

GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC.
Form 10-K
March 09, 2015

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

FORM 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

Commission File Number 001-15877

GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
INDIANA 35-1547518
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
711 Main Street, Box 810, Jasper, Indiana 47546
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (812) 482-1314

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

Title of Each Class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, no par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate 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 for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company:

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 Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common shares held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2014 was approximately \$328,031,843. This calculation does not reflect a determination that persons are (or are not) affiliates for any other purpose.

As of March 1, 2015, there were outstanding 13,215,800 common shares, no par value, of the registrant.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement of German American Bancorp, Inc., for the Annual Meeting of its Shareholders to be held May 21, 2015, to the extent stated herein, are incorporated by reference into Part III (Items 10 through 14).

GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1.	Business	<u>3</u>
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	<u>13</u>
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments	<u>18</u>
Item 2.	Properties	<u>18</u>
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	<u>18</u>
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	<u>18</u>

PART II

Item 5.	Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	<u>19</u>
Item 6.	Selected Financial Data	<u>23</u>
Item 7.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>24</u>
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	<u>42</u>
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	<u>43</u>
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	<u>98</u>
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures	<u>98</u>
Item 9B.	Other Information	<u>98</u>

PART III

Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance	<u>99</u>
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	<u>99</u>
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	<u>99</u>
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	<u>99</u>

Item 14.	Principal Accounting Fees and Services	<u>99</u>
PART IV		
Item 15.	Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	<u>100</u>
SIGNATURES		<u>101</u>
INDEX OF EXHIBITS		<u>102</u>

Information included in or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and our press releases or other public statements, contain or may contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Please refer to a discussion of our forward- looking statements and associated risks in Item 1, “Business - Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks” and our discussion of risk factors in Item 1A, “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

General

German American Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company"), is a NASDAQ-traded (symbol: GABC) bank holding company based in Jasper, Indiana. German American, through its banking subsidiary German American Bancorp, operates 37 retail and commercial banking offices in 13 southern Indiana counties. The Company also owns a trust, brokerage, and financial planning subsidiary (German American Financial Advisors & Trust Company) and a full line property and casualty insurance agency (German American Insurance, Inc.).

Throughout this Report, when we use the term “Company”, we will usually be referring to the business and affairs (financial and otherwise) of German American Bancorp, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries as a whole. Occasionally, we will refer to the term “parent company” or “holding company” when we mean to refer to only German American Bancorp, Inc. and the term “Bank” when we mean to refer only to the Company’s bank subsidiary.

The Company’s lines of business include retail and commercial banking, comprehensive financial planning, full service brokerage and trust administration, and a full range of personal and corporate insurance products. Financial and other information by segment is included in Note 15 - Segment Information of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report and is incorporated into this Item 1 by reference. Substantially all of the Company’s revenues are derived from customers located in, and substantially all of its assets are located in, the United States.

Subsidiaries

The Company’s principal operating subsidiaries are described in the following table:

Name	Type of Business	Principal Office Location
German American Bancorp	Commercial Bank	Jasper, IN
German American Insurance, Inc.	Multi-Line Insurance Agency	Jasper, IN
German American Financial Advisors & Trust Company	Trust, Brokerage, Financial Planning	Jasper, IN

Business Development

During 2013, the Company opened its first full service retail and commercial branch location in Columbus, Indiana in furtherance of the Company's focus on growing its base of operations in such market.

During 2013, the Company also acquired by merger United Commerce Bancorp and its subsidiary, United Commerce Bank. United Commerce Bank provided a full range of commercial and consumer banking services in the Bloomington, Indiana market and complemented the Company's existing branch locations. At the time of acquisition,

United Commerce had consolidated assets and deposits (unaudited) that totaled \$119.7 million and \$106.6 million, respectively. The Company continues its focus on growing its base of operations in the Bloomington, Indiana market.

The Company expects to continue to evaluate opportunities to expand its business through opening of new banking, insurance or trust, brokerage and financial planning offices, and through acquisitions of other banks, bank branches, portfolios of loans or other assets, and other financial-service-related businesses and assets in the future.

Office Locations

The Indiana map below illustrates the locations of the Company's 38 retail and commercial banking, insurance and investment offices as of March 1, 2015.

Competition

The industries in which the Company operates are highly competitive. The Bank competes for commercial and retail banking business within its core banking segment not only with financial institutions that have offices in the same counties but also with financial institutions that compete from other locations in Southern Indiana and elsewhere. Further, the Bank competes for loans and deposits not only with commercial banks but also with savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, production credit associations, federal land banks, finance companies, credit card companies, personal loan companies, investment brokerage firms, insurance agencies, insurance companies, lease finance companies, money market funds, mortgage companies, and other non-depository financial intermediaries. There are numerous alternative providers (including national providers that advertise extensively and provide their services via e-mail, direct mail, telephone and the Internet) for the insurance products and services offered by German American Insurance, Inc., and the trust, brokerage and financial planning products and services offered by German American Financial Advisors & Trust Company. Many of these competitors have substantially greater resources than the Company.

Employees

At March 1, 2015 the Company and its subsidiaries employed approximately 484 full-time equivalent employees. There are no collective bargaining agreements, and employee relations are considered to be good.

Regulation and Supervision

Overview

The Company is subject to regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“FRB”) under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (“BHC Act”), and is required to file with the FRB annual reports and such additional information as the FRB may require. The FRB may also make examinations or inspections of the Company. The Bank is under the supervision of and subject to examination by the Indiana Department of Financial Institutions (“DFI”), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”). Regulation and examination by banking regulatory agencies are primarily for the benefit of depositors rather than shareholders.

Under FRB policy and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a complex and wide-ranging statute that was enacted by Congress and signed into law during July 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), the Company is required to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to the Bank, and to commit resources to support the Bank, even in circumstances where the Company might not do so absent such a requirement. Under current federal law, the FRB may require a bank holding company to make capital injections into a troubled subsidiary bank. It may charge the bank holding company with engaging in unsafe and unsound practices if the bank holding company fails to commit resources to such a subsidiary bank or if it undertakes actions that the FRB believes might jeopardize the bank holding company’s ability to commit resources to such subsidiary bank.

With certain exceptions, the BHC Act prohibits a bank holding company from engaging in (or acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of any company engaged in) nonbanking activities. One of the principal exceptions to this prohibition is for activities deemed by the FRB to be “closely related to banking.” Under current regulations, bank holding companies and their subsidiaries are permitted to engage in such banking-related business ventures as consumer finance; equipment leasing; credit life insurance; computer service bureau and software operations; mortgage banking; and securities brokerage.

Under the BHC Act, certain well-managed and well-capitalized bank holding companies may elect to be treated as a “financial holding company” and, as a result, be permitted to engage in a broader range of activities that are “financial in nature” and in activities that are determined to be incidental or complementary to activities that are financial in nature. These activities include underwriting and dealing in and making a market in securities (subject to certain limits and compliance procedures required by the so-called Volcker Rule provisions added by the Dodd-Frank Act, described below under “Other Aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act”); insurance underwriting, and merchant banking. Banks may also engage through financial subsidiaries in certain of the activities permitted for financial holding companies, subject to certain conditions. The Company has not elected to become a financial holding company and its subsidiary bank has not elected to form financial subsidiaries.

The Bank and the subsidiaries of the Bank may generally engage in activities that are permissible activities for state chartered banks under Indiana banking law, without regard to the limitations that might apply to such activities under the BHC Act if the Company were to engage directly in such activities at the parent company level or through parent company subsidiaries that were not also bank subsidiaries.

Indiana law and the BHC Act restrict certain types of expansion by the Company and its bank subsidiary. The Company and its subsidiaries may be required to apply for prior approval from (or give prior notice and an opportunity for review to) the FRB, the DFI, the FDIC, and/or other bank regulatory or other regulatory agencies, as a

condition to the acquisition or establishment of new offices, or the acquisition (by merger or consolidation, purchase or otherwise) of the stock, business or properties of other banks or other companies.

The earnings of commercial banks and their holding companies are affected not only by general economic conditions but also by the policies of various governmental regulatory authorities. In particular, the FRB regulates money and credit conditions and interest rates in order to influence general economic conditions, primarily through open-market operations in U.S. Government securities, varying the discount rate on bank borrowings, and setting reserve requirements against bank deposits. These policies have a significant influence on overall growth and distribution of bank loans, investments and deposits, and affect interest rates charged on loans and earned on investments or paid for time and savings deposits. FRB monetary policies have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and this is expected to continue in the future. The general effect, if any, of such policies upon the future business and earnings of the Company cannot accurately be predicted.

Capital Requirements Generally

We are subject to various regulatory capital requirements both at the parent company and at the Bank level administered by the FRB and by the FDIC and DFI, respectively. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements could result in certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have an adverse material effect on our financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for “Prompt Corrective Action” (described below), we must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of our assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting policies. Our capital amounts and classification are also subject to judgments by the regulators regarding qualitative components, risk weightings, and other factors. We have consistently maintained regulatory capital ratios at or above the well-capitalized standards.

Generally, for purposes of satisfying these capital requirements, we must maintain capital sufficient to meet both risk-based asset ratio tests and a leverage ratio test on a consolidated basis. The risk-based ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet commitments into four weighted categories, with higher weighting assigned to categories perceived as representing greater risk. A risk-based ratio represents the applicable measure of capital divided by total risk-weighted assets. The leverage ratio is a measure of our core capital divided by our total assets adjusted as specified in the guidelines.

Prior Capital Requirements

Capital guidelines that applied to us throughout 2014 (prior to the phase-in of new rules effective January 1, 2015) required all bank holding companies and federally regulated banks to maintain a minimum risk-based total capital ratio equal to 8%, of which at least 4% of risk-weighted assets must have been Tier I Capital. Tier I Capital, which included common shareholders’ equity, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, and a limited amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock and certain trust preferred securities, less certain goodwill items and other intangible assets, was required to equal at least 4% of risk-weighted assets. The remainder (“Tier II Capital”) could have consisted of (i) an allowance for loan losses of up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets, (ii) excess of qualifying perpetual preferred stock, (iii) hybrid capital instruments, (iv) perpetual debt, (v) mandatory convertible securities, and (vi) subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock up to 50% of Tier I Capital. Total capital was defined as the sum of Tier I and Tier II Capital less reciprocal holdings of other banking organizations’ capital instruments, investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and any other deductions as determined by the appropriate regulator (determined on a case by case basis or as a matter of policy after formal rule making).

To supplement the risk-based guidelines, the federal bank regulatory agencies adopted regulations that, as in effect throughout 2014, generally required banks and financial holding companies to maintain a minimum level of Tier I Capital to total assets less goodwill of either 3% or 4%, depending upon factors such as the regulatory ratings, earnings and financial condition of the institution (the “leverage ratio”). Banking organizations experiencing or anticipating significant growth were generally required to maintain higher minimum leverage ratios and could have been required to commit to achieve or maintain higher minimum ratios (including “tangible Tier I leverage ratios”) in order to secure regulatory approvals needed for such organizations to acquire other banks or other businesses or engage in new activities. As computed throughout 2014, the tangible Tier I leverage ratio was the ratio of a banking organization’s Tier I Capital, less deductions for intangibles otherwise includable in Tier I Capital, to total tangible assets.

New Capital Requirements

Effective January 1, 2015 (subject to certain phase-in provisions), we became subject to new rules adopted in 2013 by the federal banking agencies that implement in the United States certain regulatory capital reforms based upon international banking supervision principles adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (known as “Basel III”) and certain changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Generally, under these new rules (and subject to certain phase-in provisions), (a) minimum requirements have increased for both the quality and quantity of capital held by banking organizations, (b) new and stricter criteria are applied for determining the eligibility for inclusion in regulatory capital of capital instruments (other than common equity), and (c) the methodology for calculating risk-weighted assets has changed. The rules include, among other requirements:

- a new minimum ratio of “Common Equity Tier 1 Capital” to risk-weighted assets of 4.5%
- a new conservation buffer of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital equal to (when fully phased in) an additional 2.5% of risk-weighted assets
- a minimum ratio of Tier 1 Capital to risk-weighted assets (raised from 4% under the prior guidelines to 6%) plus (when fully phased in) the conservation buffer of an additional 2.5%, resulting in a minimum required total Tier 1 Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 8.5%

a minimum ratio of Total Capital (that is, Tier 1 Capital plus instruments includable in a tier called Tier 2 Capital) to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.0%, plus (when fully phased in) the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 8.0% Total Capital ratio as that buffer is phased-in, effectively resulting in a minimum Total Capital ratio of 10.5% upon full implementation)

a minimum leverage ratio of 4% (calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 Capital to adjusted average consolidated assets)

The new capital measure “Common Equity Tier 1” (“CET1”) Capital consists of common stock instruments that meet the eligibility criteria in the new rules, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) and common equity Tier 1 minority interest.

Tier 1 Capital under the new rules consists of CET1 (subject to certain adjustments) and “additional Tier 1 capital” instruments meeting specified requirements, plus, in the case of smaller holding companies like ours, trust preferred securities in accordance with prior requirements for their inclusion in Tier I Capital.

Under prior capital standards in effect throughout 2014, the effects of AOCI items included in capital are excluded for the purposes of determining regulatory capital ratios; under the new rules, we and our bank subsidiary have a one-time election (the “Opt-out Election”) to filter certain AOCI components, comparable to their treatment under the prior risk-based capital rule. The AOCI Opt-out Election must be made in connection with the regulatory financial reports that we and our bank subsidiary will file with banking agencies for our fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2015.

Although banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the conservation buffer will technically comply with minimum capital requirements under the new rules, such institutions will face limitations on the payment of dividends, common stock repurchases and discretionary cash payments to executive officers based on the amount of the shortfall.

As applied to us, these rules generally became effective January 1, 2015; the new Common Equity Tier 1 Capital conservation buffer, however, will be phased in from 2016 through 2019.

Prompt Corrective Action Classifications

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvements Act (enacted in 1991) (FDICIA) requires federal banking regulatory authorities to take regulatory enforcement actions known as Prompt Corrective Action with respect to depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. For these purposes, FDICIA establishes five capital tiers: well-capitalized, adequately-capitalized, under-capitalized, significantly under-capitalized, and critically under-capitalized.

Under FDICIA, a depository institution that is not well-capitalized is generally prohibited from accepting brokered deposits and offering interest rates on deposits higher than the prevailing rate in its market. Since the Bank throughout 2014 was well-capitalized, the FDICIA brokered deposit rule did not adversely affect its ability to accept brokered deposits. The Bank had \$1.0 million of such brokered deposits at December 31, 2014. Further, a depository institution or its holding company that is not well-capitalized will generally not be successful in seeking regulatory approvals that may be necessary in connection with any plan or agreement to expand its business, such as through the acquisition (by merger or consolidation, purchase or otherwise) of the stock, business or properties of other banks or other companies.

Under the Prompt Corrective Action regulations, the applicable agency can treat an institution as if it were in the next lower category if the agency determines (after notice and an opportunity for hearing) that the institution is in an unsafe or unsound condition or is engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice. The degree of regulatory scrutiny of a financial institution will increase, and the permissible activities of the institution will decrease, as it moves downward through the capital categories. Institutions that fall into one of the three undercapitalized categories may be required to (i)

submit a capital restoration plan; (ii) raise additional capital; (iii) restrict their growth, deposit interest rates, and other activities; (iv) improve their management; (v) eliminate management fees and dividends; or (vi) divest themselves of all or a part of their operations. Bank holding companies can be called upon to boost the capital of the financial institutions that they control, and to partially guarantee the institutions' performance under their capital restoration plans. Critically under-capitalized institutions are subject to appointment of a receiver or conservator within 90 days of becoming so classified.

The minimum ratios defined by the Prompt Corrective Action regulations from time to time are merely guidelines and the bank regulators possess the discretionary authority to require higher capital ratios. Further, the risk-based capital standards of the FRB and the FDIC specify that evaluations by the banking agencies of a bank's capital adequacy will include an assessment of the exposure to declines in the economic value of a bank's capital due to changes in interest rates. These banking agencies issued a joint policy statement on interest rate risk describing prudent methods for monitoring such risk that rely principally on internal measures of exposure and active oversight of risk management activities by senior management.

To qualify as a "well-capitalized" institution, a depository institution under the prior Prompt Corrective Action requirements in effect throughout 2014 must have had a leverage ratio of no less than 5%, a Tier I Capital ratio of no less than 6%, and a total risk-based capital ratio of no less than 10%, and the bank must not have been under any order or directive from the appropriate regulatory agency to meet and maintain a specific capital level. As of December 31, 2014, the Bank exceeded the requirements contained in the applicable regulations, policies and directives pertaining to capital adequacy to be classified as "well-capitalized", and is unaware of any material violation or alleged violation of these regulations, policies or directives. For a tabular presentation of our regulatory capital ratios and those of the Bank as of December 31, 2014, see Note 8 to the Company's consolidated financial statements that are presented in Item 8 of this Report, which Note 8 is incorporated herein by reference.

The new Basel III capital rules revised the "Prompt Corrective Action" requirements applicable to our bank subsidiary effective January 1, 2015, by (i) introducing a CET1 ratio requirement at each level (other than critically undercapitalized), with the required CET1 ratio being 6.5% for well-capitalized status; (ii) increasing the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio requirement for each category, with the minimum Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio for well-capitalized status being 8.0% (as compared to the prior 6.0%); (iii) creating a minimum leverage ratio requirement of 5% for well-capitalized status; and (iv) eliminating the prior provision that provided that a bank with a composite supervisory rating of 1 may have a 3.0% leverage ratio and still be well-capitalized. We believe we exceeded as of December 31, 2014, all regulatory requirements under these new rules for being classified as well-capitalized that are applicable to us during 2015.

Future rulemaking and regulatory changes on capital requirements may impact the Company as it continues to grow and evaluate potential mergers and acquisitions.

Restrictions on Bank Dividends or Loans to, or other Transactions with, the Parent Company, and on Parent Company Dividends

German American Bancorp, Inc., which is the publicly-held parent of the Bank (German American Bancorp), is a corporation that is separate and distinct from the Bank and its other subsidiaries. Most of the parent company's revenues historically have been comprised of dividends, fees, and interest paid to it by the Bank, and this is expected to continue in the future. There are, however, statutory limits under Indiana law on the amount of dividends that the Bank can pay to its parent company without regulatory approval. The Bank may not, without the approval of the DFI, pay a dividend in an amount greater than its undivided profits. In addition, the prior approval of the DFI is required for the payment of a dividend by an Indiana state-chartered bank if the total of all dividends declared in a calendar year would exceed the total of its net income for the year combined with its retained net income for the two preceding years, unless such a payment qualifies under certain exemptive criteria that exempt certain dividend payments by certain qualified banks from the prior approval requirement. At December 31, 2014, the Bank was eligible for payment of dividends under the exemptive criteria established by DFI policy for this purpose, and could have declared and paid to the holding company \$23,000,000 of its undivided profits without approval by the DFI in accordance with such criteria. See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report for further discussion.

In addition, the FRB and other bank regulatory agencies have issued policy statements or advisories that provide that insured banks and bank holding companies should generally only pay dividends out of current operating earnings.

In addition to these statutory restrictions, if, in the opinion of the applicable regulatory authority, a bank under its jurisdiction is engaged in, or is about to engage in, an unsafe or unsound practice, such authority may require, after notice and hearing, that such bank cease and desist from such practice. Accordingly, if the Bank were to experience financial difficulties, it is possible that the applicable regulatory authority could determine that the Bank would be engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice if the Bank were to pay dividends and could prohibit the Bank from doing so, even if availability existed for dividends under the statutory formula.

Further, the Bank is subject to affiliate transaction restrictions under federal laws, which limit certain transactions generally involving the transfer of funds by a subsidiary bank or its subsidiaries to its parent corporation or any nonbank subsidiary of its parent corporation, whether in the form of loans, extensions of credit, investments, or asset purchases, or otherwise undertaking certain obligations on behalf of such affiliates. Furthermore, covered transactions that are loans and extensions of credit must be secured within specified amounts. In addition, all covered transactions and other affiliate transactions must be conducted on terms and under circumstances that are substantially the same as such transactions with unaffiliated entities.

Other Aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act (in addition to the regulatory changes discussed elsewhere in this “Regulation and Supervision” discussion and below under “Federal Deposit Insurance Premiums and Assessments”) made a variety of changes that affect the business and affairs of the Company and the Bank in other ways. For instance, the Dodd-Frank Act (or agency regulations adopted and implemented (or to be adopted and implemented) under the Dodd-Frank Act) altered the authority and duties of the federal banking and securities regulatory agencies, implemented certain corporate governance requirements for all public companies including financial institutions with regard to executive compensation, proxy access by shareholders, and certain whistleblower provisions; restricted certain proprietary trading and hedge fund and private equity activities of banks and their affiliates; eliminated the former statutory prohibition against the payment of interest on business checking accounts; limited interchange fees on debit card transactions by certain large processors; and established the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”).

The CFPB was granted broad rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement powers under various federal consumer financial protection laws, including the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Truth in Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Fair Debt Collection Act, the Consumer Financial Privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and certain other statutes. The CFPB has examination and primary enforcement authority with respect to depository institutions with \$10 billion or more in assets. Smaller institutions are subject to rules promulgated by the CFPB but continue to be examined and supervised by federal banking regulators for consumer compliance purposes. The CFPB has authority to prevent unfair, deceptive or abusive practices in connection with the offering of consumer financial products. The Dodd-Frank Act authorized the CFPB to establish certain minimum standards for the origination of residential mortgages including a determination of the borrower’s ability to repay. In addition, Dodd-Frank allows borrowers to raise certain defenses to foreclosure if they receive any loan other than a “qualified mortgage” as defined by the CFPB. The Dodd-Frank Act permits states to adopt consumer protection laws and standards that are more stringent than those adopted at the federal level and, in certain circumstances, permits state attorneys general to enforce compliance with both the state and federal laws and regulations.

The CFPB issued a rule, effective as of January 14, 2014, designed to clarify for lenders how they can avoid monetary damages under the Dodd-Frank Act, which would hold lenders accountable for ensuring a borrower’s ability to repay a mortgage. Loans that satisfy this “qualified mortgage” safe-harbor will be presumed to have complied with the new ability-to-repay standard. Under the CFPB’s rule, a “qualified mortgage” loan must not contain certain specified features, and the borrower’s total monthly debt-to-income ratio may not exceed a specified percentage. Lenders must also verify and document the income and financial resources relied upon to qualify the borrower for the loan and underwrite the loan based on a fully amortizing payment schedule and maximum interest rate during the first five years, taking into account all applicable taxes, insurance and assessments.

On December 10, 2013, five financial regulatory agencies, including the FRB and FDIC, adopted final rules implementing the so-called Volcker Rule added to banking law by Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act. These final rules prohibit banking entities from, among other things, (1) engaging in short-term proprietary trading for their own accounts, and (2) having certain ownership interests in and relationships with hedge funds or private equity funds

(“covered funds”). Community banks like the Bank have been afforded some relief under these final rules from onerous compliance obligations created by the rules; if banks are engaged only in exempted proprietary trading, such as trading in U.S. government, agency, state and municipal obligations, they are exempt entirely from compliance program requirements. Moreover, even if a community bank engages in proprietary trading or covered fund activities under the rule, they need only incorporate references to the Volcker Rule into their existing policies and procedures. The Final Rules were effective April 1, 2014, but the conformance period was extended from its statutory end date of July 21, 2014 until July 21, 2015. In addition, the FRB recently granted an extension until July 21, 2016 of the conformance period for banking entities to conform investments in and relationships with covered funds that were in place prior to December 31, 2013, and announced its intention to further extend this aspect of the conformance period until July 21, 2017. We do not expect that the Volcker Rule will have any material financial implications on us or our investments or activities.

Certain Other Laws and Regulations

The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (the "CRA") requires depository institutions to assist in meeting the credit needs of their market areas consistent with safe and sound banking practice. Under the CRA, each depository institution is required to help meet the credit needs of its market areas by, among other things, providing credit to low- and moderate-income individuals and communities. These factors are also considered in evaluating mergers, acquisitions and applications to open a branch or facility. The applicable federal regulators regularly conduct CRA examinations to assess the performance of financial institutions and assign one of four ratings to the institution's records of meeting the credit needs of its community. During its last examination, a rating of "satisfactory" was received by the Bank.

In accordance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999 (the "GLB Act"), federal banking regulators adopted rules that limit the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose non-public information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties. These limitations require disclosure of privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal information to a nonaffiliated third party. The privacy provisions of the GLB Act affect how consumer information is transmitted through diversified financial companies and conveyed to outside vendors.

A major focus of governmental policy on financial institutions is combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The Bank Secrecy Act (the "BSA") requires financial institutions to develop policies, procedures, and practices to prevent and deter money laundering, and mandates that every bank have a written, board-approved program that is reasonably designed to assure and monitor compliance with the BSA. In addition, banks are required to adopt a customer identification program as part of its BSA compliance program, and are required to file Suspicious Activity Reports when they detect certain known or suspected violations of federal law or suspicious transactions related to a money laundering activity or a violation of the BSA. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, or the USA Patriot Act, substantially broadened the scope of United States anti-money laundering laws and regulations by imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations, creating new crimes and penalties and expanding the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The U.S. Treasury Department has issued a number of regulations that apply various requirements of the USA Patriot Act to financial institutions such as the Bank. These regulations impose obligations on financial institutions to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of their customers. Failure of a financial institution to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or to comply with all of the relevant laws or regulations, could have serious legal and reputational consequences for the institution.

The United States has imposed economic sanctions that affect transactions with designated foreign countries, nationals and others. These are typically known as the "OFAC" rules based on their administration by the U.S. Treasury Department Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). The OFAC-administered sanctions targeting countries take many different forms. Generally, however, they contain one or more of the following elements: (i) restrictions on trade with or investment in a sanctioned country, including prohibitions against direct or indirect imports from and exports to a sanctioned country and prohibitions on "U.S. persons" engaging in financial transactions relating to making investments in, or providing investment-related advice or assistance to, a sanctioned country; and (ii) a blocking of assets in which the government or specially designated nationals of the sanctioned country have an interest, by prohibiting transfers of property subject to U.S. jurisdiction (including property in the possession or control of U.S. persons). Blocked assets (e.g., property and bank deposits) cannot be paid out, withdrawn, set off or transferred in any manner without a license from OFAC. Failure to comply with these sanctions could have serious legal and reputational consequences.

The Bank is subject to a wide variety of other laws with respect to the operation of its businesses, and regulations adopted under those laws, including but not limited to the Truth in Lending Act, Truth in Savings Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Electronic Funds Transfer Act, Fair Housing Act, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Expedited Funds Availability (Regulation CC), Reserve Requirements (Regulation D), Insider Transactions (Regulation O), Privacy of Consumer Information (Regulation P), Margin Stock Loans (Regulation U), Right To Financial Privacy Act, Flood Disaster Protection Act, Homeowners Protection Act, Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Telephone Consumer Protection Act, CAN-SPAM Act, Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, and the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act. The laws and regulations to which we are subject are constantly under review by Congress, the federal regulatory agencies, and the state authorities.

Federal Deposit Insurance Premiums and Assessments

The Bank's deposit accounts are currently insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund (the "DIF") of the FDIC. The insurance benefit generally covers up to a maximum of \$250,000 per separately insured depositor. As an FDIC-insured bank, our bank subsidiary is subject to deposit insurance premiums and assessments to maintain the DIF. The Bank's deposit insurance premium assessment rate depends on the capital category and supervisory category to which it is assigned. The FDIC has authority to raise or lower assessment rates on insured banks in order to achieve statutorily required reserve ratios in the DIF and to impose special additional assessments.

Under the current assessment system, the FDIC assigns a banking institution to one of four risk categories designed to measure risk. Total base assessment rates currently range from 0.025% of deposits for an institution in the highest rated sub-category of the highest rated category to 0.45% of deposits for an institution in the lowest rated category. The FDIC may increase or decrease its rates by 2.0 basis points without further rulemaking. In an emergency, the FDIC may also impose a special assessment.

In addition, all FDIC insured institutions are required to pay assessments to the FDIC at an annual rate of approximately six tenths of a basis point of insured deposits to fund interest payments on bonds issued by the Financing Corporation, an agency of the federal government established to recapitalize the predecessor to the Savings Association Insurance Fund. These assessments will continue until the Financing Corporation bonds mature in 2017 through 2019.

Internet Address; Internet Availability of SEC Reports

The Company's Internet address is www.germanamerican.com.

The Company makes available, free of charge through the Investor Relations - Financial Information section of its Internet website, the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, its current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks

The Company from time to time in its oral and written communications makes statements relating to its expectations regarding the future. These types of statements are considered "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements can include statements about the Company's net interest income or net interest margin; adequacy of the Company's capital under regulatory requirements and of its allowance for loan losses, and the quality of the Company's loans, investment securities and other assets; simulations of changes in interest rates; litigation results; dividend policy; acquisitions or mergers; estimated cost savings, plans and objectives for future operations; and expectations about the Company's financial and business performance and other business matters as well as economic and market conditions and trends. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Report, including statements regarding our financial position, business strategy and the plans and objectives of our management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. When used in this Report, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, identify forward-looking statements.

Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management, and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors.

Actual results may differ materially and adversely from the expectations of the Company that are expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. The discussions in Item 1A, "Risk Factors," and in Item 7 of this Form 10-K, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," list some of the factors that could cause the Company's actual results to vary materially from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. Other risks, uncertainties, and factors that could cause the Company's actual results to vary materially from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement include but not limited to:

- the unknown future direction of interest rates and the timing and magnitude of any changes in interest rates;
- changes in competitive conditions;

the introduction, withdrawal, success and timing of asset/liability management strategies or of mergers and acquisitions and other business initiatives and strategies;

- changes in customer borrowing, repayment, investment and deposit practices;
- changes in fiscal, monetary and tax policies;
- changes in financial and capital markets;
- potential deterioration in general economic conditions, either nationally or locally, resulting in, among other things, credit quality deterioration;
- capital management activities, including possible future sales of new securities, or possible repurchases or redemptions by the Company of outstanding debt or equity securities;
- risks of expansion through acquisitions and mergers, such as unexpected credit quality problems of the acquired loans or other assets, unexpected attrition of the customer base of the acquired institution or branches, and difficulties in integration of the acquired operations;
- factors driving impairment charges on investments;
- the impact, extent and timing of technological changes;
- potential cyber-attacks, information security breaches and other criminal activities;
- litigation liabilities, including related costs, expenses, settlements and judgments, or the outcome of matters before regulatory agencies, whether pending or commencing in the future;
- actions of the FRB;
- changes in accounting principles and interpretations;
- potential increases of federal deposit insurance premium expense, and possible future special assessments of FDIC premiums, either industry wide or specific to the Company's banking subsidiary;
- actions of the regulatory authorities under the Dodd-Frank Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and other possible legislative and regulatory actions and reforms; and
- the continued availability of earnings and excess capital sufficient for the lawful and prudent declaration and payment of cash dividends.

Such statements reflect our views with respect to future events and are subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to the operations, results of operations, growth strategy and liquidity of the Company. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. It is intended that these forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The following describes some of the principal risks and uncertainties to which our industry in general, and we and our assets and businesses specifically, are subject; other risks are briefly identified in our cautionary statement that is included under the heading “Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks” in Part I, Item 1, “Business.” Although we seek ways to manage these risks and uncertainties and to develop programs to control those that we can, we ultimately cannot predict the future. Future results may differ materially from past results, and from our expectations and plans.

Risks Related to the Financial Services Industry

We operate in a highly regulated environment and changes in laws and regulations to which we are subject may adversely affect our results of operations.

The banking industry in which we operate is subject to extensive regulation and supervision under federal and state laws and regulations. The restrictions imposed by such laws and regulations limit the manner in which we conduct our business, undertake new investments and activities and obtain financing. These regulations are designed primarily for the protection of the deposit insurance funds and consumers and not to benefit our shareholders. Financial institution regulation has been the subject of significant legislation in recent years and may be the subject of further significant legislation, none of which is in our control. Significant new laws or changes in, or repeals of, existing laws (including changes in federal or state laws affecting corporate taxpayers generally or financial institutions specifically) could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Further, federal monetary policy, particularly as implemented through the Federal Reserve System, significantly affects credit conditions, and any unfavorable change in these conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

The Dodd-Frank Act and regulations adopted under that law could materially and adversely affect us by increasing compliance costs and heightening our risk of noncompliance with applicable regulations.

The Dodd-Frank Act (discussed in Item 1 - Business - Regulation and Supervision) has resulted in sweeping changes in the regulation of financial institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act contains numerous provisions that affect all banks and bank holding companies. Many of these provisions remain subject to regulatory rule-making and implementation, the effects of which are not yet known. Accordingly, we cannot predict the specific impact and long-term effects that the Dodd-Frank Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder will have on us and our prospects, our target markets and the financial industry more generally. However, the Dodd-Frank Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder have imposed (and are likely to result in the imposition of) additional administrative and regulatory burdens that obligate us to incur additional expenses (which adversely affect our margins and profitability) and increase the risk that we might not comply in all respects with the new requirements. Further, the CFPB’s rule on qualified mortgages could limit our ability or desire to make certain types of loans or loans to certain borrowers, or could make it more expensive and/or time consuming to make these loans, which could adversely impact our growth or profitability.

The new Basel III Capital Rules may have an adverse effect on us.

We are now subject to new capital rules, adopted by the federal banking agencies but based on the international Basel III guidelines, effective January 1, 2015. See Item 1- Business - Regulation and Supervision. Some of the requirements of these new rules will be phased in over the three year period between 2016 and 2019. The impact of the new capital rules may require us to maintain higher levels of capital in the future than we have maintained in recent years, which could lower our return on equity.

Our FDIC insurance premiums may increase, and special assessments could be made, which might negatively impact our results of operations.

High levels of insured institution failures, as a result of the recent recession, significantly increased losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC. Further, the Dodd-Frank Act mandated the FDIC to increase the level of its reserves for future losses in its Deposit Insurance Fund. Since the Deposit Insurance Fund is funded by premiums and assessments paid by insured banks, our FDIC insurance premium could increase in future years depending upon the FDIC's actual loss experience, changes in our Bank's financial condition or capital strength, and future conditions in the banking industry.

Risks Related to Our Business and Financial Strategies

Economic weakness in our geographic markets could negatively affect us.

We conduct business from offices that are exclusively located in 13 Southern Indiana counties, from which substantially all of our customer base is drawn. Because of the geographic concentration of our operations and customer base, our results depend largely upon economic conditions in this area. Our performance could be negatively affected to the extent that business and economic conditions in this area do not continue to recover from the recent recession. Any material deterioration in economic conditions in these markets could have direct or indirect material adverse impacts on us, or on our customers or on the financial institutions with whom we deal as counterparties to financial transactions. Such deterioration could negatively impact customers' ability to obtain new loans or to repay existing loans, diminish the values of any collateral securing such loans and could cause increases in the number of the Company's customers experiencing financial distress and in the levels of the Company's delinquencies, non-performing loans and other problem assets, charge-offs and provision for credit losses, all of which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The underwriting and credit monitoring policies and procedures that we have adopted cannot eliminate the risk that we might incur losses on account of factors relating to the economy like those identified above, and those losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If our actual loan losses exceed our estimates, our earnings and financial condition will be impacted.

A significant source of risk for any bank or other enterprise that lends money arises from the possibility that losses will be sustained because borrowers, guarantors and related parties may fail (because of financial difficulties or other reasons) to perform in accordance with the terms of their loan agreements. In our case, we originate many loans that are secured, but some loans are unsecured depending on the nature of the loan. With respect to secured loans, the collateral securing the repayment of these loans includes a wide variety of real and personal property that may be insufficient to cover the obligations owed under such loans, due to adverse changes in collateral values caused by changes in prevailing economic, environmental and other conditions, including declines in the value of real estate and other external events.

We could be adversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Our earnings and cash flows are largely dependent upon our net interest income. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions, demand for loans, securities and deposits, and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies and, in particular, the monetary policies of the FRB. If the interest rates paid on deposits and other borrowings increase at a faster rate than the interest rates received on loans and other investments, our net interest income, and therefore earnings, could be adversely affected. Earnings could also be adversely affected if the interest rates received on loans and other investments fall more quickly than the interest rates paid on deposits and other borrowings. We maintain an investment portfolio consisting of various high quality liquid fixed-income securities. The nature of fixed-income securities is such that increases in prevailing market interest rates negatively impact the value of these securities, while decreases in prevailing market interest rates positively impact the value of these securities. Any substantial, prolonged change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The banking and financial services business in our markets is highly competitive.

We compete with much larger regional, national, and international competitors, including competitors that have no (or only a limited number of) offices physically located within our markets, many of which compete with us via Internet and other electronic product and service offerings. In addition, banking and other financial services competitors

(including newly organized companies) that are not currently represented by physical locations within our geographic markets could establish office facilities within our markets, including through their acquisition of existing competitors. Developments increasing the nature or level of our competition, or decreasing the effectiveness by which we compete, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. See also Part I, Item 1, of this Report, “Business - Competition,” and “Business - Regulation and Supervision.”

The manner in which we report our financial condition and results of operations may be affected by accounting changes.

Our financial condition and results of operations that are presented in our consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements, and selected financial data appearing in this Report, are, to a large degree, dependent upon our accounting policies. The selection of and application of these policies involve estimates, judgments and uncertainties that are subject to change, and the effect of any change in estimates or judgments that might be caused by future developments or resolution of uncertainties could be materially adverse to our reported financial condition and results of operations. In addition, authorities that prescribe accounting principles and standards for public companies from time to time change those principles or standards or adopt formal or informal interpretations of existing principles or standards. Such changes or interpretations (to the extent applicable to us) could result in changes that would be materially adverse to our reported financial condition and results of operations.

Liquidity risk could impair our ability to fund operations and jeopardize our financial condition.

Liquidity is essential to our business. An inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, the sale of securities or loans and other sources could have a substantial negative effect on our liquidity. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities or the terms of which are acceptable to us could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry or economy in general. Although we have historically been able to replace maturing deposits and borrowings as necessary, we might not be able to replace such funds in the future if, among other things, our results of operations or financial condition or the results of operations or financial condition of our lenders or market conditions were to change.

The value of securities in our investment securities portfolio may be negatively affected by disruptions in securities markets.

Prices and volumes of transactions in the nation's securities markets can be affected suddenly by economic crises, or by other national or international crises, such as national disasters, acts of war or terrorism, changes in commodities markets, or instability in foreign governments. Disruptions in securities markets may detrimentally affect the value of securities that we hold in our investment portfolio, such as through reduced valuations due to the perception of heightened credit and liquidity risks. There can be no assurance that declines in market value associated with these disruptions will not result in other than temporary impairments of these assets, which would lead to accounting charges that could have a material adverse effect on our net income and capital levels.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services companies are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services companies, or the financial services industry generally, have led to market-wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount due us.

We are dependent on key personnel and the loss of one or more of those key personnel could harm our business.

Competition for qualified employees and personnel in the financial services industry (including banking personnel, trust and investments personnel, and insurance personnel) is intense and there are a limited number of qualified persons with knowledge of and experience in our local Southern Indiana markets. Our success depends to a significant degree upon our ability to attract and retain qualified loan origination executives, sales executives for our trust and investment products and services, and sales executives for our insurance products and services. We also depend upon the continued contributions of our management personnel, and in particular upon the abilities of our senior executive management, and the loss of the services of one or more of them could harm our business.

Our controls and procedures may fail or be circumvented.

Management regularly reviews and updates our internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures, and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

We are exposed to risk of environmental liabilities with respect to properties to which we take title.

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

Risks Related to Our Operations

We face significant operational risks due to the high volume and the high dollar value nature of transactions we process.

We operate in many different businesses in diverse markets and rely on the ability of our employees and systems to process transactions. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from our operations, including but not limited to, the risk of fraud by employees or persons outside our company, the execution of unauthorized transactions, errors relating to transaction processing and technology, breaches of our internal control systems or failures of those of our suppliers or counterparties, compliance failures, cyber-attacks or unforeseen problems encountered while implementing new computer systems or upgrades to existing systems, business continuation and disaster recovery issues, and other external events. Insurance coverage may not be available for such losses, or where available, such losses may exceed insurance limits. This risk of loss also includes the potential legal actions that could arise as a result of an operational deficiency or as a result of noncompliance with applicable regulatory standards, adverse business decisions or their implementation, and customer attrition due to potential negative publicity. The occurrence of any of these events could cause us to suffer financial loss, face regulatory action and suffer damage to our reputation.

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or customer information, whether through a cyber-attack, other breach of our computer systems or otherwise, could harm our business.

In the normal course of our business, we collect, process and retain sensitive and confidential client and customer information on our behalf and on behalf of other third parties. Despite the security measures we have in place, our facilities and systems may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks, security breaches, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, misplaced or lost data, programming and / or human errors, or other similar events.

Information security risks for financial institutions like us have increased recently in part because of new technologies, the use of the Internet and telecommunications technologies (including mobile devices) to conduct financial and other business transactions and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, perpetrators of fraud, hackers, terrorists and others. In addition to cyber-attacks or other security breaches involving the theft of sensitive and confidential information, hackers recently have engaged in attacks against large financial institutions, particularly denial of service attacks, designed to disrupt key business services such as customer-facing web sites. We may not be able to anticipate or implement effective preventive measures against all security breaches of these types. Although we employ detection and response mechanisms designed to contain and mitigate security incidents, early detection

may be thwarted by sophisticated attacks and malware designed to avoid detection.

We also face risks related to cyber-attacks and other security breaches in connection with credit card transactions that typically involve the transmission of sensitive information regarding our customers through various third parties. Some of these parties have in the past been the target of security breaches and cyber-attacks, and because the transactions involve third parties and environments that we do not control or secure, future security breaches or cyber-attacks affecting any of these third parties could impact us through no fault of our own, and in some cases we may have exposure and suffer losses for breaches or attacks relating to them. We also rely on numerous other third party service providers to conduct other aspects of our business operations and face similar risks relating to them. We cannot be sure that their information security protocols are sufficient to withstand a cyber-attack or other security breach.

Any cyber-attack or other security breach involving the misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure of confidential customer information could severely damage our reputation, erode confidence in the security of our systems, products and services, expose us to the risk of litigation and liability, disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our information systems may experience an interruption or breach in security.

We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business. Any failure, interruption, or breach in security or operational integrity of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, loan, and other systems. While we have policies and procedures designed to prevent or limit the effect of the failure, interruption, or security breach of our information systems, we cannot completely ensure that any such failures, interruptions, or security breaches will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions, or security breaches of our information systems could damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon third parties for certain information system, data management and processing services and to provide key components of our business infrastructure.

We outsource certain information system and data management and processing functions to third party providers. These third party service providers are sources of operational and informational security risk to us, including risks associated with operational errors, information system interruptions or breaches, and unauthorized disclosures of sensitive or confidential client or customer information. If third party service providers encounter any of these issues, or if we have difficulty communicating with them, we could be exposed to disruption of operations, loss of service or connectivity to customers, reputational damage, and litigation risk that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or our business.

Third party vendors provide key components of our business infrastructure such as internet connections, network access and core application processing.

While we have selected these third party vendors carefully, we do not control their actions. Any problems caused by these third parties, including as a result of their not providing us their services for any reason or their performing their services poorly, could adversely affect our ability to deliver products and services to our customers and otherwise to conduct our business. Replacing these third party vendors could also entail significant delay and expense.

Risks Relating to Expansion of Our Businesses by Acquisition

Any acquisitions of banks, bank branches, or loans or other financial service assets pose risks to us.

We may buy banks, bank branches and other financial-service-related businesses and assets in the future. Acquiring other banks, businesses, or branches involves various risks commonly associated with acquisitions, including, among other things:

potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the acquired assets, operations or company;

exposure to potential asset quality issues of the acquired assets, operations or company;

environmental liability with acquired real estate collateral or other real estate;

difficulty and expense of integrating the operations, systems and personnel of the acquired assets, operations or company;

potential disruption to our ongoing business, including diversion of our management's time and attention;

the possible loss of key employees and customers of the acquired operations or company;

difficulty in estimating the value of the acquired assets, operations or company; and

potential changes in banking or tax laws or regulations that may affect the acquired assets, operations or company.

We may not be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with mergers or acquisitions.

17

Acquisitions typically involve the payment of a premium over book and market values, and, therefore, some dilution of the Company's tangible book value per common share or net income per common share (or both) may occur in connection with any future transaction.

We may incur substantial costs to expand by acquisition, and such acquisitions may not result in the levels of profits we seek.

Integration efforts for any future acquisitions may not be successful and following any future acquisition, after giving it effect, we may not achieve financial results comparable to or better than our historical experience.

We may participate in FDIC-assisted acquisitions, which could present additional risks to our financial condition.

We may make opportunistic whole or partial acquisitions of troubled financial institutions in transactions facilitated by the FDIC. In addition to the risks frequently associated with acquisitions, an acquisition of a troubled financial institution may involve a greater risk that the acquired assets underperform compared to our expectations. Because these acquisitions are structured in a manner that would not allow us the time normally associated with preparing for and evaluating an acquisition, including preparing for integration of an acquired institution, we may face additional risks including, among other things, the loss of customers, strain on management resources related to collection and management of problem loans and problems related to integration of personnel and operating systems. Additionally, while the FDIC may agree to assume certain losses in transactions that it facilitates, there can be no assurances that we would not be required to raise additional capital as a condition to, or as a result of, participation in an FDIC-assisted transaction. Any such transactions and related issuances of stock may have dilutive effect on earnings per share and share ownership.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

The Company's executive offices are located in the main office building of the Bank at 711 Main Street, Jasper, Indiana. The main office building, which is owned by the Bank and also serves as the main office of the Company's other subsidiaries, contains approximately 23,600 square feet of office space. The Bank and the Company's other subsidiaries also conduct their operations from 40 other locations in Southern Indiana of which 31 are owned by the Company and nine are leased from third parties.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

There are no material pending legal proceedings, other than routine litigation incidental to the business of the Company's subsidiaries, to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or of which any of their property is the subject.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market and Dividend Information

German American Bancorp, Inc.’s stock is traded on NASDAQ’s Global Select Market under the symbol GABC. The quarterly high and low closing prices for the Company’s common stock as reported by NASDAQ and quarterly cash dividends declared and paid are set forth in the table below.

	2014			2013		
	High	Low	Cash Dividend	High	Low	Cash Dividend
Fourth Quarter	\$30.82	\$25.73	\$0.16	\$30.15	\$23.51	\$0.15
Third Quarter	\$27.74	\$25.80	\$0.16	\$28.15	\$22.86	\$0.15
Second Quarter	\$29.79	\$25.07	\$0.16	\$22.69	\$19.96	\$0.15
First Quarter	\$29.75	\$25.54	\$0.16	\$23.63	\$21.54	\$0.15
			\$0.64			\$0.60

The Common Stock was held of record by approximately 3,397 shareholders at March 1, 2015.

Cash dividends paid to the Company’s shareholders are primarily funded from dividends received by the parent company from its bank subsidiary. The declaration and payment of future dividends will depend upon the earnings and financial condition of the Company and its subsidiaries, general economic conditions, compliance with regulatory requirements affecting the ability of the bank subsidiary and the Company to declare dividends, (for further discussion of such requirements, see Item 1, “Business - Regulation and Supervision - Restrictions on Bank Dividends or Loans to, or other Transactions with, the Parent Company and Parent Company Dividends”), and other factors.

Transfer Agent:	Computershare Priority Processing 250 Royall St Canton, MA 02021 Contact: Shareholder Relations (800) 884-4225	Shareholder Information and Corporate Office:	Terri A. Eckerle German American Bancorp, Inc. P.O. Box 810 Jasper, Indiana 47547-081 (812) 482-1314 (800) 482-1314
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Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the Company's five-year cumulative total returns with those of the Russell 2000 Stock Index, Russell Microcap Stock Index, and the Indiana Bank Peer Group. The Indiana Bank Peer Group (which is a custom peer group identified by Company management) includes all Indiana-based commercial bank holding companies (excluding companies owning thrift institutions that are not regulated as bank holding companies) that have been in existence as commercial bank holding companies throughout the five-year period ended December 31, 2014, the stocks of which have been traded on an established securities market (NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ) throughout that five-year period. The companies comprising the Indiana Bank Peer Group for purposes of the December 2014 comparison were: 1st Source Corp., Community Bank Shares of IN, First Financial Corp., First Merchants Corp., Lakeland Financial Corp., MainSource Financial Group, Old National Bancorp, and Horizon Bancorp. The returns of each company in the Indiana Bank Peer Group have been weighted to reflect the company's market capitalization. The Russell 2000 Stock Index, which is designed to measure the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe, is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index (which measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies) that includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities in that index based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership, and is annually reconstituted at the end of each June. The Russell Microcap Stock Index is an index representing the smallest 1,000 securities in the small-cap Russell 2000 Index plus the next 1,000 securities, which is also annually reconstituted at the end of each June. The Company's stock is currently included in the Russell 2000 Index and Russell Microcap Index.

Stock Repurchase Program Information

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's purchases of its common shares during each of the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾
October 2014	—	—	—	272,789
November 2014	882	⁽²⁾ \$29.87	—	272,789
December 2014	—	—	—	272,789

⁽¹⁾ On April 26, 2001, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had approved a stock repurchase program for up to 607,754 of its outstanding common shares, of which the Company had purchased 334,965 common shares through December 31, 2014 (both such numbers adjusted for subsequent stock dividends). The Board of Directors established no expiration date for this program. The Company purchased no shares under this program during the quarter ended December 31, 2014.

⁽²⁾ During November 2014, the 882 purchased shares were acquired by the Company from certain persons who held options ("optionees") to acquire the Company's common shares under its 1999 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan ("Plan") in connection with the exercises by such optionees of their options during November 2014. Under the terms of the Plan, optionees are generally entitled to pay some or all of the exercise price of their options by delivering to the Company common shares that the optionee may already own, subject to certain conditions. The Company is generally obligated to purchase any such common shares delivered to it by such optionees for this purpose and to apply the market value of those tendered shares as of the date of exercise of the options toward the exercise prices due upon exercise of the options. Shares acquired by the Company pursuant to option exercises under the Plan are not made pursuant to the repurchase program described by Note 1 and do not reduce the number of shares available for purchase under that program.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The Company maintains four plans under which it has authorized the issuance of its Common Shares to employees and non-employee directors as compensation: its 1992 Stock Option Plan (under which no new grants may be made), its 1999 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (under which no new grants may be made), its 2009 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan, and its 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Each of these four plans was approved by the requisite vote of the Company's common shareholders in the year of adoption by the Board of Directors. The Company is not a party to any individual compensation arrangement involving the authorization for issuance of its equity securities to any single person, other than option agreements and restricted stock award agreements that have been granted under the terms of one of the four plans identified above. The following table sets forth information regarding these plans as of December 31, 2014:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants or Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in First Column)

Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	51,517	(a) \$16.70	753,417	(b)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—	
Total	51,517	\$16.70	753,417	

21

(a) Does not include any shares that employees may have the right to purchase under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan in August 2015 in respect of employee payroll deductions of participating employees that had accumulated as of December 31, 2014 during the plan year that commenced in August 2014. Although these employees have the right under this Plan to have their accumulated payroll deductions applied to the purchase of Common Shares at a discounted price in August 2015, the price at which such shares may be purchased and the number of shares that may be purchased under that Plan at that time is not presently determinable.

(b) Represents 414,901 shares that the Company may in the future issue to employees under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (although the Company typically purchases the shares needed for sale to participating employees on the open market rather than issuing new issue shares to such employees) and 338,516 shares that were available for grant or issuance at December 31, 2014 under the 2009 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan. Under the Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan, the aggregate number of Common Shares available for the grant of awards (subject to customary anti-dilution adjustment provisions) cumulatively following the adoption of the Plan in 2009 through the expiration of the Plan in 2019 may not exceed the sum of the following: (a) 500,000 shares, plus (b) any shares exchanged by a participant as full or partial payment to the Company of the exercise price of an option granted to the participant under the Plan; plus (c) at the beginning of each calendar year, an additional number of shares (if any) equal to the number of shares that would result in the number of shares available for awards as of such date being equal to one percent (1%) of the total number of the Company's shares outstanding as of the immediately preceding December 31, on a fully-diluted basis.

For additional information regarding the Company's equity incentive plans and employee stock purchase plan, see Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of this Report.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes that are included in Item 8 of this Report, and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” which is included in Item 7 of this Report (dollars in thousands, except per share data). Year-to-year financial information comparability is affected by the acquisition accounting treatment for mergers and acquisitions, including but not limited to the Company’s acquisitions of two branches of another bank in May 2010, the Company’s acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc., effective January 1, 2011 and the Company’s acquisition of United Commerce Bancorp, effective October 1, 2013.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Summary of Operations:						
Interest Income	\$80,386	\$75,672	\$77,160	\$80,161	\$64,193	
Interest Expense	6,047	7,155	10,912	16,180	15,522	
Net Interest Income	74,339	68,517	66,248	63,981	48,671	
Provision for Loan Losses	150	350	2,412	6,800	5,225	
Net Interest Income after Provision For Loan Losses	74,189	68,167	63,836	57,181	43,446	
Non-interest Income	23,937	23,615	21,811	21,576	16,943	
Non-interest Expense	57,713	54,905	50,923	50,782	41,361	
Income before Income Taxes	40,413	36,877	34,724	27,975	19,028	
Income Tax Expense	12,069	11,464	10,669	7,726	5,623	
Net Income	\$28,344	\$25,413	\$24,055	\$20,249	\$13,405	
Year-end Balances:						
Total Assets	\$2,237,099	\$2,163,827	\$2,006,300	\$1,873,767	\$1,375,888	
Total Loans, Net of Unearned Income	1,447,982	1,382,382	1,204,866	1,120,993	917,236	
Total Deposits	1,779,761	1,812,156	1,640,931	1,556,198	1,087,286	
Total Long-term Debt	64,591	87,237	89,472	90,974	81,016	
Total Shareholders’ Equity	228,824	200,097	185,026	167,610	121,534	
Average Balances:						
Total Assets	\$2,170,761	\$2,037,236	\$1,934,123	\$1,823,703	\$1,330,540	
Total Loans, Net of Unearned Income	1,406,000	1,272,055	1,147,891	1,114,181	906,127	
Total Deposits	1,783,348	1,695,796	1,618,712	1,521,204	1,046,295	
Total Shareholders’ Equity	214,496	189,689	177,207	159,765	119,867	
Per Share Data:						
Net Income ⁽¹⁾	\$2.14	\$1.98	\$1.90	\$1.61	\$1.21	
Cash Dividends	0.64	0.60	0.56	0.56	0.56	
Book Value at Year-end	17.31	15.19	14.64	13.31	10.94	
Other Data at Year-end:						
Number of Shareholders	3,398	3,444	3,105	3,221	3,194	
Number of Employees	473	478	439	417	359	
Weighted Average Number of Shares ⁽¹⁾	13,223,178	12,807,678	12,637,743	12,587,748	11,104,887	
Selected Performance Ratios:						
Return on Assets	1.31	% 1.25	% 1.24	% 1.11	% 1.01	%

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Return on Equity	13.21	%	13.40	%	13.57	%	12.67	%	11.18	%	
Equity to Assets	10.23	%	9.25	%	9.22	%	8.95	%	8.83	%	
Dividend Payout	29.81	%	30.18	%	29.38	%	34.80	%	46.36	%	
Net Charge-offs (Recoveries) to Average Loans	(0.01)	%	0.10	%	0.19	%	0.43	%	0.32	%
Allowance for Loan Losses to Loans	1.03	%	1.05	%	1.29	%	1.37	%	1.45	%	
Net Interest Margin	3.76	%	3.67	%	3.74	%	3.84	%	3.98	%	

(1) Share and Per Share Data includes the dilutive effect of stock options.

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

INTRODUCTION

German American Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company"), is a NASDAQ-traded (symbol: GABC) bank holding company based in Jasper, Indiana. The Company, through its banking subsidiary German American Bancorp, operates 37 commercial and retail banking offices in 13 southern Indiana counties. The Company also owns a trust, brokerage, and financial planning subsidiary (German American Financial Advisors & Trust Company) and a full line property and casualty insurance agency (German American Insurance, Inc.).

Throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis, as elsewhere in this Report, when we use the term "Company", we will usually be referring to the business and affairs (financial and otherwise) of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates as a whole. Occasionally, we will refer to the term "parent company" or "holding company" when we mean to refer to only German American Bancorp, Inc., and the term "Bank" when we mean to refer to only the Company's bank subsidiary.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes an analysis of the major components of the Company's operations for the years 2012 through 2014 and its financial condition as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. This information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and footnotes contained elsewhere in this Report and with the description of business included in Item 1 of this Report (including the cautionary disclosure regarding "Forward Looking Statements and Associated Risks"). Financial and other information by segment is included in Note 15 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report and is incorporated into this Item 7 by reference.

The statements of management's expectations and goals concerning the Company's future operations and performance that are set forth in the following Management Overview and in other sections of this Item 7 are forward-looking statements, and readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Actual results may differ materially from the expectations of the Company that is expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. This Item 7, as well as the discussions in Item 1 ("Business") entitled "Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks" and in Item 1A ("Risk Factors") (which discussions are incorporated in this Item 7 by reference) list some of the factors that could cause the Company's actual results to vary materially from those expressed or implied by any such forward-looking statements.

Any statements of management's expectations and goals concerning the Company's future operations and performance, and future financial condition, liquidity and capital resources that are set forth in the following Management Overview and in other sections of this Item 7 are forward-looking statements, and readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Actual results may differ materially from the expectations of the Company that is expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. This Item 7, as well as the discussions in Item 1 ("Business") entitled "Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks" and in Item 1A ("Risk Factors") (which discussions are incorporated in this Item 7 by reference) list some of the factors that could cause the Company's actual results to vary materially from those expressed or implied by any such forward-looking statements.

MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

The Company's 2014 net income totaled \$28,344,000, or \$2.14 per diluted share, which was a record level of earnings for the Company and represented an 8% increase on a per share basis over the Company's 2013 net income of

\$25,413,000, or \$1.98 per diluted share. The Company's return on average equity for 2014 was 13.2%, representing the tenth consecutive year the Company has achieved a double-digit return on equity.

The record earnings performance during 2014 was attributable to an increased level of net interest income, driven by a higher level of earning assets and an improved net interest margin, increased levels of non-interest income, and solid and improved asset quality. These positive impacts were partially mitigated by an increased level of non-interest expenses.

Net interest income improved by \$5,822,000, or approximately 9%, during 2014 compared with 2013. The Company's 2014 earnings were positively impacted by a \$322,000, or 1%, increase in the level of non-interest income. The key drivers in the increased level of non-interest income was higher trust and investment product fees and increased insurance revenues. Non-interest expenses increased \$2,808,000, or 5%, during 2014 compared with 2013. The increase in non-interest expenses was largely impacted by the inclusion of the United Commerce Bancorp operations which was acquired by the Company effective October 1, 2013, a new financial center in Columbus, Indiana, and the implementation of new digital banking systems.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to cover probable incurred credit losses at the balance sheet date. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off. A provision for loan losses is charged to operations based on management's periodic evaluation of the necessary allowance balance. Evaluations are conducted at least quarterly and more often if deemed necessary. The ultimate recovery of all loans is susceptible to future market factors beyond the Company's control.

The Company has an established process to determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The determination of the allowance is inherently subjective, as it requires significant estimates, including the amounts and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, estimated losses on other classified loans and pools of homogeneous loans, and consideration of past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors, all of which may be susceptible to significant change. The allowance consists of two components of allocations, specific and general. These two components represent the total allowance for loan losses deemed adequate to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio.

Commercial and agricultural loans are subject to a standardized grading process administered by an internal loan review function. The need for specific reserves is considered for credits when graded impaired or when: (a) the customer's cash flow or net worth appears insufficient to repay the loan; (b) the loan has been criticized in a regulatory examination; (c) the loan is on non-accrual; or, (d) other reasons where the ultimate collectability of the loan is in question, or the loan characteristics require special monitoring. Specific allowances are established in cases where management has identified significant conditions or circumstances related to an individual credit that we believe indicates the loan is impaired.

Specific allocations on impaired loans are determined by comparing the loan balance to the present value of expected cash flows or expected collateral proceeds. Allocations are also applied to categories of loans not considered individually impaired but for which the rate of loss is expected to be greater than historical averages, including those graded substandard and non-performing consumer or residential real estate loans. Such allocations are based on past loss experience and information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values.

During the third quarter of 2014, a modification was made to the Company's standard methodology for calculating the allowance for loan losses. This modification centered on commercial and agricultural loans that are graded as substandard and was undertaken as a part of the Company's annual update of its migration analysis utilized in the allowance for loan losses calculations. Prior to the third quarter of 2014, the allocation for substandard, non-impaired commercial and agricultural loans was based on evaluating the amount of potential loss of each individual credit

relationship internally graded substandard. Beginning in the third quarter of 2014, the Company adjusted its methodology to assign allocations for substandard commercial and agricultural credits utilizing migration analysis techniques. The modification to the methodology during the third quarter of 2014 resulted in a decrease of \$63,000 to the overall required loan loss allowance.

General allocations are made for other pools of loans, including non-classified loans, homogeneous portfolios of consumer and residential real estate loans, and loans within certain industry categories believed to present unique risk of loss. General allocations of the allowance are primarily made based on historical average for loan losses for these portfolios, judgmentally adjusted for economic, external and internal factors and portfolio trends. Economic factors include evaluating changes in international, national, regional and local economic and business conditions that affect the collectability of the loan portfolio. Internal factors include evaluating changes in lending policies and procedures; changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio; and changes in experience, ability and depth of lending management and staff. In setting our external and internal factors we also consider the overall level of the allowance for loan losses to total loans; our allowance coverage as compared to similar size bank holding companies; and regulatory requirements.

Due to the imprecise nature of estimating the allowance for loan losses, the Company's allowance for loan losses includes a minor unallocated component. The unallocated component of the allowance for loan losses incorporates the Company's judgmental determination of inherent losses that may not be fully reflected in other allocations, including factors such as economic uncertainties, lending staff quality, industry trends impacting specific portfolio segments, and broad portfolio quality trends. Therefore, the ratio of allocated to unallocated components within the total allowance may fluctuate from period to period.

Securities Valuation

Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses reported separately in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. The Company obtains market values from a third party on a monthly basis in order to adjust the securities to fair value. Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values are carried at cost. Additionally, when securities are deemed to be other than temporarily impaired, a charge will be recorded through earnings; therefore, future changes in the fair value of securities could have a significant impact on the Company's operating results. In determining whether a market value decline is other than temporary, management considers the reason for the decline, the extent of the decline, the duration of the decline and whether the Company intends to sell or believes it will be required to sell the securities prior to recovery. As of December 31, 2014, gross unrealized losses on the securities available-for-sale portfolio totaled approximately \$5,518,000 and gross unrealized gains totaled approximately \$10,130,000. As of December 31, 2014, held-to-maturity securities had a gross unrecognized gain of approximately \$2,000.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense involves estimates related to the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets and loss contingencies related to exposure from tax examinations.

A valuation allowance reduces deferred tax assets to the amount management believes is more likely than not to be realized. In evaluating the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers the likelihood that sufficient taxable income of appropriate character will be generated within carryback and carryforward periods, including consideration of available tax planning strategies. Tax related loss contingencies, including assessments arising from tax examinations and tax strategies, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. In considering the likelihood of loss, management considers the nature of the contingency, the progress of any examination or related protest or appeal, the views of legal counsel and other advisors, experience of the Company or other enterprises in similar matters, if any, and management's intended response to any assessment.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

NET INCOME

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$28,344,000 or \$2.14 per diluted share, an increase of \$2,931,000 or approximately 8% on a per share basis, from the year ended December 31, 2013 net income of \$25,413,000 or \$1.98 per diluted share. For 2014, the improvement in earnings was primarily attributable to an increased level of net interest income, driven by a higher level of earning assets and improved net interest margin.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 totaled \$25,413,000 or \$1.98 per diluted share, an increase of \$1,358,000 or approximately 4% on a per share basis, from the year ended December 31, 2012 net income of \$24,055,000 or \$1.90 per diluted share. For 2013, the improvement in earnings was attributable to an increased level of net interest income, improved non-interest income, and a reduced level of provision for loan loss partially offset by a higher level of non-interest expense.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income is the Company's single largest source of earnings, and represents the difference between interest and fees realized on earning assets, less interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds. Several factors contribute to the determination of net interest income and net interest margin, including the volume and mix of earning assets, interest rates, and income taxes. Many factors affecting net interest income are subject to control by management policies and actions. Factors beyond the control of management include the general level of credit and deposit demand, Federal Reserve Board monetary policy, and changes in tax laws.

Net interest income increased \$5,822,000 or 9% (an increase of \$6,672,000 or 9% on a tax-equivalent basis) during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared with 2013. The increased level of net interest income during 2014 compared with 2013 was driven by a higher level of earning assets and a higher net interest margin (expressed as a percentage of average earning assets).

The net interest margin represents tax-equivalent net interest income expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. The tax equivalent net interest margin was 3.76% during 2014 compared to 3.67% during 2013. The yield on earning assets totaled 4.06% during 2014 compared to 4.04% in 2013 while the cost of funds (expressed as a percentage of average earning assets) totaled 0.30% during 2014 compared to 0.37% in 2013.

The improvement of the net interest margin and net interest income in 2014 compared with 2013 was attributable to an increased level of average loans outstanding, improved securities yields and a decline in the Company's cost of funds. Accretion of loan discounts on acquired loans contributed approximately 6 basis points to the net interest margin in 2014 and approximately 8 basis points in 2013.

Net interest income increased \$2,269,000 or 3% (an increase of \$2,500,000 or 4% on a tax-equivalent basis) during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared with 2012. The increased net interest income during 2013 compared with 2012 was largely driven by an increased level of earning assets primarily attributable to average loan growth and an overall decline in the Company's cost of funds partially mitigated by a decline in the accretion of loan discounts on acquired loans and a lower net interest margin (expressed as a percentage of average earning assets).

The tax equivalent net interest margin was 3.67% for 2013 compared to 3.74% during 2012. The yield on earning assets totaled 4.04% during 2013 compared to 4.34% in 2012 while the cost of funds (expressed as a percentage of average earning assets) totaled 0.37% during 2013 compared to 0.60% in 2012.

The decline in the net interest margin in 2013 compared with 2012 was largely attributable to the continued downward pressure on earning asset yields being driven by a historically low market interest rate environment and a competitive marketplace for lending opportunities. Also contributing to the lower net interest margin was a decline in the accretion of loan discounts on certain acquired loans. Accretion contributed approximately 8 basis points on an annualized basis to the net interest margin during 2013 compared to approximately 12 basis points during 2012. The decline in the Company's cost of funds by approximately 23 basis points during 2013 compared to 2012 was largely driven by a continued decline in deposit rates and also attributable to the repayment of \$19.3 million of subordinated debentures with an interest rate of 8% that occurred in the second quarter of 2013.

The following table summarizes net interest income (on a tax-equivalent basis) for each of the past three years. For tax-equivalent adjustments, an effective tax rate of 35% was used for all years presented ⁽¹⁾.

Average Balance Sheet

(Tax-equivalent basis, dollars in thousands)

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2014			Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013			Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012		
	Principal Balance	Income / Expense	Yield / Rate	Principal Balance	Income / Expense	Yield / Rate	Principal Balance	Income / Expense	Yield / Rate
ASSETS									
Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments	\$14,056	\$12	0.09 %	\$15,507	\$30	0.19 %	\$44,999	\$91	0.20 %
Securities:									
Taxable	493,144	10,409	2.11 %	541,478	11,091	2.05 %	547,949	12,946	2.36 %
Non-taxable	131,962	6,721	5.09 %	87,471	4,491	5.13 %	71,961	3,743	5.20 %
Total Loans and Leases (2)	1,406,000	65,896	4.69 %	1,272,055	61,862	4.86 %	1,147,891	61,951	5.40 %
TOTAL INTEREST EARNING ASSETS	2,045,162	83,038	4.06 %	1,916,511	77,474	4.04 %	1,812,800	78,731	4.34 %
Other Assets	141,287			136,170			137,594		
Less: Allowance for Loan Losses	(15,688)			(15,445)			(16,271)		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,170,761			\$2,037,236			\$1,934,123		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Interest-bearing Demand Deposits	\$552,966	\$724	0.13 %	\$534,095	\$856	0.16 %	\$512,232	\$972	0.19 %
Savings Deposits and Money Market Accounts	485,277	570	0.12 %	466,391	717	0.15 %	435,475	792	0.18 %
Time Deposits	336,269	2,834	0.84 %	339,469	3,124	0.92 %	357,193	5,194	1.45 %
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	160,101	1,919	1.20 %	136,569	2,458	1.80 %	118,201	3,954	3.35 %
TOTAL INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES	1,534,613	6,047	0.39 %	1,476,524	7,155	0.48 %	1,423,101	10,912	0.77 %
Demand Deposit Accounts	408,836			355,841			313,812		
Other Liabilities	12,816			15,182			20,003		

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TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,956,265	1,847,547	1,756,916	
Shareholders' Equity	214,496	189,689	177,207	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$2,170,761	\$2,037,236	\$1,934,123	
COST OF FUNDS		0.30 %	0.37 %	0.60 %
NET INTEREST INCOME	\$76,991	\$70,319	\$67,819	
NET INTEREST MARGIN		3.76 %	3.67 %	3.74 %

(1) Yields were determined as though interest earned on the Company's investments in municipal bonds and loans was fully taxable.

(2) Loans held-for-sale and non-accruing loans have been included in average loans. Interest income on loans includes loan fees of \$2,036, \$2,055 and \$3,164 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated a summary of the changes in interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in volume and changes in rates:

Net Interest Income – Rate / Volume Analysis
(Tax-Equivalent basis, dollars in thousands)

	2014 compared to 2013			2013 compared to 2012		
	Increase / (Decrease) Due to ⁽¹⁾			Increase / (Decrease) Due to ⁽¹⁾		
	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income:						
Federal Funds Sold and Other						
Short-term Investments	\$ (3)	\$ (15)	\$ (18)	\$ (57)	\$ (4)	\$ (61)
Taxable Securities	(1,013)	331	(682)	(151)	(1,704)	(1,855)
Non-taxable Securities	2,266	(36)	2,230	797	(49)	748
Loans and Leases	6,338	(2,304)	4,034	6,354	(6,443)	(89)
Total Interest Income	7,588	(2,024)	5,564	6,943	(8,200)	(1,257)
Interest Expense:						
Savings and Interest-bearing Demand	58	(337)	(279)	94	(285)	(191)
Time Deposits	(29)	(261)	(290)	(247)	(1,823)	(2,070)
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	375	(914)	(539)	543	(2,039)	(1,496)
Total Interest Expense	404	(1,512)	(1,108)	390	(4,147)	(3,757)
Net Interest Income	\$7,184	\$ (512)	\$6,672	\$6,553	\$ (4,053)	\$2,500

⁽¹⁾ The change in interest due to both rate and volume has been allocated to volume and rate changes in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

See the Company's Average Balance Sheet and the discussions headed USES OF FUNDS, SOURCES OF FUNDS, and "RISK MANAGEMENT – Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk Management" for further information on the Company's net interest income, net interest margin, and interest rate sensitivity position.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

The Company provides for loan losses through regular provisions to the allowance for loan losses. The provision is affected by net charge-offs on loans and changes in specific and general allocations required on the allowance for loan losses. Provisions for loan losses totaled \$150,000, \$350,000, and \$2,412,000 in 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

During 2014, the provision for loan loss represented approximately 1 basis point of average outstanding loans while the Company realized net recoveries of approximately 1 basis point of average outstanding loans. During 2013, the provision for loan loss represented approximately 3 basis points of average outstanding loans while net charge-offs represented 10 basis points of average loans outstanding loans.

The Company's allowance for loan losses represented 1.03% of total loans at year-end 2014 compared with 1.05% at year-end 2013. Under acquisition accounting, loans are recorded at fair value which includes a credit risk component, and therefore the allowance on loans acquired is not carried over from the seller.

The provision for loan loss declined \$2,062,000, or 85%, during 2013 compared to 2012. The decline in the provision for loan losses during 2013 compared with 2012 was attributable to a reduced level of net charge-offs, lower levels of non-performing loans, and a lower level of adversely classified loans.

Provisions for loan losses in all periods were made at a level deemed necessary by management to absorb estimated, probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio. A detailed evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is completed quarterly by management, the results of which are used to determine provisions for loan losses. Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other qualitative factors. Refer also to the sections entitled CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES and "RISK MANAGEMENT - Lending and Loan Administration" for further discussion of the provision and allowance for loan losses.

NON-INTEREST INCOME

During 2014, non-interest income increased \$322,000 or 1% compared with 2013 and during 2013 increased \$1,804,000 or 8% compared with 2012.

Non-interest Income (dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			% Change From Prior Year		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	
Trust and Investment Product Fees	\$3,675	\$3,358	\$2,657	9	% 26	%
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	4,829	4,144	4,076	17	2	
Insurance Revenues	7,255	6,217	5,524	17	13	
Company Owned Life Insurance	826	965	974	(14)	(1))
Interchange Fee Income	1,961	1,854	1,724	6	8	
Other Operating Income	2,018	2,003	1,955	1	2	
Subtotal	20,564	18,541	16,910	11	10	
Net Gains on Sales of Loans	1,892	2,645	3,234	(28)	(18))
Net Gain on Securities	1,481	2,429	1,667	(39)	46)
TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	\$23,937	\$23,615	\$21,811	1	8	

Trust and investment product fees increased \$317,000, or 9%, during 2014 compared with 2013 following an increase of \$701,000, or 26%, during 2013 compared with 2012. The increase during 2014 compared to 2013 was attributable to a 19% increase in retail brokerage revenues. The increase during 2013 compared to 2012 was attributable to a 35% increase in trust revenues and a 19% increase in brokerage revenues. Service charges on deposit accounts increased \$685,000 or 17%, during 2014 compared with 2013.

Insurance revenues increased approximately \$1,038,000, or 17%, during 2014 as compared to 2013 as a result of increased contingency revenue and increased commercial insurance revenue. Contingency revenue totaled \$1,049,000 in 2014 compared with \$246,000 during 2013. Contingency revenue is reflective of claims and loss experience with insurance carriers that the Company represents through its property and casualty insurance agency. Insurance revenues increased \$693,000, or 13%, during 2013 as compared to 2012 primarily as a result of increased commercial insurance revenue and to a lesser extent increased contingency revenue. Contingency revenue totaled \$246,000 during 2013 compared to \$88,000 in 2012.

Net gains on sales of loans decreased \$753,000, or 28%, during 2014 compared with 2013. Net gain on sales of residential loans decreased \$589,000, or 18%, during 2013 compared with 2012. Loan sales for 2014, 2013, and 2012 totaled \$99.4 million, \$166.6 million, and \$186.8 million, respectively.

During 2014, the Company realized net gains on the sale of securities of \$1,481,000 related to the sale of approximately \$58.7 million of securities. During 2013, the Company realized net gains on the sale of securities of \$2,429,000 related to the sale of \$90.5 million of securities. Included in the gain during 2013 was a \$343,000 gain the

Company realized related to the acquisition accounting treatment of the existing equity ownership position the Company held in United Commerce at the time of acquisition. During 2012, the Company realized net gains on the sale of securities of \$1,667,000 related to the sale of approximately \$94.3 million of securities.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

During 2014, non-interest expense increased \$2,808,000, or 5%, compared with 2013. During 2013, non-interest expense increased \$3,982,000, or 8% compared with 2012.

Non-interest Expense (dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			% Change From		
	2014	2013	2012	Prior Year		
				2014	2013	%
Salaries and Employee Benefits	\$32,710	\$31,482	\$29,086	4	% 8	%
Occupancy, Furniture and Equipment Expense	7,047	6,443	6,256	9	3	
FDIC Premiums	1,113	1,050	1,116	6	(6)
Data Processing Fees	3,675	3,133	1,879	17	67	
Professional Fees	2,294	2,577	2,247	(11	)	15
Advertising and Promotion	1,977	1,863	1,714	6	9	
Intangible Amortization	1,254	1,416	1,655	(11	)	(14
Other Operating Expenses	7,643	6,941	6,970	10	n/m	(1)
TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSE	\$57,713	\$54,905	\$50,923	5	8	

(1) n/m = not meaningful

Salaries and benefits increased \$1,228,000, or 4%, during 2014 compared with 2013. The increase in salaries and benefits during 2014 compared with 2013 was primarily the result of an increased number of full-time equivalent employees due in part to the acquisition of United Commerce Bancorp. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$2,396,000, or 8%, during 2013 compared with 2012. The increase was primarily the result of an increased number of full-time equivalent employees due in part to an increased number of banking locations including the acquisition of United Commerce, increased costs related to the Company's health insurance plan, and the termination of a frozen defined benefit pension plan.

Occupancy, furniture and equipment expense increased \$604,000, or 9%, in 2014 compared with 2013. The increase was related to a larger number of banking offices driven by the acquisition of United Commerce Bancorp and a new banking location in Columbus. Occupancy, furniture and equipment expense increased \$187,000, or approximately 3%, during 2013 compared with 2012.

Data processing fees increased \$542,000, or 17%, during 2014 compared with 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to costs associated with the implementation of new commercial and retail digital banking platforms late in the fourth quarter of 2013 and in the first quarter of 2014. Data processing fees increased \$1,254,000, or 67%, during 2013 compared with 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to the additional data processing fees incurred by the acquisition of United Commerce as well as the resolution of a data processing contractual dispute that reversed during 2012 which was related to the acquisition of American Community Bancorp.

Professional fees decreased \$283,000, or 11%, during 2014 compared with 2013 following an increase of \$330,000, or 15%, during 2013 compared with 2012. Professional fees in 2013 were elevated related to professional fees associated with the acquisition of United Commerce Bancorp and fees associated with the Company's review of its overall operating effectiveness and efficiency. These fees in 2013 resulted in the decline in overall professional fees when compared to 2014 and the increase when compared to 2012.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

The Company records a provision for current income taxes payable, along with a provision for deferred taxes payable in the future. Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences, which are items recorded for financial statement purposes in a different period than for income tax returns. The Company's effective tax rate was 29.9%, 31.1%, and 30.7%, respectively, in 2014, 2013, and 2012. The effective tax rate in all periods is lower than the blended statutory rate. The lower effective rate in all periods primarily resulted from the Company's tax-exempt investment income on securities, loans, and company owned life insurance, income tax credits generated by investments in affordable housing projects and investments in new market tax credit projects, and income generated by subsidiaries domiciled in a state with no state or local income tax. See Note 10 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report for additional details relative to the Company's income tax provision.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company and its affiliate bank are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and prompt corrective action regulations involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications, including well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, under-capitalized, significantly under-capitalized and critically under-capitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. The Company and its affiliate bank at year-end 2014 were categorized as well-capitalized as that term is defined by applicable regulations. See Note 8 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report for actual and required capital ratios and for additional information regarding capital adequacy.

In July 2013, the two federal banking regulatory agencies that have authority to regulate the Company's capital resources and capital structure (the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("FRB") and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC")) took action to finalize the application to the United States banking industry of new regulatory capital requirements that are established by the international banking framework commonly referred to as "Basel III" and to implement certain other changes required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. These rules make significant changes to the U.S. bank regulatory capital framework, and generally increase capital requirements for banking organizations. Although the Company believes that these new rules, as they are phased in over a multi-year period commencing January 1, 2015, will in general increase the amount of capital that the Company and the Bank may be required to maintain, the Company does not presently expect (subject to cautionary factors set forth in this Report under Item 1 ("Business") entitled "Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks" and in Item 1A ("Risk Factors")) that any materially burdensome compliance efforts with these final capital rules will be required of the Company. For additional information, also see the discussion in this Report under Item 1 - Business - Regulation and Supervision.

As of December 31, 2014, shareholders' equity increased by \$28.7 million to \$228.8 million compared with \$200.1 million at year-end 2013. The increase in shareholders' equity was primarily attributable to an increase of \$19.9 million in retained earnings and an increase of \$8.2 million in accumulated other comprehensive income primarily related to an increase in the fair value of the Company's available-for-sale securities portfolio. Shareholders' equity represented 10.2% of total assets at December 31, 2014 and 9.3% of total assets at December 31, 2013. Shareholders' equity included \$22.6 million of goodwill and other intangible assets at year-end 2014 compared to \$23.9 million of goodwill and other intangible assets at December 31, 2013.

USES OF FUNDS

LOANS

December 31, 2014 loans outstanding increased \$66.8 million, or 5% from year-end 2013. The increase in loans during 2014 was broad based but was primarily attributable to commercial and industrial loans and agricultural loans and with growth occurring across virtually the entire market area of the Company. Commercial and industrial loans increased \$29.1 million, or 8%, commercial real estate loans increased \$1.0 million, or less than 1%, agricultural loans increased \$23.9 million, or 12%, consumer loans increased \$4.2 million, or 3%, and residential mortgage loans increased \$8.5 million or 7%.

December 31, 2013 loans outstanding increased approximately \$177.3 million, or 15% from year-end 2012. The loans acquired from United Commerce Bancorp totaled approximately \$76.9 million at year-end 2013. Commercial and industrial loans increased \$15.6 million or 5%, commercial real estate loans increased \$93.6 million or 19%, agricultural loans increased \$13.0 million or 7%, consumer loans increased \$15.1 million or 13%, and residential mortgage loans increased \$40.1 million or 45% during 2013.

The composition of the loan portfolio has remained relatively stable and diversified over the past several years including 2014. The portfolio is most heavily concentrated in commercial real estate loans at 40% of the portfolio. The Company's exposure to non-owner occupied commercial real estate was limited to 20% of the total loan portfolio at year-end 2014. The Company's commercial lending is extended to various industries, including hotel, agribusiness and manufacturing, as well as health care, wholesale, and retail services. The Company has only limited exposure in construction and development lending with this segment representing approximately 2% of the total loan portfolio.

Loan Portfolio (dollars in thousands)	December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$380,079	\$350,955	\$335,373	\$293,172	\$218,443	
Commercial Real Estate Loans	583,086	582,066	488,496	452,071	339,555	
Agricultural Loans	216,774	192,880	179,906	167,693	165,166	
Home Equity and Consumer Loans	134,847	130,628	115,540	124,479	118,244	
Residential Mortgage Loans	137,204	128,683	88,586	86,134	77,310	
Total Loans	1,451,990	1,385,212	1,207,901	1,123,549	918,718	
Less: Unearned Income	(4,008)	(2,830)	(3,035)	(2,556)	(1,482)	
Subtotal	1,447,982	1,382,382	1,204,866	1,120,993	917,236	
Less: Allowance for Loan Losses	(14,929)	(14,584)	(15,520)	(15,312)	(13,317)	
Loans, Net	\$1,433,053	\$1,367,798	\$1,189,346	\$1,105,681	\$903,919	
Ratio of Loans to Total Loans						
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	26	% 25	% 28	% 26	% 24	%
Commercial Real Estate Loans	40	% 42	% 40	% 40	% 37	%
Agricultural Loans	15	% 14	% 15	% 15	% 18	%
Home Equity and Consumer Loans	9	% 10	% 10	% 11	% 13	%
Residential Mortgage Loans	10	% 9	% 7	% 8	% 8	%
Total Loans	100	% 100	% 100	% 100	% 100	%

The Company's policy is generally to extend credit to consumer and commercial borrowers in its primary geographic market area in Southern Indiana. Commercial extensions of credit outside this market area are generally concentrated in real estate loans within a 120 mile radius of the Company's primary market and are granted on a selective basis. These out-of-market credits include participations that the Company may purchase from time to time in loans that are primarily originated by banks in which the Company owns (or previously owned) non-controlling common stock investments.

The following table indicates the amounts of loans (excluding residential mortgages on 1-4 family residences and consumer loans) outstanding as of December 31, 2014, which, based on remaining scheduled repayments of principal, are due in the periods indicated (dollars in thousands).

	Within	One to Five	After	Total
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Commercial and Agricultural	One Year \$505,453	Years \$582,614	Five Years \$91,872	\$1,179,939
			Interest Sensitivity	
Loans Maturing After One Year			Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
			\$165,346	\$509,140

33

INVESTMENTS

The investment portfolio is a principal source for funding the Company's loan growth and other liquidity needs of its subsidiaries. The Company's securities portfolio primarily consists of money market securities, uncollateralized federal agency securities, municipal obligations of state and political subdivisions, and mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies. Money market securities include federal funds sold, interest-bearing balances with banks, and other short-term investments. The composition of the year-end balances in the investment portfolio is presented in Note 2 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report and in the table below:

Investment Portfolio, at Amortized Cost (dollars in thousands)	December 31,							
	2014	%	2013	%	2012	%		
Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments	\$8,965	2	% \$22,762	3	% \$7,463	1	%	
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	20,000	3	20,000	3	23,570	4		
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	147,505	23	112,276	18	71,698	13		
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	458,709	72	481,724	76	475,452	82		
Equity Securities	353	n/m ⁽¹⁾	353	n/m ⁽¹⁾	684	n/m ⁽¹⁾		
Total Securities Portfolio	\$635,532	100	% \$637,115	100	% \$578,867	100	%	

⁽¹⁾ n/m = not meaningful

The amortized cost of investment securities, including federal funds sold and short-term investments, decreased \$1.6 million at year-end 2014 compared with year-end 2013 and increased \$58.2 million at year-end 2013 compared with year-end 2012. The largest concentration in the investment portfolio continues to be in mortgage related securities representing 72% of the total securities portfolio at December 31, 2014. The Company's level of obligations of state and political subdivisions increased to \$147.5 million or 23% of the portfolio at December 31, 2014.

Investment Securities, at Carrying Value
(dollars in thousands)

	December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Securities Held-to-Maturity			
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	\$184	\$268	\$346
Securities Available-for-Sale			
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$19,561	\$18,952	\$23,472
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	153,777	113,497	76,485
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	457,304	473,230	486,912
Equity Securities	353	353	733
Subtotal of Securities Available-for-Sale	630,995	606,032	587,602
Total Securities	\$631,179	\$606,300	\$587,948

The Company's \$631.0 million available-for-sale portion of the investment portfolio provides an additional funding source for the liquidity needs of the Company's subsidiaries and for asset/liability management requirements. Although management has the ability to sell these securities if the need arises, their designation as available-for-sale should not necessarily be interpreted as an indication that management anticipates such sales.

The amortized cost of both available for sale and held to maturity debt securities at December 31, 2014 are shown in the following table by expected maturity. Mortgage-backed securities are based on estimated average lives. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. Equity securities do not have contractual maturities, and are excluded from the table below.

Maturities and Average Yields of Securities at December 31, 2014

(dollars in thousands)

	Within One Year		After One But Within Five Years			After Five But Within Ten Years		After Ten Years			
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	%	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield		
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$—	N/A	\$10,000	1.20	%	\$10,000	1.40	%	\$—	N/A	
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	3,768	3.25	%	8,145	4.01	%	62,853	5.10	%	72,739	5.26
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	8,324	3.22	%	404,080	2.13	%	46,305	2.54	%	—	N/A
Total Securities	\$12,092	3.23	%	\$422,225	2.14	%	\$119,158	3.79	%	\$72,739	5.26

A tax-equivalent adjustment using a tax rate of 35 percent was used in the above table.

In addition to the other uses of funds discussed previously, the Company had certain long-term contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014. These contractual obligations primarily consisted of long-term borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), parent company term debt, and junior subordinated debentures assumed as a part of the American Community Bancorp, Inc. acquisition which was completed in 2011, time deposits, and lease commitments for certain office facilities. Scheduled principal payments on long-term borrowings, time deposits, and future minimum lease payments are outlined in the table below.

Contractual Obligations (dollars in thousands)	Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Long-term Borrowings	\$60,618	\$44,042	\$794	\$10,057	\$5,725
Time Deposits	333,425	202,747	110,004	20,674	—
Capital Lease Obligation	8,746	524	1,048	1,048	6,126
Operating Lease Commitments	3,202	612	875	344	1,371
Total Contractual Obligations	\$405,991	\$247,925	\$112,721	\$32,123	\$13,222

SOURCES OF FUNDS

The Company’s primary source of funding is its base of core customer deposits. Core deposits consist of demand deposits, savings, interest-bearing checking, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit of less than \$100,000. Other sources of funds are certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more, brokered deposits, overnight borrowings from other financial institutions and securities sold under agreement to repurchase. The membership of the Company’s affiliate bank in the Federal Home Loan Bank System provides a significant additional source for both long and short-term collateralized borrowings. In addition, the Company, as a separate and distinct corporation from its bank and other subsidiaries, also has the ability to borrow funds from other financial institutions and to raise debt or equity capital from the capital markets and other sources. The following pages contain a discussion of changes in these areas.

The table below illustrates changes between years in the average balances of all funding sources:

Funding Sources - Average Balances (dollars in thousands)	December 31,			% Change From Prior Year	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013
Demand Deposits					
Non-interest-bearing	\$408,836	\$355,841	\$313,812	15	% 13
Interest-bearing	552,966	534,095	512,232	4	4
Savings Deposits	150,773	134,283	116,515	12	15
Money Market Accounts	334,504	332,108	318,960	1	4
Other Time Deposits	210,294	223,239	255,722	(6	) (13
Total Core Deposits	1,657,373	1,579,566	1,517,241	5	4
Certificates of Deposits of \$100,000 or more and Brokered Deposits	125,975	116,230	101,471	8	15
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	160,101	136,569	118,201	17	16
Total Funding Sources	\$1,943,449	\$1,832,365	\$1,736,913	6	5

Maturities of certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more and brokered deposits are summarized as follows:
(dollars in thousands)

	3 Months Or Less	3 Thru 6 Months	6 Thru 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
December 31, 2014	\$45,042	\$33,957	\$27,604	\$27,906	\$134,509

CORE DEPOSITS

The Company's overall level of average core deposits increased approximately \$77.8 million, or 5%, during 2014 following a \$62.3 million, or 4%, increase during 2013. During 2014, the most significant contributor to the increase level of core deposits was the acquisition of United Community Bancorp, which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2013. During 2013 compared to 2012, the increase in average core deposits came from across the Company's branch network and market areas.

The Company's ability to attract core deposits continues to be influenced by competition and the interest rate environment, as well as the availability of alternative investment products. Core deposits continue to represent a significant funding source for the Company's operations and represented 85% of average total funding sources during 2014 compared with 86% during 2013 and 87% during 2012.

Demand, savings, and money market deposits have provided a growing source of funding for the Company in each of the periods reported. Average demand, savings, and money market deposits increased 7% during 2014 following 8% growth during 2013. Average demand, savings, and money market deposits totaled \$1.447 billion or 87% of core deposits (74% of total funding sources) in 2014 compared with \$1.356 billion or 86% of core deposits (74% of total funding sources) in 2013 and \$1.262 billion or 83% of core deposits (73% of total funding sources) in 2012.

Other time deposits consist of certificates of deposits in denominations of less than \$100,000. These average deposits decreased by 6% during 2014 following a decline of 13% during 2013. Other time deposits comprised 13% of core deposits in 2014, 14% in 2013 and 17% in 2012.

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings represent the Company's most significant source of other funding. Average borrowed funds increased \$23.5 million, or 17%, during 2014 following an increase of \$18.4 million, or 16%, during 2013. Borrowings comprised approximately 8% of average total funding sources during 2014 compared with 7% of average total funding sources in 2013 and 2012.

Certificates of deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more and brokered deposits are an additional source of other funding for the Company's bank subsidiary. Large denomination certificates and brokered deposits increased \$9.7 million, or 8% during 2014 following an increase of \$14.8 million, or 15% during 2013. Large certificates and brokered deposits comprised approximately 7% of average total funding sources in 2014 compared with 6% in 2013 and 2012. This type of funding is used as both long-term and short-term funding sources.

The bank subsidiary of the Company also utilizes short-term funding sources from time to time. These sources consist of overnight federal funds purchased from other financial institutions, secured repurchase agreements that generally mature within one day of the transaction date, and secured overnight variable rate borrowings from the FHLB. These borrowings represent an important source of short-term liquidity for the Company's bank subsidiary. Long-term debt at the Company's bank subsidiary is in the form of FHLB advances, which are secured by the pledge of certain investment securities, residential and housing-related mortgage loans, and certain other commercial real estate loans. See Note 7 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report for further information regarding borrowed funds.

PARENT COMPANY FUNDING SOURCES

The parent company is a corporation separate and distinct from its bank and other subsidiaries. For information regarding the financial condition, result of operations, and cash flows of the Company, presented on a parent-company-only basis, see Note 16 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report.

The Company uses funds at the parent company level to pay dividends to its shareholders, to acquire or make other investments in other businesses or their securities or assets, to repurchase its stock from time to time, and for other general corporate purposes. The parent company does not have access at the parent-company level to the deposits and certain other sources of funds that are available to its bank subsidiary to support its operations. Instead, the parent company has historically derived most of its revenues from dividends paid to the parent company by its bank subsidiary. The Company's banking subsidiary is subject to statutory restrictions on its ability to pay dividends to the parent company. See Note 8, Shareholders' Equity, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report, which is incorporated herein by reference. The parent company has in recent years supplemented the dividends received from its subsidiaries with borrowings, which are discussed in detail below.

At year-end 2014, the Company had an outstanding credit facility pursuant to which the parent company was obligated for a term loan made to the parent company in January 2013 in the original principal amount of \$10 million, of which \$4 million was outstanding as of year-end 2014. The remaining \$4 million principal amount of the term loan (which may be prepaid at any time without premium or penalty), is due on or before the maturity of the Term Note on December 31, 2015. Interest is payable quarterly at a floating rate based upon 90-day LIBOR plus a margin.

The Company also has a \$10 million revolving line of credit with the same lender that will mature on December 29, 2015. Borrowings are available for general working capital purposes from time to time; no borrowings have yet been made under the revolving line of credit. Quarterly interest payments calculated at the same floating rate as then in effect for the Term Note will be payable in respect of any principal amounts advanced under the revolving line of credit. There was no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2014.

Effective January 1, 2011, and as a result of the acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc., the Company assumed long-term debt obligations of American Community in the form of two junior subordinated debentures issued by American Community in the aggregate unpaid principal amount of approximately \$8.3 million. The junior subordinated debentures were issued to certain statutory trusts established by American Community (in support of related issuances of trust preferred securities issued by those trusts) and both mature in single installments of principal

payable in 2035, and bear interest payable on a quarterly basis at a floating rate, adjustable quarterly based on the 90-day LIBOR plus a specified percentage. These debentures are of a type that are eligible (under current regulatory capital requirements) to qualify as Tier 1 capital (with certain limitations) for regulatory purposes and as of December 31, 2014 approximately \$5.0 million of the junior subordinated debentures were treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes.

See Note 7 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report for further information regarding the parent company borrowed funds and other indebtedness.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to various types of business risk on an on-going basis. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Various procedures are employed at the Company's subsidiary bank to monitor and mitigate risk in the loan and investment portfolios, as well as risks associated with changes in interest rates. Following is a discussion of the Company's philosophies and procedures to address these risks.

LENDING AND LOAN ADMINISTRATION

Primary responsibility and accountability for day-to-day lending activities rests with the Company's subsidiary bank. Loan personnel at the subsidiary bank have the authority to extend credit under guidelines approved by the bank's board of directors. The executive loan committee serves as a vehicle for communication and for the pooling of knowledge, judgment and experience of its members. The committee provides valuable input to lending personnel, acts as an approval body, and monitors the overall quality of the bank's loan portfolio. The Corporate Credit Risk Management Committee comprised of members of the Company's and its subsidiary bank's executive officers and board of directors, strives to ensure a consistent application of the Company's lending policies. The Company also maintains a comprehensive risk-grading and loan review program, which includes quarterly reviews of problem loans, delinquencies and charge-offs. The purpose of this program is to evaluate loan administration, credit quality, loan documentation and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to cover probable, incurred credit losses identified during its loan review process. Management estimates the required level of allowance for loan losses using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed.

The allowance for loan losses is comprised of: (a) specific reserves on individual credits; (b) general reserves for certain loan categories and industries, and overall historical loss experience; and (c) unallocated reserves based on performance trends in the loan portfolios, current economic conditions, and other factors that influence the level of estimated probable losses. The need for specific reserves are considered for credits when: (a) the customer's cash flow or net worth appears insufficient to repay the loan; (b) the loan has been criticized in a regulatory examination; (c) the loan is on non-accrual; or, (d) other reasons where the ultimate collectability of the loan is in question, or the loan characteristics require special monitoring.

Allowance for Loan Losses (dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Balance of Allowance for Possible Losses at Beginning of Period	\$14,584	\$15,520	\$15,312	\$13,317	\$11,016
Loans Charged-off:					
Commercial and Industrial Loans	199	503	162	1,513	345
Commercial Real Estate Loans	329	538	1,789	2,604	2,842
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—	—	44
Home Equity and Consumer Loans	370	607	380	575	465
Residential Mortgage Loans	117	24	199	497	518
Total Loans Charged-off	1,015	1,672	2,530	5,189	4,214
Recoveries of Previously Charged-off Loans:					
Commercial and Industrial Loans	111	128	74	98	24
Commercial Real Estate Loans	863	102	97	139	1,089
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—	—	—
Home Equity and Consumer Loans	215	148	125	131	171
Residential Mortgage Loans	21	8	30	16	6
Total Recoveries	1,210	386	326	384	1,290
Net Loans Recovered (Charged-off)	195	(1,286)	(2,204)	(4,805)	(2,924)
Additions to Allowance Charged to Expense	150	350	2,412	6,800	5,225
Balance at End of Period	\$14,929	\$14,584	\$15,520	\$15,312	\$13,317
Net Charge-offs (Recoveries) to Average Loans Outstanding	(0.01)%	0.10 %	0.19 %	0.43 %	0.32 %
Provision for Loan Losses to Average Loans Outstanding	0.01 %	0.03 %	0.21 %	0.61 %	0.58 %
Allowance for Loan Losses to Total Loans at Year-end	1.03 %	1.05 %	1.29 %	1.37 %	1.45 %

The following table indicates the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$4,627	\$3,983	\$4,555	\$3,493	\$3,713
Commercial Real Estate Loans	7,273	8,335	8,931	9,297	7,497
Agricultural Loans	1,123	946	989	926	750
Home Equity and Consumer Loans	600	427	355	448	582
Residential Mortgage Loans	622	281	186	402	543
Unallocated	684	612	504	746	232
Total Allowance for Loan Losses	\$14,929	\$14,584	\$15,520	\$15,312	\$13,317

The Company's allowance for loan losses totaled \$14.9 million at December 31, 2014 representing an increase of \$345,000 or 2% compared with year-end 2013. The significant contributing factors that led to the increase of the allowance for loan losses included a net recovery of previously charged off loans during 2014.

The allowance for loan losses represented 1.03% of period end loans at December 31, 2014 compared with 1.05% at December 31, 2013. Under acquisition accounting treatment, loans acquired are recorded at fair value which includes a credit risk component, and therefore the allowance on loans acquired is not carried over from the seller. The Company held a discount on acquired loans of \$4.1 million as of December 31, 2014 and \$5.9 million at year-end 2013.

The allowance for loan loss at year-end 2014 represented 244% of non-performing loans compared to 174% at year-end 2013. Net recoveries totaled \$195,000 or 0.01% of average loans during 2014 compared with net charge-offs of \$1.3 million or 0.10% of average loans outstanding during 2013.

Please see "RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - Provision for Loan Losses" and "CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES - Allowance for Loan Losses" for additional information regarding the allowance.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

Non-performing assets consist of: (a) non-accrual loans; (b) loans which have been renegotiated to provide for a reduction or deferral of interest or principal because of deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower; (c) loans past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest; and, (d) other real estate owned. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when scheduled principal or interest payments are past due for 90 days or more or when the borrower's ability to repay becomes doubtful. Uncollected accrued interest is reversed against income at the time a loan is placed on non-accrual. Loans are typically charged-off at 180 days past due, or earlier if deemed uncollectible. Exceptions to the non-accrual and charge-off policies are made when the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. The following table presents an analysis of the Company's non-performing assets.

Non-performing Assets (dollars in thousands)	December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Non-accrual Loans	\$5,970	\$8,378	\$10,357	\$17,857	\$10,150	
Past Due Loans (90 days or more)	140	8	—	—	671	
Total Non-performing Loans	6,110	8,386	10,357	17,857	10,821	
Other Real Estate	356	1,029	1,645	2,343	2,095	
Total Non-performing Assets	\$6,466	\$9,415	\$12,002	\$20,200	\$12,916	
Restructured Loans	\$2,726	\$2,418	\$362	\$409	\$396	
Non-performing Loans to Total Loans	0.42	% 0.61	% 0.86	% 1.59	% 1.18	%
Allowance for Loan Losses to Non-performing Loans	244.34	% 173.91	% 149.85	% 85.75	% 123.07	%

Non-performing assets totaled \$6.5 million or 0.29% of total assets at December 31, 2014 compared to \$9.4 million or 0.44% of total assets at December 31, 2013. Non-performing loans totaled \$6.1 million or 0.42% of total loans at December 31, 2014 representing a \$2.3 million, or 27%, decline in non-performing loans compared to the \$8.4 million of non-performing loans at December 31, 2013.

Non-accrual commercial real estate loans totaled \$3.5 million at December 31, 2014 representing a decline of \$3.2 million, or 48%, from the \$6.7 million of non-accrual commercial real estate loans at year-end 2013. Non-accrual commercial real estate loans represented 58% of the total non-performing loans at December 31, 2014 compared to 79% of total non-performing loans at year-end 2013. There were no non-accrual agricultural loans at December 31, 2014 or December 31, 2013. Non-accrual commercial and industrial loans, non-accrual home equity loans and non-accrual consumer loans each represented less than 4% of the total non-performing loans at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Non-accrual residential mortgage loans totaled \$1.9 million at December 31, 2014 representing an increase of \$.6 million from the \$1.3 million at year-end 2013. Non-accrual residential mortgage loans represented 32% of the total non-performing loans at December 31, 2014 compared to 16% of total non-performing loans at year-end 2013.

At December 31, 2014 there was only one relationship included in non-performing loans that was greater than \$1.0 million. This relationship was a \$1.8 million commercial real estate loan secured by a commercial warehouse facility. This loan was in non-performing status as of year-end 2013. The borrower has made all contractual payments due during 2014 and the principal balance of this relationship was reduced by \$91,000 during 2014.

The Company purchases individual loans and groups of loans. Purchased loans that show evidence of credit deterioration since origination are recorded at the amount paid (or allocated fair value in a purchase business combination), such that there is no carryover of the seller's allowance for loan losses. After acquisition, incurred losses are recognized by an increase in the allowance for loan losses.

Purchased loans that indicated evidence of credit deterioration since origination at the time of acquisition by the Company did not have a material adverse impact on the Company's key credit metrics during 2014 or 2013. The key credit metrics the Company measures generally include non-performing loans, past due loans, and adversely classified loans.

Non-performing purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination totaled \$1,154,000 at December 31, 2014 compared with \$1,705,000 at December 31, 2013. The non-performing purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination represented approximately 19% of total non-performing loans at December 31, 2014 compared with approximately 20% of total non-performing loans at December 31, 2013.

Past due purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination totaled \$648,000 at December 31, 2014 and \$1,250,000 at year-end 2013. Past due purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination represented approximately 9% of total past due loans at December 31, 2014 and approximately 16% of total past due loans at year-end 2013.

Adversely classified purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination totaled \$4.4 million at December 31, 2014 compared with \$9.0 million at December 31, 2013. Adversely classified purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination represented approximately 16% of total adversely classified loans at December 31, 2014 compared with approximately 25% of total adversely classified loans at year-end 2013.

Loan impairment is reported when full repayment under the terms of the loan is not expected. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate, or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans, and agricultural loans are evaluated individually for impairment. Smaller balance homogeneous loans are evaluated for impairment in total. Such loans include real estate loans secured by one-to-four family residences and loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures. Individually evaluated loans on non-accrual are generally considered impaired. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged off when deemed uncollectible. The amount of loans individually evaluated for impairment, including purchase credit impaired loans, totaled \$6.3 million at December 31, 2014. For additional detail on impaired loans, see Note 4 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report.

Interest income recognized on non-accrual loans for 2014 was \$374,000. The gross interest income that would have been recognized in 2014 on non-performing loans if the loans had been current in accordance with their original terms was \$532,000. Loans are typically placed on non-accrual status when scheduled principal or interest payments are past due for 90 days or more, unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection.

LIQUIDITY AND INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity is a measure of the ability of the Company's subsidiary bank to fund new loan demand, existing loan commitments and deposit withdrawals. The purpose of liquidity management is to match sources of funds with anticipated customer borrowings and withdrawals and other obligations to ensure a dependable funding base, without unduly penalizing earnings. Failure to properly manage liquidity requirements can result in the need to satisfy customer withdrawals and other obligations on less than desirable terms. The liquidity of the parent company is dependent upon the receipt of dividends from its bank subsidiary, which are subject to certain regulatory limitations explained in Note 8 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report, as enhanced by its ability to draw upon term financing arrangements and a line of credit established by the parent company with a correspondent bank lender as described under "SOURCES OF FUNDS - Parent Company Funding Sources", above. The subsidiary bank's source of funding is predominately core deposits, time deposits in excess of \$100,000 and brokered certificates of deposit, maturities of securities, repayments of loan principal and interest, federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank.

Interest rate risk is the exposure of the Company's financial condition to adverse changes in market interest rates. In an effort to estimate the impact of sustained interest rate movements to the Company's earnings, the Company monitors

interest rate risk through computer-assisted simulation modeling of its net interest income. The Company's simulation modeling monitors the potential impact to net interest income under various interest rate scenarios. The Company's objective is to actively manage its asset/liability position within a one-year interval and to limit the risk in any of the interest rate scenarios to a reasonable level of tax-equivalent net interest income within that interval. The Company's Asset/Liability Committee monitors compliance within established guidelines of the Funds Management Policy. See Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk section for further discussion regarding interest rate risk.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements other than stand-by letters of credit as disclosed in Note 13 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Report.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The Company's exposure to market risk is reviewed on a regular basis by the Asset/Liability Committee and Board of Directors. Primary market risks, which impact the Company's operations, are liquidity risk and interest rate risk, as discussed above.

As discussed previously, the Company monitors interest rate risk by the use of computer simulation modeling to estimate the potential impact on its net interest income under various interest rate scenarios. Another method by which the Company's interest rate risk position can be estimated is by computing estimated changes in its net portfolio value ("NPV"). This method estimates interest rate risk exposure from movements in interest rates by using interest rate sensitivity analysis to determine the change in the NPV of discounted cash flows from assets and liabilities. NPV represents the market value of portfolio equity and is equal to the estimated market value of assets minus the estimated market value of liabilities. Computations are based on a number of assumptions, including the relative levels of market interest rates and prepayments in mortgage loans and certain types of investments. These computations do not contemplate any actions management may undertake in response to changes in interest rates, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. In addition, certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of computing NPV. Should interest rates remain or decrease below current levels, the proportion of adjustable rate loans could decrease in future periods due to refinancing activity. In the event of an interest rate change, prepayment levels would likely be different from those assumed in the table. Lastly, the ability of many borrowers to repay their adjustable rate debt may decline during a rising interest rate environment.

The following table provides an assessment of the risk to NPV in the event of sudden and sustained 1% and 2% increases and decreases in prevailing interest rates. The table indicates that as of December 31, 2014 the Company's estimated NPV might be expected to decrease under either an increase or decrease of 2% in prevailing interest rates (dollars in thousands).

Interest Rate Sensitivity as of December 31, 2014

Changes in Rates	Net Portfolio Value		Net Portfolio Value as a % of Present Value of Assets			
	Amount	% Change	NPV Ratio	Change		
+2%	\$251,323	(10.22)	)% 11.93	% (73	) b.p.	
+1%	266,319	(4.86	)% 12.34	% (32	) b.p.	
Base	279,929	—	12.66	% —		
-1%	250,852	(10.39	)% 11.19	% (147	) b.p.	
-2%	206,158	(26.35	)% 9.13	% (353	) b.p.	

The above discussion, and the portions of MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS in Item 7 of this Report that are referenced in the above discussion contain statements relating to future results of the Company that are considered "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to, among other things, simulation of the impact on net interest income from changes in interest rates. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied therein as a result of certain risks and uncertainties, including those risks and uncertainties expressed above, those that are described in MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS in Item 7 of this Report, and those that are described in Item 1 of this Report, "Business," under the caption "Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks," which discussions are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders

German American Bancorp, Inc.

Jasper, Indiana

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of German American Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. We also have audited German American Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). German American Bancorp, Inc.'s management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

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

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

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of German American Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion German American Bancorp, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the COSO.

/s/ Crowe Horwath LLP
Crowe Horwath LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana
March 9, 2015

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Cash and Due from Banks	\$33,481	\$37,370
Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments	8,965	22,762
Cash and Cash Equivalents	42,446	60,132
Interest-bearing Time Deposits with Banks	100	100
Securities Available-for-Sale, at Fair Value	630,995	606,032
Securities Held-to-Maturity, at Cost (Fair value of \$186 and \$271 on December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively)	184	268
Loans Held-for-Sale, at Fair Value	6,311	9,265
Loans	1,451,990	1,385,212
Less: Unearned Income	(4,008)	(2,830)
Allowance for Loan Losses	(14,929)	(14,584)
Loans, Net	1,433,053	1,367,798
Stock in FHLB of Indianapolis and Other Restricted Stock, at Cost	7,040	9,004
Premises, Furniture and Equipment, Net	39,930	40,430
Other Real Estate	356	1,029
Goodwill	20,536	20,536
Intangible Assets	2,074	3,328
Company Owned Life Insurance	32,043	31,178
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	22,031	14,727
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,237,099	\$2,163,827
LIABILITIES		
Non-interest-bearing Demand Deposits	\$428,016	\$400,024
Interest-bearing Demand, Savings, and Money Market Accounts	1,018,320	1,063,098
Time Deposits	333,425	349,034
Total Deposits	1,779,761	1,812,156
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	206,064	140,770
Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	22,450	10,804
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,008,275	1,963,730
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Stock, no par value; 500,000 shares authorized, no shares issued	—	—

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Common Stock, no par value, \$1 stated value; 30,000,000 shares authorized	13,216	13,174
Additional Paid-in Capital	108,660	108,022
Retained Earnings	104,058	84,164
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	2,890	(5,263)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	228,824	200,097
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$2,237,099	\$2,163,827
End of period shares issued and outstanding	13,215,800	13,173,793

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
INTEREST INCOME			
Interest and Fees on Loans	\$65,597	\$61,632	\$61,691
Interest on Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments	12	30	91
Interest and Dividends on Securities:			
Taxable	10,409	11,091	12,946
Non-taxable	4,368	2,919	2,432
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	80,386	75,672	77,160
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Interest on Deposits	4,128	4,697	6,958
Interest on FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	1,919	2,458	3,954
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	6,047	7,155	10,912
NET INTEREST INCOME	74,339	68,517	66,248
Provision for Loan Losses	150	350	2,412
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	74,189	68,167	63,836
NON-INTEREST INCOME			
Trust and Investment Product Fees	3,675	3,358	2,657
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	4,829	4,144	4,076
Insurance Revenues	7,255	6,217	5,524
Company Owned Life Insurance	826	965	974
Interchange Fee Income	1,961	1,854	1,724
Other Operating Income	2,018	2,003	1,955
Net Gains on Sales of Loans	1,892	2,645	3,234
Net Gains on Securities	1,481	2,429	1,667
TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	23,937	23,615	21,811
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE			
Salaries and Employee Benefits	32,710	31,482	29,086
Occupancy Expense	5,094	4,545	4,277
Furniture and Equipment Expense	1,953	1,898	1,979
FDIC Premiums	1,113	1,050	1,116
Data Processing Fees	3,675	3,133	1,879
Professional Fees	2,294	2,577	2,247

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Advertising and Promotion	1,977	1,863	1,714
Intangible Amortization	1,254	1,416	1,655
Other Operating Expenses	7,643	6,941	6,970
TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSE	57,713	54,905	50,923
Income before Income Taxes	40,413	36,877	34,724
Income Tax Expense	12,069	11,464	10,669
NET INCOME	\$28,344	\$25,413	\$24,055
Basic Earnings per Share	\$2.15	\$1.99	\$1.91
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$2.14	\$1.98	\$1.90
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements			

45

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
NET INCOME	\$28,344	\$25,413	\$24,055
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):			
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities			
Unrealized Holding Gain (Loss) Arising During the Period	14,146	(22,169)	) 1,495
Reclassification Adjustment for (Gains) Losses Included in Net Income	(1,481)	) (2,429)	) (1,667)
Tax Effect	(4,476)	) 8,724	48
Net of Tax	8,189	(15,874)	) (124)
Defined Benefit Pension Plans			
Net Gain (Loss) Arising During the Period	—	749	(155)
Reclassification Adjustment for Amortization of Prior Service Cost and			
Net (Gain) Loss Included in Net Periodic Pension Cost	—	(373)	) 78
Tax Effect	—	(145)	) 30
Net of Tax	—	231	(47)
Postretirement Benefit Obligation			
Net Gain (Loss) Arising During the Period	(96)	) 80	(79)
Reclassification Adjustment for Amortization of Prior Service Cost and			
Net (Gain) Loss Included in Net Periodic Pension Cost	50	(37)	) 42
Tax Effect	10	(14)	) 16
Net of Tax	(36)	) 29	(21)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	8,153	(15,614)	) (192)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$36,497	\$9,799	\$23,863

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

46

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Common Stock			Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital			
Balances, January 1, 2012	12,594,258	\$12,594	\$95,039	\$49,434	\$10,543	\$167,610
Net Income				24,055		24,055
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					(192)	(192)
Cash Dividends (\$.56 per share)				(7,068)		(7,068)
Issuance of Common Stock for:						
Exercise of Stock Options	7,278	8	29			37
Restricted Share Grants	35,120	35	593			628
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(67)			(67)
Income Tax Benefit From Restricted Share Grant			23			23
Balances, December 31, 2012	12,636,656	12,637	95,617	66,421	10,351	185,026
Net Income				25,413		25,413
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					(15,614)	(15,614)
Cash Dividends (\$.60 per share)				(7,670)		(7,670)
Issuance of Common Stock for:						
Exercise of Stock Options	1,999	2	18			20
Acquisition of United Commerce Bancorp	502,560	503	12,071			12,574
Restricted Share Grants	32,578	32	297			329
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(9)			(9)
Income Tax Benefit From Restricted Share Grant			28			28
Balances, December 31, 2013	13,173,793	13,174	108,022	84,164	(5,263)	200,097
Net Income				28,344		28,344
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					8,153	8,153
Cash Dividends (\$.64 per share)				(8,450)		(8,450)
Issuance of Common Stock for:						
Exercise of Stock Options	6,640	7	43			50
Restricted Share Grants	35,367	35	592			627
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(37)			(37)
Income Tax Benefit From Restricted Share Grant			40			40

Balances, December 31, 2014	13,215,800	\$13,216	\$108,660	\$104,058	\$2,890	\$228,824
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See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Dollars in thousands

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income	\$28,344	\$25,413	\$24,055
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities:			
Net Amortization on Securities	2,025	2,875	4,567
Depreciation and Amortization	4,810	4,461	4,688
Loans Originated for Sale	(96,760	) (158,845	) (181,993
Proceeds from Sales of Loans Held-for-Sale	101,608	169,242	189,984
Provision for Loan Losses	150	350	2,412
Gain on Sale of Loans, net	(1,892	) (2,645	) (3,234
Gain on Securities, net	(1,481	) (2,429	) (1,667
Loss (Gain) on Sales of Other Real Estate and Repossessed Assets	(58	) 291	(221
Loss (Gain) on Disposition and Impairment of Premises and Equipment	93	(70	) (1
Post Retirement Medical Benefit	29	17	31
Increase in Cash Surrender Value of Company Owned Life Insurance	(865	) (955	) (960
Equity Based Compensation	627	329	628
Excess Tax Benefit from Restricted Share Grant	(40	) (28	) (23
Change in Assets and Liabilities:			
Interest Receivable and Other Assets	(10,119	) 6,016	3,433
Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	9,957	(2,376	) 298
Net Cash from Operating Activities	36,428	41,646	41,997
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Maturity of Other Short-term Investments	—	2,690	3,236
Proceeds from Maturities, Calls, Redemptions of Securities Available-for-Sale	78,735	136,173	143,253
Proceeds from Sales of Securities Available-for-Sale	60,164	162,344	92,344
Purchase of Securities Available-for-Sale	(151,740	) (271,218	) (312,063
Proceeds from Maturities of Securities Held-to-Maturity	84	78	344
Proceeds from Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	1,964	—	—
Purchase of Loans	(8,132	) (744) —
Proceeds from Sales of Loans	—	3,250	9,560
Loans Made to Customers, net of Payments Received	(58,587	) (102,722	) (98,620
Proceeds from Sales of Other Real Estate	2,045	2,081	3,899
Property and Equipment Expenditures	(3,053	) (3,659	) (3,617
Proceeds from Sales of Property and Equipment	23	88	1
Acquire Capitalized Lease	—	(1,455) —
Acquisition of United Commerce Bank	—	5,858	—
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(78,497	) (67,236	) (161,663
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Change in Deposits	(32,364	) 64,645	84,779
Change in Short-term Borrowings	87,940	(18,000	) 31,515
Advances in Long-term Debt	20,321	47,000	20,000
Repayments of Long-term Debt	(43,117) (49,379) (21,569
Issuance of Common Stock	50	20	37

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Income Tax Benefit from Restricted Share Grant	40	28	23
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	(37) (9) (67
Dividends Paid	(8,450	) (7,670	) (7,068
Net Cash from Financing Activities	24,383	36,635	107,650
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(17,686	) 11,045	(12,016
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	60,132	49,087	61,103
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$42,446	\$60,132	\$49,087
Cash Paid During the Year for			
Interest	\$6,071	\$7,653	\$11,521
Income Taxes	11,267	10,268	8,990
Supplemental Non Cash Disclosures (See Note 17 for Business Combinations)			
Loans Transferred to Other Real Estate	\$1,314	\$851	\$2,980
Securities Transferred to Accounts Receivable	—	—	45,803
Accounts Receivable Transferred to Securities	—	(45,803	) (43,167
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.			

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

German American Bancorp, Inc. operations are primarily comprised of three business segments: core banking, trust and investment advisory services, and insurance operations. The accounting and reporting policies of German American Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The more significant policies are described below. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries after elimination of all material intercompany accounts and transactions. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with current classifications. To prepare financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America management makes estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures provided, and actual results could differ.

Securities

Securities classified as available-for-sale are securities that the Company intends to hold for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily until maturity. These include securities that management may use as part of its asset/liability strategy, or that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, changes in prepayment risk, or similar reasons. Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are classified as available-for-sale. Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values are carried at historical cost and evaluated for impairment on a periodic basis. Securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value with unrealized gains or losses included as a separate component of equity, net of tax. Securities classified as held-to-maturity are securities that the Company has both the ability and positive intent to hold to maturity. Securities held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost.

Premium amortization is deducted from, and discount accretion is added to, interest income using the level yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on trade date and are computed on the identified securities method.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) on at least a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. For securities in an unrealized loss position, management considers the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: 1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and 2) OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis. For equity securities, the entire amount of impairment is recognized through earnings.

Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined based on collateral value and prevailing market prices for loans with similar characteristics. Net unrealized gains or losses are recorded through earnings.

Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold on a servicing released basis. Gains and losses on sales of mortgage loans are based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan sold.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are reported at the principal balance outstanding, net of unearned interest, deferred loan fees and costs, and an allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on unpaid principal balance and includes amortization of net deferred loan fees and costs over the loan term without anticipating prepayments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

All classes of loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when scheduled principal or interest payments are past due for 90 days or more or when the borrower's ability to repay becomes doubtful. Uncollected accrued interest for each class of loans is reversed against income at the time a loan is placed on non-accrual. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. All classes of loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Loans are typically charged-off at 180 days past due, or earlier if deemed uncollectible. Exceptions to the non-accrual and charge-off policies are made when the loan is well secured and in the process of collection.

Certain Purchased Loans

The Company purchases individual loans and groups of loans. Purchased loans that show evidence of credit deterioration since origination are recorded at the amount paid (or allocated fair value in a purchase business combination), such that there is no carryover of the seller's allowance for loan losses. After acquisition, incurred losses are recognized by an increase in the allowance for loan losses.

Such purchased loans are accounted for individually. The Company estimates the amount and timing of expected cash flows for each purchased loan or pool, and the expected cash flows in excess of amount paid is recorded as interest income over the remaining life of the loan or pool (accretable yield). The excess of the loan's or pool's contractual principal and interest over expected cash flows is not recorded (nonaccretable difference).

Over the life of the loan, expected cash flows continue to be estimated. If the present value of expected cash flows is less than the carrying amount, a loss is recorded. If the present value of expected cash flows is greater than the carrying amount, it is recognized as part of future interest income.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off. The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired or loans otherwise classified as substandard or special mention. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors.

Loan impairment is reported when full repayment under the terms of the loan is not expected. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate, or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans, and agricultural loans are evaluated individually for impairment. Smaller balance homogeneous loans are evaluated for impairment in total. Such loans include real estate loans secured by one-to-four family residences and loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures. Individually evaluated loans on non-accrual are generally considered impaired. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged off when deemed uncollectible.

Troubled debt restructurings are separately identified for impairment disclosures and are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered

to be a collateral dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Company determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and risk classifications and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Company. The Company assigns allocations for substandard and special mention commercial and agricultural credits as well as other categories of loans based on migration analysis techniques. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other external and internal factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practices; experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. The following portfolio segments have been identified: Commercial Loans and Retail Loans. Commercial Loans have been classified according to the following risk characteristics: Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases, Commercial Real Estate, and Agricultural Loans. Commercial and Industrial loans are primarily based on the cash flows of the business operations and secured by assets being financed and other assets such as accounts receivable and inventory. Commercial Real Estate Loans and Agricultural Loans are primarily based on cash flow of the borrower and their business and further secured by real estate. All types of commercial and agricultural (real estate secured and non-real estate) may also come with personal guarantees of the borrowers and business owners. Retail Loans have been classified according to the following risk characteristics: Home Equity Loans, Consumer Loans and Residential Mortgage Loans. Retail loans are generally dependent on personal income of the customer, and repayment is dependent on borrower's personal cash flow and employment status which can be affected by general economic conditions. Additionally, collateral values may fluctuate based on the impact of economic conditions on residential real estate values and other consumer type assets such as automobiles.

Loans or portions of loans shall be charged off when there is a distinct probability of loss identified. A distinct probability of loss exists when it has been determined that any remaining sources of repayment are insufficient to cover all outstanding principal. The probable loss is immediately calculated based on the value of the remaining sources of repayment and charged to the allowance for loan loss.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock

The Bank is a member of the FHLB of Indianapolis. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Premises, Furniture and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises, furniture, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Buildings and related components are depreciated using the straight-line method with useful lives ranging generally from 10 to 40 years. Furniture, fixtures, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method with useful lives ranging generally from 3 to 10 years.

Other Real Estate

Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. If fair value declines subsequent to foreclosure, a valuation allowance is recorded through expense. Operating costs after acquisition are expensed.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill resulting from business combinations prior to January 1, 2009 represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill resulting from business combinations after January 1, 2009, is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually. The Company has selected December 31 as the date to perform the annual impairment test. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values. Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life on the Company's balance sheet.

Other intangible assets consist of core deposit and acquired customer relationship intangible assets. They are initially measured at fair value and then are amortized over their estimated useful lives, which range from 6 to 10 years.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Company Owned Life Insurance

The Company has purchased life insurance policies on certain directors and executives. This life insurance is recorded at its cash surrender value or the amount that can be realized, which considers any adjustments or changes that are probable at settlement.

Loss Contingencies

Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe currently that there are any such matters that will have a material impact on the financial statements.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Restrictions on Cash

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, the Company was required to have \$7,273 and \$7,431 on deposit with the Federal Reserve, or as cash on hand.

Long-term Assets

Premises and equipment, core deposit and other intangible assets, and other long-term assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate their carrying amount may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

Stock Based Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for stock options and restricted stock awards issued to employees and directors, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of grant. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the market price of the Corporation's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards. Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale and changes in unrecognized amounts in pension and other postretirement benefits, which are also recognized as a separate component of equity.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined at each balance sheet date and are the result of differences in the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Income tax expense is the amount due on the current year tax returns plus or minus the change in deferred taxes. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax

benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded.

Retirement Plans

Pension expense under the suspended defined benefit plan is the net of interest cost, return on plan assets and amortization of gains and losses not immediately recognized. Employee 401(k) and profit sharing plan expense is the amount of matching contributions. Deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plan expense allocates the benefits over years of service.

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share are based on net income divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share show the potential dilutive effect of additional common shares issuable under the Company’s stock based compensation plans. Earnings per share are retroactively restated for stock dividends.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash Flow Reporting

The Company reports net cash flows for customer loan transactions, deposit transactions, deposits made with other financial institutions and short-term borrowings. Cash and cash equivalents are defined to include cash on hand, demand deposits in other institutions and Federal Funds Sold.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in Note 14. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2014, the FASB amended existing guidance (ASU No. 2014-1, Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323) - Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects) to eliminate the effective yield election and to permit reporting entities to make an accounting policy election to account for their investments in qualified affordable housing projects using the proportional method if certain conditions are met. This amendment will become effective for the Company for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2014, the FASB amended existing guidance (ASU No. 2014-09 Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606)) related to revenue from contracts with customers. This amendment supersedes and replaces nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model, changes the basis for deciding when revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time, provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics and expands and improves disclosures about revenue. In addition, this amendment specifies the accounting for some costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this new accounting standard on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

NOTE 2 – Securities

The amortized cost, unrealized gross gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), and fair value of Securities Available-for-Sale were as follows:

Securities Available-for-Sale:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2014				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$20,000	\$—	\$(439	) \$19,561
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	147,321	6,515	(59	) 153,777
Mortgage-backed Securities – Residential	458,709	3,615	(5,020) 457,304
Equity Securities	353	—	—	353
Total	\$626,383	\$10,130	\$(5,518) \$630,995

2013

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U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$20,000	\$—	\$(1,048)) \$18,952
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	112,008	2,388	(899)) 113,497
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	481,724	3,497	(11,991)	) 473,230
Equity Securities	353	—	—	) 353
Total	\$614,085	\$5,885	\$(13,938)	) \$606,032

53

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 2 – Securities (continued)

The carrying amount, unrecognized gains and losses and fair value of Securities Held-to-Maturity were as follows:

Securities Held-to-Maturity:	Carrying Amount	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
2014				
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	\$184	\$2	\$—	\$186
2013				
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	\$268	\$3	\$—	\$271

The amortized cost and fair value of Securities at December 31, 2014 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because some issuers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed and Equity Securities are not due at a single maturity date and are shown separately.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Securities Available-for-Sale:		
Due in one year or less	\$3,768	\$3,815
Due after one year through five years	17,960	17,895
Due after five years through ten years	72,853	75,597
Due after ten years	72,740	76,031
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	458,709	457,304
Equity Securities	353	353
Total	\$626,383	\$630,995
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Securities Held-to-Maturity:		
Due in one year or less	\$—	\$—
Due after one year through five years	184	186
Due after five years through ten years	—	—
Due after ten years	—	—
Total	\$184	\$186

Proceeds from the Sales of Securities are summarized below:

	2014 Available- for-Sale	2013 Available- for-Sale	2012 Available- for-Sale
Proceeds from Sales	\$60,164	\$162,344	\$92,344
Gross Gains on Sales	1,481	2,086	1,667
Income Taxes on Gross Gains	518	730	583

The Company held a minority interest in United Commerce Bancorp prior to the acquisition on October 1, 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recognized a gain of \$343 on the stock held of United Commerce Bancorp as a result of the acquisition.

The carrying value of securities pledged to secure repurchase agreements, public and trust deposits, and for other purposes as required by law was \$137,193 and \$141,240 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 2 – Securities (continued)

Below is a summary of securities with unrealized losses as of year-end 2014 and 2013, presented by length of time the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
At December 31, 2014						
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$—	\$—	\$19,561	\$(439)	\$19,561	\$(439)
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	3,765	(25)	4,298	(34)	8,063	(59)
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential Equity Securities	26,606	(191)	209,679	(4,829)	236,285	(5,020)
Total	\$30,371	\$(216)	\$233,538	\$(5,302)	\$263,909	\$(5,518)

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
At December 31, 2013						
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$18,952	\$(1,048)	\$—	\$—	\$18,952	\$(1,048)
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	38,878	(899)	—	—	38,878	(899)
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential Equity Securities	346,028	(11,903)	1,735	(88)	347,763	(11,991)
Total	\$403,858	\$(13,850)	\$1,735	\$(88)	\$405,593	\$(13,938)

Securities are written down to fair value when a decline in fair value is not considered temporary. In estimating other-than-temporary losses, management considers many factors, including: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) whether the Company has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. The Company doesn't intend to sell or expect to be required to sell these securities, and the decline in fair value is largely due to changes in market interest rates, therefore, the Company does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired. All mortgage-backed securities in the Company's portfolio are guaranteed by government sponsored entities, are investment grade, and are performing as expected.

The Company's equity securities consist of non-controlling investments in other banking organizations. When a decline in fair value below cost is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the unrealized loss must be recognized as a charge to earnings. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, none of the Company's equity securities had an unrealized loss.

NOTE 3 – Derivatives

The Company executes interest rate swaps with commercial banking customers to facilitate their respective risk management strategies. The notional amounts of these interest rate swaps and the offsetting counterparty derivative instruments were \$23.1 million at December 31, 2014 and \$17.9 million at December 31, 2013. These interest rate swaps are simultaneously hedged by offsetting interest rate swaps that the Company executes with a third party, such that the Company minimizes its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions with approved, reputable,

independent counterparties with substantially matching terms. The agreements are considered stand alone derivatives and changes in the fair value of derivatives are reported in earnings as non-interest income.

Credit risk arises from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. The Company's exposure is limited to the replacement value of the contracts rather than the notional, principal or contract amounts. There are provisions in the agreements with the counterparties that allow for certain unsecured credit exposure up to an agreed threshold. Exposures in excess of the agreed thresholds are collateralized. In addition, the Company minimizes credit risk through credit approvals, limits, and monitoring procedures.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 3 – Derivatives (continued)

The following table reflects the fair value hedges included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Included in Other Assets:				
Interest Rate Swaps	\$23,104	\$507	\$17,853	\$866
Included in Other Liabilities:				
Interest Rate Swaps	\$23,104	\$508	\$17,853	\$737

The following tables present the effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Interest Rate Swaps:			
Included in Interest Income / (Expense)	\$—	\$—	\$—
Included in Other Income / (Expense)	15	528	163

NOTE 4 – Loans

Loans were comprised of the following classifications at December 31:

	2014	2013
Commercial:		
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$380,079	\$350,955
Commercial Real Estate Loans	583,086	582,066
Agricultural Loans	216,774	192,880
Retail:		
Home Equity Loans	86,234	81,504
Consumer Loans	48,613	49,124
Residential Mortgage Loans	137,204	128,683
Subtotal	1,451,990	1,385,212
Less: Unearned Income	(4,008)	(2,830)
Allowance for Loan Losses	(14,929)	(14,584)
Loans, net	\$1,433,053	\$1,367,798

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio class for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Agricultural Loans	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2014								
Beginning Balance	\$3,983	\$8,335	\$946	\$239	\$188	\$281	\$612	\$14,584
	732	(1,596)	177	37	291	437	72	150

Provision for Loan Losses								
Recoveries	111	863	—	42	173	21	—	1,210
Loans Charged-off	(199	) (329	) —	(72	) (298	) (117	) —	(1,015
Ending Balance	\$4,627	\$7,273	\$1,123	\$246	\$354	\$622	\$684	\$14,929

56

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

	Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Agricultural Loans	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2013								
Beginning Balance	\$4,555	\$8,931	\$989	\$141	\$214	\$186	\$504	\$15,520
Provision for Loan Losses	(197)	(160)	(43)	419	112	111	108	350
Recoveries	128	102	—	—	148	8	—	386
Loans Charged-off	(503)	(538)	—	(321)	(286)	(24)	—	(1,672)
Ending Balance	\$3,983	\$8,335	\$946	\$239	\$188	\$281	\$612	\$14,584
December 31, 2012								
Beginning Balance	\$3,493	\$9,297	\$926	\$258	\$190	\$402	\$746	\$15,312
Provision for Loan Losses	1,150	1,326	63	(32)	194	(47)	(242)	2,412
Recoveries	74	97	—	2	123	30	—	326
Loans Charged-off	(162)	(1,789)	—	(87)	(293)	(199)	—	(2,530)
Ending Balance	\$4,555	\$8,931	\$989	\$141	\$214	\$186	\$504	\$15,520

In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan loss, general allocations are made for pools of loans, including non-classified loans, homogeneous portfolios of consumer and residential real estate loans, and loans within certain industry categories believed to present unique risk of loss. General allocations of the allowance are primarily made based on historical averages for loan losses for these portfolios, judgmentally adjusted for current economic factors and portfolio trends. During the third quarter of 2014, a modification was made to the Company's standard methodology for calculating the allowance for loan losses. This modification centered on commercial and agricultural loans that are graded as substandard and was undertaken as a part of the Company's annual update of its migration analysis utilized in the allowance for loan losses calculations. Prior to the third quarter of 2014, the allocation for substandard, non-impaired commercial and agricultural loans was based on evaluating the amount of loss of each individual credit relationship internally graded substandard. Beginning in the third quarter of 2014, the Company adjusted its methodology to assign allocations for substandard commercial and agricultural credits based on migration analysis techniques for these types of credits. The modification to the methodology resulted in a decrease of \$63 to the overall required loan loss allowance.

Loan impairment is reported when full repayment under the terms of the loan is not expected. This methodology is used for all loans, including loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality. For purchased loans, the assessment is made at the time of acquisition as well as over the life of loan. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate, or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans, and agricultural loans are evaluated individually for impairment. Smaller balance homogeneous loans are evaluated for impairment in total. Such loans include real estate loans secured by one-to-four family residences and loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures. Individually evaluated loans on non-accrual are generally considered impaired. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged off when deemed uncollectible.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio class and based on impairment method as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

December 31, 2014	Total	Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Agricultural Loans	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Unallocated
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Ending Allowance Balance Attributable to Loans:								
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 1,532	\$ 87	\$ 1,445	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	13,343	4,540	5,818	1,123	246	354	578	684
Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	54	—	10	—	—	—	44	—
Total Ending Allowance Balance	\$ 14,929	\$ 4,627	\$ 7,273	\$ 1,123	\$ 246	\$ 354	\$ 622	\$ 684
Loans:								
Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 6,044	\$ 1,964	\$ 4,080	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	1,443,363	378,533	573,961	219,640	86,570	48,614	136,045	—
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	8,361	354	6,385	—	—	118	1,504	—
Total Ending Loans Balance ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,457,768	\$ 380,851	\$ 584,426	\$ 219,640	\$ 86,570	\$ 48,732	\$ 137,549	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,778 in accrued interest.

December 31, 2013	Total	Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Agricultural Loans	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Unallocated
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Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Ending Allowance Balance Attributable to Loans:								
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$3,095	\$45	\$3,050	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	11,481	3,938	5,277	946	239	188	281	612
Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total Ending Allowance Balance	\$14,584	\$3,983	\$8,335	\$946	\$239	\$188	\$281	\$612
Loans:								
Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$8,458	\$2,114	\$6,344	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	1,367,591	347,808	566,389	195,171	81,812	49,131	127,280	—
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	14,753	1,981	10,871	—	—	134	1,767	—
Total Ending Loans Balance ⁽¹⁾	\$1,390,802	\$351,903	\$583,604	\$195,171	\$81,812	\$49,265	\$129,047	\$—

⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,590 in accrued interest.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

The following tables present loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Unpaid Principal Balance ⁽¹⁾	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
December 31, 2014			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$1,887	\$1,877	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	1,944	1,447	—
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	3,831	3,324	—
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	84	87	87
Commercial Real Estate Loans	3,653	2,975	1,455
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	3,737	3,062	1,542
Total	\$7,568	\$6,386	\$1,542
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$289	\$133	\$—
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$759	\$209	\$10

⁽¹⁾ Unpaid Principal Balance is the remaining contractual payments inclusive of partial charge-offs.

	Unpaid Principal Balance ⁽¹⁾	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
December 31, 2013			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$2,163	\$2,072	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	4,710	2,383	—
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	6,873	4,455	—
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	45	45	45
Commercial Real Estate Loans	4,428	4,417	3,058
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	4,473	4,462	3,103
Total	\$11,346	\$8,917	\$3,103
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$987	\$451	\$—
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$33	\$8	\$8

(1) Unpaid Principal Balance is the remaining contractual payments inclusive of partial charge-offs.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

The following tables present loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Recognized
December 31, 2014			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$2,082	\$132	\$135
Commercial Real Estate Loans	2,489	84	81
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	4,571	216	216
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	1,222	2	2
Commercial Real Estate Loans	3,074	20	16
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	4,296	22	18
Total	\$8,867	\$238	\$234
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$421	\$5	\$5
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$328	\$—	\$—
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Recognized
December 31, 2013			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$1,192	\$65	\$65
Commercial Real Estate Loans	2,251	5	7
Agricultural Loans	1,420	209	225
Subtotal	4,863	279	297
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	1,360	3	3
Commercial Real Estate Loans	5,424	22	18
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	6,784	25	21
Total	\$11,647	\$304	\$318
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$30	\$3	\$3
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$142	\$2	\$2

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Recognized
December 31, 2012			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$252	\$3	\$3
Commercial Real Estate Loans	4,506	18	18
Agricultural Loans	535	2	2
Subtotal	5,293	23	23
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	2,726	9	8
Commercial Real Estate Loans	6,660	23	19
Agricultural Loans	74	—	—
Subtotal	9,460	32	27
Total	\$14,753	\$55	\$50
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$26	\$2	\$2
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$154	\$6	\$4

All classes of loans, including loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, are generally placed on non-accrual status when scheduled principal or interest payments are past due for 90 days or more or when the borrower's ability to repay becomes doubtful. For purchased loans, the determination is made at the time of acquisition as well as over the life of the loan. Uncollected accrued interest for each class of loans is reversed against income at the time a loan is placed on non-accrual. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. All classes of loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Loans are typically charged-off at 180 days past due, or earlier if deemed uncollectible. Exceptions to the non-accrual and charge-off policies are made when the loan is well secured and in the process of collection.

The following tables present the recorded investment in non-accrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more still on accrual by class of loans as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Non-Accrual		Loans Past Due 90 Days or More & Still Accruing	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$161	\$31	\$68	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	3,460	6,658	—	8
Agricultural Loans	—	—	75	—
Home Equity Loans	268	114	—	—
Consumer Loans	196	236	—	—
Residential Mortgage Loans	1,885	1,339	—	—
Total	\$5,970	\$8,378	\$143	\$8
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$1,154	\$1,705	\$—	\$—

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Total	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due
December 31, 2014						
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$380,851	\$628	\$—	\$148	\$776	\$380,075
Commercial Real Estate Loans	584,426	504	10	753	1,267	583,159
Agricultural Loans	219,640	25	—	75	100	219,540
Home Equity Loans	86,570	197	4	268	469	86,101
Consumer Loans	48,732	132	28	75	235	48,497
Residential Mortgage Loans	137,549	2,046	329	1,720	4,095	133,454
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$1,457,768	\$3,532	\$371	\$3,039	\$6,942	\$1,450,826
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$8,361	\$—	\$—	\$648	\$648	\$7,713

⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,778 in accrued interest.

	Total	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due
December 31, 2013						
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$351,903	\$256	\$78	\$—	\$334	\$351,569
Commercial Real Estate Loans	583,604	613	62	2,234	2,909	580,695
Agricultural Loans	195,171	62	—	—	62	195,109
Home Equity Loans	81,812	303	33	114	450	81,362
Consumer Loans	49,265	149	66	102	317	48,948
Residential Mortgage Loans	129,047	2,206	192	1,115	3,513	125,534
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$1,390,802	\$3,589	\$431	\$3,565	\$7,585	\$1,383,217
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$14,753	\$148	\$—	\$1,103	\$1,251	\$13,502

⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,590 in accrued interest.

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

In certain instances, the Company may choose to restructure the contractual terms of loans. A troubled debt restructuring occurs when the Bank grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider due to a borrower's financial difficulty. In order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, an evaluation is performed of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without modification. This evaluation is performed under the Company's internal underwriting policy. The Company uses the same methodology for loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality as for all other

loans when determining whether the loan is a troubled debt restructuring.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, there was one loan modified as a troubled debt restructuring. The modification of the terms of this loan included a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan. During the year ended December 31, 2013, there were two loans modified as troubled debt restructurings. The modification of the terms of these loans include an extension of the maturity date and a reduction of the stated interest rate of a loan. There were no troubled debt restructurings for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 for loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality at the time of acquisition.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

The following tables present the recorded investment of troubled debt restructurings by class of loans as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Total	Performing	Non-Accrual ⁽¹⁾
December 31, 2014			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$1,809	\$1,803	\$6
Commercial Real Estate Loans	2,841	960	1,881
Total	\$4,650	\$2,763	\$1,887
	Total	Performing	Non-Accrual ⁽¹⁾
December 31, 2013			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$2,092	\$2,086	\$6
Commercial Real Estate Loans	4,325	364	3,961
Total	\$6,417	\$2,450	\$3,967

⁽¹⁾ The non-accrual troubled debt restructurings are included in the Non-Accrual Loan table presented on a previous page.

The Company has not committed to lending any additional amounts as of December 31, 2014 to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings. The Company had committed to lending an additional amount of \$40 as of December 31, 2013 to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings.

The following tables present loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
December 31, 2014			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	—	\$—	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	1	201	197
Total	1	\$201	\$197

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by \$0 and resulted in charge-offs of \$0 during the year ending December 31, 2014.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

December 31, 2013	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	1	\$ 224	\$ 230
Commercial Real Estate Loans	1	81	118
Total	2	\$ 305	\$ 348

The troubled debt restructurings described above decreased the allowance for loan losses by \$210 and resulted in charge-offs of \$0 during the year ending December 31, 2013.

December 31, 2012	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	2	\$ 9	\$ 9
Commercial Real Estate Loans	—	—	—
Total	2	\$ 9	\$ 9

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by \$0 and resulted in charge-offs of \$0 during the year ending December 31, 2012.

The following tables present loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the modification during the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted:	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
December 31, 2014		
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	—	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	1	95
Total	1	\$95

The troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted described above decreased the allowance for loan losses by \$90 and resulted in charge-offs of \$91 during the year ending December 31, 2014.

Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted:	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
December 31, 2013		
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	—	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	—	—
Total	—	\$—

The troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted described above resulted in no change to the allowance for loan losses and no charge-offs during the year ending December 31, 2013.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted:	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
December 31, 2012		
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	1	\$565
Commercial Real Estate Loans	3	1,377
Total	4	\$1,942

The troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted described above increased the allowance for loan losses by \$12 and resulted in charge-offs of \$306 during the year ending December 31, 2012.

A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 30 days contractually past due under the modified terms.

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company classifies loans as to credit risk by individually analyzing loans. This analysis includes commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans, and agricultural loans with an outstanding balance greater than \$100. This analysis is typically performed on at least an annual basis. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Special Mention. Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution’s credit position at some future date.

Substandard. Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful. Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans. Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
December 31, 2014					
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$351,250	\$18,387	\$11,214	\$—	\$380,851
Commercial Real Estate Loans	545,804	23,421	15,201	—	584,426
Agricultural Loans	214,974	4,211	455	—	219,640
Total	\$1,112,028	\$46,019	\$26,870	\$—	\$1,184,917
	\$651	\$1,697	\$4,391	\$—	\$6,739

Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit
Quality
(Included in the Total Above)

65

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
December 31, 2013					
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$324,685	\$15,485	\$11,733	\$—	\$351,903
Commercial Real Estate Loans	539,533	20,168	23,903	—	583,604
Agricultural Loans	192,609	2,357	205	—	195,171
Total	\$1,056,827	\$38,010	\$35,841	\$—	\$1,130,678
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$3,121	\$661	\$9,070	\$—	\$12,852

The Company considers the performance of the loan portfolio and its impact on the allowance for loan losses. For home equity, consumer and residential mortgage loan classes, the Company also evaluates credit quality based on the aging status of the loan, which was previously presented, and by payment activity. The following table presents the recorded investment in home equity, consumer and residential mortgage loans based on payment activity as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans
December 31, 2014			
Performing	\$86,302	\$48,536	\$135,664
Nonperforming	268	196	1,885
Total	\$86,570	\$48,732	\$137,549
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$—	\$118	\$1,504

	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans
December 31, 2013			
Performing	\$81,698	\$49,029	\$127,708
Nonperforming	114	236	1,339
Total	\$81,812	\$49,265	\$129,047
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$—	\$134	\$1,767

The Company has purchased loans, for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected. The recorded investment of those loans at December 31, is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$354	\$1,981	\$1,840
Commercial Real Estate Loans	6,385	10,871	9,037
Home Equity Loans	—	—	—
Consumer Loans	118	134	148
Residential Mortgage Loans	1,504	1,767	149

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Total	\$8,361	\$14,753	\$11,174
Carrying Amount, Net of Allowance	\$8,307	\$14,745	\$11,086

66

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

Accretable yield, or income expected to be collected, is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$1,279	\$170	\$967
New Loans Purchased	—	1,358	—
Accretion of Income	(328	) (249	) (1,265
Reclassifications from Non-accretable Difference	847	—	468
Charge-off of Accretable Yield	(113) —	—
Balance at December 31	\$1,685	\$1,279	\$170

For those purchased loans disclosed above, the Company increased the allowance for loan losses by \$54, \$0 and \$88 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. No allowances for loan losses were reversed during the same period.

Certain directors, executive officers, and principal shareholders of the Company, including their immediate families and companies in which they are principal owners, were loan customers of the Company during 2014. A summary of the activity of these loans follows:

Balance January 1, 2014	Additions	Changes in Persons Included	Deductions Collected	Charged-off	Balance December 31, 2014
\$11,061	\$4,464	\$203	\$(4,273	) \$—	\$11,455

NOTE 5 – Premises, Furniture, and Equipment

Premises, furniture, and equipment was comprised of the following classifications at December 31:

	2014	2013
Land	\$9,531	\$8,366
Buildings and Improvements	47,723	47,677
Furniture and Equipment	22,772	21,544
Total Premises, Furniture and Equipment	80,026	77,587
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(40,096	) (37,157
Total	\$39,930	\$40,430

Depreciation expense was \$3,409, \$2,910 and \$2,941 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The Company leases three of its branch buildings under a capital lease. These lease arrangements require monthly payments through 2033. The Company has included the leases in buildings and improvements as follows:

	2014	2013
Capital Leases	\$4,219	\$3,896
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(682	) (483
Total	\$3,537	\$3,413

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 5 – Premises, Furniture, and Equipment (continued)

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capitalized leases, together with the present value of net minimum lease payments at year end 2014:

2015	\$524	
2016	524	
2017	524	
2018	524	
2019	524	
Thereafter	6,126	
Total minimum lease payments	8,746	
Less: Amount representing interest	(4,773)
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	\$3,973	

NOTE 6 – Deposits

At year end 2014, stated maturities of time deposits were as follows:

2015	\$202,747
2016	85,312
2017	24,692
2018	14,347
2019	6,327
Thereafter	—
Total	\$333,425

Time deposits of \$250 or more and Brokered CDs at December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$84,542 and \$66,820, respectively.

Time deposits originated from outside the geographic area, generally through brokers, totaled \$1,000 and \$1,648 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 7 – FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings

The Company's funding sources include Federal Home Loan Bank advances, borrowings from other third party correspondent financial institutions, issuance and sale of subordinated debt and other capital securities, and repurchase agreements. Information regarding each of these types of borrowings or other indebtedness is as follows:

	December 31, 2014	2013
Long-term Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank collateralized by qualifying mortgages, investment securities, and mortgage-backed securities	\$51,444	\$71,483
Term Loans	4,000	7,000
Junior Subordinated Debentures assumed from American Community Bancorp, Inc.	5,174	5,024
Capital Lease Obligation	3,973	3,730
Long-term Borrowings	64,591	87,237
Overnight Variable Rate Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank collateralized by qualifying mortgages, investment securities, and mortgage-backed securities	\$89,100	\$38,000
Federal Funds Purchased	31,400	—
Repurchase Agreements	20,973	15,533
Short-term Borrowings	141,473	53,533
Total Borrowings	\$206,064	\$140,770

Repurchase agreements, which are classified as secured borrowings, generally mature within one day of the transaction date. Repurchase agreements are reflected at the amount of cash received in connection with the transaction. The Company may be required to provide additional collateral based on the value of the underlying securities.

	2014	2013		
Average Daily Balance During the Year	\$16,091	\$14,722		
Average Interest Rate During the Year	0.15	% 0.20	%	
Maximum Month-end Balance During the Year	\$20,973	\$17,722		
Weighted Average Interest Rate at Year-end	0.15	% 0.20	%	

At December 31, 2014 interest rates on the fixed rate long-term FHLB advances ranged from 0.35% to 7.22% with a weighted average rate of 1.16%. At December 31, 2013 interest rates on the fixed rate long-term FHLB advances ranged from 0.35% to 7.22% with a weighted average rate of 0.95%. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had no advances containing options whereby the FHLB may convert a fixed rate advance to an adjustable rate advance.

The long-term borrowings shown above includes \$4 million and \$7 million outstanding on a term loan owed by the parent company as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, interest on the term loan was based upon 90-day LIBOR plus 2.875%. This term loan matures December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the parent company had a \$10 million line of credit with no outstanding balance. The line of credit matures December 29, 2015. Interest on the line of credit is based upon 90-day LIBOR plus 2.875% and includes an

unused commitment fee of 0.25%. The line of credit was renewed and extended in December 2014 and December 2013.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 7 – FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings (continued)

At December 31, 2014, scheduled principal payments on long-term borrowings, excluding the capitalized lease obligation and acquired subordinated debentures (which are discussed below) are as follows:

2015	\$44,042
2016	45
2017	749
2018	10,027
2019	30
Thereafter	551
Total	\$55,444

The Company assumed the obligations of junior subordinated debentures through the acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc. The junior subordinated debentures were issued to ACB Capital Trust I and Capital Trust II. The trusts are wholly owned by the Company. In accordance with accounting guidelines, the trusts are not consolidated with the Company's financials, but rather the subordinated debentures are shown as borrowings. The Company guarantees payment of distributions on the trust preferred securities issued by ACB Trust I and ACB Trust II. Interest is payable on a quarterly basis. These securities qualify as Tier 1 capital (with certain limitations) for regulatory purposes. \$5,017 of the junior subordinated debentures were treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes as of December 31, 2014. \$4,871 of the junior subordinated debentures were treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes as of December 31, 2013. As a result of the acquisition of American Community these liabilities were recorded at fair value at the acquisition date with the discount amortizing into interest expense over the life of the liability, ultimately accreting to the issuance amount disclosed below.

The following table summarizes the terms of each issuance:

	Date of Issuance	Issuance Amount	Carrying Amount at December 31, 2014	Variable Rate	Rate as of December 31, 2014	Rate as of December 31, 2013	Maturity Date
ACB Trust I	5/6/2005	\$5,155	\$3,278	90 day LIBOR + 2.15%	2.41%	2.40%	May, 2035
ACB Trust II	7/15/2005	3,093	1,896	90 day LIBOR + 1.85%	2.08%	2.09%	July, 2035

See also Note 5 regarding the capital lease obligation.

NOTE 8 – Shareholders' Equity

The Company and affiliate bank are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and prompt corrective action regulations involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors, and the regulators can lower classifications in certain cases. Failure to meet various capital requirements can initiate regulatory action that could have a direct material effect on the financial statements. Management believes as of December 31, 2014, the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to

which they are subject.

The prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications, including well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, under-capitalized, significantly under-capitalized, and critically under-capitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If only adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If under-capitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and plans for capital restoration are required.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 8 – Shareholders' Equity (continued)

At December 31, 2014, consolidated and affiliate bank actual capital and minimum required levels are presented below:

	Actual:		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes:		Minimum Required To Be Well-Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations:		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)							
Consolidated	\$223,490	13.88	% \$128,823	8.00	% N/A	N/A	
Bank	201,641	12.57	128,363	8.00	\$160,454	10.00	%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)							
Consolidated	\$208,561	12.95	% \$64,412	4.00	% N/A	N/A	
Bank	186,712	11.64	64,182	4.00	\$96,272	6.00	%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)							
Consolidated	\$208,561	9.57	% \$87,214	4.00	% N/A	N/A	
Bank	186,712	8.59	86,915	4.00	\$108,644	5.00	%

At December 31, 2013, consolidated and affiliate bank actual capital and minimum required levels are presented below:

	Actual:		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes:		Minimum Required To Be Well-Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations:		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)							
Consolidated	\$201,233	13.07	% \$123,189	8.00	% N/A	N/A	
Bank	191,714	12.46	123,099	8.00	\$153,874	10.00	%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)							
Consolidated	\$186,649	12.12	% \$61,594	4.00	% N/A	N/A	
Bank	177,130	11.51	61,550	4.00	\$92,324	6.00	%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)							
Consolidated	\$186,649	8.78	% \$85,005	4.00	% N/A	N/A	
Bank	177,130	8.37	84,686	4.00	\$105,857	5.00	%

The affiliate bank at year end 2014 and 2013 was categorized as well-capitalized. There have been no conditions or events that management believes have changed the classification of the affiliate bank under the prompt corrective action regulations since the last notification from regulators. Regulations require the maintenance of certain capital levels at the affiliate bank, and may limit the dividends payable by the affiliate to the holding company, or by the holding company to its shareholders. At December 31, 2014, the affiliate had \$23,000 in retained earnings available for payment of dividends to the parent company without prior regulatory approval.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 8 – Shareholders' Equity (continued)

Equity Plans and Equity Based Compensation

The Company maintains three equity incentive plans under which stock options, restricted stock, and other equity incentive awards can be granted. At December 31, 2014, the Company has reserved 390,033 shares of Common Stock (as adjusted for subsequent stock dividends and subject to further customary anti-dilution adjustments) for the purpose of issuance pursuant to outstanding and future grants of options, restricted stock, and other equity awards to officers, directors and other employees of the Company.

Stock Options

Options may be designated as “incentive stock options” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or as nonqualified options. While the date after which options are first exercisable is determined by the appropriate committee of the Board of Directors of the Company or, in the case of options granted to directors, by the Board of Directors, no stock option may be exercised after ten years from the date of grant (twenty years in the case of nonqualified stock options). The exercise price of stock options granted pursuant to the plans must be no less than the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of the grant.

The plans authorize an optionee to pay the exercise price of options in cash or in common shares of the Company or in some combination of cash and common shares. An optionee may tender already-owned common shares to the Company in exercise of an option. Certain of these plans authorize an optionee to surrender the value of an unexercised option in payment of an equivalent amount of the exercise price of the option. The Company typically issues authorized but unissued common shares upon the exercise of options.

The following table presents activity for stock options under the Company's equity incentive plan for 2014:

	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Price of Options	Weighted Average Life of Options (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at Beginning of Period	69,517	\$ 16.61		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(17,000)	) 16.37		
Forfeited	—	—		
Expired	(1,000)	) 16.26		
Outstanding and Exercisable at End of Period	51,517	\$ 16.70	2.79	\$ 712

The following table presents information related to stock options under the Company's equity incentive plan during the years ended 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	2014	2013	2012
Intrinsic Value of Options Exercised	\$ 221	\$ 49	\$ 203
Cash Received from Option Exercises	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Tax Benefit of Option Exercises	\$ 76	\$ 20	\$ 78

Weighted Average Fair Value of Options Granted	\$—	\$—	\$—
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The intrinsic value for stock options is calculated based on the exercise price of the underlying awards and the market price of common stock as of the reporting date.

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company granted no options, and accordingly, recorded no stock compensation expense related to option grants. The Company recorded no other stock compensation expense applicable to options during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 because all outstanding options were fully vested prior to 2007. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, there was no unrecognized option expense as all outstanding options were fully vested.

72

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 8 – Shareholders' Equity (continued)

Restricted Stock

During the periods presented, awards of long-term incentives were granted in the form of restricted stock. Awards that were granted to management and selected other employees under a management and employee incentive plan were granted in tandem with cash credit entitlements (typically in the form of 60% restricted stock grants and 40% cash credit entitlements). The management and employee restricted stock grants and tandem cash credit entitlements awarded in 2014 and 2013 will vest in three equal installments of 33.3% with the first annual vesting on December 5th of the year of the grant and on December 5th of the next two succeeding years. The management and employee restricted stock grants and tandem cash credit entitlements awarded in 2012 were subject to forfeiture in the event that the recipient of the grant did not continue employment with the Company through December 5th of the year of grant, at which time they generally vest 100 percent. Awards that were granted to directors as additional retainer for their services do not include any cash credit entitlement. These director restricted stock grants are subject to forfeiture in the event that the recipient of the grant does not continue in service as a director of the Company through December 5th of the year after grant or do not satisfy certain meeting attendance requirements, at which time they generally vest 100 percent. For measuring compensation costs, restricted stock awards are valued based upon the market value of the common shares on the date of grant.

The following table presents expense recorded for restricted stock and cash entitlements as well as the related tax effect for the years ended 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	2014	2013	2012
Restricted Stock Expense	\$627	\$329	\$628
Cash Entitlement Expense	393	217	588
Tax Effect	(413	) (221	) (493
Net of Tax	\$607	\$325	\$723

Unrecognized expense associated with the restricted stock grants and cash entitlements totaled \$1,516, \$942 and \$101 as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

The following table presents information on restricted stock grants outstanding for the period shown:

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	
	Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Market Price at Grant
Outstanding at Beginning of Period	22,941	\$23.68
Granted	35,667	29.41
Issued and Vested	(23,981	) 26.53
Forfeited	(300	) 27.15
Outstanding at End of Period	34,327	\$27.62

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company maintains an Employee Stock Purchase Plan whereby eligible employees have the option to purchase the Company's common stock at a discount. The purchase price of the shares under this Plan has been set at 95% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock as of the last day of the plan year. The plan provided for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of common stock, which the Company may obtain by purchases on the open market or from private sources, or by issuing authorized but unissued common shares. Funding for the purchase of common stock is from employee and Company contributions.

The Employee Stock Purchase Plan is not considered compensatory. There was no expense recorded for the employee stock purchase plan in 2014, 2013, and 2012 nor was there any unrecognized compensation expense as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 for the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 8 – Shareholders' Equity (continued)

Stock Repurchase Plan

On April 26, 2001, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program for up to 607,754 of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company. Shares may be purchased from time to time in the open market and in large block privately negotiated transactions. The Company is not obligated to purchase any shares under the program, and the program may be discontinued at any time before the maximum number of shares specified by the program are purchased. The Board of Directors established no expiration date for this program. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had purchased 334,965 shares under the program. No shares were purchased under the program during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

NOTE 9 – Employee Benefit Plans

The Company provides a contributory trustee 401(k) deferred compensation and profit sharing plan, which covers substantially all employees. The Company agrees to match certain employee contributions under the 401(k) portion of the plan, while profit sharing contributions are discretionary and are subject to determination by the Board of Directors. Company contributions were \$926, \$882, and \$777 for 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

The Company self-insures employee health benefits. Stop loss insurance covers annual losses exceeding \$125 per covered family. Management's policy is to establish a reserve for claims not submitted by a charge to earnings based on prior experience. Charges to earnings were \$2,066, \$2,599, and \$1,799 for 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

The Company maintains deferred compensation plans for the benefit of certain directors and officers. Under the plans, the Company agrees in return for the directors and officers deferring the receipt of a portion of their current compensation, to pay a retirement benefit computed as the amount of the compensation deferred plus accrued interest at a variable rate. Accrued benefits payable totaled \$1,699 and \$1,857 at December 31, 2014 and 2013. Deferred compensation expense was \$172, \$173, and \$170 for 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. In conjunction with the plans, the Company purchased life insurance on certain directors and officers.

The Company entered into early retirement agreements with certain officers of the Company. Accrued benefits payable as a result of the agreements totaled \$254 and \$337 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Expense associated with these agreements totaled \$77, \$166, and \$0 during 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. The benefits under the agreements will be paid through 2017.

The Company acquired through previous bank mergers a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan with benefits based on years of service and compensation prior to retirement. The benefits under the plan were suspended in 1998. This defined benefit plan was terminated in 2013 with all benefits of the plan distributed to the plan's participants prior to December 31, 2013. The costs to terminate the defined benefit plan totaled \$378 in 2013.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 9 – Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Accumulated plan benefit information for the Company's plan as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

Changes in Benefit Obligation:	2014	2013	
Obligation at Beginning of Year	\$—	\$837	
Interest Cost	—	25	
Benefits Paid	—	(33)
Lump Sum Benefits Paid	—	(809)
Actuarial (Gain) Loss	—	(62)
Effect of Settlement/Curtailment	—	42	
Obligation at End of Year	\$—	\$—	
Changes in Plan Assets:			
Fair Value at Beginning of Year	—	399	
Actual Return on Plan Assets	—	—	
Employer Contributions	—	443	
Periodic Benefits Paid	—	(33)
Lump Sum Benefits Paid	—	(809)
Fair Value at End of Year	\$—	\$—	
Funded Status:			
Funded Status at End of Year	\$—	\$—	
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31 consist of:			
	2014	2013	
Net Loss (Gain)	\$—	\$—	
Prior Service Cost	—	—	
	\$—	\$—	

The accumulated benefit obligation was \$0 and \$0 at year-end 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 9 – Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Other Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	2014	2013	2012	
Interest Cost	\$—	\$25	\$27	
Expected Return on Assets	—	(1	) (1)
Amortization of Prior Service Cost	—	1	1	
Recognition of Net Loss	—	46	30	
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$—	\$71	\$57	
Net Loss (Gain) During the Period	—	(19	) 110	
Amortization of Unrecognized Loss	—	(341	) (30)
Amortization of Prior Service Cost	—	(13	) (1)
Total Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	(373	) 79	
Total Recognized in Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$—	\$(302	) \$136	

The estimated net loss, prior service costs, and net transition obligation (asset) for the defined benefit pension plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year will be \$0 as the defined benefit pension plan terminated in 2013.

Assumptions

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at year-end:

	2014	2013	2012	
Discount Rate	N/A	N/A	3.25	%
Rate of Compensation Increase ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost:

	2014	2013	2012	
Discount Rate	N/A	3.25	% 3.75	%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	N/A	0.25	% 0.25	%
Rate of Compensation Increase ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	

(1) Benefits under the plan were suspended in 1998; therefore, the weighted-average rate of increase in future compensation levels was not applicable for all years presented.

The expected return on plan assets was determined based upon rates that are expected to be available for future reinvestment of earnings and maturing investments along with consideration given to the current mix of plan assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 9 – Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Postretirement Medical and Life Benefit Plan

The Company has an unfunded postretirement benefit plan covering substantially all of its employees. The medical plan is contributory with the participants' contributions adjusted annually; the life insurance plans are noncontributory.

Changes in Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligations:		2014		2013	
Obligation at the Beginning of Year		\$671		\$691	
Unrecognized Loss (Gain)		46		(33)
Components of Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost					
Service Cost		41		40	
Interest Cost		28		23	
Net Expected Benefit Payments		(40	)	(50)
Obligation at End of Year		\$746		\$671	
Components of Postretirement Benefit Expense:					
Service Cost	2014	2013		2012	
Interest Cost	\$41	\$40		\$35	
Amortization of Unrecognized Net (Gain) Loss	28	23		24	
Net Postretirement Benefit Expense	—	4		—	
	69	67		59	
Net Gain (Loss) During Period Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	46	(37	)	42	
Total Recognized in Net Postretirement Benefit Expense and Other Comprehensive Income	\$115	\$30		\$101	
Assumptions Used to Determine Net Periodic Cost and Benefit Obligations:					
Discount Rate	2014	2013		2012	
	3.62	% 4.31		% 3.41	%
Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rates at Year-end:					
Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumed for Next Year		2014		2013	
Rate that the Cost Trend Rate Gradually Declines to		8.00	%	8.00	%
Year that the Rate Reaches the Rate it is Assumed to Remain at		5.00	%	5.00	%
		2020		2019	

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects as of December 31, 2014:

	One-Percentage-Point Increase	One-Percentage-Point Decrease
Effect on Total of Service and Interest Cost	\$6	\$(5
Effect on Postretirement Benefit Obligation	\$45	\$(41

Contributions

The Company expects to contribute \$54 to its postretirement medical and life insurance plan in 2015.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 9 – Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Estimated Future Benefits

The following postretirement benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid:

2015	\$54
2016	51
2017	57
2018	59
2019	69
2020-2024	375

NOTE 10 – Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	2014	2013	2012
Current Federal	\$9,179	\$9,103	\$9,649
Current State	393	648	568
Deferred Federal	1,928	1,090	260
Deferred State	569	623	192
Total	\$12,069	\$11,464	\$10,669

Income tax expense is reconciled to the 35% statutory rate applied to the pre-tax income for the years presented in the table below:

	2014	2013	2012
Statutory Rate Times Pre-tax Income	\$14,145	\$12,907	\$12,153
Add (Subtract) the Tax Effect of:			
Income from Tax-exempt Loans and Investments	(1,697	) (1,157	) (1,007
State Income Tax, Net of Federal Tax Effect	625	826	494
General Business Tax Credits	(562	) (556	) (547
Company Owned Life Insurance	(289	) (338	) (341
Gain on United Commerce Bancorp Stock	—	(120) —
Other Differences	(153	) (98	) (83
Total Income Taxes	\$12,069	\$11,464	\$10,669

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 10 – Income Taxes (continued)

The net deferred tax asset (liability) at December 31 consists of the following:

	2014	2013
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Allowance for Loan Losses	\$5,028	\$4,871
Unrealized Loss on Securities	—	2,809
Deferred Compensation and Employee Benefits	1,041	1,136
Other-than-temporary Impairment	378	388
Accrued Expenses	600	601
Business Combination Fair Value Adjustments	197	847
Pension and Postretirement Plans	45	35
Other Real Estate Owned	214	288
Non-Accrual Loan Interest Income	228	269
Net Operating Loss Carryforward	24	224
Other	209	313
Total Deferred Tax Assets	7,964	11,781
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Depreciation	(1,269	) (1,465
Leasing Activities, Net	(9,773	) (7,797
Unrealized Gain on Securities	(1,654) —
FHLB Stock Dividends	(251	) (343
Prepaid Expenses	(434	) (492
Intangibles	(508	) (804
Deferred Loan Fees	(515	) (460
General Business Tax Credits	(49	) (23
Other	(407	) (330
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(14,860	) (11,714
Valuation Allowance	—	—
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liability)	\$(6,896	) \$67

The Company has a state net operating loss carryforward of \$1,657. This carryforward expires in 2026. The use of the state carryforward is limited under IRC Section 382 to \$538 annually.

Under the Internal Revenue Code, through 1996 two acquired banking companies, which are now a part of the Company's single banking subsidiary, were allowed a special bad debt deduction related to additions to tax bad debt reserves established for the purpose of absorbing losses. The acquired banks were formerly known as Peoples Community Bank (acquired in October 2005) and First American Bank (acquired in January 1999). Subject to certain limitations, these Banks were permitted to deduct from taxable income an allowance for bad debts based on a percentage of taxable income before such deductions or actual loss experience. The Banks generally computed its annual addition to its bad debt reserves using the percentage of taxable income method; however, due to certain limitations in 1996, the Banks were only allowed a deduction based on actual loss experience.

Retained earnings at December 31, 2014, include approximately \$2,995 for which no provision for federal income taxes has been made. This amount represents allocations of income for allowable bad debt deductions. Reduction of amounts so allocated for purposes other than tax bad debt losses will create taxable income, which will be subject to the then current corporate income tax rate. It is not contemplated that amounts allocated to bad debt deductions will be used in any manner to create taxable income. The unrecorded deferred income tax liability on the above amount at

December 31, 2014 was approximately \$1,048.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 10 – Income Taxes (continued)

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company had no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, and did not recognize any increase in unrecognized benefits during 2014 relative to any tax positions taken in 2014. Should the accrual of any interest or penalties relative to unrecognized tax benefits be necessary, it is the Company's policy to record such accruals in its income tax expense accounts; no such accruals existed as of December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012. The Company and its corporate subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. Federal income tax return, which is subject to examination for all years after 2010. The Company and its corporate subsidiaries doing business in Indiana file a combined Indiana unitary return, which is subject to examination for all years after 2010.

NOTE 11 – Per Share Data

The computation of Basic Earnings per Share and Diluted Earnings per Share are provided below:

	2014	2013	2012
Basic Earnings per Share:			
Net Income	\$28,344	\$25,413	\$24,055
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	13,202,822	12,786,065	12,622,049
Basic Earnings per Share	\$2.15	\$1.99	\$1.91
Diluted Earnings per Share:			
Net Income	\$28,344	\$25,413	\$24,055
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	13,202,822	12,786,065	12,622,049
Stock Options, Net	20,356	21,613	15,694
Diluted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	13,223,178	12,807,678	12,637,743
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$2.14	\$1.98	\$1.90

There were no anti-dilutive shares at December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012.

NOTE 12 – Lease Commitments

The total rental expense for all operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$652, \$558, and \$486 respectively, including amounts paid under short-term cancelable leases.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments for premises and equipment at year end 2014:

2015	\$612
2016	543
2017	332
2018	192
2019	152
Thereafter	1,371
Total	\$3,202

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 13 – Commitments and Off-balance Sheet Items

In the normal course of business, there are various commitments and contingent liabilities, such as commitments to extend credit and commitments to sell loans, which are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instruments for commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policy to make commitments as it uses for on-balance sheet items.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for commitments to sell loans is dependent upon the ability of the counter-party to purchase the loans. This is generally assured by the use of government sponsored entity counterparts. These commitments are subject to market risk resulting from fluctuations in interest rates.

Commitments and contingent liabilities are summarized as follows, at December 31:

	2014		2013	
	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Commitments to Fund Loans:				
Consumer Lines	\$7,642	\$167,164	\$8,940	\$145,064
Commercial Operating Lines	15,544	217,691	23,717	199,231
Residential Mortgages	11,117	123	11,249	930
Total Commitments to Fund Loans	\$34,303	\$384,978	\$43,906	\$345,225
Standby Letters of Credit	\$613	\$5,405	\$1,515	\$5,262
Commitments to Sell Loans:				
Mandatory	\$140	\$—	\$—	\$—
Non-mandatory	\$17,199	\$—	\$20,672	\$—

The fixed rate commitments to fund loans have interest rates ranging from 2.25% to 18.00% and maturities ranging from less than 1 year to 32 years. Since many commitments to make loans expire without being used, these amounts do not necessarily represent future cash commitments. Collateral obtained upon exercise of the commitment is determined using management's credit evaluation of the borrower, and may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, land, and other items.

NOTE 14 – Fair Value

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by

observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

81

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of each type of financial instrument:

Investment Securities: The fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices, if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2). For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators (Level 3). Level 3 pricing is obtained from a third-party based upon similar trades that are not traded frequently without adjustment by the Company. At December 31, 2014, the Company held \$10.5 million in Level 3 securities which consist of \$10.1 million of non-rated Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions and \$353 thousand of equity securities that are not actively traded. Absent the credit rating, significant assumptions must be made such that the credit risk input becomes an unobservable input and thus these securities are reported by the Company in a Level 3 classification.

Derivatives: The fair values of derivatives are based on valuation models using observable market data as of the measurement date (Level 2).

Impaired Loans: Fair values for impaired collateral dependent loans are generally based on appraisals obtained from licensed real estate appraisers and in certain circumstances consideration of offers obtained to purchase properties prior to foreclosure. Appraisals for commercial real estate generally use three methods to derive value: cost, sales or market comparison and income approach. The cost method bases value in the cost to replace the current property. Value of market comparison approach evaluates the sales price of similar properties in the same market area. The income approach considers net operating income generated by the property and an investors required return. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Comparable sales adjustments are based on known sales prices of similar type and similar use properties and duration of time that the property has been on the market to sell. Such adjustments made in the appraisal process are typically significant and result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and other real estate owned are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Company. Once received, a member of the Company's Risk Management Area reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal. In determining the value of impaired collateral dependent loans and other real estate owned, significant unobservable inputs may be used which include: physical condition of comparable properties sold, net operating income generated by the property and investor rates of return.

Other Real Estate: Nonrecurring adjustments to certain commercial and residential real estate properties classified as other real estate (ORE) are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell. Fair values are generally based on third party appraisals of the property utilizing similar techniques as discussed above for Impaired Loans, resulting in a Level 3 classification. In cases where the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, less costs to sell, impairment loss is recognized.

Loans Held-for-Sale: The fair values of loans held for sale are determined by using quoted prices for similar assets, adjusted for specific attributes of that loan resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, including financial assets and liabilities for which the Company has elected the fair value option, are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 Using			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Assets:				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$—	\$19,561	\$—	\$19,561
Corporate Securities	—	—	—	—
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	—	143,636	10,141	153,777
Mortgage-backed Securities-Residential	—	457,304	—	457,304
Equity Securities	—	—	353	353
Total Securities	\$—	\$620,501	\$10,494	\$630,995
Loans Held-for-Sale	\$—	\$6,311	\$—	\$6,311
Derivative Assets	\$—	\$507	\$—	\$507
Derivative Liabilities	\$—	\$508	\$—	\$508
	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013 Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$—	\$18,952	\$—	\$18,952
Corporate Securities	—	—	—	—
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	—	102,665	10,832	113,497
Mortgage-backed Securities-Residential	—	473,230	—	473,230
Equity Securities	—	—	353	353
Total Securities	\$—	\$594,847	\$11,185	\$606,032
Loans Held-for-Sale	\$—	\$9,265	\$—	\$9,265
Derivative Assets	\$—	\$866	\$—	\$866
Derivative Liabilities	\$—	\$737	\$—	\$737

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

At December 31, 2014, the aggregate fair value of the Loans Held-for-Sale was \$6,311, aggregate contractual principal balance was \$6,227 with a difference of \$84. At December 31, 2013, the aggregate fair value of the Loans Held-for-Sale was \$9,265, aggregate contractual principal balance was \$9,129 with a difference of \$136.

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions		Equity Securities		Corporate Securities	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Balance of Recurring Level 3 Assets at January 1	\$10,832	\$12,169	\$353	\$353	\$—	\$—
Total Gains or Losses (realized/unrealized) Included in earnings	164	(332)	—	—	—	—
Maturities / Calls	(855)	(1,005)	—	—	—	—
Purchases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance of Recurring Level 3 Assets at December 31	\$10,141	\$10,832	\$353	\$353	\$—	\$—

Of the total gain/loss included in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2014, \$164 was attributable to other changes in fair value. Of the total gain/loss included in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$(332) was attributable to other changes in fair value. The years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 included no gain/loss attributable to interest income on securities.

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
Impaired Loans with Specific Allocations				
Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	—	—	1,504	1,504
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—	—
Other Real Estate				
Commercial Real Estate	—	—	68	68

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013 Using			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Assets:				
Impaired Loans with Specific Allocations				
Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$—
Commercial Real Estate Loans	—	—	1,346	1,346
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—	—
Other Real Estate				
Commercial Real Estate	—	—	20	20

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a carrying amount of \$3,043 with a valuation allowance of \$1,539, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of \$261 for the year ended December 31, 2014. Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a carrying amount of \$4,449 with a valuation allowance of \$3,103, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of \$1,024 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Other Real Estate which is measured at the lower of carrying or fair value less costs to sell had a carrying value of \$68 at December 31, 2014. A charge to earnings through Other Operating Income of \$104 was included in the year ended December 31, 2014. Other Real Estate which is measured at the lower of carrying or fair value less costs to sell had a carrying value of \$20 at December 31, 2013. A charge to earnings through Other Operating Income of \$321 was included in the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following table presents quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

December 31, 2014	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired Loans - Commercial Real Estate Loans	\$1,504	Sales comparison approach Income approach Cost approach	Adjustment for physical condition of comparable properties sold Adjustment for net operating income generated by the property Adjustment for investor rates of return	30% - 86% (71%)
Other Real Estate - Commercial Real Estate Loans	\$68	Sales comparison approach Income approach Cost approach	Adjustment for physical condition of comparable properties sold Adjustment for net operating income generated by the property Adjustment for investor rates of return	55% (55%)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

December 31, 2013	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired Loans - Commercial Real Estate Loans	\$1,346	Sales comparison approach Income approach Cost approach	Adjustment for physical condition of comparable properties sold Adjustment for net operating income generated by the property Adjustment for investor rates of return	12% - 80% (53%)
Other Real Estate - Commercial Real Estate Loans	\$20	Sales comparison approach Income approach Cost approach	Adjustment for physical condition of comparable properties sold Adjustment for net operating income generated by the property Adjustment for investor rates of return	50% (50%)

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments not previously presented are provided in the table below for the periods ending December 31, 2014 and 2013. Not all of the Company's assets and liabilities are considered financial instruments, and therefore are not included in the table. Because no active market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates were based on subjective judgments, and therefore cannot be determined with precision.

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 Using			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:					
Cash and Short-term Investments	\$ 42,546	\$33,481	\$9,065	\$—	\$42,546
Securities Held-to-Maturity	184	—	186	—	186
FHLB Stock and Other Restricted Stock	7,040	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, Net	1,431,549	—	—	1,432,622	1,432,622
Accrued Interest Receivable	8,162	—	2,240	5,922	8,162
Financial Liabilities:					
Demand, Savings, and Money Market Deposits	(1,446,336)	(1,446,336)	—	—	(1,446,336)
Time Deposits	(333,425)	—	(335,134)	—	(335,134)
Short-term Borrowings	(141,473)	—	(141,473)	—	(141,473)
Long-term Debt	(64,591)	—	(60,289)	(5,429)	(65,718)
Accrued Interest Payable	(754)	—	(704)	(50)	(754)
Unrecognized Financial Instruments:					
Commitments to Extend Credit	—	—	—	—	—
Standby Letters of Credit	—	—	—	—	—
Commitments to Sell Loans	—	—	—	—	—

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013 Using			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:					
Cash and Short-term Investments	\$60,232	\$37,370	\$22,862	\$—	\$60,232
Securities Held-to-Maturity	268	—	271	—	271
FHLB Stock and Other Restricted Stock	9,004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, Net	1,366,452	—	—	1,370,339	1,370,339
Accrued Interest Receivable	7,470	—	1,918	5,552	7,470
Financial Liabilities:					
Demand, Savings, and Money Market Deposits	(1,463,122)	(1,463,122)	—	—	(1,463,122)
Time Deposits	(349,034)	—	(351,707)	—	(351,707)
Short-term Borrowings	(53,533)	—	(53,533)	—	(53,533)
Long-term Debt	(87,237)	—	(83,329)	(5,311)	(88,640)
Accrued Interest Payable	(777)	—	(732)	(45)	(777)
Unrecognized Financial Instruments:					
Commitments to Extend Credit	—	—	—	—	—
Standby Letters of Credit	—	—	—	—	—
Commitments to Sell Loans	—	—	—	—	—

Cash and Short-Term Investments:

The carrying amount of cash and short-term investments approximate fair values and are classified as Level 1 or Level 2.

Securities Held-to-Maturity:

The fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices, if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2).

FHLB Stock and Other Restricted Stock:

It is not practical to determine the fair values of FHLB stock and other restricted stock due to restrictions placed on their transferability.

Loans:

Fair values of loans, excluding loans held for sale and collateral dependent impaired loans having a specific allowance allocation, are estimated as follows: For variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values resulting in a Level 3 classification. Fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality resulting in a Level 3 classification. Impaired loans are valued as described previously. The methods utilized to estimate fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

Accrued Interest Receivable:

The carrying amount of accrued interest approximates fair value resulting in a Level 2 or Level 3 classification consistent with the asset they are associated with.

Deposits:

The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and non-interest checking, savings and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amount) resulting in a Level 1 classification. Fair values for fixed rate time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flows calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Short-term Borrowings:

The carrying amounts of federal funds purchased, borrowings under repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings, generally maturing within ninety days, approximate their fair values resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

Long-Term Debt:

The fair values of the Company's long-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements resulting in a Level 2 classification.

The fair values of the Company's subordinated debentures are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements resulting in a Level 3 classification.

Accrued Interest Payable:

The carrying amount of accrued interest approximates fair value resulting in a Level 2 or Level 3 classification consistent with the liability they are associated with.

Off-balance Sheet Instruments:

Fair values for off-balance sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The fair value of commitments is not material.

NOTE 15 – Segment Information

The Company's operations include three primary segments: core banking, trust and investment advisory services, and insurance operations. The core banking segment involves attracting deposits from the general public and using such funds to originate consumer, commercial and agricultural, commercial and agricultural real estate, and residential mortgage loans, primarily in the Company's local markets. The core banking segment also involves the sale of residential mortgage loans in the secondary market. The trust and investment advisory services segment involves providing trust, investment advisory, and brokerage services to customers. The insurance segment offers a full range of personal and corporate property and casualty insurance products, primarily in the Company's banking subsidiary's local markets.

The core banking segment is comprised by the Company's banking subsidiary, German American Bancorp, which operated through 37 banking offices at December 31, 2014. Net interest income from loans and investments funded by deposits and borrowings is the primary revenue for the core-banking segment. The trust and investment advisory services segment's revenues are comprised primarily of fees generated by German American Financial Advisors & Trust Company. These fees are derived by providing trust, investment advisory, and brokerage services to its customers. The insurance segment primarily consists of German American Insurance, Inc., which provides a full line of personal and corporate insurance products. Commissions derived from the sale of insurance products are the primary source of revenue for the insurance segment.

The following segment financial information has been derived from the internal financial statements of German American Bancorp, Inc., which are used by management to monitor and manage the financial performance of the Company. The accounting policies of the three segments are the same as those of the Company. The evaluation process for segments does not include holding company income and expense. Holding company amounts are the primary differences between segment amounts and consolidated totals, and are reflected in the column labeled "Other" below, along with amounts to eliminate transactions between segments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 15 – Segment Information (continued)

	Core Banking	Trust and Investment Advisory Services	Insurance	Other	Consolidated Totals
Year Ended December 31, 2014					
Net Interest Income	\$74,801	\$16	\$4	\$(482)	) \$74,339
Net Gains on Sales of Loans	1,892	—	—	—	1,892
Net Gains on Securities	1,481	—	—	—	1,481
Trust and Investment Product Fees	4	3,671	—	—	3,675
Insurance Revenues	29	38	7,188	—	7,255
Noncash Items:					
Provision for Loan Losses	150	—	—	—	150
Depreciation and Amortization	4,527	23	110	150	4,810
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	12,258	(156)	) 737	(770)	) 12,069
Segment Profit (Loss)	27,589	(259)	) 1,059	(45)	) 28,344
Segment Assets at December 31, 2014	2,242,456	11,401	6,429	(23,187)	) 2,237,099

	Core Banking	Trust and Investment Advisory Services	Insurance	Other	Consolidated Totals
Year Ended December 31, 2013					
Net Interest Income	\$69,634	\$21	\$17	\$(1,155)	) \$68,517
Net Gains on Sales of Loans	2,645	—	—	—	2,645
Net Gains on Securities	2,065	—	—	364	2,429
Trust and Investment Product Fees	6	3,355	—	(3)	) 3,358
Insurance Revenues	39	31	6,147	—	6,217
Noncash Items:					
Provision for Loan Losses	350	—	—	—	350
Depreciation and Amortization	3,944	28	339	150	4,461
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	12,387	(32)	) 320	(1,211)	) 11,464
Segment Profit (Loss)	25,389	(70)	) 425	(331)	) 25,413
Segment Assets at December 31, 2013	2,171,837	11,663	5,636	(25,309)	) 2,163,827

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 15 – Segment Information (continued)

	Core Banking	Trust and Investment Advisory Services	Insurance	Other	Consolidated Totals
Year Ended December 31, 2012					
Net Interest Income	\$68,311	\$21	\$34	\$(2,118)	) \$66,248
Net Gains on Sales of Loans	3,234	—	—	—	3,234
Net Gains on Securities	1,667	—	—	—	1,667
Trust and Investment Product Fees	5	2,657	—	(5)	) 2,657
Insurance Revenues	23	36	5,465	—	5,524
Noncash Items:					
Provision for Loan Losses	2,412	—	—	—	2,412
Depreciation and Amortization	4,099	24	415	150	4,688
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	11,999	(187)	) 181	(1,324)	) 10,669
Segment Profit (Loss)	25,118	(298)	) 250	(1,015)	) 24,055
Segment Assets at December 31, 2012	2,006,992	11,551	8,333	(20,576)	) 2,006,300

NOTE 16 – Parent Company Financial Statements

The condensed financial statements of German American Bancorp, Inc. are presented below:

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Cash	\$18,726	\$9,721
Securities Available-for-Sale, at Fair Value	353	353
Investment in Subsidiary Bank	211,988	195,480
Investment in Non-banking Subsidiaries	4,792	3,650
Other Assets	5,613	6,271
Total Assets	\$241,472	\$215,475
LIABILITIES		
Borrowings	\$9,174	\$12,024
Other Liabilities	3,474	3,354
Total Liabilities	12,648	15,378
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock	13,216	13,174
Additional Paid-in Capital	108,660	108,022
Retained Earnings	104,058	84,164
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	2,890	(5,263)
Total Shareholders' Equity	228,824	200,097
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$241,472	\$215,475

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 16 – Parent Company Financial Statements (continued)

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
INCOME			
Dividends from Subsidiaries			
Bank	\$20,000	\$14,000	\$17,500
Non-bank	—	1,500	—
Interest Income	27	31	50
Net Gain on Securities	—	343	—
Other Income	25	75	70
Total Income	20,052	15,949	17,620
EXPENSES			
Salaries and Employee Benefits	462	824	458
Professional Fees	316	485	352
Occupancy and Equipment Expense	7	7	7
Interest Expense	580	1,246	2,221
Other Expenses	632	615	359
Total Expenses	1,997	3,177	3,397
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	18,055	12,772	14,223
Income Tax Benefit	791	1,235	1,338
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY IN UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	18,846	14,007	15,561
Equity in Undistributed Income of Subsidiaries	9,498	11,406	8,494
NET INCOME	28,344	25,413	24,055
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Changes in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Securities, Available-for-Sale	8,189	(15,874	) (124
Changes in Unrecognized Amounts in Pension, Net	—	231	(47
Changes in Unrecognized Loss in Postretirement Benefit Obligation, Net	(36	) 29	(21
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$36,497	\$9,799	\$23,863

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 16 – Parent Company Financial Statements (continued)

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Income	\$28,344	\$25,413	\$24,055	
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash from Operations				
Loss (Gain) on Securities, Net	—	(343) —	
Change in Other Assets	654	283	33	
Change in Other Liabilities	315	(510	) 203
Equity Based Compensation	627	329	628	
Excess Tax Benefit from Restricted Share Grant	(40) (28) (23)
Equity in Undistributed Income of Subsidiaries	(9,498) (11,406) (8,494)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	20,402	13,738	16,402	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital Contribution to Subsidiaries	—	—	(150)
Acquire Banking Entity	—	(2,135) —	
Net Cash from Investing Activities	—	(2,135) (150)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Issuance of Long-term Debt	—	10,000	—	
Repayment of Long-term Debt	(3,000) (33,750) (1,500)
Issuance of Common Stock	50	20	37	
Income Tax Benefit from Restricted Share Grant	40	28	23	
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	(37) (9) (67)
Dividends Paid	(8,450) (7,670) (7,068)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(11,397) (31,381) (8,575)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,005	(19,778	) 7,677
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	9,721	29,499	21,822	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$18,726	\$9,721	\$29,499	

NOTE 17 – Business Combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business Combinations

Effective October 1, 2013, the Company acquired United Commerce Bancorp and its subsidiary, United Commerce Bank. The acquisition was accomplished by the merger of United Commerce Bancorp into the German American Bancorp, Inc., immediately followed by the merger of United Commerce Bank into German American Bancorp, Inc.'s bank subsidiary (German American Bancorp). The United Commerce Bank operated two banking offices in Bloomington, Indiana. United Commerce's consolidated assets and equity (unaudited) as of October 1, 2013 totaled \$119.7 million and \$13.7 million, respectively. The Company accounted for the transaction under the acquisition method of accounting which means that the acquired assets and liabilities were recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. See Note 4 for additional information related to the fair value of loans acquired. The Company determined the fair value of core deposit intangibles, securities and deposits with the assistance of third party valuations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 17 – Business Combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets (continued)

In accordance with ASC 805, the Company has expensed approximately \$251 of direct acquisition costs and recorded \$1.7 million of goodwill and \$2.1 million of intangible assets. The intangible assets are related to core deposits and are being amortized on an accelerated basis over 8 years. For tax purposes, goodwill totaling \$1.7 million is non-deductible. The following table summarizes the fair value of the total consideration transferred as a part of the United Commerce acquisition as well as the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the effective date of the transaction.

October 1, 2013

Consideration		
Cash for Options and Fractional Shares		\$643
Cash Consideration		1,391
Equity Instruments		13,348
Fair Value of Total Consideration Transferred		\$15,382
Recognized Amounts of Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed:		
Cash and Due From Banks		\$430
Federal Funds Sold, Other Short-term Investments		7,362
Interest-bearing Time Deposits with Banks		100
Securities		25,644
Loans		79,575
Premises, Furniture & Equipment		1,718
Core Deposit Intangible		2,052
Accrued Interest Receivable & Other Assets		3,638
Deposits		(106,633)
Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities		(175)
Total Identifiable Net Assets		\$13,711
Goodwill		\$1,671

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the Company issued approximately 503,000 shares of its common stock to the former shareholders of United Commerce. Each United Commerce common shareholder of record at the effective time of the merger became entitled to receive 0.5456 shares of common stock of the Company for each of their former shares of United Commerce common stock.

The Company at the effective time of the merger owned 44,100 shares of United Commerce's outstanding common stock (approximately 4.6% of United Commerce's common shares then outstanding). All of these shares were cancelled at the effective time of the merger and were not exchanged for shares of the Company in the merger.

In connection with the closing of the merger, the Company paid to United Commerce's shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 2013, cash consideration of \$1.51 per United Commerce share (an aggregate of \$1,391 to shareholders other than the Company) and the Company paid approximately \$643 to persons who held options to purchase United Commerce common stock (all of which rights were cancelled at the effective time of the

merger and were not assumed by the Company).

This acquisition was consistent with the Company's strategy to build a regional presence in Southern Indiana. The acquisition offers the Company the opportunity to increase profitability by introducing existing products and services to the acquired customer base as well as add new customers in the expanded region.

93

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 17 – Business Combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets (continued)

Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the periods ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were classified as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Beginning of Year	\$20,536	\$18,865	\$18,865
Acquired Goodwill	—	1,671	—
Impairment	—	—	—
End of Year	\$20,536	\$20,536	\$18,865

Of the \$20,536 carrying amount of goodwill, \$19,204 is allocated to the core banking segment and \$1,332 is allocated to the insurance segment for the periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Of the \$18,865 carrying amount of goodwill, \$17,533 is allocated to the core banking segment and \$1,332 is allocated to the insurance segment for the period ended December 31, 2012.

Impairment exists when a reporting unit's carrying value of goodwill exceeds its fair value. At December 31, 2014, the Company's reporting units had positive equity and the Company elected to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if it was more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting units exceeded its carrying value, including goodwill. The qualitative assessment indicated that it was more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value.

Acquired Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets were as follows as of year end:

	2014	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Core Banking		
Core Deposit Intangible	\$9,004	\$7,015
Unidentified Branch Acquisition Intangible	257	257
Insurance		
Customer List	5,199	5,114
Total	\$14,460	\$12,386

Acquired intangible assets were as follows as of year end:

	2013	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Core Banking		
Core Deposit Intangible	\$9,004	\$5,815
Unidentified Branch Acquisition Intangible	257	257
Insurance		
Customer List	5,199	5,060
Total	\$14,460	\$11,132

Amortization Expense was \$1,254, \$1,416 and \$1,655, for 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 17 – Business Combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets (continued)

Estimated amortization expense for each of the next five years is as follows:

2015	\$790
2016	493
2017	323
2018	235
2019	148

NOTE 18 – Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The tables below summarize the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component for the years ending December 31, 2014 and 2013, net of tax:

December 31, 2014	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for- Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension Items	Postretirement Benefit Items	Total
Beginning Balance	\$ (5,231)	) \$ —	\$ (32)	) \$ (5,263)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Reclassification	9,152	—	(66)	) 9,086
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(963)	) —	30	(933)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	8,189	—	(36)	) 8,153
Ending Balance	\$2,958	\$ —	\$ (68)	) \$2,890
December 31, 2013	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for- Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension Items	Postretirement Benefit Items	Total
Beginning Balance	\$10,643	) \$ (231)	) \$ (61)	) \$10,351
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Reclassification	(14,295)	) 453	51	(13,791)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(1,579)	) (222)	) (22)	) (1,823)
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(15,874)	) 231	29	(15,614)
Ending Balance	\$ (5,231)	) \$ —	\$ (32)	) \$ (5,263)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 18 – Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (continued)

The tables below summarize the classifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component for the year ending December 31, 2014:

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components	Amount Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	\$(1,481)	) Net (Gain) Loss on Securities
	518	) Income Tax Expense
	(963)	) Net of Tax
Amortization of Defined Benefit Pension Items		
Prior Service Costs	\$—	) Salaries and Employee Benefits
Actuarial Gains (Losses)	—	) Salaries and Employee Benefits
	—	) Income Tax Expense
	—	) Net of Tax
Amortization of Post Retirement Plan Items		
Actuarial Gains (Losses)	\$50	) Salaries and Employee Benefits
	(20)	) Income Tax Expense
	30	) Net of Tax
Total Reclassifications for the Period	\$(933))

The tables below summarize the classifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component for the year ending December 31, 2013:

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components	Amount Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	\$(2,429)	) Net (Gain) Loss on Securities
	850	) Income Tax Expense
	(1,579)	) Net of Tax
Amortization of Defined Benefit Pension Items		
Prior Service Costs	\$(13)	) Salaries and Employee Benefits
Actuarial Gains (Losses)	(360)	) Salaries and Employee Benefits
	151	) Income Tax Expense
	(222)	) Net of Tax
Amortization of Post Retirement Plan Items		
Actuarial Gains (Losses)	\$(37)	) Salaries and Employee Benefits
	15	) Income Tax Expense
	(22)	) Net of Tax
Total Reclassifications for the Period	\$(1,823))

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 19 – Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table represents selected quarterly financial data for the Company:

	Interest Income	Net Interest Income	Net Income	Earnings per Share	
				Basic	Diluted
2014					
First Quarter	\$19,681	\$18,196	\$6,305	\$0.48	\$0.48
Second Quarter	19,825	18,321	6,687	0.51	0.51
Third Quarter	20,348	18,791	7,708	0.58	0.58
Fourth Quarter	20,532	19,031	7,644	0.58	0.58
2013					
First Quarter	\$18,370	\$16,225	\$5,809	\$0.46	\$0.46
Second Quarter	18,458	16,712	6,532	0.52	0.52
Third Quarter	18,812	17,192	6,483	0.51	0.51
Fourth Quarter	20,032	18,388	6,589	0.50	0.50

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

Not Applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2014, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in the Company's periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of systems of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective systems of disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable assurances of achieving their control objectives.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in Most Recent Fiscal Quarter

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter of 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment and those criteria, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm has issued their report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. That report is included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Report under the heading, Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

98

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance.

Information relating to directors and executive officers of the Company will be included under the captions “Election of Directors” and “Our Executive Officers” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in May 2015 which will be filed within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year covered by this Report (the “2015 Proxy Statement”), which sections are incorporated herein in partial response to this Item’s informational requirements.

Section 16(a) Compliance. Information relating to Section 16(a) compliance will be included in the 2015 Proxy Statement under the caption of “Section 16(a): Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” and is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Business Conduct. The Company’s Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct, which constitutes a “code of ethics” as that term is defined by SEC rules adopted under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOA”). The Company has posted a copy of the Code of Business Conduct on its Internet website (www.germanamerican.com). The Company intends to satisfy its disclosure requirements under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding certain amendments to, or waivers of, the Code of Business Conduct, by posting such information on its Internet website, except that waivers that must under NASDAQ rules be filed with the SEC on Form 8-K will be so filed.

Audit Committee Identification. The Board of Directors of the Company has a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a) (58) (A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The description of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the identification of its members, will be set forth in the 2015 Proxy Statement under the caption “ELECTION OF DIRECTORS”, which section is incorporated herein by reference.

Audit Committee Financial Expert. The Board of Directors has determined that M. Darren Root, a director who serves on the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and who is an independent director as defined by NASDAQ listing standards, is an “audit committee financial expert” as that term is defined by SEC rules adopted under SOA.

Lack of Changes in Nominating/Governance Committee Procedures re Shareholder Recommendations of Nominees. There has been no material change in the procedures by which the Company’s shareholders may recommend nominees for election to the Board of Directors of the Company that have been implemented since the last disclosure of such procedures in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders that was held in May 2014.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information relating to compensation of the Company’s executive officers and directors (including the required disclosures under the subheadings “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Compensation Committee Report”) will be included under the caption “Executive and Director Compensation” in the 2015 Proxy Statement, which section is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and the directors and executive officers of the Company will be included under the captions “Ownership of Our Common Shares by Our Directors and Executive Officers” and “Principal Owners of Common Shares” of the 2015 Proxy Statement, which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information responsive to this Item 13 will be included under the captions “Election of Directors” and “Transactions with Related Persons” of the 2015 Proxy Statement, which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Information responsive to this Item 14 will be included in the 2015 Proxy Statement under the caption “Principal Accountant Fees and Services”, which section is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following items are included in Item 8 of this Report:

	Page #
German American Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	<u>43</u>
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014 and 2013	<u>44</u>
Consolidated Statements of Income, years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	<u>45</u>
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	<u>46</u>
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	<u>47</u>
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	<u>48</u>
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	<u>49</u>

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

None.

(a)(3) Exhibits

The Exhibit Index, which index follows the signature page to this Report and is hereby incorporated herein by reference, sets forth a list of those exhibits filed herewith, and includes and identifies management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements required to be filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K by Item 601 (b)(10)(iii) of Regulation S-K.

In reviewing any agreements included as exhibits to this Report, please remember that they are included to provide you with information regarding their terms and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about us or the other parties to the agreements. The agreements may contain representations and warranties by the parties to the agreements, including us. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement and:

- should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate;
- may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other party in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreement;
- may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to you or other investors; and
- were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the agreement and are subject to more recent developments.

Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

100

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Mark A. Schroeder
Mark A. Schroeder, Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Mark A. Schroeder
Mark A. Schroeder, Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Douglas A. Bawel
Douglas A. Bawel, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Christina M. Ernst
Christina M. Ernst, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Marc D. Fine
Marc D. Fine, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/U. Butch Klem
U. Butch Klem, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/J. David Lett
J. David Lett, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Chris A. Ramsey
Chris A. Ramsey, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/M. Darren Root
M. Darren Root, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Thomas W. Seger
Thomas W. Seger, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Raymond W. Snowden
Raymond W. Snowden, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Michael J. Voyles
Michael J. Voyles, Director

Date: March 9, 2015
By/s/Bradley M. Rust
Bradley M. Rust, Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer (principal accounting officer and

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization among German American Bancorp, Inc., United Commerce Bancorp, German American Bancorp, and United Commerce Bank, dated July 23, 2013. The copy of this exhibit filed as Exhibit 2.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 24, 2013 is incorporated herein by reference. Schedules identified in the list of Schedules to this Agreement are not filed as part of this Exhibit, but the Registrant agrees to furnish to the Commission supplementally any omitted schedule upon request.
3.1	Restatement of the Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on 8-K filed July 1, 2011.
3.2+	Restated Bylaws of German American Bancorp, Inc., as amended and restated July 27, 2009.
4.1	No long-term debt instrument issued by the Registrant exceeds 10% of consolidated total assets or is registered. In accordance with paragraph 4 (iii) of Item 601(b) of Regulation S-K, the Registrant will furnish the Securities and Exchange Commission copies of long-term debt instruments and related agreements upon request.
4.2	Terms of Common Shares and Preferred Shares of the Registrant (included in Restatement of Articles of Incorporation) are incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on 8-K filed July 1, 2011.
4.3	Specimen stock certificate for Common Shares of the Registrant is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 21, 2010.
10.1*	The Registrant's 1992 Stock Option Plan, as amended, is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed October 14, 1998.
10.2*	Amendment to 1992 Stock Option Plan effective April 1, 2012, is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012.
10.3*	Form of Director Deferred Compensation Agreement between The German American Bank and certain of its Directors is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed January 21, 1993 (the Agreement entered into by former director George W. Astrike, a copy of which was filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed January 21, 1993, is substantially identical to the Agreements entered into by the other Directors, some of whom remain directors of the Registrant). The schedule following such Exhibit 10.4 lists the Agreements with the other Directors and sets forth the material detail in which such Agreements differ from the Agreement filed as such Exhibit 10.4.
10.4*	The Registrant's 1999 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan, as amended through February 22, 2008, is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.
10.5*	Basic Plan Document for the Registrant's Nonqualified Savings Plan is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.
10.6*	Adoption Agreement for the Registrant's Nonqualified Savings Plan dated August 17, 2004, is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.
10.7*	First Amendment to the Registrant's Nonqualified Savings Plan dated August 17, 2004, is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.
10.8*	Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement (new grant, ten year expiration, no vesting) that in prior periods was typically issued to non-employee members of the Board of Directors as part of annual director fee retainer (not Incentive Stock Option for tax purposes), is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the

year ended December 31, 2010.

10.9* Form of Employee Director Stock Option Agreement (new grant, ten year expiration, no vesting) that in prior periods was typically issued to employee members of the Board of Directors as part of annual director fee retainer (intended to be Incentive Stock Option for tax purposes), is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

10.10* Descriptions of Director Compensation Arrangements for the 12 month period ending at 2013 Annual Reorganization Meeting of the Board of Directors are incorporated by reference from the descriptions included in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2012, and in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 21, 2012.

10.11* Descriptions of Director Compensation Arrangements for the 12 month period ending at 2014 Annual Reorganization Meeting of the Board of Directors are incorporated by reference from the descriptions included in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 27, 2013, and in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 21, 2013.

102

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.12*	Description of Director Compensation Arrangements for the 12 month period ending June 30, 2015 is incorporated by reference from the description included in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 3, 2014, and in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 24, 2014.
10.13*	Description of Executive Management Incentive Plan for 2012 (awards payable in 2013) is incorporated by reference from the description included in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 4, 2012.
10.14*	Description of Executive Management Incentive Plan for 2013 (awards payable in 2014) adopted by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2013, is incorporated by reference from the description included in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 29, 2013.
10.15*	Description of Executive Management Incentive Plan for 2014 (awards payable in 2015) is incorporated by reference from the description contained in Item 5.02 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 28, 2014.
10.16*	Executive Supplemental Retirement Income Agreement dated October 1, 1996, between First Federal Bank, F.S.B. and Bradley M. Rust, as amended by a First Amendment between Bradley M. Rust and the Registrant dated December 30, 2008, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.
10.17*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement that evidences the terms of awards of restricted stock grants and related cash entitlements granted under the 2009 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan prior to 2013, is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.
10.18*	Form of LTI Restricted Stock Award Agreement that evidences the terms of awards of restricted stock grants and related cash entitlements that were granted to executive officers during March 2013 pursuant to the Management Long-Term Incentive Plan component of the 2012 Executive Management Incentive Plan with respect to the performance period ended December 31, 2012. This exhibit is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013.
10.19*	Form of LTI Restricted Stock Award Agreement that evidences the terms of awards of restricted stock grants and related cash entitlements that were granted to executive officers during March 2014 pursuant to the Management Long-Term Incentive Plan component of the 2013 Executive Management Incentive Plan with respect to the performance period ended December 31, 2013. This exhibit is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014.
10.20*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement that evidences the terms of awards of restricted stock grants granted under the 2009 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan to certain Directors in December 2013 is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.
10.21*+	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement that evidences the terms of awards of restricted stock grants granted under the 2009 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan to certain Directors in December 2014.
10.22*	Resolutions of Stock Option Committee of Board of Directors of the Registrant amending outstanding stock options by accelerating in full all vesting periods and exercise date restrictions and terminating replacement stock option privileges in connection with future option exercises, adopted by written consent effective December 29, 2005, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.
10.23	Loan Agreement between Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company and German American Bancorp, Inc. dated January 25, 2013. The copy of this exhibit filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 29, 2013, is incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.24 Promissory Note (Term Note) made by German American Bancorp, Inc., to Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company dated January 25, 2013. The copy of this exhibit filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 29, 2013, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.25 Promissory Note (Revolving Note) made by German American Bancorp, Inc., to Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company dated January 25, 2013. The copy of this exhibit filed as Exhibit 99.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 29, 2013, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.26 Stock Pledge Agreement between Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company and German American Bancorp, Inc. dated January 25, 2013. The copy of this exhibit filed as Exhibit 99.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 29, 2013, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.27 Omnibus Amendment to Loan Documents between Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company and German American Bancorp, Inc. dated as of December 31, 2013 is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.25 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Exhibit No.	Description
10.28+	Second Omnibus Amendment to Loan Documents between Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company and German American Bancorp, Inc. dated as of December 31, 2014.
10.29*	German American Bancorp, Inc., 2009 Long Term Equity Incentive Plan. This exhibit is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-160749) filed July 23, 2009.
10.30*	German American Bancorp, Inc., 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. This exhibit is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-160749) filed July 23, 2009.
10.31	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization among German American Bancorp, Inc., United Commerce Bancorp, German American Bancorp, and United Commerce Bank, dated July 23, 2013. The copy of this exhibit filed as Exhibit 2.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 24, 2013 is incorporated herein by reference.
21+	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23+	Consent of Crowe Horwath LLP
31.1+	Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 302 Certification for President and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2+	Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 302 Certification for Executive Vice President (Principal Financial Officer).
32.1+	Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 906 Certification for President and Chief Executive Officer.
32.2+	Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 906 Certification for Executive Vice President (Principal Financial Officer).
101++	The following materials from German American Bancorp, Inc.'s Form 10-K Report for the annual period ended December 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 Changes in Shareholders' Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Exhibits that describe or evidence all management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements required to be filed as exhibits to this Report are indicated by an asterisk.

+ Exhibits that are filed with this Report (other than through incorporation by reference to other disclosures or exhibits) are indicated by a plus sign.

++ Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are furnished and not deemed filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC. WILL FURNISH TO ANY SHAREHOLDER AS OF MARCH 1, 2015 A COPY OF ANY OF THE ABOVE-LISTED EXHIBITS UPON THE PAYMENT OF A CHARGE OF \$.50 PER PAGE IN ORDER TO DEFRAY ITS EXPENSES IN PROVIDING SUCH EXHIBIT. SUCH REQUEST SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC., ATTN: TERRI A. ECKERLE, SHAREHOLDER RELATIONS, P.O. BOX 810, JASPER, INDIANA, 47546.