	0	0	310	3	1
Other consumer	534	12	12	630	6	6
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	\$ 16,622	\$ 302	\$ 146	\$ 22,890	\$ 195	\$ 49
Impaired loans with a related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 6,828	\$ 7	\$ 0	\$ 194	\$ 0	\$ 0
Commercial real estate investor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential real estate investor	1,519	0	0	2,658	(9)	0
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	450	8	0	470	8	0
Other commercial	262	0	0	971	1	0
Residential mortgage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home equity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	\$ 9,059	\$ 15	\$ 0	\$ 4,293	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total impaired loans:						
Builder & developer	\$ 10,974	\$ 105	\$ 16	\$ 10,926	\$ 130	\$ 2
Commercial real estate investor	7,837	76	27	5,724	67	36
Residential real estate investor	1,872	3	0	2,773	(7)	1
Hotel/Motel	315	5	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	1,107	71	68	2,988	(23)	1
Manufacturing	670	11	0	693	10	0
Agriculture	450	8	0	470	8	0
Other commercial	1,515	24	21	2,585	(1)	1
Residential mortgage	149	2	2	84	2	1
Home equity	258	0	0	310	3	1
Other consumer	534	12	12	630	6	6
Total impaired loans	\$ 25,681	\$ 317	\$ 146	\$ 27,183	\$ 195	\$ 49

Table of Contents*Past Due and Nonaccrual*

The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by using an aging schedule which shows the length of time a loan is past due. The table below presents a summary of past due loans, nonaccrual loans and current loans by loan segment and class at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	≥ 90 Days Past Due and Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due and Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
March 31, 2014							
Builder & developer	\$ 650	\$ 562	\$ 0	\$ 5,554	\$ 6,766	\$ 99,878	\$ 106,644
Commercial real estate investor	0	0	0	4,401	4,401	135,826	140,227
Residential real estate investor	53	581	0	1,573	2,207	80,768	82,975
Hotel/Motel	630	0	0	0	630	72,581	73,211
Wholesale & retail	43	0	0	535	578	72,678	73,256
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	36,747	36,747
Agriculture	760	0	0	0	760	38,107	38,867
Other	7	274	0	736	1,017	172,053	173,070
Total commercial related loans	2,143	1,417	0	12,799	16,359	708,638	724,997
Residential mortgage	293	0	0	120	413	29,629	30,042
Home equity	69	0	0	274	343	79,665	80,008
Other	201	48	0	475	724	36,161	36,885
Total consumer related loans	563	48	0	869	1,480	145,455	146,935
Total loans	\$ 2,706	\$ 1,465	\$ 0	\$ 13,668	\$ 17,839	\$ 854,093	\$ 871,932
December 31, 2013							
Builder & developer	\$ 220	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,665	\$ 5,885	\$ 100,551	\$ 106,436
Commercial real estate investor	0	0	0	4,434	4,434	136,938	141,372
Residential real estate investor	0	265	0	1,797	2,062	76,338	78,400
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	70,324	70,324
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	1,128	1,128	74,317	75,445
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	36,872	36,872
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	38,041	38,041
Other	109	0	0	1,342	1,451	165,874	167,325
Total commercial related loans	329	265	0	14,366	14,960	699,255	714,215
Residential mortgage	0	0	0	120	120	25,575	25,695
Home equity	171	0	0	220	391	80,468	80,859
Other	118	161	0	594	873	37,742	38,615
Total consumer related loans	289	161	0	934	1,384	143,785	145,169
Total loans	\$ 618	\$ 426	\$ 0	\$ 15,300	\$ 16,344	\$ 843,040	\$ 859,384

Table of Contents*Troubled Debt Restructurings*

Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) are designated impaired and arise when the Corporation grants borrowers experiencing financial difficulties concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions granted with respect to these loans generally involve an extension of the maturity date or a below market interest rate relative to new debt with similar credit risk. Generally, these loans are secured by real estate. If repayment of the loan is determined to be collateral dependent, the loan is evaluated for impairment loss based on the fair value of the collateral. For loans that are not collateral dependent, the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, is used to determine any impairment loss.

A nonaccrual TDR represents a nonaccrual loan, as previously defined, which includes an economic concession. Nonaccrual TDRs are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for six consecutive payments after the modification and future principal and interest payments are reasonably assured. In contrast, an accruing TDR represents a loan that, at the time of the modification, has a demonstrated history of payments and which management believes that future loan payments are reasonably assured under the modified terms.

The table below shows loans whose terms have been modified under TDRs during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. There was no impairment loss recognized on any of these TDRs, and they are all performing under their modified terms. There were no defaults during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 for TDRs entered into for the last 12 months.

	Number of Contracts	Modifications		Recorded Investment at Period End
		Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Three months ended:				
March 31, 2014				
Commercial related loans accruing	1	194	194	192
March 31, 2013				
Commercial related loans accruing	1	208	208	208
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Table of Contents**NOTE 6 Allowance for Loan Losses**

The table below shows the activity in and the composition of the allowance for loan losses by loan segment and class detail as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Builder & developer	Commercial real estate investor	Residential real estate investor	Hotel/ Motel	Wholesale & retail	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Other	Total commercial related
Allowance for loan losses:									
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,482	\$ 595	\$ 637	\$ 217	\$ 307	\$ 1,393	\$ 8,204
Charge-offs	0	0	(91)	0	(34)	0	0	0	(125)
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Provisions	122	(12)	39	22	18	0	4	32	225
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$ 2,195	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,430	\$ 617	\$ 639	\$ 217	\$ 311	\$ 1,425	\$ 8,322
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,195	\$ 485	\$ 1,913	\$ 237	\$ 202	\$ 1,170	\$ 8,032
Charge-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Provisions	(37)	27	1	29	(85)	(13)	35	(14)	(57)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,286	\$ 1,196	\$ 514	\$ 1,832	\$ 224	\$ 237	\$ 1,156	\$ 7,979

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Residential mortgage	Home equity	Other	Total consumer related	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:						
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$ 65	\$ 237	\$ 269	\$ 571	\$ 1,200	\$ 9,975
Charge-offs	0	(40)	(125)	(165)	0	(290)
Recoveries	3	31	26	60	0	78
Provisions	(9)	(72)	148	67	258	550
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$ 59	\$ 156	\$ 318	\$ 533	\$ 1,458	\$ 10,313
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 124	\$ 237	\$ 238	\$ 599	\$ 671	\$ 9,302
Charge-offs	0	(75)	(32)	(107)	0	(107)
Recoveries	0	1	26	27	0	31
Provisions	(76)	152	(35)	41	276	260
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 48	\$ 315	\$ 197	\$ 560	\$ 947	\$ 9,486

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The table below shows the allowance amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment at March 31, 2014 and 2013 and December 31, 2013.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Builder & developer	Commercial real estate investor	Residential real estate investor	Hotel/ Motel	Wholesale & retail	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Other	Total commercial related
Allowance for loan losses:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 953	\$ 0	\$ 500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 100	\$ 120	\$ 1,673
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,242	1,488	930	617	639	217	211	1,305	6,649
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$ 2,195	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,430	\$ 617	\$ 639	\$ 217	\$ 311	\$ 1,425	\$ 8,322
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 850	\$ 0	\$ 650	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 100	\$ 120	\$ 1,720
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,223	1,500	832	595	637	217	207	1,273	6,484
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,482	\$ 595	\$ 637	\$ 217	\$ 307	\$ 1,393	\$ 8,204
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 62	\$ 0	\$ 700	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 100	\$ 170	\$ 1,032
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,472	1,286	496	514	1,832	224	137	986	6,947
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,286	\$ 1,196	\$ 514	\$ 1,832	\$ 224	\$ 237	\$ 1,156	\$ 7,979
Loans:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 10,354	\$ 7,815	\$ 1,759	\$ 630	\$ 810	\$ 669	\$ 448	\$ 1,207	\$ 23,692
Collectively evaluated for impairment	96,290	132,412	81,216	72,581	72,446	36,078	38,419	171,863	701,305
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$ 106,644	\$ 140,227	\$ 82,975	\$ 73,211	\$ 73,256	\$ 36,747	\$ 38,867	\$ 173,070	\$ 724,997
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 11,594	\$ 7,860	\$ 1,984	\$ 0	\$ 1,403	\$ 671	\$ 451	\$ 1,824	\$ 25,787
Collectively evaluated for impairment	94,842	133,512	76,416	70,324	74,042	36,201	37,590	165,501	688,428
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 106,436	\$ 141,372	\$ 78,400	\$ 70,324	\$ 75,445	\$ 36,872	\$ 38,041	\$ 167,325	\$ 714,215
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 9,386	\$ 5,712	\$ 2,814	\$ 0	\$ 2,928	\$ 688	\$ 469	\$ 2,714	\$ 24,711
Collectively evaluated for impairment	87,809	119,205	63,911	68,903	66,977	37,235	27,466	131,232	602,738
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 97,195	\$ 124,917	\$ 66,725	\$ 68,903	\$ 69,905	\$ 37,923	\$ 27,935	\$ 133,946	\$ 627,449
		Residential mortgage	Home equity	Other	Total consumer related	Unallocated	Total		
Allowance for loan losses:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,673
Collectively evaluated for impairment	59	156	318	533	1,458	8,640			
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$ 59	\$ 156	\$ 318	\$ 533	\$ 1,458	\$ 10,313			
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,720
Collectively evaluated for impairment	65	237	269	571	1,200	8,255			
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 65	\$ 237	\$ 269	\$ 571	\$ 1,200	\$ 9,975			
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,032
Collectively evaluated for impairment	48	315	197	560	947	8,454			

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Balance, March 31, 2013 \$ 48 \$ 315 \$ 197 \$ 560 \$ 947 \$ 9,486

Loans:

Individually evaluated for impairment \$ 149 \$ 285 \$ 475 \$ 909 \$ \$ 24,601
 Collectively evaluated for impairment 29,893 79,723 36,410 146,026 847,331

Balance, March 31, 2014 \$ 30,042 \$ 80,008 \$ 36,885 \$ 146,935 \$ \$ 871,932

Individually evaluated for impairment \$ 150 \$ 231 \$ 594 \$ 975 \$ \$ 26,762
 Collectively evaluated for impairment 25,545 80,628 38,021 144,194 832,622

Balance, December 31, 2013 \$ 25,695 \$ 80,859 \$ 38,615 \$ 145,169 \$ \$ 859,384

Individually evaluated for impairment \$ 83 \$ 279 \$ 618 \$ 980 \$ \$ 25,691
 Collectively evaluated for impairment 23,455 68,585 39,145 131,185 733,923

Balance, March 31, 2013 \$ 23,538 \$ 68,864 \$ 39,763 \$ 132,165 \$ \$ 759,614

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Table of Contents**Note 7 Deposits**

The composition of deposits as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is shown below.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Noninterest bearing demand	\$ 112,112	\$ 107,921
NOW	92,531	83,949
Money market	299,922	292,870
Savings	41,094	39,522
Time deposits less than \$100,000	231,406	230,641
Time deposits \$100,000 or more	171,873	170,400
Total deposits	\$ 948,938	\$ 925,303

Note 8 Short-Term Borrowings and Long-term Debt

Short-term borrowings consist of securities sold under agreements to repurchase, federal funds purchased and other borrowings. At March 31, 2014, the balance of securities sold under agreements to repurchase was \$22,814,000 compared to \$24,597,000 at December 31, 2013. At March 31, 2014, there were no other short-term borrowings compared to \$15,766,000 at December 31, 2013.

The following table presents a summary of long-term debt as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
PeoplesBank's obligations:		
FHLBP		
Due July 2015, 1.90%	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Due July 2016, 2.35%	5,000	5,000
Due September 2016, 1.18%	10,000	10,000
Due October 2016, 1.06%	10,000	10,000
Due October 2016, 1.10%	10,000	10,000
Due April 2017, .97%	10,000	0
Due March 2018, 1.17%	10,000	10,000
Due June 2018, 1.87%	5,000	5,000
Due June 2019, 2.10%	5,000	5,000
Total FHLBP	70,000	60,000
Capital lease obligation	162	183
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. obligations:		
Junior subordinated debt		
Due 2034, 2.33%, floating rate based on 3 month LIBOR plus 2.02%, callable quarterly	3,093	3,093
Due 2036, 2.39% floating rate based on 3 month LIBOR plus 1.54%, callable quarterly	7,217	7,217
Total long-term debt	\$ 80,472	\$ 70,493

PeoplesBank's long-term debt obligations to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLBP) are fixed rate instruments. Under terms of a blanket collateral agreement with the FHLBP, the obligations are secured by FHLBP stock and PeoplesBank qualifying loan receivables, principally real estate secured loans.

In June 2006, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. 2, a wholly-owned special purpose subsidiary whose sole purpose was to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$7,217,000.

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In November 2004, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. 1 to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$3,093,000. The Corporation owns all of the common stock of these nonbank subsidiaries, and the debentures are the sole assets of the Trusts. The accounts of both Trusts are not consolidated for financial reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC 810. For regulatory capital purposes, all of the Corporation's trust preferred securities qualified as Tier 1 capital for all reported periods. Trust preferred securities are subject to capital limitations under the FDIC's risk-based capital guidelines. The Corporation used the net proceeds from these offerings to fund its operations.

Note 9 Regulatory Matters

Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if imposed, could have a material effect on Codorus Valley's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators.

Quantitative measures established by regulators to ensure capital adequacy require Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank to maintain minimum ratios, as set forth below, to total and Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to quarter-to-date average assets (leverage ratio). Management believes that Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank were well capitalized on March 31, 2014 based on regulatory capital guidelines.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Actual		Minimum for Capital Adequacy		Well Capitalized Minimum*	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (consolidated)						
at March 31, 2014						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 130,805	14.35%	\$ 36,449	4.00%	n/a	n/a
Total risk based	141,118	15.49	72,899	8.00	n/a	n/a
Leverage	130,805	11.34	46,152	4.00	n/a	n/a
at December 31, 2013						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 115,477	12.79%	\$ 36,118	4.00%	n/a	n/a
Total risk based	125,452	13.89	72,236	8.00	n/a	n/a
Leverage	115,477	10.18	45,371	4.00	n/a	n/a
PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company						
at March 31, 2014						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 114,359	12.59%	\$ 36,333	4.00%	\$ 54,500	6.00%
Total risk based	124,672	13.73	72,666	8.00	90,833	10.00
Leverage	114,359	9.94	46,032	4.00	57,539	5.00
at December 31, 2013						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 111,713	12.42%	\$ 35,987	4.00%	\$ 53,981	6.00%
Total risk based	121,688	13.53	71,975	8.00	89,968	10.00
Leverage	111,713	9.88	45,236	4.00	56,545	5.00

*To be well capitalized under prompt corrective action provisions.

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Note 10 Shareholders Equity

Private Placement of Common Stock

On March 26, 2014, the Corporation completed a private placement of 650,000 shares of its common stock, par value \$2.50 per share, pursuant to the terms of a Securities Purchase Agreement ("Purchase Agreement") dated March 26, 2014, by and among the Corporation and seven (7) accredited investors. The Corporation raised net proceeds of approximately \$12.5 million resulting from the gross amount of the private placement transaction of \$13 million less related issuance costs of approximately \$.5 million. Subject to approval by the Corporation's primary bank regulatory agencies, the Corporation intends to use the net proceeds and additional cash to redeem \$13 million of the \$25 million in outstanding shares of the Corporation's preferred stock held by the United States Department of the Treasury.

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the accredited investors also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the Corporation, under which the Corporation has agreed to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), within thirty (30) days following the March 26, 2014 closing of the private placement transaction, a registration statement covering the resale of the common stock issued pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. Under the Registration Rights Agreement, the Corporation will be required to make certain payments as liquidated damages to the accredited investors if the registration statement is not (i) filed with the SEC within specific time periods, (ii) declared effective by the SEC within specified time periods or (iii) available, with certain limited exceptions, after having been declared effective. The provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement also include an agreement by the Corporation to indemnify each accredited investor against certain liabilities. The Purchase Agreement also contains representations, warranties and covenants of the Company and the Purchasers that are customary in private placement transactions of this nature.

The foregoing terms and summary of the Purchase Agreement and Registration Rights Agreement are not complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the full text and form of both the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement, copies of which are attached to the Corporation's related Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2014.

Preferred stock issued under the US Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program

The annualized dividend rate on the \$25 million of preferred stock issued under the U.S. Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF Program) was 1 percent for the quarters ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. Based on the increase in the qualified small business lending portfolio balance over the baseline level at September 30, 2013, the dividend rate will remain at 1 percent through February 18, 2016. Thereafter, under the provisions of the SBLF Program the dividend rate will increase to 9% (including a quarterly lending incentive fee of 0.5%). Additional information about SBLF preferred stock is disclosed in Note 10 Shareholders Equity in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Common stock dividend

Periodically, the Corporation distributes stock dividends on its common stock. The Corporation distributed a 5 percent stock dividend on December 10, 2013 which resulted in the issuance of 225,937 additional common shares.

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities

There are no legal proceedings pending against Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries which are expected to have a material impact upon the consolidated financial position and/or operating results of the Corporation other than routine litigation incidental to the business. Management is not aware of any proceedings known or contemplated by government authorities.

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Note 12 Guarantees

Codorus Valley does not issue any guarantees that would require liability recognition or disclosure, other than its standby letters of credit. Standby letters of credit are written conditional commitments issued by PeoplesBank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Generally, all letters of credit, when issued, have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as those that are involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Corporation generally holds collateral and/or personal guarantees supporting these commitments. The Corporation had \$25,899,000 of standby letters of credit outstanding on March 31, 2014, compared to \$27,673,000 on December 31, 2013. Management believes that the proceeds obtained through a liquidation of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees would be sufficient to cover the potential amount of future payments required under the corresponding letters of credit. The amount of the liability as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued, was not material. Many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and, therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

Note 13 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Corporation uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of the Corporation's assets and liabilities; however, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. Therefore, the fair value estimates herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in sales transactions on the dates indicated. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of their respective period-ends and have not been re-evaluated or updated for purposes of these financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each period end.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies into the following three levels:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement; inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for which significant assumptions are not observable in the market; or inputs to the valuation methodology that require significant management judgment or estimation, some of which may be internally developed.

Since management maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value, an asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Management reviews and updates the fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis.

Table of Contents**Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis****Securities available-for-sale**

The fair values of investment securities were measured using information from a third-party pricing service. The pricing service uses quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1), or matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique, used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices. At least annually, the Corporation reviews a random sample of the pricing information received from the third-party pricing service by comparing it to price quotes from third-party brokers. Historically, price deviations have been immaterial.

	Total	Fair Value Measurements		
		(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
March 31, 2014				
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. agency	\$ 33,637	\$ 0	\$ 33,637	\$ 0
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	105,256	0	105,256	0
State and municipal	84,612	0	84,612	0
December 31, 2013				
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. agency	\$ 33,499	\$ 0	\$ 33,499	\$ 0
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	105,919	0	105,919	0
State and municipal	89,323	0	89,323	0

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis**Impaired loans**

Impaired loans are those that are accounted for under FASB ASC Topic 310, in which the Corporation has measured impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based upon the expected proceeds. These loans are included as Level 3 fair values, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. At March 31, 2014, the fair value of impaired loans with a valuation allowance or charge-off was of \$6,569,000, which is net of valuation allowances of \$1,673,000 and charge-offs of \$331,000. At December 31, 2013 the fair value of impaired loans with a valuation allowance or charge-off was \$8,669,000, which is net of valuation allowances of \$1,720,000 and charge-offs of \$291,000.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Other real estate property acquired through foreclosure is initially recorded at fair value of the property at the transfer date less estimated selling cost. Subsequently, other real estate owned is carried at the lower of its carrying value or the fair value less estimated selling cost. Fair value is usually determined based upon an independent third-party appraisal of the property or occasionally upon a recent sales offer. At March 31, 2014, the fair value of foreclosed real estate with a valuation allowance or charge-off was \$2,965,000, which is net of valuation allowances of \$3,829,000. At December 31, 2013, the carrying value of foreclosed real estate with a valuation allowance or charge-off was \$3,098,000, which is net of valuation allowances of \$3,954,000 and charge-offs of \$100,000.

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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Total	Fair Value Measurements		
		(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs
March 31, 2014				
Impaired loans	\$ 6,569	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,569
Foreclosed real estate	2,965	0	0	2,965
December 31, 2013				
Impaired loans	\$ 8,669	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,669
Foreclosed real estate	3,098	0	0	3,098

The following table presents additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and for which the Corporation has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Fair Value Estimate	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements			Weighted Average
		Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range	
March 31, 2014					
Impaired loans	\$ 6,569	Appraisal (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	14% - 26%	18%
Foreclosed real estate	2,965	Appraisal (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	8% - 67%	45%
December 31, 2013					
Impaired loans	\$ 8,669	Appraisal (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	13% - 27%	19%
Foreclosed real estate	3,098	Appraisal (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	8% - 67%	45%

- (1) Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals, which generally include various level 3 inputs that are not identifiable.
- (2) Appraisals may be adjusted downward by the Corporation's management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses. The range of liquidation expenses and other appraisal adjustments are presented as a percent of the appraisal.

Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities available for sale

The fair value of securities available for sale is determined in accordance with the methods described under FASB ASC Topic 820 as described above.

Restricted investment in bank stocks

The carrying amount of restricted investment in bank stocks is a reasonable estimate of fair value. The Corporation is required to maintain minimum investment balances in these stocks. These stocks are not actively traded, and therefore, have no readily determinable market value.

Loans held for sale

The fair value of loans held for sale is determined, when possible, using quoted secondary-market prices. If quoted prices do not exist, quoted prices for a similar loan or loans, adjusted for the specific attributes of that loan, are used.

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Loans, net

The fair value of loans, excluding all impaired loans, is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses using the current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. Loans are first segregated by type such as commercial, real estate, and consumer, and then further segmented by rate type. Projected future cash flows are calculated based on contractual maturity or call dates. Generally, for variable rate loans that reprice frequently have no significant change in credit risk, fair value is based on carrying value.

Interest receivable

The carrying value of interest receivable is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Deposits

The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts and money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of time deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow analyses. Discount rates used are based on rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities. Fair value of variable rate time deposits that reprice frequently are based on carrying value. Fair values of time deposit liabilities do not include the value of the Corporation's long-term relationships with depositors, which may be significant.

Short-term borrowings

For these short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt includes FHLB advances (Level 2) and junior subordinated debt (Level 3). The fair value of FHLB advances is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on quoted prices for new FHLB advances with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity. These prices are obtained from this active market and represent a market value that is deemed to represent the transfer price if the liability were assumed by a third party. The fair value of junior subordinated debt is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on market rates and spread characteristics of similar debt with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity.

Interest payable

The carrying value of interest payable is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Off-balance sheet instruments

Off-balance sheet instruments consist of lending commitments and letters of credit are based on fees currently charged in the market to enter into similar arrangements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and counterparties' credit standing. These amounts were not considered material.

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The following presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Fair Value Estimates (Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs
March 31, 2014					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 42,091	\$ 42,091	\$ 42,091	\$ 0	\$ 0
Securities available-for-sale	223,505	223,505	0	223,505	0
Restricted investment in bank stocks	4,510	4,510	0	4,510	0
Loans held for sale	1,326	1,360	0	1,360	0
Loans, net	861,619	878,796	0	0	878,796
Interest receivable	3,603	3,603	0	3,603	0
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 948,938	\$ 950,860	\$ 0	\$ 950,860	\$ 0
Short-term borrowings	22,814	22,814	0	22,814	0
Long-term debt	80,472	78,401	0	70,436	7,965
Interest payable	410	410	0	410	0
Off-balance sheet instruments	0	0	0	0	0
December 31, 2013					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,062	\$ 15,062	\$ 15,062	\$ 0	\$ 0
Securities available-for-sale	228,741	228,741	0	228,741	0
Restricted investment in bank stocks	4,742	4,742	0	4,742	0
Loans held for sale	514	524	0	524	0
Loans, net	849,409	868,413	0	0	868,413
Interest receivable	3,583	3,583	0	3,583	0
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 925,303	\$ 927,396	\$ 0	\$ 927,396	\$ 0
Short-term borrowings	40,363	40,363	0	40,363	0
Long-term debt	70,493	68,604	0	60,417	8,187
Interest payable	391	391	0	391	0
Off-balance sheet instruments	0	0	0	0	0

Table of Contents**Note 14 Assets and Liabilities Subject to Offsetting***Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase (Repurchase Agreements)*

PeoplesBank enters into agreements under which it sells securities subject to an obligation to repurchase the same securities the next business day. These repurchase agreements are accounted for as a collateralized financing arrangement (i.e. secured borrowings) and not as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities. The obligation to repurchase the securities is reflected as a liability (short-term borrowings) in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements of condition, while the securities underlying the repurchase agreements remain in the respective securities asset accounts. In other words, there is no offsetting or netting of the securities with the repurchase agreement liabilities.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statements of Condition	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Statements of Condition	Gross amounts Not Offset in the Statements of Condition Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
March 31, 2014								
Repurchase Agreements	(1)	\$	22,814	\$ 0	\$ 22,814	\$ (22,814)	\$ 0	\$ 0
December 31, 2013								
Repurchase Agreements	(1)	\$	24,597	\$ 0	\$ 24,597	\$ (24,597)	\$ 0	\$ 0

- (1) As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the fair value of securities pledged in connection with repurchase agreements was \$28,981,000 and \$29,299,000, respectively.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's discussion and analysis of the significant changes in the results of operations, capital resources and liquidity presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (Codorus Valley or the Corporation), a bank holding company, and its wholly owned subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company (PeoplesBank), are provided below. Codorus Valley's consolidated financial condition and results of operations consist almost entirely of PeoplesBank's financial condition and results of operations. Current performance does not guarantee, and may not be indicative of, similar performance in the future.

Forward-looking statements

Management of the Corporation has made forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. When words such as believes, expects, anticipates or similar expressions occur in the Form 10-Q, management is making forward-looking statements.

Note that many factors, some of which are discussed elsewhere in this report and in the documents that are incorporated by reference, could affect the future financial results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, both individually and collectively, and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-Q. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- operating, legal and regulatory risks;
- enacted financial reform legislation, e.g., Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which may have a significant impact on the Corporation's business and results of operations;
- a prolonged economic downturn;
- an increase in nonperforming assets requiring loss provisions and the incurrence of carrying costs related to nonperforming assets;
- declines in the market value of investment securities considered to be other-than-temporary;
- the effects of and changes in the rate of FDIC premiums, including special assessments;
- interest rate fluctuations which could increase our cost of funds or decrease our yield on earning assets and therefore reduce our net interest income;
- future legislative or administrative changes to U.S. governmental capital programs;
- unavailability of capital when needed or availability at less than favorable terms;
- political and competitive forces affecting banking, securities, asset management and credit services businesses;
- unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or customer information, whether through a breach of our computer systems or otherwise, may adversely affect the Corporation's operations, net income or reputation; and
- the risk that management's analysis of these risks and forces could be incorrect and/or that the strategies developed to address them could be unsuccessful.

The Corporation undertakes no obligation to publicly revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date of this report.

Critical accounting policies

We have identified critical accounting policies for the Corporation to include allowance for loan losses, valuation of foreclosed real estate and evaluation of other-than-temporary impairment losses of securities. There were no material changes made to the critical accounting policies disclosed in the 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K in regards to application or related judgments and estimates used. A detailed disclosure pertaining to critical accounting estimates is provided in Item 7 of the Corporation's 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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**Three months ended March 31, 2014,
compared to three months ended March 31, 2013**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Corporation earned net income available to common shareholders (earnings) totaling \$2,941,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2014, compared to \$2,599,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The \$342,000 or 13 percent increase in earnings was primarily the result of an increase in net interest income and a decrease in the provision for income taxes, which more than offset a decrease in noninterest income and increases in the provision for loan losses and noninterest expense, as described below.

The \$1,269,000 or 14 percent increase in net interest income for the current quarter of 2014, compared to the first quarter of 2013, was due primarily to an increase in interest income and fees from an increase in the volume of earning assets, principally commercial loans. The current quarter also included approximately \$234,000 of interest income and loan fees from the payoff of two unrelated commercial loan accounts. One of these accounts was classified as impaired and on a cash basis for recognizing interest income. A decrease in funding costs resulting from a larger proportion of low cost core deposits to total deposits and lower rates generally paid on all deposit products, which reflected unusually low market interest rates, also contributed to the increase in net interest income.

The \$290,000 or 112 percent increase in the provision for loan losses for the current quarter of 2014, compared to the first quarter of 2013, was necessary to support a larger loan portfolio and to replenish the allowance for loan losses due to an increase in net charge-offs. Net charge-offs for the current quarter totaled \$212,000, compared to \$76,000 for the first quarter of 2013.

The \$277,000 or 14 percent decrease in total noninterest income for the current quarter of 2014, compared to the first quarter of 2013, was primarily the result of decreases in net gain from the sale of loans held for sale and income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales. The \$239,000 or 75 percent decrease in net gain from the sale of loans held for sale, principally residential mortgages, reflects a sharp decrease in refinancing demand and higher mortgage interest rates. The \$116,000 or 47 percent decrease in income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales reflects a decrease in sales volume and loss of accounts as a result of staff resignations in April of 2013.

The \$395,000 or 5 percent increase in noninterest expense for the current quarter, compared to the first quarter of 2013, was driven by increases in personnel and marketing expenses. Personnel expense increased \$136,000 or 3 percent as a result of expanding the banking franchise in the year 2013 and normal business growth. Marketing expense increased \$161,000 or 110 percent primarily as a result of non-recurring costs to promote PeoplesBank's 150th year in business anniversary.

The \$34,000 or 3 percent decrease in the provision for income taxes for the current quarter, compared to the first quarter of 2013, was due to a non-recurring \$171,000 decrease in federal income tax, which more than offset the increase in the provision resulting from a higher level of pretax earnings. The \$171,000 adjustment to federal income tax was the result of an increase in the net deferred tax asset account on the Corporation's balance sheet. The increase in the net deferred tax asset reflected an anticipated increase in the federal statutory income tax rate from 34 percent to 35 percent for future periods.

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The schedule below presents selected performance metrics for the first quarter of 2014 and 2013. Earnings per common share were adjusted for the 5 percent common stock dividend distributed by the Corporation on December 10, 2013.

	Three months ended			
	2014		March 31,	
		2013		2013
Basic earnings per common share	\$	0.61	\$	0.55
Diluted earnings per common share	\$	0.59	\$	0.54
Cash dividend payout ratio		19.6%		19.0%
Return on average assets		1.04%		1.01%
Return on average equity		10.82%		10.39%
Net interest margin (tax equivalent basis)		3.97%		3.86%
Net overhead ratio		2.05%		1.99%
Efficiency ratio		60.74%		62.42%
Average equity to average assets		9.59%		9.73%

A more detailed analysis of the factors and trends affecting corporate earnings follows.

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS**Net interest income**

Net interest income for the three month period ended March 31, 2014, was \$10,421,000, an increase of \$1,269,000 or 14 percent above the first quarter of 2013. The increase in net interest income was due primarily to an increase in the average volume of interest earning assets. A decrease in the cost of deposits also contributed to the increase in net interest income. Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) annualized as a percentage of average interest earning assets, i.e., net interest margin, was 3.97 percent for the first quarter of 2014, compared to 3.86 percent for the first quarter of 2013.

Interest income for the current quarter totaled \$12,413,000, an increase of \$1,052,000 or 9 percent above the first quarter of 2013. The increase was driven primarily by an increase in the average volume of interest earning assets, principally commercial loans. The current quarter also included approximately \$234,000 of interest income and loan fees from the payoff of two unrelated commercial loan accounts. One of these loan accounts was classified as impaired and on a cash basis for recognizing interest income. Interest earning assets averaged \$1.1 billion and yielded 4.70 percent (tax equivalent basis) for the current quarter, compared to \$998 million and 4.76 percent, respectively, for the first quarter of 2013. While the volume of earning assets increased, its effect on interest income was muted by lower yields, a reflection of the low interest rate environment.

Interest expense for the current quarter totaled \$1,992,000, a decrease of \$217,000 or 10 percent below the first quarter of 2013. The decrease in total interest expense was driven primarily by a general decrease in deposit rates, due to the low interest rate environment, and from a larger proportion of low cost core deposits to total deposits. The average volume of core deposits was \$535 million for the current quarter representing a \$50 million or 10 percent increase above the average volume for the first quarter of 2013. The growth of core deposits is a particular focus of the Corporation because the rates are relatively low, are a source of fee income and provide the opportunity to cross-sell other financial products and services. The Corporation defines core deposits as noninterest and interest bearing demand, savings and money market deposits. While interest expense on deposits decreased, the interest expense on long-term debt increased due to an increase in the average volume. Long-term debt averaged \$77 million for the current quarter, compared to a \$34 million average for the first quarter of 2013. The increase in long-term debt was comprised of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. These advances were low rate borrowings with intermediate term bullet maturities that supplement deposit funding and provide a hedge against rising market interest rates.

Table of Contents**Table 1-Average Balances and Interest Rates (tax equivalent basis)**

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,					
	2014			2013		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate
Assets						
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 4,647	\$ 3	0.24%	\$ 22,651	\$ 14	0.25%
Investment securities:						
Taxable	144,508	869	2.44	127,832	651	2.07
Tax-exempt	82,508	806	3.96	95,046	931	3.97
Total investment securities	227,016	1,675	2.99	222,878	1,582	2.88
Loans:						
Taxable (1)	850,321	10,860	5.18	741,583	9,967	5.45
Tax-exempt	16,773	209	5.05	10,635	151	5.76
Total loans	867,094	11,069	5.18	752,218	10,118	5.46
Total earning assets	1,098,757	12,747	4.70	997,747	11,714	4.76
Other assets (2)	57,974			56,263		
Total assets	\$ 1,156,731			\$ 1,054,010		
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity						
Deposits:						
Interest bearing demand	\$ 389,494	\$ 367	0.38%	\$ 365,246	\$ 334	0.37%
Savings	39,704	25	0.26	35,727	22	0.25
Time	398,163	1,279	1.30	406,250	1,653	1.65
Total interest bearing deposits	827,361	1,671	0.82	807,223	2,009	1.01
Short-term borrowings	28,274	36	0.52	20,127	28	0.56
Long-term debt	76,817	285	1.50	34,169	172	2.04
Total interest bearing liabilities	932,452	1,992	0.87	861,519	2,209	1.04
Noninterest bearing deposits	105,458			83,227		
Other liabilities	7,836			6,747		
Shareholders equity	110,985			102,517		
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,156,731			\$ 1,054,010		
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)		\$ 10,755			\$ 9,505	
Net interest margin (3)			3.97%			3.86%
Tax equivalent adjustment		(334)			(353)	
Net interest income		\$ 10,421			\$ 9,152	

(1) Average balance includes average nonaccrual loans of \$14,069,000 for 2014 and \$8,749,000 for 2013.

Interest includes net loan fees of \$458,000 for 2014 and \$328,000 for 2013.

(2) Average balance includes average bank owned life insurance, foreclosed real estate and unrealized holding gains (losses) on investment securities.

(3) Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) annualized as a percentage of average interest earning assets.

Table of Contents*Table 2-Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income (tax equivalent basis)*

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended March 31, 2014 vs. 2013			
	Volume	Increase (decrease) due to change in Rate		Net
Interest Income				
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (11)	\$ 0	\$	(11)
Investment securities:				
Taxable	80	138		218
Tax-exempt	(122)	(3)		(125)
Loans:				
Taxable	1,619	(726)		893
Tax-exempt	87	(29)		58
Total interest income	1,653	(620)		1,033
Interest Expense				
Deposits:				
Interest bearing demand	27	6		33
Savings	3	0		3
Time	(33)	(341)		(374)
Short-term borrowings	8	0		8
Long-term debt	217	(104)		113
Total interest expense	222	(439)		(217)
Net interest income	\$ 1,431	\$ (181)	\$	1,250

Changes which are due to both volume and rate are allocated in proportion to their relationship to the amount of change attributed directly to volume or rate.

Provision for loan losses

The provision for loan losses was \$550,000 for the three month period ended March 31, 2014, an increase of \$290,000 or 112 percent above the first quarter of 2013. The increase in the provision was necessary to support a larger loan portfolio and to replenish the allowance for loan losses due to an increase in net charge-offs. Net charge-offs for the current quarter totaled \$212,000, compared to \$76,000 for the first quarter of 2013. More information about the allowance for loan losses can be found in this report under the caption Allowance for Loan Losses on page 46.

Table of Contents**Noninterest income**

The following table presents the components of total noninterest income for the first quarter of 2014, compared to the first quarter of 2013.

Table 3 - Noninterest income

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended		Change	
	2014	March 31, 2013	Increase (Decrease) \$	%
Trust and investment services fees	\$ 527	\$ 473	\$ 54	11%
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	133	249	(116)	(47)
Service charges on deposit accounts	678	634	44	7
Income from bank owned life insurance	173	166	7	4
Other income	139	166	(27)	(16)
Net gain on sales of loans held for sale	80	319	(239)	(75)
Total noninterest income	\$ 1,730	\$ 2,007	\$ (277)	(14)%

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest income.

Trust and investment services fees The \$54,000 or 11 percent increase in trust and investment services fees was due to appreciation in the market value of managed accounts, upon which some fees are based, and growth in traditional trust business.

Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales The \$116,000 or 47 percent decrease in income from the sale of mutual fund, annuity and insurance products by Codorus Valley Financial Advisors (CVFA), a subsidiary of PeoplesBank, was a result of the resignation of three registered representatives who left CVFA in April 2013. The level of sales in the current quarter was adversely affected by the unusually severe winter weather.

Service charges on deposit accounts The \$44,000 or 7 percent increase in service charge income was due primarily to increases in overdraft fees and debit card revenue.

Income from bank owned life insurance (BOLI) Income from BOLI in the current quarter, compared to the first quarter of 2013, was relatively flat as low market interest rates depressed yields.

Other income The \$27,000 or 16 percent decrease in other income was due primarily to a decrease in income from settlement services, which has been adversely affected by the decrease in mortgage banking activity.

Net gain on sales of loans held for sale The \$239,000 or 75 percent decrease in gains from the sale of residential mortgage loans resulted from a decrease in production, which was demand driven. Refinancing demand and gains therefrom have declined significantly as demand has been largely fulfilled and the higher level of mortgage interest rates has priced some borrowers out of the mortgage market.

Table of Contents**Noninterest expense**

The following table presents the components of total noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2014, compared to the first quarter of 2013.

Table 4 - Noninterest expense

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended March 31,		Change Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013	\$	%
Personnel	\$ 4,316	\$ 4,180	\$ 136	3%
Occupancy of premises, net	566	511	55	11
Furniture and equipment	543	494	49	10
Postage, stationery and supplies	159	150	9	6
Professional and legal	183	137	46	34
Marketing	307	146	161	110
FDIC insurance	189	171	18	11
Debit card processing	200	178	22	12
Charitable donations	737	475	262	55
Telephone	146	134	12	9
External data processing	202	168	34	20
Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales	80	63	17	27
Other	20	446	(426)	(96)
Total noninterest expense	\$ 7,648	\$ 7,253	\$ 395	(5)%

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest expense.

Personnel The \$136,000 or 3 percent increase in personnel expense was due largely to an increase in wage expense resulting from planned staff additions that occurred in the first quarter of 2014 and throughout the year 2013 that affect the current period (e.g., franchise expansion), and normal business growth.

Occupancy of premises, net The \$55,000 or 11 percent increase in occupancy expense was due in part to an increase in rent and other related occupancy expenses from the addition of two banking offices in the year 2013. An increase in snow removal costs caused by severe winter weather in the current quarter also contributed to the increase in occupancy expense.

Furniture and equipment The \$49,000 or 10 percent increase in furniture and equipment was due primarily to normal business growth, which included increases in depreciation expense on computer hardware and software.

Professional and legal The \$46,000 or 34 percent increase in professional and legal expense was due primarily to an increase in consulting expense, which supported various corporate initiatives, and normal business growth.

Marketing The \$161,000 or 110 percent increase in marketing expense was primarily the result of non-recurring costs to promote PeoplesBank's 150th year in business anniversary.

Charitable donations The \$262,000 or 55 percent increase in charitable donations was the result of an increase in donations to nonprofit organizations that qualify for related state tax credits. PeoplesBank uses state tax credits from donations to reduce its Pennsylvania shares tax expense, included below in other expenses. State tax credits typically range from 55 to 90 percent of the amount donated, effectively lowering the cost of the donation.

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External data processing The \$34,000 or 20 percent increase in external data processing reflects increased reliance on outsourcing transaction processing to specialized vendors, which is typically performed on their hosted and secure websites thereby increasing our processing efficiency. Increases in the services offered to our client base and increases in transaction volume from normal business growth also contributed to the increase in this expense category.

Other The \$426,000 or 96 percent decrease in other expense was primarily attributable to a \$302,000 or 182 percent decrease in PA shares tax expense, a component of other expense. The decrease in shares tax expense reflected the recognition of tax credits, which originated from qualifying charitable donations described earlier. A \$90,000 or 114 percent decrease in impaired loan carrying costs also contributed to the decrease in other expense for the current quarter, which reflected cost reimbursements from the U.S. Department of Agriculture as guarantor for an impaired commercial loan.

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income tax for the first quarter of 2014 was \$950,000, compared to \$984,000 for the first quarter of 2013. The \$34,000 or 3 percent decrease in the provision for income taxes was due to a non-recurring \$171,000 decrease in federal income tax, which more than offset the increase in the provision resulting from a higher level of pretax earnings. The \$171,000 adjustment to federal income tax was the result of an increase in the net deferred tax asset account on the Corporation's balance sheet. The increase in the net deferred tax asset reflected an anticipated increase in the federal statutory income tax rate from 34 percent to 35 percent for future periods.

For both periods, the Corporation's statutory federal income tax rate was 34 percent. The Corporation's effective income tax rate was 28 percent for the first quarter of 2014, compared to 27 percent for the first quarter of 2013. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate due to the impact of low-income housing credits and tax-exempt income, including income from bank owned life insurance.

Preferred stock dividends

Preferred stock dividends for the first quarter of 2014 and 2013 totaled approximately \$62,000, which equated to an annualized dividend rate of 1 percent. The Corporation is currently paying the lowest permissible dividend rate under the U.S. Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF Program) as a result of adding loans that qualify for the SBLF Program in excess of a pre-determined loan portfolio baseline balance. Information about the SBLF Program is provided in this report at Note 10-Shareholders' Equity.

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

Interest bearing deposits with banks

On March 31, 2014, interest bearing deposits with banks totaled \$26 million, compared to \$2 million at year-end 2013. The increase in cash was the result of net proceeds from the private placement of common stock, described in Note 10 Shareholder Equity of this report. The Corporation plans to use \$13 million of cash to partially redeem the \$25 million of outstanding preferred stock held by the U.S. Department of the Treasury under its Small Business Lending Program in the second quarter of 2014. Proceeds from a \$10 million borrowing from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, which is described below, also contributed to the increase in interest bearing deposits.

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Securities available-for-sale

On March 31, 2014, the fair value of securities available-for-sale totaled \$224 million, which represented a 2 percent decrease compared to the \$229 million value at year-end 2013. During the current quarter, cash inflows from U.S. agency mortgage-backed bonds and bond maturities (or bond calls) temporarily exceeded new investments. The composition of the Corporation's investment securities portfolio is provided in Note 3-Securities.

Loans

On March 31, 2014, total loans, net of deferred fees, totaled \$872 million, which was \$13 million or 1 percent higher than the year-end 2013 level. The increase in volume was due primarily to an increase in commercial related loans, particularly within the residential real estate investor, hotel and other (e.g. finance, public administration) sectors. An increase in residential mortgage loans also contributed to the overall increase in loans. The composition of the Corporation's loan portfolio at March 31, 2014, compared to December 31, 2013, is provided in Note 5 Loans.

Deposits

On March 31, 2014, deposits totaled \$949 million, which represented a \$24 million or 3 percent increase compared to the level at year-end 2013. The increase in total deposits occurred primarily within the demand (both interest and non-interest bearing), money market and savings categories, while higher rate time deposits (i.e., CDs) increased slightly. The composition of the Corporation's deposit portfolio at March 31, 2014, is provided in Note 7 Deposits.

Long-term debt

On March 31, 2014, long-term debt totaled \$80.5 million, which was \$10 million or 14 percent above the year-end 2013 level. The increase was the result of a \$10 million advance from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh that provides liquidity and acts as a hedge against rising market interest rates. The advance has a 38-month bullet maturity and a low fixed interest rate. A listing of outstanding long-term debt obligations is provided in Note 8 Short Term Borrowing and Long-term Debt.

Shareholders' equity and capital adequacy

Shareholders' equity, or capital, enables Codorus Valley to maintain asset growth and absorb losses. Total shareholders' equity was approximately \$123 million on March 31, 2014, an increase of approximately \$16 million or 15 percent, compared to the level at December 31, 2013. The increase in capital was primarily the result of a private placement of common stock, described below, and an increase in retained earnings from profitable operations.

Private placement of common stock

As previously announced on Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2014, the Corporation completed the private placement of 650,000 shares of its common stock to accredited investors at a purchase price of \$20 per share, pursuant to which the Corporation raised gross proceeds of \$13 million. After issuance costs, net proceeds from the private placement totaled approximately \$12.5 million. The net proceeds in addition to \$0.5 million in cash will be used to partially redeem \$13 million of the \$25 million of outstanding preferred stock issued to the U.S. Department of the Treasury under its Small Business Lending Fund Program. The \$13 million redemption of preferred stock, subject to bank regulatory approval, is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2014. More information about the private placement can be found in this report at Note 10 Shareholders' Equity.

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Dividends on preferred stock

As previously disclosed, the Corporation participates in the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF Program). Information about the SBLF Program can be found in this report at Note 10 Shareholders' Equity. For the quarters ended March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, accrued dividends equated to an annualized dividend rate of 1 percent on the \$25 million of preferred stock outstanding.

Dividends on common stock

The Corporation typically pays cash dividends on its common stock on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors determines the dividend rate after considering the Corporation's capital requirements, current and projected net income, and other factors. As recently announced, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.12 per common share on April 8, 2014, payable on May 13, 2014, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 22, 2014. This dividend follows a \$0.12 per common share cash dividend paid in February 2014.

Capital adequacy

The Corporation and PeoplesBank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking regulators that involve quantitative guidelines and qualitative judgments. Quantitative measures established by regulators pertain to minimum capital ratios, as set forth in Note 9 Regulatory Matters, to the financial statements. We believe that Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank were well capitalized on March 31, 2014, based on regulatory capital guidelines.

On July 2, 2013, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System finalized its rule implementing the Basel III regulatory capital framework, which the FDIC adopted on July 9, 2013. Under the rule, minimum requirements will increase both the quantity and quality of capital held by banking organizations. Consistent with the international Basel framework, the rule includes a new minimum ratio of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5 percent and a common equity Tier 1 conservation buffer of 2.5 percent of risk-weighted assets that will apply to all supervised financial institutions. The rule also raises the minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets from 4 percent to 6 percent and includes a minimum leverage ratio of 4 percent for all banking organizations. The new rule increases the risk weights for past-due loans, certain commercial real estate loans and some equity exposures, and makes selected other changes in risk weights and credit conversion factors. The rule for smaller, less complex institutions, which includes the Corporation, takes effect January 1, 2015.

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The new rule provides that, in order to avoid limitations on capital distributions, including dividend payments and certain discretionary bonus payments to executive officers, a banking organization must hold the 2.5 percent capital conservation buffer, which is to be phased in over a four year period beginning January 1, 2016, with the full 2.5 percent required as of January 1, 2019. The transition schedule for new ratios, including the capital conservation buffer, is as follows:

	2015	2016	As of January 1:			2019
			2017	2018		
Minimum common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer	N/A	0.625%	1.25%	1.875%	2.5%	2.5%
Minimum common equity Tier 1 capital ratio plus capital conservation buffer	4.5%	5.125%	5.75%	6.375%	7.0%	7.0%
Phase-in of most deductions from common equity Tier 1 capital	40%	60%	80%	100%	100%	100%
Minimum Tier 1 capital ratio	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Minimum Tier 1 capital ratio plus capital conservation buffer	N/A	6.625%	7.25%	7.875%	8.5%	8.5%
Minimum total capital ratio	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Minimum total capital ratio plus capital conservation buffer	N/A	8.625%	9.25%	9.875%	10.5%	10.5%

As fully phased in, a banking organization with a buffer greater than 2.5% would not be subject to limits on dividend payments or discretionary bonus payments; however, a banking organization with a buffer less than 2.5% would be subject to increasingly stringent limitations as the buffer approaches zero. The new rule also prohibits a banking organization from making dividend payments or discretionary bonus payments if its eligible retained income is negative in that quarter and its capital conservation buffer ratio was less than 2.5% as of the beginning of that quarter. Eligible net income is defined as net income for the 4 calendar quarters preceding the current calendar quarter, net of any distributions and associated tax effects not already reflected in net income. A summary of payout restrictions based on the capital conservation buffer is as follows:

Capital Conservation Buffer (as a % of risk-weighted assets)	Maximum Payout (as a % of eligible retained income)
Greater than 2.5%	No payout limitation applies
≤2.5% and >1.875%	60%
≤1.875% and >1.25%	40%
≤1.25% and >0.625%	20%
≤0.625%	0%

The Corporation plans to manage its capital to ensure compliance with the Basel III capital rules.

RISK MANAGEMENT**Credit risk management**

The Credit Risk Management section included in the Corporation's Form 10-K for year-end 2013 provides a general overview of the Corporation's credit risk management process and loan concentrations. Credit risk represents the possibility that a loan client, counterparty or issuer may not perform in accordance with contractual terms, posing one of the most significant risks to the Corporation.

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The following table presents asset categories posing the greatest risk of loss and related ratios. We generally place a loan on nonaccrual status and cease accruing interest income, i.e., recognize interest income on a cash basis, as long as the loan is sufficiently collateralized, when loan payment performance is unsatisfactory and the loan is past due 90 days or more. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest represent loans that are contractually past due, but are well collateralized and in the process of collection. Foreclosed real estate represents real estate acquired to satisfy debts owed to PeoplesBank. The final category, troubled debt restructurings, pertains to loans whose terms have been modified to include a concession that we would not ordinarily consider due to the debtor's financial difficulties. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring typically involve a reduction of interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, the deferral of payments or extension of the stated maturity date. Troubled debt restructurings are evaluated for impairment if they have been restructured during the most recent calendar year, or if they cease to perform in accordance with the modified terms. The paragraphs below explain significant changes in the aforementioned categories as of March 31, 2014, compared to December 31, 2013.

Nonperforming assets are under the purview of in-house counsel who continuously monitors and manages the collection of these accounts. Additionally, an internal asset quality control committee meets monthly to review nonperforming assets. We generally rely on appraisals performed by independent licensed appraisers to determine the value of collateral for impaired collateral-dependent loans. Generally, an appraisal is performed when: an account reaches 90 days past due, unless a certified appraisal was completed within the past twelve months; market values have changed significantly; the condition of the property has changed significantly; or the existing appraisal is outdated. In instances where the value of the collateral net of costs to sell is less than the net carrying amount for impaired commercial related loans, a specific loss allowance is established for the difference by recording a loss provision to the income statement. When it is probable that some portion or an entire loan balance will not be collected, that amount is charged off as loss against the allowance.

Table 5-Nonperforming Assets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 11,631	\$ 13,231
Nonaccrual loans, troubled debt restructurings	2,037	2,069
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	0	0
Total nonperforming loans	13,668	15,300
Foreclosed real estate, net of allowance	3,635	4,068
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 17,303	\$ 19,368
Accruing troubled debt restructurings	\$ 2,192	\$ 3,342
Total period-end loans, net of deferred fees	\$ 871,932	\$ 859,384
Allowance for loan losses (ALL)	\$ 10,313	\$ 9,975
ALL as a% of total period-end loans	1.18%	1.16%
Annualized net charge-offs as a% of average total loans	0.10%	0.10%
ALL as a% of nonperforming loans	75.46%	65.20%
Nonperforming loans as a% of total period-end loans	1.57%	1.78%
Nonperforming assets as a% of total period-end loans and net foreclosed real estate	1.98%	2.24%
Nonperforming assets as a% of total period-end assets	1.46%	1.68%
Nonperforming assets as a% of total period-end shareholders' equity	14.03%	17.99%

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The current level of nonperforming assets has decreased by approximately \$2.1 million or 11 percent when compared to year-end 2013. The decrease was primarily the result of a \$1.05 million payoff of a nonaccrual commercial loan and an approximate \$0.5 million recovery from the sale of a foreclosed property. Generally, we remain concerned about prolonged weak economic conditions and the corresponding effects it has on our commercial borrowers.

Nonaccrual loans

We evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses at least quarterly and have established a loss allowance for selected loan relationships where the net realizable value of the collateral is insufficient to repay the loan. In this regard, allowances, if applicable, are noted below within the description of the loan. Collection efforts, including modification of contractual terms for individual accounts based on prevailing market conditions and liquidation of collateral assets, are being employed to maximize recovery. Further provisions for loan losses may be required for nonaccrual loans as additional information becomes available or conditions change. There is also the potential for adjustment to the allowance as a result of regulatory examinations. A loan is returned to interest accruing status when we determine that circumstances have improved to the extent that all of the principal and interest amounts contractually due are current for at least six consecutive payments and future payments are reasonably assured.

On March 31, 2014, the nonperforming loan portfolio balance totaled \$13,668,000, compared to \$15,300,000 at year-end 2013. For both periods the portfolio balance was comprised primarily of collateralized commercial loans. On March 31, 2014, the nonaccrual loan portfolio was comprised of twenty-six unrelated loan relationships with outstanding principal balances ranging in size from \$8,700 to \$5,474,000. Five unrelated commercial relationships, which represent 83 percent of the nonperforming loan portfolio balance, are described below.

Loan no. 1 At March 31, 2014, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$5,474,000, collateralized by various commercial properties. A \$750,000 allowance for probable loan losses was established for this relationship. Management is weighing its legal remedies to recover the amount due.

Loan no. 2 At March 31, 2014, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$2,037,000, collateralized by commercial rental properties whose rents are assigned to PeoplesBank. Based on a recent appraisal of the primary real estate collateralizing the relationship, we believe that the loans are adequately collateralized. The borrower is presently operating under a troubled debt restructuring agreement.

Loan no. 3 At March 31, 2014, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$1,407,000, collateralized by various residential rental properties. A \$500,000 allowance for loan losses was established for this relationship. The Bank is presently pursuing its legal remedies to recover the amount due.

Loan no. 4 At March 31, 2014, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$1,349,000, collateralized by two commercial properties. Based on an independent appraisal of the real estate collateralizing the relationship, we believe that the loans are adequately collateralized. The Bank is presently pursuing its legal remedies to recover the amount due.

Loan no. 5 At March 31, 2014, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$1,126,000, collateralized by a commercial rental property. Subsequent to March 31, 2014, the property was acquired by the Corporation in satisfaction of debt. Management is evaluating its recovery options for this account.

Foreclosed real estate

On March 31, 2014, foreclosed real estate, net of allowance, totaled \$3,635,000, compared to \$4,068,000 at December 31, 2013. On March 31, 2014, the portfolio was comprised of seven unrelated accounts ranging in size from \$120,000 to \$1,179,000, net of related allowance. If a valuation allowance for probable loss has been established for a particular property it is so noted in the property description below. Further valuation allowances may be required on any foreclosed property as additional information becomes available or conditions change. Foreclosed real estate is included in the other assets category on the Corporation's balance sheet. Three unrelated foreclosed real estate properties, which represent the majority of the foreclosed real estate portfolio balance, are described below.

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Property no. 1 The carrying amount of this property at March 31, 2014 was \$1,179,000, which is net of a \$2,119,000 allowance for probable loss based on an independent appraisal, as adjusted for improvements, less estimated selling costs. This account is collateralized by 266 acres of unimproved land that is zoned for residential development. Management is evaluating its disposition options with regard to this property.

Property no. 2 The carrying amount of this property at March 31, 2014 was \$1,088,000, which is net of a \$1,627,000 allowance for probable loss. This account is comprised of 134 approved residential building lots. Of this total, 28 lots are improved. Management is evaluating its disposition options with regard to this property.

Property no. 3 The carrying amount of this residential property at March 31, 2014 was \$698,000, which is net of a \$82,000 allowance for probable loss. The property is presently listed for sale.

Allowance for loan losses

Although the Corporation maintains sound credit policies, certain loans deteriorate and must be charged off as losses. The allowance for loan losses is maintained to absorb losses inherent in the portfolio. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and is reduced by loan charge-offs, net of recoveries. The allowance is based upon management's continuous evaluation of the loan portfolio coupled with a formal review of adequacy on a quarterly basis, which is subject to review and approval by the Board.

The allowance for loan losses consists primarily of three components: specific allowances for individually impaired commercial loans; allowances calculated for pools of loans; and an unallocated component, which reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the assumptions that underlie the evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The Corporation uses an internal risk rating system to evaluate individual loans. Loans are segmented into industry groups or pools with similar characteristics, and an allowance for loan losses is allocated to each segment based on quantitative factors such as recent loss history (two-year rolling average of net charge-offs) and qualitative factors, such as the results of internal and external credit reviews, changes in the size and composition of the loan portfolio, adequacy of collateral, general economic conditions and the local business outlook. Determining the level of the allowance for probable loan losses at any given period is difficult, particularly during deteriorating or uncertain economic periods. We must make estimates using assumptions and information which are often subjective and fluid. There is also the potential for adjustment to the allowance as a result of regulatory examinations.

The following table presents an analysis of the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. The \$827,000 or 9 percent increase in the allowance generally supported the \$112 million or 15 percent increase in loans, net of deferred fees. The \$290,000 or 112 percent increase in the provision thus far for 2014 reflected an increase in net charge-offs compared to the first three months of 2013. The risks and uncertainties associated with prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions, the level of unemployment and erosion of real estate values can adversely affect our borrowers' ability to service their loans causing significant fluctuations in the level of charge-offs and provision expense from one period to another. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, we believe that the allowance for loan losses was adequate at March 31, 2014.

Table of Contents**Table 6 -Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2014	2013
Balance-January 1,	\$ 9,975	\$ 9,302
Provision charged to operating expense	550	260
Loans charged off:		
Commercial, financial and agricultural	125	0
Real estate - construction and land development	0	0
Real estate - residential mortgages	0	0
Consumer and home equity	165	107
Total loans charged off	290	107
Recoveries:		
Commercial, financial and agricultural	18	4
Real estate - residential mortgages	3	0
Consumer and home equity	57	27
Total recoveries	78	31
Net charge-offs	212	76
Balance-March 31,	\$ 10,313	\$ 9,486
Ratios:		
Allowance for loan losses as a% of total period-end loans	1.18%	1.25%
Annualized net charge-offs as a% of average total loans	0.10%	0.04%
Allowance for loan losses as a% of nonperforming loans	75.46%	77.99%

Liquidity risk management

Maintaining adequate liquidity provides the Corporation with the ability to meet financial obligations to depositors, loan customers, employees, and shareholders on a timely and cost effective basis in the normal course of business. Additionally, it provides funds for growth and business opportunities as they arise. Liquidity is generated from transactions relating to both the Corporation's assets and liabilities. The primary sources of asset liquidity are scheduled investment security maturities and cash inflows, funds received from customer loan payments, and asset sales. The primary sources of liability liquidity are deposit growth, short-term borrowings and long-term debt. The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, included in this report, present the changes in cash from operating, investing and financing activities. At March 31, 2014, we believe that liquidity was adequate based upon the potential liquidation of unpledged available-for-sale securities with a fair value totaling approximately \$80 million and available credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh totaling approximately \$261 million. The Corporation's loan-to-deposit ratio was 92 percent at March 31, 2014, compared to 93 percent at year-end 2013.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Corporation's financial statements do not reflect various commitments that are made in the normal course of business, which may involve some liquidity risk. These commitments consist primarily of commitments to grant new loans, unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, and letters of credit issued under the same standards as on-balance sheet instruments. Unused commitments on March 31, 2014, totaled \$268 million and consisted of \$199 million in unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, \$43 million to grant new loans and \$26 million in letters of credit. Normally these commitments have fixed expiration dates or termination clauses and are for specific purposes. Accordingly, many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Corporation carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon the evaluation, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2014, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. The Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, that the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs, and inherent limitations that may not prevent fraud, particularly by collusion of two or more people or by management override of a control.

There has been no change in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2014, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal proceedings

The Corporation and PeoplesBank are involved in routine litigation incidental to their business. There are no legal proceedings pending against the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries which are expected to have a material impact upon the consolidated financial position and/or operating results of the Corporation. Management is not aware of any proceedings known or contemplated by government authorities.

Item 1A. Risk factors

This Item 1A is not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds

The Corporation relies on its subsidiary PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company, for dividend distributions, which are subject to restrictions as reported in Note 9 Regulatory Matters of the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Corporation has a Share Repurchase Program (Program), which was authorized in 1995, and periodically amended, to permit the purchase of up to a maximum of 4.9 percent of the outstanding shares of the Corporation's common stock at a price per share no greater than 200 percent of the latest quarterly published book value. For the three month period ended March 31, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013, the Corporation had not acquired any of its common stock under the Program. The U.S. Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) agreement imposes limits on the ability of the Corporation to repurchase shares of common stock if it fails to declare and pay quarterly dividends on the SBLF preferred stock.

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On March 26, 2014, the Corporation completed a private placement of 650,000 shares of its common stock, par value \$2.50 per share, at a purchase price of \$20.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$13 million. The shares were sold pursuant to the terms of a Securities Purchase Agreement (Purchase Agreement), by and among the Corporation and (7) accredited investors. Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P., acted as sole placement agent for the offering. The issuance of the common stock pursuant to the Purchase Agreement was conducted to qualify as a private placement to accredited investors (as the term is defined under Rule 501 of Regulation D), exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), in reliance upon Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 506 of Regulation D as a transaction not involving a public offering. Subject to approval by the Corporation's primary bank regulatory agencies, the Corporation intends to use the net proceeds of \$12.5 million from the offering, plus additional cash of \$500,000, to redeem \$13 million of the \$25 million in outstanding shares of the Corporation's preferred stock held by the United States Department of the Treasury under the Small Business Lending Fund Program. Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the purchasers also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the Corporation under which the Corporation agreed to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the resale of the common stock issued pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

Item 3. Defaults upon senior securities

The Corporation has nothing to report under this Item 3.

Item 4. Mine safety disclosures

This Item 4 is not applicable to the Corporation.

Item 5. Other information

The Corporation has nothing to report under this Item 5.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Amended Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2012, filed with the Commission on November 13, 2012)
3.2	Amended By-laws (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 17, 2012)
3.3	Certificate of Designation of Senior Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011)
4.1	Rights Agreement dated as of November 4, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, filed with Commission on November 15, 2010), as amended January 9, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, filed with the Commission on November 15, 2010), as further amended August 18, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011)
4.2	Specimen Certificate for Senior Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed with the Commission on November 21, 2013)
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement dated March 26, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 26, 2014)

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10.1	Securities Purchase Agreement dated March 26, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 27, 2014)
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	Financial statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. for the quarter ended March 31, 2014, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements filed herewith.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned there unto duly authorized.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
(Registrant)

May 9, 2014
Date

/s/ Larry J. Miller
Larry J. Miller
President & CEO
(Principal Executive Officer)

May 9, 2014
Date

/s/ Jann A. Weaver
Jann A. Weaver
Treasurer & Assistant Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)